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14 Sravana, 1932 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

*Thursday, the 5th August, 2010/14 Sravana, 1932 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

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**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

**Water Storage Capacity in Himachal Pradesh**

\*161. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after good rainfall in Himachal Pradesh, the desired quantity of water could not be stored for irrigation due to the hilly terrain in the region;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total storage capacity created and likely to be created by the ongoing projects;

(c) the steps taken by Government to enhance the water storage capacity in the State along with the funds allocated and released for the same during the last three years?

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

***Statement***

(a) to (c) The annual normal rainfall of Himachal Pradesh has been assessed to be about 1324 millimetre. The total live storage capacity of the completed and ongoing surface water projects and the projects under consideration in respect of Himachal Pradesh has been assessed to be about 15,092 million cubic meters (MCM). Creation of about 13,917 MCM of surface water storage for various purposes has been reported by the State. The storage capacity of the ongoing projects of Himachal Pradesh has been assessed to be 189 MCM. Storage capacity of projects under consideration is estimated to be about 986 MCM. Through the development of various water resources projects including minor irrigation projects, irrigation potential of 2.3 lakh hectare has been created out of the estimated ultimate irrigation potential of 3.5 lakh

hectares.

The allocations for Himachal Pradesh under State Plan for various activities in the water sector for the last three years are as under.

(Rs. in crores)

Head	Year		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Major and medium irrigation	116.00	130.00	85.00
Minor irrigation	120.62	140.63	137.13
Flood control	19.70	22.02	45.11
Command area development	3.50	3.50	3.50

Further, Government of India provides assistance to States under various programmes. The central grants released to Government of Himachal Pradesh during the last three years are as under.

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Programme/Schemes	Year		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme	114.05	119.32	90.68
Flood Management Programme	0.67	-	43.20

**श्रीमती वल्लिव ठाकुर :** महोदय , मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि हिमाचल , जो एक हल्दी एरिया है , वहाँ पर जल की तरह से उन्होंने रेखा फॉल बताया है , वहाँ पर इतनी बारिश होती है और वहाँ पर रविस भी बहुत ज्यादा है और इतना फ्लड आता है , फल भी उसके लिए इतना कम पैसा क्यों रखा गया है ? क्या और पैसा देने का प्रयत्न करेंगे ? दूसरा , इसी में है कि जो भी हमारी इरिगेशन स्कीम्स हैं ... (व्यवधान )

MR. CHAIRMAN: One supplementary at a time, please.

**श्री पवन कुमार बंसल :** सर, मैं माननीय सदस्या को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो यह स्कीम है तथा अलग-अलग प्रान्तों से जो हमारे पास प्रस्ताव आते हैं उन्हीं पर गौर करके उसी के हिसाब से अलग-अलग गाइड लाइंस हैं , दक्षिण-पश्चिम हैं , उनके तहत यह किया जाता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का जो फ्लड मैनेजमेंट प्रोग्राम है , उसमें इनकी तरफ से दो स्कीम आई हैं , जो क्लीअर हुई हैं उनकी टोटल कॉस्ट 218 करोड़ है , इसका सेंटर से 90 परसेंट शेयर 197 करोड़ बन जाता है और उसमें अब तक का 76.95 करोड़ रिलीज किया जा चुका है और ज्यों-ज्यों आगे इसकी प्रोग्रेस रिपोर्ट मल्लिकी जबिको अलग-अलग प्रान्त देती हैं तो उसी के हिसाब से आगे पैसा रिलीज कर दिया जाता है यह मैं विश्वास जरूर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इनकी तरफ से जो स्कीम आएंगी , उन पर गौर बहुत गंभीरता के साथ किया

जाएगा।

**श्रीमती वसुध ठाकुर :** सभापति महोदय , इन्होंने कहा है कि जो भी हमारी प्रपोजल आएगी उसको माना जाएगा , जिसके लिए बहुत - बहुत धन्यवाद।

मेरा दूसरा सप्लीमेंट्री यह है कि हमिचल में क्योंकि यह हल्लि एरिया है वहां पर जो लफ्ट इरिगेशन स्कीम्स हैं , वे वाइबल नहीं हैं उसमें जो मॉयनर इरिगेशन है या जो पानी या दरिया है , उनके साथ उसकी स्कीम बनाने के लिए , ऐसी स्कीम बनाने के लिए , जो वाइ बल हों , क्या उसके लिए कोई नया प्रावधान करेंगे ? दूसरा यह है कि मैं यह जामना चाहती हूं कि इरिगेशन स्कीम की हमारी जो प्रपोजल आई है , वे यहां पर पेंडिंग



हैं , तो वे क्यों रुकी हैं और कसि वजह से रुकी हुई हैं , यह भी मैं जानना चाहूंगी ? जो 3.5 लाख हेक्टेयर एस्टीमेटेड इरिगेशन पोर्टेशनल हैं , उसमें सिर्फ 2.3 कृषि गया है। क्या हमीचल सरकार उसमें और लाने के लिए दशिश -नर्दिश देंगे और जो हमारी ग्रैविटी की इरिगेशन स्कीम हैं , उनके लिए क्या ये ज्यादा पैसा देने की कोशिश करेंगे और जो फोरेस्ट की वजह से रुकी हुई हैं , उनका भी क्या कारण है ?

**श्री सभापति :** आपने सवाल से ज्यादा सप्लीमेंट्री पूछ लिए हैं।

**श्री पवन कुमार बंसल :** पहले तो मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमीचल में भी बेशक कम लेकिन लफ्टि स्कीम हमीचल में भी रखी गई हैं , वह जो लफ्टि स्कीम है बलिसपुर में , उससे जो पोटेन्शियल बनेगा जितनी जमीन तक, फार्मूला के हिसाब से मापा जाता है कि इतने बैराज को यह पानी पहुंचा सकेगा , वह 1.745 थाउजेंड हेक्टेयर हैं और लफ्टि स्कीम के जरिए अल्टीमेट पोर्टेशनल जो हम सोच रहे हैं वह 3.0410 थाउजेंड हेक्टेयर है। इस पर लागत के लिए जो पैसा हम केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से दे चुके हैं वह 51.6 करोड़ रुपया दिया जा चुका है।

महोदय , उन्होंने दूसरा जो सवाल किया था , वह बहुत ही वाजिब सवाल है , इस पर हम भी ज्यादा गौर दे रहे हैं। वह यह है कि वहां सिंचाई के लिए लघु स्कीम बनाई जाएं। त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ योजना के तहत समय-समय पर इनकी जो स्कीम आई हैं मेजर और मीडियम को छोड़कर , हमारे पास 256 मॉयनर स्कीम इस प्रोग्राम के तहत आई हैं , उनमें से 203 स्कीमें पूरी हो चुकी हैं और उनका फायदा प्राप्त को मल्लि रहा है। अभी 53 स्कीम बाकी हैं जो कम्पलीट नहीं हुई हैं। वे इस कारण पूरी नहीं हुई हैं कि इनका सिविल वर्क तो पूरा हो चुका है लेकिन स्टेट ने वहां उनको अभी बजिली का कनेक्शन नहीं दिया है। जब बजिली का कनेक्शन मल्लि जाएगा , ये स्कीम्स पूरी होंगी , उसके बाद जो इनकी 291 स्कीम हैं , उसके बाद ही उनको दशिश -नर्दिश के तहत लया जा सकता है , जब इनकी ये स्कीम्स पूरी हो जाएंगी। मैं यह दरखास्त करना चाहूंगा कि यह भी वहां अपना प्रभाव इस्तेमाल करें और हमीचल के और भी सदस्य अपना प्रभाव इस्तेमाल करें , ताकि वहां बजिली का कनेक्शन जल्दी हो जाए ताकि ये स्कीम पूरी हो सकें और तब हम अगली स्कीम ले सकें। इसके बाद उन्होंने दो और सवाल भी किए हैं।

**श्री सभापति :** ठीक है , आपने उत्तर दे दिया। धन्यवाद।

**श्रीमती वप्लिव ठाकुर :** सर, मेरे प्रश्नों का पूरा उत्तर नहीं आया है। आप मंत्री जी को पूरा उत्तर दे देने दीजिए।

**श्री पवन कुमार बंसल :** सर, स्टोरेज के बारे में उन्होंने

सवाल पूछा था। मैंने उनके सवालों के जवाब में भी बताया हुआ है कि वहां पर टोटल स्टोरेज कैपेसिटी लगभग 15,095 एमसीएम है और उसमें काफी हासिल कर चुके हैं, वह लगभग 13,917 एमसीएम पानी स्टोरेज हो रहा है और आगे के लिए जो उनका on going project है, वह मात्र 189 एमसीएम है और जो इस वक्त अंडर कंसिडरेशन है, वह 986 एमसीएम है। जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा 15,092 एमसीएम यानी तकरीबन 15 बीसीएम, जिसको हम यह भी कह सकते हैं कि 15 किलो मीटर क्यूब पानी का वहां इंतजाम हो रहा है।

**डॉ. कर्ण सहि :** सर, सदन को याद होगा कि तीन-चार साल पहले तब्लित में लैंड स्लाइड के कारण एक आर्टिफिशियल लेक बन गई थी और जब लेक फटी, तो हमिचल प्रदेश में बड़ी तबाही हुई थी। उसके बाद यह नर्णिय हुआ था कि अगर वहां पर असाधारण वर्षा हुई या वहां पानी इकट्ठा हो रहा हो तो तब्लित के पदाधिकारी हमिचल प्रदेश वालों को सूचना देते रहेंगे, ऐसी कोई प्रक्रिया आपने आरंभ की है अथवा नहीं? अगर की है, तो क्या वह ठीक चल रही है?

**श्री पवन कुमार बंसल :** सर, इसके लिए तो सवाल शायद मामनीय वदिश मंत्री जी को करना होगा। लेकिन जतिना मैं बता सकता हूं वह यह है कि हमिचल प्रदेश की topography को देखते हुए, हमारी यह कोशिश है कि जहां कुछ सब सरफेस टैंक्स बनाकर पानी को रोका जा सके, कहीं एक दीवार, जैसे हमारे पास

कुछ प्रपोजल्स उसके लिए आई हुई हैं कि वहां पर अलग-अलग जगह लेक्स बन जाएं, जसिके बारे में इन्होंने बताया है कि लफिट इरीगेशन की कम संभावना होती है, वहां से ग्रैविटी के जरिए, वहां से उनके लिए पानी का इंजाम किया जा सकता है।

**डा॰ कर्ण सहि :** मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया।

**श्री पवन कुमार बंसल :** मैंने बताया है कि उसके लिए श्री एस.एम. कृष्णा जी को नोटिस देना होगा।

**श्री आर.सी. सहि :** सर, हमिचल प्रदेश में कुछ औसत कतिनी वर्षा होती है? क्या सरकार का कोई आकलन है कि बांध बनाकर सधियाँ और पीने के पानी को रोका जा सकता है?

**श्री पवन कुमार बंसल :** सर, हमिचल में हमारे अनुमान के हिसाब से, वहां औसतन एक साल में 1323.8 एम.एम. वर्षा होती है।

**श्री सभापति :** श्री बलविंदर सहि भुंझ।

**श्री आर.सी. सहि :** सर, मेरे प्रश्न का मंत्री जी ने जवाब नहीं दिया है कि उसको रोकने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है?

**श्री पवन कुमार बंसल :** किसको रोकने के लिए?

**श्री आर.सी. सहि :** बरसात के पानी को बांध के द्वारा रोकने की सरकार के द्वारा क्या व्यवस्था की गई है?

**श्री पवन कुमार बंसल :** सर, इसका मैंने मामूली सा जक्ति पहले किया था। यह एक अच्छी वहां की जरूरत है और हम इसके लिए काम कर रहे हैं। रेब वाटर हाइवेस्टिंग के लिए हम काम कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए इनकी बहुत कम प्रपोजल्स आई हुई हैं, इसके बारे में मेरे से अलग-अलग समय में कुछ सदस्य और वहां के मंत्री मल्लि हैं। मैंने उनसे दरखास्त की है कि बाक्रायदा एक फार्मल ढंग से उसके बारे में सूकीम्स हमारे पास आए, उसकी ऐप्रेजल हो सके, उस पर हम काम करना चाहेंगे। लेकिन हम चाहेंगे कि हमिचल प्रदेश में पानी का इस्तेमाल हो और वह पानी जाया नहीं जाए। दो जिलों को छोड़कर बाक़ी जिलों में अच्छी रेब -फाल है, उसका रेब हाइवेस्टिंग करके, जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा था कि छोटी-छोटी दीवार बनाकर, वहां उसके लिए वाटर बॉडीज बन जाएं, जसिसे कि ग्रैविटी के साथ पानी का इस्तेमाल हो सके।

**श्री बलविंदर सहि भुंझ :** चेयरमैन साहब, पानी दुनिया की सबसे कीमती चीज़ है। इसलिए मैं मनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे हमिचल में माइनर इरीगेशन का और मेजर इरीगेशन का प्रबंध कर रहे हैं, पंजाब में पानी की शार्टज हो गई है, तो माइनर इरीगेशन और सप्लिकलर इरीगेशन वगैरह के लिए कतिना फंड वहां पर दे रहे हैं, ताकि लोगों को जो सब्सिडी दी जा रही है...

श्री सभापति : बलविंदर जी, यह सवाल हिमाचल प्रदेश के संबंध में है। आप सप्लीमेंट्री हिमाचल पर पूछिए।

श्री बलविंदर सहि भुंडर : सर, यह मैं जामता हूँ लेकिन पानी तो सारी कंट्री का कॉमन है।

श्री सभापति : यह बात तो सही है। नहीं -नहीं, इस पर समय जाया जाएगा। प्रश्न संख्या : 162.

**Outstanding amount against GSM operators**

\*162. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) a details of the amount outstanding, including interest, against the GSM operators, as on 31 March, 2010;

(b) the names of the operators along with the amount to be recovered from them, operator-wise;

(c) the details of the amount recovered so far, operator-wise;

(d) whether Government proposes to penalize the defaulting GSM operators who have not paid the amount;

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

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

**Statement**

(a) The total amount outstanding including interest against GSM operators as on 31st March, 2010 is Rs. 451.74 Crores.

(b) and (c) The operator-wise detail is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(d) and (e) Penalty is imposed as per the License Agreement.

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

**Statement-I**

*Details of License Fee Dues outstanding as on 31-03-2010 in respect of GSM Operators*

Sl. No.	Name of the Operator	Amount Outstanding as on 31.03.2010 (Rs. in crores)	Reasons for non-recovery
1.	BPL Mobile Comm. Ltd.	29.00	Matter is <i>sub-judice</i>
2.	Reliance Comm. Ltd.	48.54	Matter is <i>sub-judice</i>
3.	Aircel Ltd.	0.44	Representation under examination
4.	Reliance Telecom Ltd.	0.50	Matter is <i>sub-judice</i>
5.	BSNL	94.44	Representation under examination
6.	MTNL	0.73	Representation under

examination

7. Bharti Airtel	17.66	Matter is <i>sub-judice</i>
8. Dishnet Wireless	13.91	Matter is <i>sub-judice</i>
<hr/>		
TOTAL	205.22	
<hr/>		

*Spectrum Charges outstanding as on 31-03-2010 in respect of GSM Operators*

Sl. No.	Name of the Operator	Amount Outstanding as on 31.03.2010 (Rs. in crores)	Reasons for non-recovery
1.	Bharati Airtel Ltd.	135.11	Matter is <i>sub-judice</i>
2.	Vodafone	71.77	Matter is <i>sub-judice</i>
3.	MTNL	16.49	Representation under examination
4.	BPL Cellular Ltd.	10.83	Representation under examination
5.	IDEA Cellular Ltd.	7.07	Matter is <i>sub-judice</i>
6.	Reliance Telecom Ltd.	4.03	Matter is <i>sub-judice</i>
7.	Aircel Cellular	0.9	Audited AGR is awaited
8.	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	0.15	Audited AGR is awaited
9.	Etisalat D.B.	0.11	Audited AGR is awaited
10.	UNITECH	0.06	Audited AGR is awaited
TOTAL		246.52	

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, what were the conditions of licence when they were issued to them?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, I can lay it out. It is a longish list of conditions. (*Interruptions*)

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Give the main conditions.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, the licence conditions of the telecom operators are very clearly stated. The DoT gives licence to operators to have services which is a unified access service licence in 22 circles across India and these conditions have a stipulation of the number of districts that have been covered within a stipulated time and a fixed percentage of licence fee, spectrum charge and five per cent charge on AGR to be contributed to the USO. These are broadly the licence conditions. But, if the hon. Member has any specific query, I will certainly answer that.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, I am interested in knowing the condition in the contract of payment. How the payment was supposed to be made by

these people? In your reply, it is said that most of the people have not made the payment on account of the matter being *sub judice*. I want to ask: What were the reasons for going to the court and what attempts you have made to recover these amounts?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, the telecom industry has been undergoing lot of changes and the recent change was that the model of charges was shifted to a revenue share model. I think, that



is what really kick-started the mobile revolution in our country. The charges that are levied on the operators are in multiple forms. As the answer clearly states, Sir, there are licence charges and spectrum fee charges depending on the circle and the operator. There are A, B and C categories of circles. In response to the question that the hon. Member has asked, I have stated in the answer also that there were certain charges which are based on AGR, Adjusted Gross Revenue. Some of the operators have contested the definition of 'Adjusted Gross Revenue'. When the licences were issued, there were certain items which were accepted by the operators. But, today, the operators have gone to TDSAT to challenge the definition of AGR. The Department is contesting that and the matter is now pending in the Supreme Court. The next hearing is on 11th August. I am sure, we will come to an amicable solution wherein the Government will impose the charges and will make sure that the operators pay the amount that is due from them.

SHRI P. RAJEEV: There are reports regarding deliberate delay in auditing. Is there any specific mechanism to countercheck and audit AGR by Government mechanism in a time bound manner and is there any mechanism for speedy disposal of the cases pending in different courts in the country?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, I would like to share some information with the hon. Member and, through you, with this august House. Ever since the revenue sharing scheme was brought about, the Government of India has earned a revenue of over Rs. 70,000 crore from these mobile operators. The annual income for these services to the Government of India is between Rs.12,000 crore to Rs.14,000 crore. As and when there is a need, the Government, through its agencies, would audit and the Government is not at all delaying on its part any amount that is to be paid by the operators. As and when the need arises, we have the audits done and we make sure that there is a strong follow-up post the audit also.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, in his reply, the Minister has said that penalty is imposed as per the licence agreement. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the provision of penalty is different from operator to operator or there is uniformity in the penalty provision.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, the penalty provisions are uniform for all operators. How much the operator owes to the Government depends on the

circle in which the operator is operating. But, the penalty conditions are same for all operators.

SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Sir, I want to know whether the Government has any security money with 45 operators, in the case of GSM operators, who refused to pay the outstanding; and if so, what is it.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, I do not think, the hon. Member's supplementary question pertains to the main question. If he gives me something in particular, I will certainly look into that.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is concerning security.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, this is a systematic question.  
...(Interruptions)... A question of system is being raised.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: There is no security deposit, Sir.  
...(Interruptions)... Sir, there are no conditions of having the security deposit. There are charges that are levied on the operators and all of them pay every quarter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

\*163. The questioner (Shri Amar Singh) was absent.

**Final layout plan of unauthorized colonies**

\*163. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has not prepared the final lay out plan of any unauthorized colony in the Capital, which have been issued provisional regularization certificate in 2008;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, what are the names of such colonies whose lay out plan have been prepared?

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

**Statement**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has informed that this is because of deficiencies in the layout plans submitted by the Resident Welfare Associations.

(c) No lay out plan of any unauthorized colony, which have been issued provisional regularization certificate in 2008, has been approved by MCD.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Amar Singh is not present. Any supplementaries on Q.163.

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी : सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जामना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने यह कहा है : "This is because of deficiencies in the layout plans submitted by the Resident Welfare Associations in 2008." अभी तक कोई

भी ले आउट प्लान एम.सी.डी. ने सेशन नहीं किया है 2008 में, अगस्त में प्रोविजनल सर्टिफिकेट दिए गए थे These were, again, issued in 2008. So, Sir, how much time they require to prepare this layout plan for the residents to whom they have already issued provisional regularization certificates in 2008, without knowing whether that plan is okay or not, and why they have accepted that plan and issued the provisional regularization certificates to the residents of that locality.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, it is true that provisional regularization certificates were issued; the rules/guidelines in this behalf were framed; a certain list of unauthorised colonies for

regularization and for issue of layout plans was sent to the MCD; MCD looked into this question. None of the layout plans submitted by the Resident Welfare Associations has been found to be correct. There is a problem. The Resident Welfare Associations do not necessarily become very good mechanisms. Therefore, we have evolved a different method. Both the MCD and the Government of Delhi are coordinating in this process. Now, the inputs available with the Government of Delhi, as per the aerial photo evidence of 2002, and the base map available with the survey of India, as per 2007, and the layout plans submitted by the Resident Welfare Associations, the layout plans will now be prepared by the MCD itself.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Sir, it is a matter of great satisfaction that you are regularizing several unauthorised colonies. But what about those 2,000 families of Dwarka, whose names have already been drawn some five years earlier and, the several directions from the Supreme Court and the High Court that have already come? Is not the Registrar is not getting all those directions? Are you taking any sort of action against the Registrar for not getting the directions of the Supreme Court and the High Court?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, as the hon. Member so generously and graciously noted, we have been able to issue provisional regularization certificates to as many as more than 1,200 colonies, but layout plans are to be sanctioned, as the earlier Member had pointed out. But we are initiating a process *suo motu* since the RWAs could not do so. As per his question, Sir, it does not relate to this. However, I will supply him with the necessary information in regard to his supplementary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the question is whether the Municipal Corporation has not prepared any layout plan for unauthorised colonies in the Capital, which have been issued provisional regularization certificates in 2008. The Minister says 'yes'.

We have to look after the interests of the people who are living in Delhi. Perhaps, due to lack of knowledge and communication of rules, there may be deficiencies in their submissions. It is the duty of our Government also to help them, coordinate them and give a time frame for regularisation. I would like to know when you are going to fix the time frame and regularise them.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, we have exactly acted upon the suggestion of the hon. Member since the Resident Welfare Associations have not been able to do the job well. But the MCD and the Government of Delhi are themselves moved into the matter and have taken upon themselves the responsibility of preparing the lay-out plans.

As for the time frame, I would not like to indicate it because it is a very difficult process. We have, in the meantime, provided basic services. We will try to do it as quickly as possible.

**\*164.** The questioner (Shri Amar Singh) was absent.

**Tourism infrastructure in economically backward States**

\*164. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any plan to develop tourism infrastructure in economically backward States having abundant tourism potential;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the States identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (c) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) to (c) Development of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance to States/Union Territories on the basis of project proposals received from them in accordance with scheme guidelines subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority. State-wise details of projects sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism for development and promotion of tourism during the Eleventh Five Year Plan up to 31.6.2010 are given in the Statement-I.

**Statement-I**

*Tourism Projects Sanctioned During the Eleventh Five Year Plan  
(2007-08,  
2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 upto 30.6.2010*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.	States/UTs No. Sanctioned	Number of	Amount Projects
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	146.47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41	111.21
3.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00
4.	Assam	15	44.55
5.	Bihar	15	39.23
6.	Chandigarh	14	27.82

7.	Chhattisgarh	6	24.27
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0.24
9.	Daman and Diu	1	0.12

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1	2	3	4
10.	Delhi	20	72.16
11.	Goa	3	48.14
12.	Gujarat	12	34.30
13.	Haryana	24	59.72
14.	Himachal Pradesh	28	76.78
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	93	159.52
16.	Jharkhand	10	11.55
17.	Kerala	30	127.45
18.	Karnataka	22	105.20
19.	Lakshadweep	1	7.82
20.	Maharashtra	11	58.90
21.	Manipur	25	73.44
22.	Meghalaya	15	33.86
23.	Mizoram	18	44.53
24.	Madhya Pradesh	39	125.43
25.	Nagaland	48	72.65
26.	Orissa	30	99.69
27.	Puducherry	13	24.21
28.	Punjab	7	33.13
29.	Rajasthan	20	91.71
30.	Sikkim	72	162.15
31.	Tamil Nadu	38	116.53
32.	Tripura	32	35.93
33.	Uttar Pradesh	22	75.79
34.	Uttarakhand	8	66.04
35.	West Bengal	29	94.48
GRAND TOTAL		796	2305.02

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is there any supplementary on this? Shri Ramdas Agarwal.

**श्री रामदास अग्रवाल :** सभापति महोदय , मैं आपकी और सदन की जानकारी के लिये बताना चाहता हूँ कि 18वीं शताब्दी में राजस्थान में जंतर-मंतर के नाम से जो स्थान बनाया गया था , अभी एक समिट में वर्ल्ड रिकार्ड में हेरिटेज में उसका नाम शामिल किया गया है। दूरिज्म के लिये राजस्थान में यह जंतर - मंतर एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान बन गया है। यह मैं आपकी सूचना के लिये नविदन कर रहा हूँ।

सभापति महोदय , दूसरी बात यह है कि ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री सभापति :** आपसर्फ़ एक सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री रामदास अग्रवाल :** सभापति महोदय , मैंने तो सर्फ़ सूचना दी है। यह तो हम सबके लिये प्रसन्नता का वक़्त है कि हमारा एक स्थान सारी दुनिया के अन्दर एक स्थान पा गया है। इसलिए मैंने यह सूचित किया।

सभापति महोदय , दूरिज्म के लिये सारे देश में और राजस्थान में काफी scope है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह नविदन करना चाहता हूँ और पूछना चाहता हूँ कि backward States, जिनमें राजस्थान भी है , जहाँ विशेष रूप से कई स्थान दुनिया में प्रसिद्ध हैं , क्या वे उनके लिये कोई विशेष प्रकार की सहायता करने का विचार रखते हैं , ताकि राजस्थान में दूरिज्म का विकास और भी अधिक तेजी से होकर नौजवानों को नौकरी या और कमाई का साधन मिल सके ?

**श्री सुल्तान अहमद :** महोदय , माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है और जैसा बताया कि हेरिटेज declare हुआ है , इस संबंध में दूरिज्म मनिस्ट्री तमाम राज्य सरकारों को लेकर स्कीम बनाती है और राज्य सरकार जो प्रोजेक्ट्स भेजती है , हम उन्हें यहां sanction करते हैं। अगर राज्य सरकार से इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव आया हो , स्कीम बन कर आई हो या प्रोजेक्ट बन कर आया हो , तो हमारी मनिस्ट्री इसे देखेगी। जहाँ तक राजस्थान के backward होने का ताल्लुक है , यह प्लानिंग कमीशन तय करती है। राज्य सरकार जबि-जबि proposals को recommend करती है , उन्हें हम लोग देखते हैं। उनकी review meeting होती है। इस साल Eleventh Plan में राजस्थान को हमने 91.71 करोड़ already allot किया है और मुख्तलिफ़ प्रोजेक्ट्स में यह काम शुरू हो चुका है।

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, in this context, it is necessary to

remind that, according to Government of India directive and the Planning Commission's directive, ten per cent of the funds of every Ministry are supposed to be spent for the development of the North-Eastern States. Unfortunately, it has been appearing again and again that either the funds partly remain unutilised or they are not judiciously spent. In this context, will it be possible for the Ministry of Tourism of the Central Government, in consultation with the State Governments, to earmark a specific amount of fund and make it available for the development of tourism specifically in the North-Eastern States? Thank you.

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Sir, the hon. Member has raised the issue of ten per cent enhancement for the tourism projects. We are already doing it in the North-Eastern States. We have sanctioned funds to different States for their own schemes. In 2007-08, the Plan allocation of the Ministry was Rs. 953 crores and we have released to the North Eastern States Rs. 150.97 crores, which comes to 15.73 per cent, which is more than 10 per cent.

In 2008-09, the Plan allocation was Rs. 1,000 crores and we have released Rs. 160.52 crores to the North Eastern States, which comes to 16.05 per cent. In 2009-10, the Plan allocation was Rs. 950 crores and our Ministry has sanctioned Rs. 178.61 crores, which comes to 18.80 per cent.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, this question specifically relates to the development of tourism infrastructure in economically backward States. But the reply of the hon. Minister is a general reply referring to all the States. If you see the statement, Jharkhand, which is economically the least developed State, has given 10 projects in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. What is the amount sanctioned for 10 projects? It is Rs. 11.55 crores. What is the attitude of the Government of India? Jharkhand is the least developed State; it is a Naxal affected State and also a difficult State. And in five years you give them hardly Rs. 11 crores. There are so many important tourist places. Why doesn't the Government consider giving Jharkhand its due share in tourism development?

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I appreciate the feeling of the hon. Member regarding Jharkhand. I have already told the House that there is no such provision that the Tourism Ministry can directly go to Jharkhand and clear the tourism projects. It is up to the State Government. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt.

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Sir, we have not received any proposal from the Jharkhand Government. If there is any...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid you can't have a discussion here.

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: If there is any, I would request the hon. Member to ask the Jharkhand Government to send the proposals regarding tourist destinations and tourism projects to us. We will take care of that. We have not received any such proposal.

#### **Home Minister's visit to Pakistan**

\*165. SHRI S.S AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the issues covered in the discussions held between the Union Home with his Pakistani counterpart during the former's visit to Islamabad on June 26-27, 2010 coinciding with the

Conference of Interior Ministers of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries;

(b) the nature and quality of responses received thereto from Pakistani authority;

(c) the reasons/rationale, if any, behind his visit to Pakistan during July 14/15, 2010 i.e. almost within a fortnight of Home Minister's visit to Pakistan indicating the agenda for his discussion; and

(d) the outcome of his visit?

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

**Statement**

(a) and (b) Home Minister visited Islamabad from June 25-27, 2010 to attend the 3rd Meeting of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Home/Interior Ministers. During the visit, Home Minister also had bilateral meetings with Pakistan Interior Minister in which he conveyed India's core concerns on terrorism emanating from Pakistan, especially the Mumbai terrorist attack investigations and trial. He clearly stated India's expectation that the real perpetrators, masterminds and handlers of the horrific attack should be brought to justice. Home Minister also referred to the increased infiltration along the International Border and Line of Control from Pakistan side, which needs to be curbed. In response, Pakistan Interior Minister reiterated Pakistan's full support in bringing the culprits responsible for Mumbai terrorist attack to justice. He briefed on the actions undertaken by Pakistan in this regard. While calling for cooperation with India to prevent terrorist attacks, he suggested establishing focal points to tackle terrorism and real time intelligence sharing. He also suggested cooperation between investigation agencies of the two countries.

(c) and (d) Prime Minister met Prime Minister of Pakistan on the margins of the SAARC Summit in Thimphu in April, 2010. The two Prime Ministers agreed that relations between the two countries should be normalized, and channels of contacts should work effectively to enlarge the constituency of peace in both the countries. The Prime Ministers charged the two Foreign Ministers and Foreign Secretaries with the responsibility of working out the modalities of restoring trust and confidence in the relationship and thus paving the way for a substantive dialogue on all issues of mutual concern.

Pursuant to the mandate given by the two Prime Ministers in Thimphu, External Affairs Minister met the Foreign Minister of Pakistan on July 15, 2010 in Islamabad. The Ministers reviewed the current state of bilateral relations and discussed steps to promote trust and confidence. As part of a step-by-step, graduated and forward looking approach to expanding dialogue to cover all issues of mutual interest and concern, EAM conveyed our willingness to have further

interaction on pressing humanitarian issues, particularly early release and repatriation of prisoners and fishermen in jails in both countries; promotion of trade and commerce; streamlining and strengthening cross-LOC Confidence Building Measures for the welfare of the people of Jammu and Kashmir; and greater people-to-people contacts/friendly exchanges. EAM stated that the fulfilment, in letter and spirit, of the solemn commitment given by the leaders of Pakistan, at the highest level, of not allowing territory under Pakistan's control to be used for any terrorist activity directed against India, would be the biggest confidence building measure. In addition, EAM mentioned that any further terrorist attack on India

emanating from Pakistani soil would cause immense harm to the normalization process. EAM called for credible and firm action against terrorists groups and their leaders, like the Jamaat-ud-Daawa and Hafiz Saeed, who continue to incite violence against India.

PFM assured EAM that the Government of Pakistan will do everything in its power to fulfill the commitment given by Pakistan of not allowing its territory to be used for terrorism against India. In this context, PFM also assured that the investigation in the Mumbai terrorist attack case, taking into account the additional information obtained from the recent interrogation of David Coleman Headley and provided by Home Minister during his visit to Pakistan in June 2010, would be pursued vigorously to unravel the full conspiracy and bring all the perpetrators of that heinous crime to justice.

The detailed and frank discussions held during the visit enabled both the countries to develop a better understanding of each others' position and point of view on various issues. Despite differences of opinion on the way forward on a few issues, there was a broad understanding on a number of other issues. PFM accepted EAM's invitation to visit Delhi at a suitable date to be decided through diplomatic channels.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the reply of the hon. Minister to some of my queries is silent. I am surprised. All though this meeting of the Minister of Foreign Affairs with the Pakistani Foreign Minister was the first meeting after the 26/11 attack, but in the Joint Press Conference, when the Pakistani Foreign Minister, Shah Mahmood Qureshi, compared the Home Secretary of India, Shri G.K. Pillai, with terror mastermind Hafiz Saeed, at that point of time, our Foreign Minister kept quiet. He did not react. We do not know whether he was briefed or not; he was prepared or not. But he did not say anything there. After landing in India, he has given an interview. There he said...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that your question?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: That is my question. That is my query. The whole nation wants to know it. The whole nation wants to know: why did he keep quiet there? Here in an interview he said, "The special significance of the first Foreign Minister level talks between India and Pakistan after 26/11 attack unfortunately got lost in the Home Secretary's comment". The entire blame was put on the Home Secretary



of the Government of India. Why? What is the reason? If at all he understood that there was something wrong, he could have discussed that with the Prime Minister; he could have called the Cabinet Secretariat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ahluwalia Saheb, please put your supplementary. Don't make a statement.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I would like to know why he went to the Press and discussed this matter...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you have a supplementary?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What was wrong in the statement? What was said by the Home Secretary was the content collected during the interrogation of David Headley in the custody of the U.S...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are deviating from the supplementary.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I am not deviating. Kindly look at Part (c) of the Question. The Home Minister went, and after the Home Minister's visit, this information comes, and he reacts that way. What was wrong in that? Was that information wrong?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please read Question (c). Your supplementary is not related to that. Do you have a second supplementary?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I want to know what was wrong in the statement of the Home Secretary...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the supplementary...(Interruptions)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That is the supplementary. The entire country is agitated that the Foreign Minister goes to a foreign soil and...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an occasion for a debate...(Interruptions) Venkaiahji, there is an occasion for a debate...(Interruptions)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We have been waiting for an opportunity to put this question. It is very important concerning the prestige and honour of the country...(Interruptions) The Foreign Minister, going to a foreign soil, has belittled the importance of Home Secretary. It is against country's interest...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: He was silent there...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, please...(Interruptions) रुझी जी, आप कृपया बैठ जाइए।

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, this question pertains to the Home Minister's visit to Pakistan. I think my distinguished friend, Shri Ahluwalia, is jumping; I think we will have to wait till we reach Question No.7.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I am not jumping. I don't believe in jumps.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: I will make an attempt to respond to your supplementary. After 26/11, this was the first time that the External Affairs Minister was making a trip to Pakistan. That was due to the meeting of the two Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan in Thimphu. And there was an agreement between the two Prime Ministers that there was a trust deficit between the two countries, and it was necessary for that trust deficit to be addressed before the dialogue or the

talks could assume meaningful dimensions. As a result of that, it was suggested that the Foreign Ministers or the Foreign Secretaries could work towards reducing this trust deficit...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: That is there in the reply.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Our Foreign Secretary made a visit there, and the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan was here. Then, I did go to Islamabad. Let me make it abundantly clear to this House

and, through this House, to the nation that the Home Secretary of India is one of the most distinguished civil servants, is a seasoned, experienced and a consummate civil servant, and I have the highest respect for him. I still maintain that as for the timing of that statement, according to my own sources, I think, there has been some mess-up between the News Agency and the Home Secretary. But, nonetheless, whatever the Home Secretary has said is a reflection of what Headley has confessed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation where he is now under custody. We had access to Headley and we have also interrogated him for a considerable length of time. As a result of that, we have also come to the conclusion that whatever Headley has said to the FBI and to our own interrogators, more or less, matches with what the Home Secretary has conveyed.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the Minister said that I was jumping. But if you read part (b) of my question, I have asked what the nature and quality of the responses received from the Pakistani authority to that was. In the Joint Press Conference, they had given their reaction and you had also given your reaction after landing here in India. That was my question.

Anyhow, Sir, I want to know whether it is a fact that while talking to the Pakistani Foreign Minister India offered to discuss even Kashmir, Siachen and Sir Creek and, if, 'yes', what are the contexts?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Well, the position that India took at this Islamabad meeting was that we wanted a graduated approach in settling our problems. We wanted a step-by-step approach in resolving all our differences and problems. And we have taken the position that India is willing to discuss everything with Pakistan.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What about these three issues?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: We are willing to discuss everything, including the three subjects which the hon. Member has mentioned. We have nothing to be afraid of. Our conscience is clear. Our stand is clear. Why should we shy away from meeting the Pakistani counterparts on all these questions? Let the nation, let the House, understand that it is India's firm conviction that whatever decisions we have taken, whether it is Kashmir or Siachen, have been taken with full responsibility.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, despite the trust deficit that exists between

India and Pakistan, we are happy to know that both India and Pakistan have agreed to engage themselves in a meaningful dialogue and we also welcome the fact that this dialogue process will continue.

Having said that, after the revelations made by this Wikileaks exposure, the role of ISI has become very questionable. All this dialogue process will be carried forward in the context of ISI. The answer has listed out several measures. One is, streamlining and strengthening the cross-LoC confidence building measures for the welfare of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

Shri Ahluwalia asked questions about Kashmir, Siachen, etc. I am not getting into that. But how do you take the dialogue process forward in the context of Jammu and Kashmir, in the context of ISI's role in promoting terrorist activities in our region?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, we have drawn the attention of the Government of Pakistan to the repeated efforts by the Jehadi forces in Pakistan which are pouring venom on India. Hostile anti-India propaganda has been carried on there day-in, day-out. I conveyed to the Foreign Minister of Pakistan that this certainly does not help in building confidence amongst ourselves, nor does it help in reducing the trust deficit. At the same time, we would like to carry on with our talks with Pakistan. I have invited the Foreign Minister of Pakistan to visit India in the course of this year. The dates are going to be worked out. India would like to have good neighbourly relations with Pakistan. Ultimately, we would like to settle all our differences with that country. But, I think, Pakistan will have to deeply introspect as to what their response has been to this broad gesture of India repeatedly being offered to them. The Prime Minister has been very particular that we have to live like good neighbours, we have to behave like good neighbours. If we have to do that, then this cross border terrorist attacks and the cross border hostilities will have to cease, and that is going to be our endeavour.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I request the Chair to kindly go through para 3. It is not the Member who has jumped. It is the Foreign Minister who jumped to the other question and then gave answer, "Pursuant to the mandate given by the two Prime Ministers at Thimpu, the External Affairs Minister met the Foreign Minister of Pakistan on July 15th in Islamabad..." and then said what all has happened. So, the supplementary question arises out of this answer. When the Pakistani Foreign Minister has criticized our Indian Home Secretary unnecessarily and labelled him and equalled him with a terrorist, what was the response of the hon. External Affairs Minister at that time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, this question has been answered. What is your supplementary question?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, he has not answered. ...*(Interruptions)*... When there is a joint press conference, which

was live, a wrong message has gone across the globe about our Indian Government and about our Home Secretary. Who is the person is a secondary matter. (*Interruptions*) Who is that person is a secondary matter. He is a man of high integrity, everybody agrees and even the External Affairs Minister was kind enough to admit it. But, the point is, if your Home Secretary is snubbed in your presence by your counterpart, you kept quiet and then you came back to India.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the supplementary question? Please put that. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Why did the hon. External Affairs Minister not respond at that time? Secondly, what... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, the Minister has already answered that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you leave that to the Chair? (*Interruptions*) Mrs. Natarajan, please sit down. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Naidu, have you asked your supplementary? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: She is a very senior Member. (*Interruptions*) Sir, my question is straight and simple. When the Pakistani External Affairs Minister criticised our Indian Home Secretary and labelled or equalled him with a terrorist, what was the response given by our hon. External Affairs Minister at that time? After his coming back why did he snub the Home Secretary? (*Interruptions*) Has he written any letter to him? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let us have the answer. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Comparisons are being made by a responsible Foreign Minister of a friendly country like Pakistan. I did not want to get into a slanging match there with him. I think, it was ridiculous to compare the Indian Home Secretary with that of a terrorist of his side. When such comparisons are made, there is no point in just talking to him on the same line. So, I thought, it is best treated with the contempt that he deserves.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Jethmalani. (*Interruptions*) Let us move on with Question Hour rather than entering into discussions. (*Interruptions*) Venkaihji, allow your colleague to ask his supplementary question.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, Parliament is a forum for discussion. He has not answered to my question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is for questions, not for discussion. ....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The same question; I said, he ridiculed the Home Secretary after coming back.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are not satisfied with the answer, you know what the procedure is. ....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, already a wrong message has gone



across the country, and, at least, you were not able to rectify it on the floor of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, allow your colleague to ask the next supplementary.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am not going to disturb anybody else, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... I would like the hon. Minister to be fair, and then respond to the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think he has answered the question.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Does he convey his displeasure to him? Is it answered? ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: He has not replied. That is the answer. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Jethmalani.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, while this July Summit does raise some delicate questions, which I hope the hon. Foreign Minister will have no objection in discussing with some of us in privacy and without the glare of publicity, I do wish to take this opportunity of complimenting and congratulating the Foreign Minister for the extraordinary postures of impressive dignity and good manners that you exhibited, and which incidentally does credit to our cultural and civilizational superiority. ...(*Interruptions*)... May I, Sir, ask the learned Foreign Minister to see the last paragraph of that answer which he has given? There, he has affirmed 'that despite differences of opinion on the way forward on a few issues, there was a broad understanding on a number of other issues. Will the hon. Minister please prepare a catalogue on the issues on which there was broad agreement achieved so that we know the positive benefits of this Summit Meeting?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, there were a number of humanitarian issues, like there are fishermen on both sides who have willy-nilly without any intentions crossed territorial waters, and as a result of that, they have been taken as prisoners. And, it has happened on either side of the divide. So, there was agreement between me and the Foreign Minister of Pakistan that in all such cases, I think, we should take a very liberal view, and we should try to release all those fishermen who have been taken prisoners. And, there were other issues, like people-to-people exchange, exchange of academics, exchange of Vice-Chancellors, exchange of students, youth leaders, and, then, increasing trade and commerce between the two countries. These were some of the issues on which there was broad agreement. So, we thought that we would expand these areas so that both the countries can stand to benefit from this. And, I am willing to discuss this with the hon. Member in private.

#### **Bid for Asian Games-2019**

\*166. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Olympic Association is

likely to make bid for 2019 Asian Games;

(b) if so, whether the approval of Government has been sought;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) to  
(d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) to (c) Decision to bid for a mega sporting event like Asian Games must be based on careful evaluation of the feasibility to hold such games in terms of financial commitments, opportunity costs, administrative arrangements and other logistical and strategic considerations. However, the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) have sought 'in principal' approval to host the 2019 Asian Games by sending an email on 28-4-2010, followed by piece-meal information. IOA has projected an operating budget of US \$ 401 million for the conduct of the Games, and a likely revenue generation of US \$ 450 million, which are based on the operating budget and the revenue generation of Guangzhou Asian Games 2010 and have little relevance in the context of hosting the Games in India in 2010. The decision to host the Games has to be taken after extensive inter-ministerial consultation, for which IOA has not provided adequate details. Accordingly, the present proposal submitted by IOA does not merit consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister that in view of the unsuccessful bid for the Asian Games 2006, which went to Doha from India, whether it is an appropriate plan to think of making a bid for Asian Games 2019, immediately after having the experience of the Commonwealth Games, instead of promoting potential in grass root level sports and sports personalities. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps are being taken by the Government to promote grass root level potential in sports personalities in view of the Asian Games and the Commonwealth Games.

DR. M.S. GILL: Sir, as I have made it clear in the answer on the Table of the House, if India wants to take on any mega event in sports for the future, surely, there is a system and a methodology and a seriousness to be displayed and to be used. In this case, on the 7th of December, they have a meeting of IOA and decide that we should go forward for the Asian Games and the Olympics Games of 2020. After four months, on 28th April, 2010 this year, the Ministry is informed by an e-mail saying would we be so good as to take this draft of a guarantee to be given by the city of Delhi and to be signed by their

president and immediately approve it. Sir, very next day on the 30th, we wrote back to them a detailed letter. The point this House must understand is very clear that to take such events, as they certainly entitled to think of them as India's Olympics Association, but then a year in advance of the bid time or even more, you start preparing documents, you have serious financial experts work out *forecast* for something to be done ten years hence from today. You make administrative studies, you make management studies, you make training studies, you go into all the things that you can visualize. Then you present it to your own Olympic house, the full body with documents distributed to every member, so that they can read before voting unthinkingly. Then you take a view and if they

say we must wait, then you pass a formal resolution and come to the Sports Ministry. The Sports Ministry is not the one to decide. The Sports Ministry must go to the Finance Ministry of India because they have a huge burden, as we are having today, for that future. We are committing future Governments. They go into it, they give us a view. We go to the Planning Commission obviously, for the same kind of finances, we go to the Home Ministry, I say, because today, tomorrow and day after more and more crowd events are also a security concern getting bigger and bigger. We go to Tourism may be or any one else. When I have all that, the Ministry takes a view. And, then, I must go to the Cabinet. They may or may not agree with whatever I present. I have no views of this today. I may have privately but I will not say them. But, Sir, this is absolutely out of court and there is no basis really at this stage, suddenly to spring it on us and say go for it tomorrow.

MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: India is a progressing country and a lot of labour-oriented and poverty alleviation programmes are going on in our country. I would like to know whether really it is better time to think of spending like this. We are earning money, no doubt, but we are spending from our revenue in the country. So, is it not necessary that the Parliament and the Cabinet to know the details of expenditure and have a total comprehensive documents of this kind of a thing as this? This is what I want to know.

DR. M.S. GILL: Sir, certainly, what I have just said, as far as I am concerned, such matters should not only go to the Cabinet, but to Parliament. We must take a serious view as a country and then by all means, go forward to whatever you have decided, in your considered judgment. But I will say something on what she said earlier. She comes from a State and a lot of Indian States have this question and worry and that is this, that the larger question for all such big events for the future does remain that do we want to use this vast monies to spread infrastructure and sports among the six lakh villages and the total people of India and try and get ourselves to a standard as China has done and suddenly 150 gold medals. Five Asian Games ago, they were nowhere. In 1952 and those earlier Asian Games, we were champions of Asia. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know each event and after that Japan came up, then they came up. So, certainly, I have even that larger concern which she

expressed that we must focus on what our people need first, to be up for games, everybody, not just a chosen few.

**सरदार सुखदेव सहि ढडिसा :** चेयरमैन सर, इनका जवाब पढ़कर मुझे यह लगता है कि Commonwealth Games, 2010 के लिए मीडिया में जो कुछ आ रहा है, उसके साथे मैं यह जवाब दया गया है। मैं सरकार से यह रक्विरेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि इतना बड़ा infrastructure आपने create किया है, मैं बढ़ाई देना चाहता हूँ कि sports के लिए बहुत अच्छा world class infrastructure create किया गया है, तो अगर Commonwealth Games की तैयारियों में कुछ ठीक नहीं हो रहा है या उसमें कुछ गलत हो रहा है, तो उसकी enquiry होनी चाहिए और जो इसमें शामिल हों, उनको दंड देना चाहिए, लेकिन future के लिए जो infrastructure है, अगर आप कोई international event लेने के लिए नहीं जाएंगे, तो इसका क्या होगा, इसलिए इसको पॉजिटिव भी देखना चाहिए।

**श्री सभापति :** आपका सवाल क्या है ?

**सरदार सुखदेव सहि ठडिसा :** मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी क्या इसके बारे में positively सोचेंगे ? ठीक है , उनसे पूरे details लें , हर चीज़ का पता करो , लेकिन वे इसको positively लें और negatively न लें , यही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ

**डॉ. एम.एस. गिल :** सर, मैं ज़िंदगी में किसी चीज़ को negatively नहीं लेता हूँ , यह मेरा बेसिक बचि र रहा है , आप लोग जानते हैं मैंने माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न ध्यान से सुना है , तो negative होने का तो सवाल ही नहीं है , बात इतनी ही है दूसरे , Commonwealth Games पर अभी 12 बजे चर्चा होने वाली है , स्पेशल क्वेश्चन के अंतर्गत ....

**श्री सभापति :** आप यह सवाल खत्म कर लें ताकि ....

**डॉ. एम.एस. गिल :** उसकी shadow इसके ऊपर नहीं है , बल्कि नहीं है पहला सवाल तो यह है कि अगर आपने , IOA ने सोचा था , तो एक साल पहले ही सोचना था कि हम इन खेलों के लिए जाना चाहते हैं Commonwealth Games की तैयारी तो हो ही रही थी , आप जल्दी तैयारी करके मेरे पास आते , मैं आगे मालिकों के पास जाता , सवाल तो यह था दूसरे , मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सवाल से हम इसको नहीं जोड़ रहे हैं , लेकिन एक और भी सवाल है Asian Games का , मैं उसका जवाब दे दूँ - South Korea दे दो-तीन Asian Games कराए - उन्होंने एक Busan में कराया , एक Fusan में कराया और एक तीसरी जगह कराया , ताकि सारा देश develop हो जाए। हमारा इतना बड़ा देश है , South Korea तो हमारे सामने कुछ भी नहीं है और सवाल तो यह भी उठेगा कि क्या ये games हर बार दिल्ली में ही हों ? इसका फैसला आप लोग ही करेंगे , मैं नहीं करूंगा।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Minister, your reply conceals more than it reveals. It says, in view of the operating costs, revenue generation potential is not clear. You have rejected it and given the reasons. My question is very simple. Commonwealth Games is two months away. What is the total Budget on Commonwealth and how much are you going to earn? It is very simple. It is very important to reveal.

**डॉ. एम.एस. गिल :** सर, इतना तो ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद :** सर, प्लीज़ ... यह जवाब तो आना चाहिए। Commonwealth Games पर कतिना खर्चा हो रहा है और कतिना earn कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI M.S. GILL: I will answer. हमारे मंत्री खुद ही यह मानेंगे



कि यह सवाल तो इसमें उठता ही नहीं है, लेकिन एक स्पेशल सवाल  
12 बजे आरहा है और ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I need your protection. It is a matter of importance. He has said it will not earn in the Asian Games. I have read from his reply. There is no revenue potential. He has said that. He has rejected it. Therefore, I am asking how much you are going to earn from Commonwealth Games. I am basing my question on his reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to him.

SHRI M.S. GILL: Sir, I will answer him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute.

डा॰ एम.एस. गल्लि : सर, इसका भी मैं जवाब दे देता हूँ और इसमें इतना गुस्से में आने की जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन मैं एक अर्ज कर दूँ कि हम जो मांग इस वक्त कर रहे हैं, हम कह रहे हैं कि न आपने तैयारी की, न आपने कागज़ बनाए, न समय से काम किया, इसलिए इस वक्त हमारे पास examine करने को नहीं है, ये कच्ची बाँटें हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

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#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

##### Indo-Pak bilateral talks

\*167. SHRI M.P ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent bilateral talks between Indian Foreign Minister and his Pakistani counterpart were a failure; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the future plan of action of Government regarding Indo-Pak dialogue?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) External Affairs Minister (EAM) met the Foreign Minister of Pakistan (PFM) on July 15, 2010 in Islamabad. The Ministers reviewed the current state of bilateral relations and discussed steps to promote trust and confidence. As part of a step-by-step, graduated and forward looking approach to expanding dialogue to cover all issues of mutual interest and concern, EAM conveyed our willingness to have further interaction on pressing humanitarian issues, particularly early release and repatriation of prisoners and fishermen in jails in both countries; promotion of trade and commerce; streamlining and strengthening cross-LOC Confidence Building Measures for the welfare of the people of Jammu and Kashmir; and greater people-to-people contacts/friendly exchanges.

EAM stated that the fulfilment, in letter and spirit, of the solemn commitment given by the leaders of Pakistan, at the highest level, of not allowing territory under Pakistan's control to be used for any terrorist activity directed against India, would be the biggest confidence building measure. In addition, EAM mentioned that any further terrorist attack on India emanating from Pakistani soil would cause immense harm to the normalization process. EAM called for

credible and firm action against terrorists groups and the their leaders, like the Jamaat-ud-Daawa and Hafiz Saeed, who continue to incite violence against India.

PFM assured EAM that the Government of Pakistan will do everything in its power to fulfill the commitment given by Pakistan of not allowing its territory to be used for terrorism against India. In this context, PFM also assured that the investigation in the Mumbai terrorist attack case, taking into account the additional information obtained from the recent interrogation of David Coleman Headley and provided by Home Minister during his visit to Pakistan in June 2010,

would be pursued vigorously to unravel the full conspiracy and bring all the perpetrators of that heinous crime to justice.

The detailed and frank discussions held during the visit enabled both the countries to develop a better understanding of each others' position and point of view on various issues. Despite differences of opinion on the way forward on a few issues, there was a broad understanding on a number of other issues. PFM accepted EAM's invitation to visit Delhi at a suitable date to be decided through diplomatic channels.

#### **Protected Monuments and New Museums in Uttarakhand**

\*168. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan for construction of new museums under the Centrally sponsored schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated for this purpose during the last years and the current year, State-wise, specially for Uttarakhand;

(d) whether the State Government of Uttarakhand has submitted any action plan to the Union Government in the current financial year for the protected monuments and new museums in Kumaun Mandal;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Culture operates a plan scheme "Financial Assistance for Setting up, Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums" under which financial assistance of upto Rs. 6.00 crores and Rs. 3.00 crores is provided for establishment of new museums under category I and II respectively. Assistance is provided to State Governments, autonomous bodies and NGO's who propose to setup museums at regional and local level. The applications are considered on first come first served basis and no separate allocation is made for new museums *vis-a-vis* proposals for up-gradation/modernization of existing museums. The expenditure incurred under the scheme during the last three years is as under:

Sl.No.	Year	Amount
		(Rupees in lakhs)
1.	2007-08	701.29
2.	2008-09	780.01
3.	2009-2010	1223.38

4.	2010-2011	1450.00 (BE)
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(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

#### **Shortage of Uranium for Reactors**

†\*169. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the eleven atomic reactors running on indigenous fuel in the country are generating power half of their capacity due to shortage of Uranium;

(b) the steps taken by Government to meet the target of mining 75,000 tonnes of Uranium during the Eleventh Five Year Plan together with the quantum of mining done so far;

(c) the reasons for not allocating Rs. 2000 crore to Department of Atomic Energy for procurement of uranium;

(d) the steps being taken by Government to meet the requirements of uranium;

(e) the progress made so far towards installation of new reactors; and

(f) the availability of uranium in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Nine reactors (2620 MW) are fuelled by domestic natural uranium and operate at upto 70% Plant Load Factor due to non-availability of uranium in the required quantity. In addition, two reactors (440 MW) are awaiting fuel for restart after completion of Renovation and Modernisation.

(b) No such target to mine 75,000 tonnes of uranium during Eleventh Plan period has been fixed. However, action plan has been drawn to maximize the production from the operating mines at Jaduguda, Bhatin, Narwapahar, Turamdih, Bagjata and Banduhurang and process plants at Jaduguda and Turamdih in East Singhbhum district of Jharkhand. A new mill and a processing plant is expected to be commissioned towards the end of Eleventh Plan period at Tummalapalle in Kadappa district of Andhra Pradesh. This will increase the uranium production of the country. A number of projects, viz. Gogi in Karnataka, KPM in Meghalaya and Lambapur in Andhra Pradesh are being taken up during Eleventh Plan period. The production from these projects are expected in Twelfth plan period.

(c) Department of Atomic Energy had, in the Annual Plan 2010-2011, proposed an allocation of Rs. 2000 crores for acquisition of uranium assets abroad. The proposals in this regard could not be firmed up at the time of approval of the Annual Plan 2010-11.

(d) The work on a new mill and mine in Jharkhand has been completed and the production has stabilized resulting in augmentation of indigenous uranium. The work on new mill in Andhra Pradesh has also progressed.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) The construction has commenced on four indigenous 700 MW Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors, two at Kakrapar, Guajrat (KAPP 3 & 4) and two at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan (RAPP 7 and 8). Pre-project activities are in progress at seven places.

(f) The uranium resource in the country is currently estimated to be 1,47,898 tonnes.

**Missing Articles of Gandhiji from Kasturba Dham Memorial**

†\*170. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some important articles belonging to Gandhiji are missing from Kasturba Dham Memorial situated at Rajkot;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any list of protected articles in Gandhiji's memorials or other memorials has been prepared;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and by when a list of all these protected articles would be prepared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Kasturba Gandhi Memorial, Rajkot, is a private Trust and is not under the administrative control of the Ministry of Culture. No reference/report regarding the missing items of Gandhiji has been received by the Ministry of Culture.

(c) to (e) The belongings of eminent personalities are generally preserved in the Memorials/Museums devoted to the ideas of the great persons, often set up and managed mainly by voluntary Organizations/Trusts etc. List of items in their possession is also maintained by them; at times these are also available with the family members. Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti (GSDS), an autonomous body under Ministry of Culture, propagates the life, mission and thought of Mahatma Gandhi through various socio-educational and cultural programmes. A few personal effects of Gandhiji are also being preserved by GSDS.

**FIR Against DoT officials**

\*171. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:



(a) whether CBI has filed an FIR on 21 October, 2009 against unknown DoT officials and private entities/companies/others regarding a criminal conspiracy leading to a loss of Rs. 22,000 crore to the exchequer;

(b) If so, the progress made so far on the investigation, and by when Government expects to complete this investigation and file chargesheets;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the reasons for delay in the investigation, especially as no new facts can now be unearthed other than existing papers/Government documents/agreements relating to sale of equity by private parties;

(d) whether the senior officers leading this investigation have been transferred; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. CBI registered a case RC-45(A)/2009-Delhi on 21.10.2009 U/s 120-B IPC and Section 13(2) r/w Section 13(1) (d) of PC Act 1988 against unknown officials of DOT and unknown officials of companies. CBI has conducted searches in various offices of DOT and in the premises of several private companies in the course of their investigation. As the investigation involves examination of large number of persons and documents related to the alleged conspiracy by unknown DOT officials with some unknown private companies, it is not possible to give a definite time frame for its completion.

There has not been any change in the Investigating officer since the beginning of the investigation. A supervisory officer of DIG rank was repatriated to his cadre on 2.4.2010 as he had completed his tenure in the CBI as provided under the rules.

#### **Illegal and unauthorised emigration**

\*172. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that illegal and unauthorized emigration is going on in various Protectorates of Emigrants (POE's) offices in Delhi, Hyderabad, Mumbai and Chandigarh;

(b) whether CBI has raided these offices in the past six years;

(c) if so, the number of illegal travel agents and Government officials who have been booked in the nexus;

(d) the number of cases that are pending with CBI under this racket;

(e) the names of the authorities and travel agents booked under illegal emigration rackets and details of their properties, State-wise; and

(f) the steps Government is taking to stop the illegal emigrations of labourers, including women labourers?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (f) Emigration Clearance is granted by the Protectors of Emigrants after scrutiny of documents as stipulated under the Emigration Act and Rules. The Emigration Clearance process is computerized.

Sometimes, cases come to light of unscrupulous Registered Recruiting Agents obtaining Emigration Clearance by furnishing fake or forged documents in collusion with some officials of the POE offices. In such cases, appropriate departmental disciplinary action is taken against

officials concerned. Similarly, action under the provisions of the Emigration Act is taken against the Recruiting Agents. Illegal migration rackets work outside the Emigration Clearance framework, in violation of the provisions of the Emigration Act, 1983. Such cases are reported to the police authorities in the respective states for prosecution of the offenders.

During the last six years, CBI has raided offices and taken action against Recruiting Agents and officials. In the case of POE offices at Delhi, Hyderabad, Mumbai and Chandigarh, 11 Government officials were involved, the status and details of which are given in statement (See below). Action has also been initiated by the CBI against 2 RAs in these cases. The details of travel agents involved, if any, and their properties have not been reported by the CBI in these cases.

The Government has been taking steps for preventing illegal migration. These, *inter-alia*, include the following:-

- (i) A National Awareness-cum-Publicity campaign is undertaken from time to time to create wider awareness among the general public and particularly among the potential migrants on the risks of illegal migration and safeguards against illegal practices by unauthorized intermediaries and fraudulent recruiting agencies.
- (ii) The Government has constituted a high level Core-Group to lead and monitor action for combating and preventing irregular migration. The Core-Group is headed by Secretary, MOIA and has representatives from relevant central Ministries and State Governments. The Core-Group has circulated a template amongst State Governments to formulate action plans against irregular migration from their states.
- (iii) An Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) has been established which runs a 24x7 helpline in 7 languages to provide information and guidance to emigrants.
- (iv) Migrant Resources Centres have been established in Cochin and Hyderabad for information, dissemination and counseling of potential migrants.
- (v) The Ministry has been holding annual consultation with the major states of origin to ensure better coordination and enforcement.
- (vi) Attestation of work contracts by the Indian mission concerned

has been made mandatory in all cases of women workers holding ECR passports, emigrating to ECR countries.

**Statement**

*Status of action taken against Government officials*

Sl. No.	Name of office	Year of the raid	Officials booked	Alleged Offence	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	POE Delhi	2005	Shri M.K. Singh, Section Officer	Bribery	Pending in the CBI Court
		2009	Sh. Dinesh Kumar, UDC	Bribery	CBI yet to file the charge-sheet
2.	POE Hyderabad (*)	2006	Sh. Yashwant Singh, Asstt.	Fake emigration clearance	Pending in the CBI court.
3.	POE Mumbai	2008	(i) Sh. N.B. Jambhulkar, Deputy Secretary	Bribery	Pending in the CBI Court.
			(ii) Sh. Pradeep Bose, LDC	Bribery	Pending in the CBI Court.
4.	POE Chandigarh	2005	Sh. J.K. Sahu, Section Officer	Bribery	Judgement received-Officer convicted by the CBI court for a rigorous imprisonment for one year and a fine of Rs. 15,000/- under Section 7 of the Prevention of Corruption (PC) Act, 1988 and a rigorous imprisonment of one year and a

fine of Rs. 15000 u/s 13 (1)  
(d) read with Section 13 (2)  
of the PC Act, 1988. Both the  
sentences shall run  
concurrently.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		2006	(i) Sh. K.L. Gandhi  Section Officer	Bribery	Judgement received-Officer convicted by the CBI Court with an imprisonment of (i) rigorous imprisonment for a period of one year and a fine of Rs. 2500/- under section 7 of the PC Act, 1988 and (ii) rigorous imprisonment for a period of two years and a fine of Rs. 7000/- under section 13(1) (d) read with 13(2) of the PC Act, 1988. Both the sentences shall run concurrently.
			(ii) Sh. Nuruddin,  LDC	Bribery	Acquitted by the CBI Court after getting the benefit of doubt.
			(iii)	Shri Sohan Lal,	Bribery CBI Court granted Pardon and made

	Peon		him approver
2008	(i) Sh. K.P. Tiwari, Section Officer	Bribery	Pending in the CBI Court.
2008	(ii) Sh. Rajesh Kumar Sinha,	Bribery	CBI granted pardon and made him approver.
	LDC		

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(\*) In respect of PoE, Hyderabad, CBI registered the case on the basis of complaint filed by the Protector General of Emigrants, MOIA



### **Rain Water Harvesting**

†\*173. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether rain water harvesting has now become necessary in view of shortage of water across the country;

(b) the steps taken for public awareness by Governments;

(c) whether the Central Government would provide any fund to all the States to make rain water harvesting compulsory and to create public awareness to save water; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Various measures taken by Ministry of Water Resources and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) for public awareness include:

(i) Organizing awareness programmes under the Central Plan schemes namely "Ground Water Management and Regulation" and "Information Education and Communication (IEC)" of Ministry of Water Resources;

(ii) Sanction of schemes namely Demonstrative Projects on Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water under Ground Water Management and Regulation, Artificial Recharge of Ground water through Dugwells and Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies for rain water harvesting.

(iii) Initiation of participatory monitoring of ground water levels in various States by Central Ground Water Board. About 10% of the observations wells are being monitored on monthly basis by engaging observers/villagers.

(iv) Implementation of demonstrative programmes under Farmers Participatory Action Research Programmes (FPARPs) through 60 identified institutes in 25 States/UTs with a view to demonstrate the technologies for increasing productivity and profitability of agriculture.

(v) Constitution of Advisory Council on Artificial Recharge of Ground Water;

(vi) Institution of Bhoomijal Samvardhan Puraskars and National Water Award to encourage adoption of innovative practices of ground water augmentation;

(vii) Launching of Ground Water Information System for dissemination of ground water related information to all stake holders including users.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) to (d) Ministry of Water Resources has no scheme under implementation for providing funds to States for rain water harvesting. However, Ministry of Water Resources has a plan outlay of Rs. 100 crore for demonstrative projects which includes rainwater harvesting under Central Sector Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation during Eleventh Plan Period.

**Request of CBI to extradite Warren Anderson**

\*174. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI has requested the Ministry of External Affairs for extradition of Warren Anderson;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether CBI has filed appeal against the lower court's decision in Bhopal case;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, by when the appeal is likely to be filed in view of sentiments of masses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The CBI have been consistently pursuing the matter of extradition of Mr. Warren Anderson since 1993. However, the US Department of State did not agree for extradition of Mr. Warren Anderson stating that the request of the Government of India does not meet the requirements of dual criminality under Article 2(1) and 9(3) of the "Extradition Treaty". The CBI has sent additional evidence to Ministry of External Affairs against Mr. Warren Anderson for his extradition on 29.07.2010.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir. CBI has filed appeal on 27.07.2010 before Session Court, Bhopal under Section 377 Cr. P.C. for enhancement of sentence of imprisonment u/s 338 IPC and imposition of more fine u/s 304A IPC against each of convicted person and to run the sentences consecutively and to enhance fine amount against M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd. u/s 304A IPC.

**Mobile Phone Towers Damaged in Orissa**

\*175. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that mostly mobile phone towers are being targeted in violence taking place in the name of naxals in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof and total number of towers damaged so far in this type of violent activities; and

(c) the measures Government has taken to avert such violence?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Towers damaged by Naxals in Orissa are:- 2 in 2007, 3 in 2008, 16 in 2009 and 13 in this year (upto 15th July, 2010).

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the concerned State Government, who deal with various issues related with normal crime as well as naxalites activities in the State. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government through several ways which, *inter-alia*, include providing of Central Paramilitary Forces (CPMFs), sanction of India Reserve (IR) Battalions, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools etc.

#### **Ministers' Visit to Pakistan**

\*176. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister had recently visited Pakistan and held discussions;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held there; and

(c) the final outcome of the visit?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) External Affairs Minister (EAM) met the Foreign Minister of Pakistan (PFM) on July 15, 2010 in Islamabad. The Ministers reviewed the current state of bilateral relations and discussed steps to promote trust and confidence. As part of a step-by-step, graduated and forward looking approach to expanding dialogue to cover all issues of mutual interest and concern, EAM conveyed our willingness to have further interaction on pressing humanitarian issues, particularly early release and repatriation of prisoners and fishermen in jails in both countries; promotion of trade and commerce; streamlining and strengthening cross-LOC Confidence Building Measures for the welfare of the people of Jammu and Kashmir; and greater people-to-people contacts/friendly exchanges.

EAM stated that the fulfilment, in letter and spirit, of the solemn commitment given by the leaders of Pakistan, at the highest level, of not allowing territory under Pakistan's control to be used for any terrorist activity directed against India, would be the biggest confidence building measure. In addition, EAM mentioned that any further terrorist attack on India emanating from Pakistani soil would cause immense harm to the normalization process. EAM called for

credible and firm action against terrorists groups and their leaders, like the Jamaat-ud-Daawa and Hafiz Saeed, who continue to incite violence against India.

PFM assured EAM that the Government of Pakistan will do everything in its power to fulfil the commitment given by Pakistan of not allowing its territory to be used for terrorism against India. In this context, PFM also assured that the investigation in the Mumbai terrorist attack case, taking into account the additional information obtained from the recent interrogation of

David Coleman Headley and provided by Home Minister during his visit to Pakistan in June, 2010, would be pursued vigorously to unravel the full conspiracy and bring all the perpetrators of that heinous crime to justice.

The detailed and frank discussions held during the visit enabled both the countries to develop a better understanding of each others' position and point of view on various issues. Despite differences of opinion on the way forward on a few issues, there was a broad understanding on a number of other issues. PFM accepted EAM's invitation to visit Delhi at a suitable date to be decided through diplomatic channels.

#### **Funds for Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Memorial at Karamsad**

\*177. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether sanctioned one time grant of Rs. three crore to Sardar Patel Trust as corpus fund for development of a Memorial for Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel-Veer Vitthalbhai Patel Memorial at Karamsad has been released;

(b) if not, by when it is likely to be released; and

(c) the amount fixed for the annual maintenance of the memorial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The one time grant of Rs. 3.00 crore sanctioned to Sardar Patel Trust for development and maintenance of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel-Veer Vitthalbhai Patel Memorial at Karamsad has been fully released. Rs. 1.50 crore was released to the Trust in March, 2010 and the balance Rs. 1.50 crore was released in June, 2010.

(c) The annual maintenance of Rs. 7,10,764/-, subject to actual requirement, will be sanctioned to the Sardar Patel Trust for maintenance of the Memorial from financial year, 2011-12 onwards on the basis of the project Report prepared by CPWD for development and maintenance of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel-Veer Vitthalbhai Patel Memorial at Karamsad.

#### **Water Conservation Projects**

†\*178. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether country's various parts are facing water crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of projects started by Government during the last three years, including current year, for tackling this problem and the

success achieved as a result thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether Government proposes to prepare a targeted work plan for permanent and efficient water conservation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) As per the information available from India Meteorological Department, the normal annual rainfall in the country is about 1196 millimetres (mm). The total of average annual rainfall, snowfall and glacier melt in volumetric term works out to about 4000 billion cubic metres (BCM). However, after accounting for the evaporation and evapo-transpiration, the water availability has been assessed as 1869 BCM. Even this available water cannot be fully utilized due to topographical constraints and hydrological features and utilizable water has been estimated to be about 1123 BCM comprising 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water. Some of the important challenges in the water sector relate to reducing *per capita* water availability due to population growth, increase in water demand for various purposes, over-exploitation of water resources, particularly ground water resources resulting in decline in ground water table and deterioration of water quality. Further, the availability of water is highly uneven both in space and time. Rainfall is mostly confined to only about three to four months in a year and varies from 100 mm in the western parts of Rajasthan to over 10000 mm at Cherrapunji in Meghalaya. The gap in the availability and demand for water due to temporal and spatial variations are addressed through water resources projects for conservation of water and through diversion projects which are undertaken by respective State Governments. Storage capacity of about 225 billion cubic metre (BCM) has been created in the country so far. The total estimated storage capacity of the various projects under construction is about 64 BCM. Further, the State Governments have identified various other schemes for investigation and planning and the estimated storage for such schemes is about 108 BCM.

Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments with a view to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programme. Central grant is provided to States under Various schemes/programmes of Ministry of Water Resources namely "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)", "Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CAD and WM)", and "Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies". Ministry of Water Resources also encourages measures for sustainability of water resources particularly ground water resources. Demonstrative schemes for rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water have been taken up by Central Ground Water Board. The scheme for "Artificial Recharge of Ground

Water through Dugwells” has also been approved and is under implementation in seven States. Central grants released to States during last three years and the current years are as under:

(Rupees in crores)

Name of Schemes/Programmes	During last three years 2007-08 to 2009-10	Current year
1	2	3
Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)	19989.52	1136.33

1	2	3
Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies	485.47	-
Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme	1015.13	-
Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells	1394.82	303.31

The specific achievements during the last three years in respect of the AIBP, RRR of Water Bodies and CAD and WM are as under:

Name of Scheme	Achievement during the period 2007-08 to 2009-10
AIBP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of irrigation potential of 22.76 lakh hectares through AIBP assisted projects.</li> <li>Completion of 41 Major and medium irrigation projects.</li> <li>Completion of 2290 minor irrigation projects.</li> </ul>
RRR of Water Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restoration of 1055 water bodies.</li> </ul>
CAD and WM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coverage of 12.62 lakh hectares of culturable command area with command area works.</li> <li>Completion of 29 CAD and WM assisted projects</li> </ul>

The exercise of preparation of targeted work plan for the water resources sector as a whole is undertaken by the Working Group for the Five Year Plan constituted by Planning Commission.

#### **Unannounced change in plan for smart pre-paid mobiles**

†\*179. SHRI ALI ANWER ANSARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reliance India Ltd. has committed an economic offence to the tune of billions of rupees by making an unannounced change in

the plan for smart prepaid mobiles, particularly in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has taken no action against the company so far even after receiving complaints from the subscribers in this regard;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government would file a case of fraud against the company and make the company pay compensation to subscribers; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) had received few complaints in the year 2007 from subscribers of Reliance in Bihar Service Area and Madhya Pradesh Service Area (which includes Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh) alleging fraud/cheating by the service provider. However, examination of the complaints by TRAI did not reveal violation of any regulatory mandates by the Service Provider M/s Reliance.

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

**Passports applied by Haj pilgrims**

\*180. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Haj pilgrims who applied for passports this year throughout the country, RPO-wise;

(b) the number of passports issued, RPO-wise, till 15 June, 30 June and 10 July, 2010 respectively;

(c) the number of applicants who were not issued passports till then;

(d) the total number of passports issued to Haj pilgrims so far;

(e) the number of passports not issued so far along with the reasons for the same; and

(f) the steps taken to streamline the system and minimize the difficulties of the applicants?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) The Saudi Arabian Government in 2009 made it mandatory for every Haj pilgrim to possess international passport. Accordingly, this year Haj aspirants have applied for passport in the normal course before Haj quota was allotted by the Haj Committee. Those applicants who did not receive the passports have been submitting Haj Cover number along with Haj Committee recommendation letter to the Passport offices, for priority issue of passports to them. Passports are being issued on priority to such Haj applicants. Many Passport Offices have already issued passports to most Haj applicants. In the remaining Passport

Offices special drive is being undertaken to issue passports on priority to all Haj applicants.

(e) and (f) The Haj Committee had identified that certain Passport Offices need special measures to assist Haj applicants. Accordingly, at Passport Offices in Lucknow, Bareilly, Ghaziabad, Patna, Kolkata, Guwahati and Bhopal special Haj counters were opened to facilitate submission of applications. Ministry has issued instructions to Passport Offices to issue normal

passports to all Haj applicants in a time bound manner by 31st July, 2010 where recommendatory police verification reports have been received; and issue short validity Haj passport in the remaining cases from 1st August to 13th August 2010. The Ministry is closely monitoring the progress of issue of passports to the Haj applicants to ensure that all such passports are issued within the deadline set by the Ministry.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

**AIMS of current National Advisory Council**

†1176. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims of current National Advisory Council (NAC);
- (b) whether it is a fact that some members of previous council had tendered resignation;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the council is constitutionally capable, if so, the process by which it is so;
- (e) if not, the extent to which its recommendations are binding on Government;
- and
- (f) the procedure by which its office bearers and members are decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The National Advisory Council (NAC) has been constituted to provide inputs in the formulation of policy by the Government and to provide support to the Government in its legislative business.

(b) and (c) One Member of the NAC resigned on account of floating his own political party.

(d) The National Advisory Council (NAC) has been constituted by the Central Government in exercise of the executive powers vested in it under the Constitution.

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

(f) It has been mentioned in the Order constituting the NAC that

the Council shall consist of such number of Members not exceeding 20, as may be nominated by the Prime Minister in consultation with Chairperson of NAC.

**Social welfare issues identified by NAC**

1177. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(a) whether the National Advisory Council has identified over a dozen of social welfare issues;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) in what manner these have been incorporated in various schemes under implementation;

(d) the present status of these schemes; and

(e) to what extent these have progressed so far Jharkhand is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The National Advisory Council (NAC) has identified some subjects, such as food security, Communal Violence Bill, revitalization of agriculture, employment generation, education and health for consideration on priority.

(c) to (e) As the NAC has not made any recommendation as yet, the question of incorporating the recommendations in implementation of schemes does not arise.

#### **Recommendations by NAC**

1178. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the National Advisory Council (NAC) after its revival;

(b) the number of recommendations made by NAC which have been accepted so far, along with details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No recommendations have been sent by the National Advisory Council after its revival.

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

#### **Uranium deposits in States**

1179. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any information about uranium deposits in different States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the actual requirement of out atomic energy reactors for power generation;

(d) out of our total requirement of uranium, the amount that is from our own sources and how much is imported and from which country; and

(e) is there any plan to track the entire uranium reserves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent Unit under this Department has so far established 1,47,898 tonnes of *in-situ* uranium ( $U_3O_8$ ) as on 31.05.2010. The State-wise details of the same are as follows:

State	Estimated Resources (Tonnes $U_3O_8$ )
Andhra Pradesh	66,205
Chhattisgarh	3,986
Himachal Pradesh	784
Jharkhand	48,074
Karnataka	4,682
Maharashtra	355
Meghalaya	17,252
Rajasthan	5,675
Uttar Pradesh	885
TOTAL	1,47,898

[1 Tonne of  $U_3O_8$  = 0.848 Tonnes of Uranium Metal]

(c) and (d) The first stage of nuclear power programme of setting up Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) capacity of 10,000 MW requires total of about 1,00,000 Tonnes of natural uranium Fuel. Currently, a PHWR capacity of 4,240 MW is in operation. Out of this capacity of 3,060 MW is fuelled by indigenous uranium and balance 1180 MW is operated on imported uranium. The total imported uranium as date is as follows:

Country	Quantity imported	
	2009-10	2010-11 (up to end-July 2010)
France	300 MT of Natural Uranium Oxide	
Russia	210 MT of Natural Uranium oxide Pellets 58 MT of Enriched Uranium Oxide Pellets	60 MT of Natural Uranium Oxide Pellets
Kazakhstan		300 MT of Natural Uranium Oxide



(e) Yes, Sir. The Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research is involved in exploration and tracking of uranium reserves in the country.

**Contract for uranium mining**

1180. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has entered into any contract for uranium mining from any country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

**Risk of cancer among DAE employees**

1181. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted of cancer risk among the serving employees of the Department of Atomic Energy located in Mumbai, Tarapore, Hyderabad, Kalpakkam and Alwaye;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of DAE employees died of cancer for the last fifteen years?

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

(b) A team of officials of DAE had carried out a study of cancer risks among the serving employees of the Department of Atomic Energy located in Mumbai, Tarapur, Hyderabad, Kalpakkam and Alwaye, in the 90's. For this study data on age, sex, site specific cancer deaths etc. was collected. The mean duration of the study was about 18 years and consisted of database of over three lakh person-years. A total of 81 cancer deaths were recorded in the study. Under the Eleventh Plan, a project has been taken up to compile the data of mortality rate due to cancer among DAE employees and the process of collection of data is presently on.

(c) The information compiled so far has revealed that 69 employees of BARC died of cancer during the last 15 years and similar data for other units of the Department of Atomic Energy is being collected under the Eleventh Plan project mentioned above.

**Radioactive cobalt in Mayapuri**

†1182.SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of people got seriously ill on April, 2010 in Mayapuri, Delhi due to radioactive cobalt-60 sold to scrap vendor there;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has not formulated any policy on radiation so far due to which biomedical and radioactive waste is not being disposed off properly by hospitals and other agencies; and

(d) if so, by what time Government would frame a law in this regard?

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

(b) In the Mayapuri incident, 7 persons were reported with radiation induced symptoms. They were treated in different hospitals of Delhi namely Apollo Hospital (one person), AIIMS (5 persons) and in Military Hospital (one person). one of the persons admitted to AIIMS succumbed to death on April 26, 2010. The other six persons have been discharged from the hospitals on various dates. The last one was discharged on May 24, 2010.

(c) The Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rule, 2004 and the Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Wastes) Rules, 1987 framed under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 lay down the radiation safety requirements.

(d) Does not arise.

**Meeting of NAC on pro-poor social programme**

1183. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of the National Advisory Council (NAC) was held on 10 June, 2010 in New Delhi to discuss Government's pro-poor and pro-people social programmes as well as Food Security and Prevention of Communal Violence Bill as among the immediate issues and challenges before the country;

(b) whether according to some members of the NAC, Government is reportedly losing "the war against naxalism"; and

(c) the time period Government would take to solve the above

mentioned  
issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting of the National Advisory Council (NAC) was held on 10th June, 2010. NAC decided of focus on a number of areas which included the Food Security Bill as well as the Communal Violence Bill.

(b) No such discussion took place.



(c) No such time period can be indicated.

**Kudumbini project**

1184. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any specific project to utilize the power of IT to women confined within their homes and unable to go for work;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps that had been taken by Government to implement the Kudumbini project submitted by the State Government of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the representation of women in the Indian IT-BPO Sector is over 30%.

(c) Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal for "Kudumbini Women BPO" for utilizing the power of ICT to distribute work spatially and provide supplementary income to women who are otherwise unable to go to work. The project is proposed to be setup in Kozhikode district of Kerala at an estimated cost of Rs. 575 lakhs. The proposal was examined in the Department of Information Technology (DIT), Government of India. However, the Department has decided not to provide financial support for the project.

**Servers and billing system of NE region**

1185. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the BSNL servers and billing system of North Eastern Region (NER) are in Kolkata;

(b) whether it is a fact that if there is any problem with Kolkata then all activities comes to a grinding halt in the NE Region;

(c) whether the Ministry has any proposal to set up all servers and billing systems in NE Region;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if so, the time and date of effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Sir, in respect of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service of BSNL in East Zone including NE Region, servers and billing system are located at Kolkata.

In respect of Wire lines, Zonal based Call Data Record (CDR) system is under implementation in BSNL which shall progressively replace the

existing locally based billing systems. In the Zonal based CDR system, BSNL servers and Billing System of whole of East Zone (West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Kolkata Metro and other States of NE Region also) are located at Kolkata.

Broadband related servers and billing systems of BSNL are centralized at Bangalore and disaster recovery system is located at Pune.

(b) No, Sir. However, in respect of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service some of the activities may get temporarily affected. But, if there is any problem in billing server at Kolkata, the service will not be affected in NE region. The Cell-related CDRs will not be transferred immediately in that case, but, afterwards, when the system is restored, all the CDRs can be made available in billing server and there will not be any billing issue in that case.

In respect of Wire lines, in Zonal based Call Data Record (CDR) system all the important applications are having a redundancy arrangement at Kolkata Data Center.

In respect of Broadband, in case of any problem at Bangalore, it changes over to the Pune Disaster Recovery server.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Operations and maintenance of the Zonal billing system at Kolkata is economical/ convenient in comparison to multiple decentralized systems in different locations of NE Region.

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

#### **Expansion of telephone services**

1186. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets for expansion of telephone services in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(b) the achievements made thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) As per Eleventh Five Year Plan, a target of 600 million total telephone connections in the country by March 2012 was fixed. However, no State-wise targets were fixed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(b) As on 30.03.2010, there are 671.69 million telephone connections in the country. The license area-wise details of telephone connections are given in Statement.

#### **Statement**

*License area-wise telephone connections in the country*

(As on 30th June 2010)

Sl. Name of the license area		Total Number of telephone
No.		connections in the country
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51,630,363

1	2	3
2.	Assam	9,920,305
3.	Bihar	42,164,765
4.	Gujarat	37,138,891
5.	Haryana	16,224,242
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5,804,903
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,889,542
8.	Karnataka	43,348,448
9.	Kerala	29,006,862
10.	Madhya Pradesh	36,342,585
11.	Maharashtra (excl. Mumbai)	49,753,346
12.	North East	6,085,842
13.	Orissa	17,547,081
14.	Punjab	23,399,626
15.	Rajasthan	37,107,700
16.	Tamil Nadu (excl. Chennai)	48,253,180
17.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	50,843,388
18.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	34,482,741
19.	West Bengal (excl. Kolkata)	28,688,725
20.	Kolkata	18,918,288
21.	Chennai	13,259,971
22.	Delhi	33,797,375
23.	Mumbai	32,077,124
TOTAL:		671,685,293

Note:

1. The figures of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (West) licence areas also include telephones and Andaman and Nicobar and Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand respectively as the private telecom service providers provide data license area wise only.
2. Idea Telecommunications have included GSM phones for Chennai in Tamil Nadu license area.

### **Expansion of telephone and internet services**

1187. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any targets for the expansion of telephone and internet services in the country including Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the achievements made in the hilly 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has fixed a target of 600 million telephone connections by 2012. As against this, 671.6 million connections have already been provided as on 30th of June 2010. Further, Government has also decided to provide Village Public Telephone (VPT) facility in all inhabited Villages. As on 30.06.2010, about 5.69 lakh villages out of 5.93 inhabited villages, as per Census 2001, have been provided VPT facility.

As per broadband policy 2004, the targets for internet and broadband service subscribers in the country are as follows:-

Year	Internet Subscribers	Broadband Subscribers
2005	6 million	3 million
2007	18 million	9 million
2010	40 million	20 million

(c) Statements indicating the achievements in provision of VPT facility, installation of towers and provision of internet and broadband services in the hilly States during the last three years are given in Statement-I to IV.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *VPT Status in the Hilly States as on 30.06.2010*

Sl. No.	Name of the Service Area	Total No. of Inhabited Villages	Total No. of Villages	Achievement during	Achievement during	Achievement during	Achievement during

	villages as per Census 2001	during 2007-08	during 2008-09	during 2009-10	2010-11 as on 30.06.2010	provided with VPT as on 30.06.2010	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Assam	25124	352	637	554	6	23998	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Himachal Pradesh	17495	64	1080	255	31	17331
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	6417	231	178	237	29	6024
4.	Meghalaya (NE I)	5782	170	113	804	18	3445
5.	Mizoram (NE I)	707	56	17	34	3	704
6.	Tripura (NE I)	858	23	0	142	0	858
7.	Arunachal Pradesh (NE II)	3863	187	222	433	2	1679
8.	Manipur (NE II)	2315	310	246	248	2	2081
9.	Nagaland (NE II)	1278	14	8	144	1	1261
10.	Uttaranchal	15761	715	578	2129	27	14841
11.	West Bengal (including Sikkim)	38405	0	911	2235	91	34540

**Statement-II**

*Tower status in the Hilly States as on 30.06.2010*

Sl. State No.	Towers to be commissioned	Achieve-ment during 2007-2008	Achieve-ment 2008-2009	Achieve-ment 2009-2010	Achieve-ment 2010-2011	Total Achieve-ment as on 30.06.2010	Balance
1. Arunachal Pradesh 33		75	0	0	34	8	42
2. Assam	87	40	44	1	0	85	2
3. Manipur	106	0	0	30	13	43	63
4. Meghalaya	108	0	63	44	0	107	1
5. Mizoram	38	0	29	8	0	37	1
6. Nagaland	62	0	0	24	11	35	27
7. Sikkim	6	0	6	0	0	6	0
8. Tripura	126	0	49	44	0	99	27
9. HP	259	26	121	108	0	255	4
10. Jammu and Kashmir	82	0	34	47	0	81	1
11. Uttaranchal	186	0	97	87	0	184	2



**Statement-III**

*Internet achievements during the last three years*

Sl. State No. subscribers (As on 31.03.09)	Internet (As on 31.03.10)	Internet subscribers (As on 31.03.08)	Internet subscribers (As on 31.03.08)
1. Assam	56957	70290	75625
2. Himachal Pradesh	43626	59663	78483
3. Jammu and Kashmir	67904	83985	90999
4. North-East	69702	84287	99432
5. Uttar Pradesh (including Uttaranchal)	558722	644735	794918
6. West Bengal (including Sikkim)	714700	860700	929192

**Statement-IV**

*Broadband achievements during the last three years*

Sl. State No. subscribers (As on 31.03.10)	Broadband subscribers (As on 31.03.08)	Broadband subscribers (As on 31.03.09)	Broadband subscribers (As on 31.03.10)
1. Assam	21538	39578	54544
2. Himachal Pradesh	12514	29368	44080
3. Jammu and Kashmir	13444	27167	37082
4. North-East	7400	18686	28911
5. Uttar Pradesh (including Uttaranchal)	170966	307898	455481

**Losses to Department of Posts**

†1188.SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:  
SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

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

(a) whether Department of Posts has been running in losses for many years, if so, the loss incurred by Department of Posts during the current financial year;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the Department has taken any decision for improvement of postal services, computer networking, extension of postal services, providing pension facilities to dak sevaks employed in villages, payment of outstanding allowances to employees;

(c) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and the Parliamentary Committee have expressed utter dissatisfaction over the working of Department of Posts;

(d) the number of villages in the country not having post offices at present; and

(e) the persons responsible for this plight of postal department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The Department is running in a deficit. During 2009-10, the Department recorded a deficit of Rs. 6634.38 crores. The deficit for the current financial year will be ascertained only at the close of the years.

(b) The Department of Posts has undertaken IT modernization project under Eleventh Five Year Plan for expansion of Computer networking. Till 31-03-2010, 12604 Post Office have been computerized in the country.

The Department has submitted a proposal for approval of IT Project to computerize all Post Offices including all the Rural Post Offices along with development of integrated modular software for all services and operations to be completed by September, 2012. The proposal has been recommended by the Expenditure Finance Committee and is under the process of obtaining administrative approval from the Competent Authority.

**The Gramin Dak Sevaks**, are employed in rural areas where there is no justification for opening of full time Departmental post offices. They work for limited hours ranging from 3 to 5 hours of duty and their allowances are fixed depending upon the workload based on standards. They are governed by a separate set of Conduct and Employment Rules which are non-statutory in nature. The CCS (Pension)

Rules, 1972 are not applicable to these categories of officials.

However, One-man Committee constituted by the Government has recommended introduction of Service Discharge Benefit Scheme on contribution basis under Annuity Scheme. The Department has formulated a proposal in consultation with Pension Fund Regulatory Development Authority (PFRDA) which has been approved by the Nodal Ministry, i.e. Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.

Order for payment of arrears of revision of pay in respect of Departmental officials and Time Related Continuity Allowance (TRCA) for Gramin Dak Sevaks have been issued. The arrears have also been paid.

(c) No, there is no such report either from the Comptroller and Auditor General of India or Parliamentary Committee expressing their utter dissatisfaction over the working of the Department of Posts.

(d) As on 31.03.2010, 138889 villages were having post offices out of the total number of 620515 inhabited villages in the country. However, all inhabited villages have access to Postal facilities.

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

#### **Installation of mobile towers**

1189. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that fixed telephones and mobile telephones do not function well in Jharkhand particularly in rural areas;

(b) if so, in what manner Government proposes to improve its performance;  
and

(c) whether Government would take steps to increase installation of mobile towers in Left Wing Extremist (LWE) districts and in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Sir. Fixed telephones and mobile telephones are generally functioning well in Jharkhand even with existing constraint of availability of electricity and restricted movement of maintenance personnel due to increased Left Wing Extremists (LWE) activity.

(b) Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) based Cellular Mobile Telephone Service being provided by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is in general, working satisfactorily in Jharkhand including in its rural areas. However, there are few interruptions sometimes in long distance media due to various departmental activities like road widening etc. by different agencies. These interruptions are attended to promptly. BSNL is augmenting its mobile network progressively so as to enhance coverage, capacity and to further improve the Quality of Services (QoS). BSNL is also optimizing its network continuously for its performance. Monitoring of the network has also been strengthened to ensure performance as per the QoS parameters prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

(TRAI).

(c) A scheme was launched by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) to provide subsidy support for setting up and managing 7387 number of infrastructure sites/towers (revised from 7871 in 500 districts spread over 27 States for provision of mobile services in the specified rural and remote areas including the LWE affected areas of the country, where there was no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage. Villages or cluster of villages having population of 2000 or more and not having mobile coverage were taken into consideration for installation of the

tower under this scheme. The infrastructure so created is being shared by three service providers for provision of mobile services. As on 30.06.2010, 273 towers that have been set up in the rural areas of Jharkhand and 204 towers have been set up in the LWE districts under this scheme.

#### **Earning by auctioning of spectrum**

1190. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government earned Rs. 67,719 crore by auctioning spectrum for 3G licenses whereas Government lost Rs. 60,000 crore in the sale of spectrum for 2G licenses in 2008;

(b) if so, the reasons for Government's huge losses in the sale of 2G spectrum licenses indicating also methodology adopted by Government in such sales;

(c) whether Government propose to hold CBI probe into the allegations of corruption and non-transparency in the allocation of 2G spectrum licenses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Government earned Rs. 67,718.95 crore by auctioning 3G spectrum for the first time in India. So far, 2G spectrum has not been sold/auctioned in India. Start-up/initial 2G spectrum has been allotted to the Unified Access Services License (UASL) holders as per the conditions/provisions of UASL, subject to availability. No upfront charges are being levied for 2G spectrum however annual spectrum usage charges on AGR basis are levied.

(c) and (d) On allegation of irregularities in the award of UAS License to private companies in the year 2008, CBI conducted a search on 22.10.2009 in some offices of DOT and has taken custody of certain files relating to policy/allotment of UAS Licenses and spectrum.

#### **Study of effect of mobile towers**

1191. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted on the ill effects of mobile towers installed in residential areas of NCR; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the steps taken to contain the

ill effects of the mobile tower installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Sir, no specific study has been conducted on the ill effects of mobile towers installed in residential areas of NCR. However, a committee, setup under the Director General, Indian council of Medical Research (ICMR) to study the



effects of radiations from mobile phone towers and related aspects, concluded that "overall there is not enough evidence to show direct health hazards of Radio Frequency exposure from mobile Base Stations". Various studies have also been conducted by World Health Organisation (WHO) and International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP). Fact Sheet No. 304 of May 2006 of WHO states that "Considering the very low exposure levels and research results collected to date, there is no convincing scientific evidence that the weak RF signals from base stations and wireless networks cause adverse health effects."

Further, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has issued instructions to all the Access Service Providers to conform to the limits of radiation as prescribed by ICNIRP from time to time. Latest detailed instructions have been issued vide DoT letter no. 800-15/2010-VAS dated 8-4-2010, which *inter-alia* states that :

- (i) All Base Station Transceivers (BTSs) should be self certified as meeting the radiation norms. Self certification is to be submitted to respective Telecom enforcement Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells of DoT by 15.11.2010.
- (ii) All new BTS sites should start radiating only after self certificate has been submitted to relevant TERM Cells.
- (iii) The TERM Cell will test upto 10 per cent of new BTS sites randomly at its discretion. Additionally, BTS sites against which there are public complaints shall also be tested by TERM cell.
- (iv) If a site fails to meet the Electro Magnetic Radiation criterion, a Penalty of Rs. 5 lakh shall be levied per BTS per service provider. Service providers must meet the criterion within one month of the report of TERM Cell in such cases, after which site will be shut down.

#### **Tata Teleservices**

1192. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the report that Tata Teleservices (TTSL) has resigned from the membership

of Cellular Operator's Association of India (COAI) by alleging that COAI's decision are undemocratic, biased, non-transparent and unethical; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Sir, Government does not intervene into affairs of Telecom Service Provider associations and their members in their internal matters.

#### **Outstanding bill amount of BSNL**

1193. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount outstanding as landline and mobile telephone bill arrears of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) as on 31st March, 2009;

(b) the steps taken by BSNL to recover the outstanding dues; and

(c) the measures taken by BSNL to provide landline and mobile telephone connections on demand all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Sir, outstanding dues in respect of landline and mobile Telephones as on 31.3.2009 were Rs. 3466.13 crores and Rs. 672.88 crores respectively.

(b) The steps taken by BSNL to recover the outstanding dues are given in Statement (See below), due to which outstanding dues in respect of landline and mobile telephones as on 31.3.2009, have been reduced to Rs. 2478.43 crores and 628.18 crores respectively as on 31.3.2010.

(c) BSNL is providing landline connections all over the BSNL Circles/Districts through cable or W.L.L (Wireless in Local Loop). There is overall no shortage of switching capacity. All out efforts are being made to redeploy the spare capacity from "no demand" to "demand" areas, wherever required, for providing connections on demand based on the geographical and techno-commercial viability

GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications) connections are on demand in BSNL network. There is no waiting list.

#### ***Statement***

*The measures taken by BSNL for recovery of outstanding dues are as under:*

1. Payment reminders through Interactive Voice Response system (IVRS) are being issued to persuade the customers to make payment before disconnection of their telephones.
2. Phones are disconnected as per the schedule in case of non payment of dues by customers.
3. Connections remaining disconnected for non-payment are permanently closed after three months from the date of disconnection and accounts regularized by adjusting Security deposit if any available.
4. Graded discount scheme regarding grant of discount to

defaulting customers, for clearance of old outstanding dues was introduced.

5. Incentive scheme to employees of BSNL for recovery of outstanding arrears from defaulters has also been put in place.

6. Legal proceedings wherever required are initiated against the defaulters for recovery of dues.
7. The State Governments have been requested to amend their respective land revenue acts so that the defaulted telephone dues of BSNL can be recovered as land revenue arrears.
8. Circle-wise and Year-wise target for liquidation of outstanding dues are fixed to get the maximum realization.
9. The progress in regard to liquidation of outstanding dues is closely monitored and units are addressed periodically.
10. Instructions have been issued to ensure timely issue of telephone bills and to effect disconnection of telephones for non-payment promptly.
11. If no payment is received despite disconnection, a registered notice followed by a legal notice if necessary, is sent.
12. Circles have also been asked to utilize the services of State Government Departments in recovery of outstanding dues.
13. During the year 2009-10 a new recovery scheme under the brand name 'Project Kuber' was launched to recover the outstanding dues over 3 months to 3 years old through experienced private recovery agents/agencies in respect of closed connections/connections remaining disconnected for more than 90 days irrespective of the fact whether these are closed or not.
14. Procedure for settlement of defaulter cases through Lok Adalat has been introduced for recovery of outstanding telephone dues in respect of permanently closed connections.
15. A scheme under the name 'Samadhan' is running for settlement of disputed usage bills in respect of Broadband Service since the year 2009-10.

#### **Postal stamp of Shri Dhumketu**

1194. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the steps that has been taken by the Ministry to release postal stamp of late Shri Dhumketu of Gujarat State for his memorable story of Post Office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): The proposal for the issue of a postal stamp on Shri Dhumketu has not been approved.

#### **Equipment supplying companies**

1195. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has banned 25 communication equipment supplying companies of China and Israel to supply equipments to India due to safety reasons;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of those companies;

(c) the details and names of foreign companies which are supplying equipments; and

(d) the number of applications received for import of communication equipments along with the names of applicant companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Sir, in terms of amendments issued in December, 2009 in the Licence Agreements of all telecom service providers for security related concerns, the Licensee(s) have to apply to the Licensor for security clearance, alongwith the details of 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 procurement. However, some of the proposals from service providers for procurement of equipments/software have been turned down due to security concerns in procurement from foreign vendors.

(c) and (d) Almost all the licensed telecom service providers have been purchasing equipments/software for building their network according to their commercial and technical requirements from vendors of various countries. Total 1028 applications have been received from the service providers for procurement of equipments from foreign vendors. No comprehensive list of foreign companies supplying equipments in India is maintained.

#### **Induction of Director in BSNL**

1196. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to induct a Director to the Managing Committee in BSNL as part of workers participation in management in an effort to improve the functioning of the PSU;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for not giving such a proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Radiation due to cell towers in Metros**

1197. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:



(a) whether Government is aware that metropolitan cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai have been caught in horrifying radiation due to cell towers causing hazardous health problems; and

(b) if so, the measures that are being planned to avert the consequences of radiation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Sir, no case of health hazards has been reported to Government from cell tower radiation. A committee, setup under the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) to study the effects of radiations from mobile phone towers and related aspects, concluded that "overall there is not enough evidence to show direct health hazards of Radio Frequency exposure from Mobile Base Stations". Various studies have also been conducted by World Health Organisation (WHO) and International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP). Fact Sheet No. 304 of May 2006 of WHO states that "Considering the very low exposure levels and research results collected to date, there is no convincing scientific evidence that the weak RF signals from base stations and wireless networks cause adverse health effects."

Further, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has issued instructions to all the Access Service Providers to confirm to the limits of radiation as prescribed by ICNIRP from time to time. Latest detailed instructions have been issued vide DoT letter No. 800-15/2010-VAS dated 8.4.2010.

#### **Problems of drop-calls**

1198. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the problem of drop-calls for mobile users in the country;

(b) whether there are very few towers for the expanded mobile phones in the country;

(c) the other technical reasons attributed to common problem of drop-calls particularly for BSNL users;

(d) whether this is the result of tampering of the technology of BSNL, leading to deficient technical performance of BSNL;

(e) whether efforts have been made to reduce or eliminate drop-calls problem recently; and

(f) the steps proposed to enhance technical reliability and quality of BSNL and MTNL mobile telephony?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Sir, the Call drop in mobile network can be caused by any or combination of the following reasons;

- (i) Equipment related problems in the radio access network,
- (ii) Interference in the radio frequency, either co-channel or adjacent channel interference,
- (iii) Handover failure on account of inadequate coverage or inadequate equipment capacity to handle the traffic,
- (iv) Antenna related problem, and/or
- (v) Inadequate telecom resources to cope with the increased traffic on account of growth in the subscriber base.

Further, since the service provider is to ensure coverage in at least 90% of the district headquarter/town bounded by municipal limits where service have been rolled out, customer moving from a coverage area to a non coverage area may experience call drop. Thus call drop in wireless network can not be removed completely. The network planning and installation of necessary equipment and infrastructure is a continuous process as per growth in subscriber base, to cater to the increased traffic and for expanding the network coverage. The equipment of number of tower is based on total number of Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs).

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) In BSNL and MTNL, Quality of Service (QoS) improvement is a continuous process. Measures like BTSs addition, capacity augmentation and up-gradation as per requirement, antenna tilting, optimization of network and drive test are undertaken on a continuous basis by BSNL and MTNL to improve the mobile services.

#### **Penalty to telecom companies**

1199. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether two telecom companies have approached Government offering to return their licenses against a refund of the license fees paid by them;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to impose a penalty fee on these companies for failure to discharge rollout obligations;

(c) if so, the amount of penalty to be imposed, and if not, the reasons therefor;  
and

(d) the manner in which Government proposes to re-issue the two licenses/spectrum to ensure transparency and due revenue to the exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Sir, no Licensee companies have recently

approached Department of Telecom (DoT) offering to return their licenses against a refund of the license fees paid by them.

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

#### **2G spectrum at 3G prices**

1200. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that based on TRAI recommendations, dated 11 May, 2010, by benchmarking 2G spectrum at 3G prices, the loss to the exchequer would be upwards of Rs. 1 lakh crore on account of allocation of 2G spectrum of first come first served basis, from the 122 new licenses issued in January, 2008 and crossover technology licenses, etc.;

(b) if so, in what manner Government proposes to recover these losses;

(c) whether Government has made a reference to TRAI to determine the real value of the startup spectrum associated with the above licenses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) Sir, on 7th July, 2009, Government had sought the recommendations of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on the Report dated 13th May 2009 of the Committee for "Allocation of Access (GSM/CDMA) Spectrum and Pricing". Thereafter, the TRAI submitted its recommendations dated 11.05.2010 on "Spectrum Management and Licensing Framework" to the Government wherein it has *inter-alia* recommended that spectrum in the 800,900 and 1800 MHz bands (presently 2G Spectrum) should not be subject to auction. Spectrum in 800 and 900 MHz bands shall however may be subject to auction as and when it is refarmed for 3G and other future technologies. All the service providers having spectrum beyond the contracted quantum (6.2 MHz/5 MHz in respect of GSM/CDMA respectively) should pay excess spectrum charges at the 'Current price' which is equal to 3G price in 1800 MHz band. Thereafter, the TRAI, on 18.05.2010, has informed the Government to await its further recommendations in the matter.

As the TRAI has not recommended charging of startup

spectrum/contracted spectrum associated with the Unified Access Service (UAS) licences/permission for usage of dual technology spectrum at the rate of 3G prices, there is no question of any presumptive loss to the exchequer.

**Penalty for unverified customers**

1201. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has imposed penalty on major telecom operators for activating mobile phones of unverified customers across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most of the telecom operators are not following the guidelines of the DoT issued from time to time; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to ensure that the telecom operators in the country are adhering to the guidelines of Government/DoT in letter and spirit?

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

(b) The penalty imposed on Telecom Service Providers for the period of last 3 years is given below:

Sl.No.	Year	Penalty imposed (In Rs. Crore) (Approx.)
1.	2007*	7
2.	2008	37
3.	2009**	336

\* from April 2007 onward

\*\*Penalty imposed so far.

(c) TERM (Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring) Cells of DoT carry monthly verification audit of CAFs (Customer Acquisition Form) on sample basis. The details of passed samples (%) on PIA (Photo, Identity and Address) basis as all India average for all the Telecom Service Providers, is as below:

S.No.	Year	% of passed samples (Approx.)
1.	2007***	81%
2.	2008	84%
3.	2009	91%

\*\*\*from April, 2007 onward

(d) Instructions have been issued to Telecom Service Providers for strict compliance with regard to verification of subscribers at various occasions. As per instructions, licensee shall ensure adequate

verification of every person before enrolling him as a customer. Licensee shall also ensure that connections are activated only after filling up of customer acquisition form (CAF) and submission of required documents by the customer.



After 31st March, 2007, a penalty of Rs. 1000/- per violation of subscriber verification norms was levied on licensees. In case of forgery, FIR/complaint is lodged with Law Enforcement Agencies.

With effect from 1st April, 2009, a revised scheme of penalty for subscriber verification failure cases at graded scales is in force. The details of correct subscriber verification percentage vis-a-vis financial penalty per incorrect verified subscriber are as follows:

Correct subscriber verification percentage	Amount of financial penalty per incorrect verified subscriber
Above 95%	Rs. 1000/-
90-95%	Rs. 5000/-
85-90%	Rs. 10000/-
80-85%	Rs. 20000/-
Below 80%	Rs. 50000/-

#### **Guidelines for importing telecom equipments**

1202. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to come out with detailed guidelines for importing telecom equipments into the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the methodology which would be adopted to import the telecom equipment has since been finalized; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and to what extent the various difficulties being faced by the telecom operators in importing equipments are likely to be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Amendments in the Unified Access Services (UAS)/Cellular Mobile Telephone Services (CMTS)/Basic Services License Agreements and template of agreement between telecom service provider and vendor of equipment/software/services has been issued on 28.07.2010 in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs, to addresses the security concerns in procurement of equipment from foreign vendors.

The concerns raised by telecom service providers, *inter-alia*,

related to delays in procurement of equipment from foreign vendors due to security clearance procedures have been resolved with the said amendments and template of agreement between the telecom service and vendors.

### **Cyber attacks**

1203. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many Indian companies are losing several crores every year due to cyber attacks;

(b) if so, whether Government, in consultation with the State Governments, proposes to enact a law to check such cyber attacks;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) whether any separate wing is likely to be created to check such cyber attacks and also to prosecute the culprits involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Cyber attacks such as phishing and information stealing software programmes, denial of service attacks are intended for conducting financial frauds wherein users' personally identifiable information such as credit card details etc. are stolen. Due to these incidents financial institutions (Banks) and users suffer financial losses.

Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance has reported online banking frauds worth Rs. 590.49 lakhs in the year 2009.

(b) and (c) The primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of all cases of crime, including cyber crimes, lies with the concerned State Government(s). The Union Government however attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime. The information Technology Act 2000 is a Central Act to address cyber crimes and is applicable in all the States/Union Territories. The cyber crimes are technology driven crimes and with changing technologies new crimes need to be addressed. Aware of this fact, the Government has amended the Act and further strengthened the legal framework. The IT (Amendment) Act, 2008 which came into force from 27.10.2009 has special provisions for checking new forms of cyber crimes like phishing, identity theft, data privacy etc. The Act provides legal frame work to address the cyber crimes seen largely at present.

(d) The State Police Departments have set up separate cyber police stations/cells in many states/Union Territories which handle all the cyber crime cases including cyber attacks.

**3640 post-paid connections to one company**

†1204. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Idea Cellular Company had issued 3640 post-paid connections to a single person and his company, Limco Sales Corporation, Delhi;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether providing so many connections to a single person is as per rules;

(c) whether it is a fact that he rented out these connections to other people;  
and

(d) whether this does not endanger national security?

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

(b) Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS)/Unified Access Service (UAS) Licence condition *inter-alia* provides that "Utmost vigilance should be exercised in providing bulk telephone connections for a single user as well as for a single location. Provision of 10 or more connections may be taken as bulk connections for this purpose. Special verification of bonafide should be forwarded to respective Vigilance Telecom Monitoring (VTM) Cell of DoT, DDG (Security) DoT and any other office authorized by Licensor from time to time as well as all security agencies on monthly basis".

(c) As per report of VTM cell New Delhi, the bulk connections issued by service provider M/s Idea Cellular Limited to Limco Sales Corporation has been rented out to other customers.

(d) Ministry of Home Affairs have intimated that security agencies are facing problems in establishing the identity of actual user of a particular mobile connection in Cases where bulk connections are activated in the name of a single user/location/organization and the numbers are further distributed/rented to individuals for their use. This practice of providing mobile connections to an individual without maintaining his identity particulars has security implications and operational activities of security agencies are hampered due to non-availability of identity of a particular suspected target.

#### **Reimbursement of 3G and BWA spectrum**

1205. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from BSNL management as well as employees unions for reimbursement of 3G and BWA spectrum charges of Rs. 18,500 crore paid by BSNL to Government; and

(b) if so, the response of Government thereto?

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

(b) This Ministry has requested Ministry of Finance to consider favorably the request of BSNL for reimbursement of spectrum charges paid towards 3G and BWA spectrum since BSNL is the only service provider giving connectivity to the far flung rural areas. The services rendered by BSNL in the rural areas of the country cannot be replicated. BSNL has borrowed heavily to finance payment of spectrum charges and which is shouldering social and Governmental obligations.

#### **Contracts to Chinese firms for GSM network**

1206. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tendering process followed by BSNL for awarding GSM network in the country, in the Western Region, particularly in Surat, Mehsana, Rajkot and Amreli Bharuch telecom districts;

(b) whether it is a fact that the contract has been awarded to Huawei, a Chinese company for GSM network in the Western Region;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that IB has raised strong objection in awarding contract to Chinese firms in view of sensitivity of the area; and

(e) if so, the reasons which prompted BSNL to give contract to Chinese firm for Western Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Sir, in the tendering process followed for procurement of Global System for Mobile communications (GSM) equipment, two stage evaluations is adopted by BSNL i.e. (i) Techno-commercial evaluation and (ii) Financial evaluation. Financial bids are opened only for the bidders whose bids are found to be techno-commercially eligible. No separate tender is floated for different telecom districts.

(b) No, Sir.

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

#### **CBI raids**

1207. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the concerned officers and companies of the Ministry whose premises were raided by CBI;

(b) the details thereof indicating scam detected and incriminating evidence found, loss caused to public exchequer;

(c) the action taken thereof;

(d) whether a case under the Prevention of Corruption Act had been registered against some officials of DoT and private persons regarding the allocation of spectrum 2G; 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) Sir, on  
21.10.2009, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered a  
case under section 120-B of IPC and section 13 (2) r/w



section 13 (1)(d) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 against unknown officials of the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) and unknown private persons/companies and other. As per the FIR the Unified Access Service (UAS) Licences were awarded in the year 2008 on first-come-first-served basis on the rates of 2001 without any competitive bidding.

CBI, thereafter on 22.10.2009, conducted a search in Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing and Access Service Cells of DoT and has taken custody of certain file relating to policy, issuance of UAS licenses and spectrum. On 23.10.2009 onwards, CBI conducted searches in the premises of the following companies which were issued Letters of Intent (LoIs) for UAS Licences on 10.01.2008:

- (i) M/s. Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.
- (ii) M/s. Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.
- (iii) M/s. Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.
- (iv) M/s. Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.
- (v) M/s. Unitech Wireless (Tamil Nadu) Pvt. Ltd.
- (vi) M/s. Unitech Wireless (Delhi) Pvt. Ltd.
- (vii) M/s. Unitech Wireless (Mumbai) Pvt. Ltd.
- (viii) M/s. Unitech Wireless (Kolkata) Pvt. Ltd.
- (ix) M/s. S. Tel Ltd.
- (x) M/s. Shyam Telelink Ltd.
- (xi) M/s. Swan Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
- (xii) M/s. Datacom Solutions (P) Ltd.
- (xiii) M/s. Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
- (xiv) M/s. Tata Teleservices Ltd.
- (xv) M/s. Allianz Infratech Pvt. Ltd.
- (xvi) M/s. Spice Communication Ltd.
- (xvii) M/s. Idea Cellular Ltd.

**e-district pilot projects in Andhra Pradesh**

1208. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the latest status of the proposal of Andhra Pradesh Government for sanction of two e-district pilot projects for Kadappa and Karimnagar districts;

- (b) the reasons for delay, if any, in sanctioning it; and
- (c) the schedule decided for implementing this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Department of Information Technology (DIT) has received a letter from Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding inclusion of two districts namely Kadappa and Khammam districts under e-districts Pilot Project. DIT has informed the State Government that these two districts would get covered under the proposed national rollout of e-District project. DIT has circulated the EFC note for the e-District project to the concerned Ministries for their comments.

#### **New piracy law**

1209. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans front to nip new piracy law;
- (b) if so, the details worked out so far;
- (c) the response received so far; and
- (d) the implementation status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) As per information received from Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) officially released by EU in April, 2010 seeks to set up higher standards for enforcement measures for the protection of intellectual property rights than what is envisaged under the TRIPS Agreement of WTO. On the request from Indian delegation, ACTA was included as an agenda item for the TRIPS Council meeting held on 8-9 June, 2010. In the meeting, India pointed out that higher levels of protection as proposed under ACTA are likely to disturb the balance of rights and obligations of TRIPS and could constrain flexibilities and policy space for developing countries particularly in areas such as public health, Transfer of Technology, socio-economic development, promotion of innovation and access to knowledge. A number of like-minded countries such as China, Peru, Cuba, Bolivia, Egypt, South Africa, Brazil, Nigeria, Angola, Mauritius on behalf of ACP countries supported India.

#### **Telecom Tower Policy**

1210. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to formulate a Telecom Tower Policy for North East Region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) No Sir, there is no proposal to formulate a

Telecom Tower Policy specifically for North East Region. However, the number of telecom towers installed so far and proposed to be installed in the current Financial Year by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and under Phase-I scheme of Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) in North-East Region are given in Statement (See below).

Further, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has started a pre-consultation on 'Telecom Tower 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.

**Statement**

*Total Number of Mobile Towers installed so far and proposed to be installed in the current Financial Year by BSNL and under Phase-I Scheme of Universal Service Obligation Fund in the North East Region including West Bengal.*

Telecom Circle of 2010-11	Number of Towers Installed upto planned		Number of Towers in the remaining 30.06.2010 period	
	BSNL	USOF	BSNL	USOF
Assam	1081	85	25	2
North East-I (Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura)	406	239	50	23
North East-II (Arunachal, Manipur, Nagaland)	422	115	25	115
West Bengal including Sikkim	1916	169	50	1

**Automatic mail processing centres**

1211. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up automatic mail processing centres for sorting of mail in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Himachal

Pradesh;

(c) whether the processing centre in Himachal Pradesh is likely to be set up during the current year; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Sl.No.	State/UT	City	Details
1.	Delhi	Delhi	Orders have already been placed for
2.	West Bengal	Kolkata	installation of Automated Mail Processing Systems with one Letter Sorting Machine (LSM) and one Mixed Mail Sorter (MMS) each at Delhi and Kolkata during 2009-2010
3.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Replacement of existing Automated Mail
4.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Processing Systems with Letter Sorting Machine (LSM) and Mixed Mail Sorter (MMS)
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	It is proposed to have medium configuration
6.	Karnataka	Bangalore	machines at these locations.

There is no proposal for setting up Automated Mail Processing Systems in Himachal Pradesh in near future.

(d) In Himachal Pradesh, there is only one Mail Office and the volume of mail is low. Installation of Machines is being done only in the Metros and bigger cities where there is heavy volume of mail.

#### **Expansion of cellular phone network**

1212. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched any scheme for the expansion of cellular phone network in hilly and remote areas obtaining financial assistance from Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund;

(b) if so, the number of towers proposed to be set up in Himachal Pradesh;

(c) the time by when these towers are likely to be set up;

(d) whether Government has provided subsidy to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and other service providers for setting up of towers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the details of amount given to private service providers for the said scheme?

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

(b) and (c) Out of 259 towers proposed to be set up in the State of  
Himachal Pradesh, 255 towers have already been commissioned, as on  
30.06.2010.



(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The amount of subsidy given to BSNL and private service providers for setting up of towers and providing mobile services is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of Subsidy given to BSNL and Private service Providers*

(Rs. in crores)					
Sl. No.	Name of Infrastructure Provider/Universal Service Provider	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto June, 2010)	Total
1.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)	0.15	26.87	5.98	33.00
2.	Dishnet Wireless Limited (DWL)		0.99	0.11	1.10
3.	GTL Infrastructure Limited	3.74	6.01	1.69	11.43
4.	KEC International Limited		6.61	0.91	7.52
5.	Quipo Telecom Infrastructure Limited (QTIL)	0.54	0.66		1.20
6.	Reliance Communication Infrastructure Limited (RCIL)		3.29	2.37	5.66
7.	Reliance Communication Limited (RCL)			0.05	0.05
8.	Vodafone Essar Cellular Limited (VECL)		1.56		1.56
9.	Vodafone Essar South Limited (VESL)	0.06	5.05	1.68	6.80
TOTAL		4.49	51.04	12.79	68.32

**Cultural heritage centres in country**

1213. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cultural heritage centres and other places of heritage importance identified in various States, especially in backward and rural regions, as on date;



(b) the measures taken by the Central and State Governments for their protection and conservation;

(c) the funds allocated for this purpose during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the progress achieved in protecting them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) protects and maintains 3675 monuments/sites declared as of national importance, spread over in different parts of the country including rural and backward regions.

(b) Conservation, preservation, maintenance, Development of environs and creating tourist related amenities at the centrally protected monuments/sites are regular activities. They are undertaken by the ASI as per the need and sub etc. to availability of resources.

(c) The expenditure incurred on conservation/preservation and environmental development of centrally protected monuments in the country during the last three years and the allocation for the current year, is as under:

Year	Rs. in Lakhs
2007-08	Rs. 12886.19
2008-09	Rs. 13498.60
2009-10	Rs. 15300.43
2010-11	Rs. 12025.00
(Allocation)	

(d) All the monuments/sites declared as of national importance are conserved, preserved and maintained by way of structural repair on need basis as per archaeological norms and these are fairly in good state of preservation.

#### **Cultural policy**

1214. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether country has a well-defined comprehensive cultural policy of its own;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not preparing one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Various aspects of culture, such as  
the protection of monuments and historic sites of national importance  
are enshrined in the Constitution as a Directive Principle of State  
Policy. The Constitution also enjoins upon every citizen, a  
Fundamental Duty to value

and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture. It is also the mandate of several authorities; both at central and State level, to undertake measures to protect, promote and conserve all aspects related to culture. Attempts have been made from time to time to formulate a policy for culture, the most recent being a National Committee set up in 2006 for this. After several deliberations, the Committee was not able to arrive at a consensus on the matter.

#### **Museums at district level**

1215. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to establish more museums at district level and regional levels to take museum movements to the people in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the museum concept is proposed to be redefined to keep pace with the evolving social changes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of districts/regions where this new concept is proposed to be implemented in the country including Gujarat and in the districts of Mehsana, Bharuch, Rajkot, Surat and Amreli?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) A Scheme for "Financial Assistance for Setting up, Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums" is operated by Ministry of Culture under which assistance is provided for modernization and upgradation of existing Museum and for setting up of new Museums at the regional, State and local levels. The Scheme is open to whole of India.

The Scheme was revised in 2008 in order to further promote the museum movement in the country and to make the museum more relevant to social and technological milieu, in the order for them to be able to compete with the best in the world.

Applications received under the scheme are placed before an Expert Committee for consideration. The details of the scheme are available in the ministry's "www.indiaculture.nic.in."

#### **Memorial for Shaheed Bhagat Singh**

1216. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be

pleased

to

state:

(a) whether a project to set up a memorial for Shaheed Bhagat Singh, at his native place has been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, the status of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Implementation Committee for the 150th Anniversary of the First War of Independence, 1857 had approved the budget outlay of Rs.16.80 crore in the 12th Meeting held on 21.10.2008. The Ministry of Culture has released an amount of Rs. 400 lakh (Rs. 2.00 crore released on 23.03.2009 and Rs. 2.00 crore on 07.11.2009), as against the approved Project of Rs. 16.80 Crore to the Punjab Government.

**Monuments of national importance in Assam**

1217. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of monuments/sites along with their names which have been declared as a national importance in Assam, location-wise;

(b) whether Government has proposed to include some new monuments/sites located in Assam as a national importance during the year 2010-11;

(c) the details of Centrally protected monuments in the country, State-wise;  
and

(d) the amount spent on conservation and maintenance of the Centrally protected monuments in Assam during the last three years and in current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There are 55 monuments/sites declared as on national importance under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India in Assam. The list is given in given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(c) There are 3675 monuments/sites declared as of national importance in the country. The State-wise list is given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) The amount spent on conservation and maintenance of the centrally protected monuments in Assam during the last three years and in

current	year	is	as
under:			
Year		(Rupees in lakhs)	
2007-08		91.22	
2008-09		118.83	
2009-10		122.64	
2010-11		28.34	
(upto June, 2010)			



**Statement-I**

*Detailed list of centrally protected monuments in Assam*

Sl. No.	Name of the monument/ site	Taluka	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Cachari ruins	Khasor	Cachar
2.	Idgah	Rangamati Hill	Dhubri
3.	Rangamati Mosque	Rangamati Hill	Dhubri
4.	Sri Suryapahar Ruins	Dasaomuja Devasthan	Goalpara
5.	Monument over the grave of Mr. B.J. Stow	Goaloara	Goalpara
6.	Tomb of Lt. Cresswell	Goaloara	Goalpara
7.	Ancient Caves	Jogighopa	Bongaigaon
8.	Monoliths, Kasomari Pathar	Kasomari Pathar	Golaghat
9.	Sivadol, Neghriting	Neghriting	Golaghat
10.	Carvings, Inscriptions and pillar Kamrup	Urvasi Guwahait	Island, Kamrup
11.	Rock-cut sculptures representing Vishnu Janardan		Guwahait Kamrup
12.	Stone inscription inside the "Poa Mecca Mosque"	Hajo,	Kamrup
13.	Sri Kedar Temple	Hajo,	Kamrup
14.	Sri Genesh Temple, Hajo	Hajo,	Kamrup
15.	Sri Kameswar Temple,	Hajo,	Kamrup
16.	Duargaril Rock inscription	Kamakhya Hill	Kamrup
17.	Rock-cut figures	Kamakhya Hill	Kamrup
	(i) Dancing Bhairava,		
	(ii) Figures of Ganesa-2		
	(iii)	Figure of Narakasur	
	(iv) Four-handed Bhairavi		
	(v) Miniature Sikhara Shrine		

1	2	3	4
	(vi) Sivalingas-12,		
	(vii)	Stone Gateway	
	(viii)	Two-handed Bhairavi	
18.	Rock-cut temple Hills	Mabong	North Cachar
19.	Two inscribed stones Hills	Mabong	North Cachar
20.	Bolosaon Group Monoliths Hills	North Cachar Hills	North Cachar
21.	Derebara Group Monoliths Hills	North Cachar Hills	North Cachar
22.	Khartong Group of Monoliths Hills	North Cachar Hill	North Cachar
23.	Kobak Group Monoliths Hills	North Cachar Hills	North Cachar
24.	Group of four Maidams	North Cachar Hills Charaideo	Sibsagar
25.	Ahom Raja's Palace	Garhgaon	Sibsagar
26.	Vishnudol, Gaurisagar	Gaurisagar	Sibsagar
27.	Devidol, Gaurisagar	Gaurisagar	Sibsagar
28.	Sivadol, Gaurisagar	Gaurisagar	Sibsagar
29.	Gaurisagar Tank, Gaurisagar	Gaurisagar	Sibsagar
30.	Vishnudol, Joysagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar
31.	Devidol, Joysagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar
32.	Ghanashyam's house, Joysagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar
33.	Golaghar or Magazine House, Joysagar District	Joysagar	Sibsagar
34.	Karengghar of the Ahom Kings, Joysagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar
35.	Ranghar Pavallions, Joysagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar

36. Sivadol, Joysagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar
37. Rangnathdol, Meteka	Meteka	Sibsagar
38. Vishnudol, Sibsaagar	Sibsaagar	Sibsaagar
39. Devidol, Sibsaagar	Sibsaagar	Sibsaagar

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1	2	3	4
40.	Eight Cannons of the Ahom Period on the bank of the Sibsagar tank, Sibsagar	Sibsagar	Sibsagar
41.	Sivadol, Sibsagar	Sibsagar	Sibsagar
42.	Bordol temple, Bishwanath	Bishwanath	Sonitpur
43.	Grave of Lt. Lewis Van Sadan,	Bishwanath Bishwanath	Sonitpur
44.	Grave of Lt. Thomas Kennedy,	Bishwanath Bishwanath	Sonitpur
45.	Rock known as "Sakreswar" on the Island Umatumani, Bishwanath	Bishwanath	Sonitpur
46.	Rock known as "Bishwanath" "Sivalinga", Bishwanath	Bishwanath	Sonitpur
47.	Dhandi temple, N.C. Kamdayal	N.C. Kandayal	Sonitpur
48.	Ruins, Singri Hill	Singri Hill	Sonitpur
49.	Masonry remains on the Bamuni	Tezpur Hills, Tezpur	Sonitpur
50.	Mound and ruins of the stone	Dahparbatia temple, Dahparbatia	Sonitpur
51.	Rock Inscription on the bank of	Tezpur the Brahmaputra, Tezpur	Sonitpur
52.	Sculptures in the Chummary	Tezpur compound, Tezpur	Sonitpur
53.	Hayagriva Madhava Temple, Hazo	Hazo	Kamrup
54.	Gun of the Emperor Sher Shah, Sadia	Sadia	Tin Sukhia
55.	Two Swivel guns belonging to the Mughal Nawwara, Sadia	Sadia	Tin Sukhia

**Statement-II**

*List of Centrally protected monuments under Archaeological Survey of  
India*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	202
9.	Haryana	90
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69
12.	Jharkhand	12
13.	Karnataka	507
14.	Kerala	26
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	285
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Nagaland	04
20.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
21.	Orissa	78
22.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
23.	Punjab	31
24.	Rajasthan	162
25.	Sikkim	03
26.	Tamil Nadu	413



1	2	3
27.	Tripura	08
28.	Uttar Pradesh	743
29.	Uttaranchal	042
30.	West Bengal	133
TOTAL:		3675

#### **Encroachment of Monasteries in Assam**

1218. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the old Satras, which are more than 100 years old, the Vaishnavite Monasteries in Assam are in the grip of encroachment of the illegal migrants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps has been taken against such encroachment to protect and develop those old monuments;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government has released some amounts of funds for the development of those old Satras; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the details furnished by the Government of Assam, land measuring 73 Bighas, 4 Katha and 1 Lessa of old Satras are encroached upon.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As per the information forwarded by the Government of Assam. Steps have been taken to remove encroachments under section 18 of the Assam Land Revenue and Regulation Act, 1886. The Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers have been directed by the Government of Assam to keep the land attached to the Satras free from encroachments.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

#### **Public function in protected monuments**

†1219. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no permission for any type of public function in the monuments protected by the Archaeological Survey of India;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any such case has come to the notice of Government where it was found that public functions were being organized in the monuments protected by the Archaeological Survey of India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) While permissions are granted for holding functions, which are held in pursuance of recognized religious usage or custom, special permissions are also issued for organizing cultural functions at some monuments, as identified for the purpose, in accordance with a set of guidelines framed.

(c) and (d) No case has come to the notice wherein the cultural functions have been organized at the centrally protected monuments without obtaining prior approval of the Archaeological Survey of India.

#### **Revamping of IMD**

1220. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state the details of the steps that have been taken by the Ministry to revamp and efficient working of the Indian Meteorological Department with regard to unprecedented climatic conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): The Government, as part of its Eleventh five year plan, is implementing a comprehensive modernization programme for India Meteorological Department (IMD) covering (i) observation systems (ii) advanced data assimilation tools (iii) advanced communication and IT infrastructure (iv) high performance computing systems and (v) intensive/sophisticated training of IMD personnel to facilitate the implementation of advanced global/regional/meso-scale prediction models for improving the accuracy of weather forecasts in all temporal and spatial scales and for quick dissemination of weather forecast assessments/warnings to the users.

#### **Warning of earthquakes**

1221. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether US Scientists have warned of earthquakes in parts of India in near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian Scientists hold the same view;

(d) whether it is a fact that if the National Capital Delhi experiences an earthquake of 6 at richter scale it may lead to death of over 50,000 persons coupled with other disasters; and

(e) if so, the precautionary steps proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Some US scientists, in the past, had expressed views of the possibility of major earthquakes in the Himalayan region in future. None of the said views clearly indicate the time (date), location and magnitude of the likely earthquake event in future.

(c) The largely held view is that, there is no scientific technique available to precisely forecast/predict earthquakes in terms of time, location and magnitude. However, Himalayan region is known to be seismically active and has experienced large magnitude earthquakes in the past.

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

#### **PMS visit to Toronto**

1222. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister during his visit to Toronto had apprised the US President about the anti-India activities of JUD (Jamiat-ud-Dawa); and

(b) if so, the US and Pakistan's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) During his visit to Toronto for the G-20 Summit, Prime Minister in a bilateral meeting with the US President discussed the situation in the region. Prime Minister, while speaking of the efforts we have initiated commencing with the meeting of Prime Minister with the Pakistani Prime Minister at Thimphu to re-engage with Pakistan, stated that it was very important that Pakistan abides by its commitment not to allow its territory to be used by elements that engage in terrorism directed against India-and that if Pakistan abided by their commitment in this regard, relations between India and Pakistan would greatly benefit. The US President appreciated India's position and stated that the US and India have mutual interest in Pakistan seriously addressing the issues.

Pakistan is not a member of G-20. However, in response to our

concerns about the anti-India activities of Jamaa't-ud-Daawa and our hope that Pakistan will pay close attention to what we are saying about individuals like Hafiz Muhammad Saeed, Pakistan has stated that under its existing laws it is difficult to take action against Saeed.

**Issue of paper visa by China**

1223. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the issue of paper visas issued to the people of Jammu and Kashmir, Government of China has replied that there is no change in their visa policy;

(b) if so, whether it is the policy of China to issue paper visas to some section of the people of a particular country;

(c) whether any request from Government has been made to follow uniform norms to all Indians; and

(d) if so, the response received from the Chinese Government?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) Government is aware that since 2008 China is issuing visas on a separate paper that is stapled to the passports of India nationals from the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Government has taken necessary action, including issuing an advisory stating that such visas are not considered valid for travel out of the country. Government's concern that there should be no discrimination against visa applicants of Indian nationality on grounds of domicile and ethnicity has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese Government on several occasions. The Chinese side has said there is no change in their visa policy.

#### **Securing of permanent seat in UNSC**

1224. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether country is trying to secure a seat in the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) as a permanent member;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the support gathered so far from various countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) India actively continues its efforts for expansion of the UN Security Council and becoming a permanent member. To this end, India remains engaged bilaterally with other UN member States as well as within the G-4 (India, Brazil, Germany, and Japan). In inter-Governmental negotiations in the United Nations General Assembly, India, along with like-minded countries, has called for expansion of the Security Council in both permanent and non-permanent categories.

(c) Several countries have expressed support for India's claim for permanent membership of an expanded Security Council in various fora, including, in bilateral discussions with the Government of India.

#### **Impact of situation in Afghanistan**

1225. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) with the situation in Afghanistan in a flux whether Government is aware of the moves being made by President Dr. Hamid Karzai for inducting the Taliban in his Government;

(b) whether General Kayani of Pakistan visited Kabul recently to canvas for the induction of pro-Pak elements in the Government in Kabul; and

(c) whether such moves have any impact on India's interests in Afghanistan?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Government closely monitors developments in Afghanistan. India has conveyed to its international partners, including the Government of Afghanistan, that any process of reintegration in Afghanistan should only include those individuals who abjure violence, have no links with terrorist groups, and are willing to accept the democratic and pluralistic values of the Afghan Constitution. The process should be Afghan led, inclusive and transparent. Our consistent position has been that in the interests of peace and stability, these redlines for the reintegration process should be scrupulously adhered to. External interference in the reintegration process would be detrimental both for its success and for the future of a democratic, stable, pluralistic and prosperous Afghanistan.

The Communique issued after the Kabul Conference, which was co-chaired by President Hamid Karzai of Afghanistan and UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, also refers to the redlines for the reintegration process. It also referred to combating terrorism by ending support, sustenance and sanctuaries for terrorists.

Government is committed to taking all necessary steps to safeguard the nation's interests.

#### **Indo-Pak bilateral discussion**

1226. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussions were held recently between India and Pakistan on various bilateral issues;

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

(c) whether Government has proposed any measures to Pakistan Government to stop cross-border terrorism activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and response given by the Pakistan Government?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) External Affairs Minister (EAM) met the Foreign Minister of Pakistan (PFM) on July 15, 2010 in Islamabad. The Ministers reviewed the current state of bilateral relations and discussed steps to promote trust and confidence. EAM conveyed our core concerns on terrorism to the Pakistan side. PFM assured that the Government of Pakistan will do

everything in its power to fulfil the commitment given by Pakistan of not allowing its territory to be used for terrorism against India. He also assured that the investigation in the Mumbai terrorist attack case, taking into account the additional information coming out of the recent interrogation of David Coleman Headley and provided by our Home Minister during his visit to Pakistan in June 2010, would be pursued vigorously to unravel the full conspiracy and bring all the perpetrators of that horrific crime to justice.



As part of a step-by-step, graduated and forward-looking approach to expanding dialogue to cover all issues of mutual interest and concern, EAM expressed our willingness to have further interaction on pressing humanitarian issues, particularly early release and repatriation of prisoners and fishermen in jails in both countries; promotion of trade and commerce; streamlining and strengthening cross-LoC Confidence Building Measures for the welfare of the people of Jammu and Kashmir; and greater people-to-people contacts/friendly exchanges.

The detailed and frank discussions held during the visit enabled both the countries to develop a better understanding of each others' position and point of view on various issues. Despite differences of opinion on the way forward on a few issues, there was a broad understanding on a number of other issues. PFM accepted EAM's invitation to visit Delhi at a suitable date to be decided through diplomatic channels.

#### **Surrendering of Indian passports**

1227. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently directed People of Indian Origin (PIO) in US to surrender their Indian passports within ninety days;

(b) whether this notification has created a big hindrance in getting visas for them for travelling to India and they have requested Government to reconsider the direction; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the stance of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Dual citizenship is not allowed under the Citizenship Act. Indian passports are therefore required to be surrendered by all Persons of Indian Origin after acquisition of foreign nationality in accordance with the Citizenships Act and the Passports Act, to prevent its misuse.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Theft of documents from missions abroad**

1228. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that has been taken by the Ministry to prevent theft of sensitive and crucial documents and information related to security of our nation from our missions abroad; and

(b) the steps that have been taken by the Ministry to monitor statistical data of visa sticker and passport from our missions abroad to avoid misuse?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Procedures already exist and are implemented for the security and custody of sensitive and crucial documents and

information related to security of our nation in all our Missions abroad. These are supported by constant vigil and monitoring.

(b) There are standing instructions from the Ministry to all the Missions/Posts abroad for periodic physical verification and stock-taking of all travel documents including passports and visa stickers to ensure their safety and accountability. In the event of any loss of blank travel documents, the matter is required to be reported by the concerned Mission/Post to the local police and a revocation circular is sent to all the Indian Missions/Posts, the Passport Issuing Authorities and the Check-Posts to prevent their misuse.

**Indians detained in Pakistani jails**

1229. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of Indians detained in Pakistani's jails, till-date;

(b) the number of Indians who have completed their imprisonment period but still lodged in jails of Pakistan as on date;

(c) whether during the recent meetings of Indo-Pak Foreign Secretaries/Foreign Ministers held between two countries, any concrete steps were discussed to get such Indians released on reciprocal basis;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) As per available information, presently, 582 Indian fishermen and 211 civilian prisoners are in Pakistani custody. Release of Indian prisoners from Pakistani jails has been one of the priorities of the Government. Pakistan has provided Consular Access to High Commission of India, Islamabad with respect to 33 Indian Prisoners. It is believed that there are 178 other Indian Nationals in Pakistani jails, who have not been provided Consular Access.

The matter was raised with Pakistan at the talks between Foreign Secretaries on February 25, 2010 in New Delhi and June 24, 2010, during Home Minister's meeting in Islamabad on June 25, 2010 and during Foreign Minister level talks in Islamabad on July 15, 2010.

Government of India has been consistently taking up the issue concerning all Indian prisoners in Pakistani jails with the Government of Pakistan at all appropriate levels. Further, an India-Pak Judicial Committee on Prisoners consisting of four retired judges from each side has been set up to recommend steps for humane treatment and expeditious release of prisoners of the respective countries in each other's jails. The committee has so far had three meetings and has given several recommendations.

### **Indians trapped in Kyrgyzstan**

†1230. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indians have been trapped in violence which took place in southern city Osh of Kyrgyzstan in the Central Asian country on June, 2010;

(b) if so, the numbers thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government for the security of lives and property of the people of Indian origin and the results thereof;

(d) whether the country has taken some initiative at the International forum to check the violence caused by ethnic tension in various parts of the world; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) In the wake of violent clashes between two ethnic groups in Kyrgyzstan, 105 Indian nationals (mainly medical students) were safely evacuated on June 14, 2010, from the troubled cities of Osh and Jalal-Abad in Southern Kyrgyzstan, to the capital Bishkek, by an aircraft chartered by the Indian Embassy. This was a successful operation as no Indian student was injured and the Government achieved its objective of moving our nationals out of the danger zone by the fastest possible means. The task of evacuating the Indian Nationals was completed with the cooperation of the local Kyrgyz authorities, on whom rests the main responsibility for the security of foreign nationals, including Indians residing in its territory. Our Embassy in Bishkek continues to monitor the welfare of Indian nationals in Kyrgyzstan.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. India does not support interference in internal affairs of other countries.

### **Indo-Pak discussion in Islamabad**

1231. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister has recently visited Pakistan and held discussion with his counterpart and other leaders at Islamabad;

(b) if so, the details of points on which discussions were held and outcome thereof;

(c) whether differences on many issues still exist between both the countries inspite of discussions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d)  
External Affairs Minister (EAM) met the Foreign Minister of Pakistan  
(PFM) on July 15, 2010 in Islamabad. The Ministers reviewed the  
current state of bilateral relations and discussed steps to promote  
trust

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and confidence. EAM conveyed our core concerns on terrorism. PFM assured that the Government of Pakistan will do everything in its power to fulfil the commitment given by Pakistan of not allowing its territory to be used for terrorism against India. He also assured that the investigation in the Mumbai terrorist attack case, taking into account the additional information coming out the recent interrogation of David Coleman Headley and provided by our Home Minister during his visit to Pakistan in June 2010, could be pursued vigorously to unravel the full conspiracy and bring all the perpetrators of that horrific crime to justice.

As part of a step-by-step, graduated and forward-looking approach to expanding dialogue to cover all issues of mutual interest and concern, EAM expressed our willingness to have further interaction on pressing humanitarian issues, particularly early release and repatriation of prisoners and fishermen in jails in both countries; promotion of trade and commerce; streamlining and strengthening cross-LoC Confidence Building Measures for the welfare of the people of Jammu and Kashmir; and greater people-to-people contacts/friendly exchanges.

The detailed and frank discussions held during the visit enabled both the countries to develop a better understanding of each others' position and point of view on various issues. Despite differences of opinion on the way forward on a few issues, there was a broad understanding on a number of other issues. The two sides decided to remain engaged and carry forward the discussions. PFM accepted EAM's invitation to visit Delhi at a suitable date to be decided through diplomatic hannels. During the visit, EAM also called on President Zardari and Prime Minister Gilani on July 16, 2010.

#### **Talks with US President**

1232. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of India and the President of US held discussion on 26/11 and Afghan-Pak nuclear issues;

(b) if so, whether India has raised concern over US military aid to Pakistan;

(c) whether Headley issue was also taken up;

(d) the outcome of talks held and whether India took up Afghan-Pak concern with Obama; and

(e) if so, to what extent issues that came for discussion including nuclear issue have been resolved and to what extent PM is hopeful of convincing US President about force of India both against Pakistan and also Indian's concern in Afghanistan?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) During his visit to Toronto for the G-20 Summit, Prime Minister in a bilateral meeting with the US President discussed the situation in the region. In that context the need to stabilize the situation in Afghanistan was also discussed. Prime Minister while speaking of the efforts initiated by India



commencing with the meeting of Prime Minister with the Pakistani Prime Minister at Thimphu to reengage with Pakistan stated that it was very important that Pakistan abides by its commitment not to allow its territory to be used by elements that engage in terrorism directed against India-and that if Pakistan abided by their commitment in this regard, relations between India and Pakistan would greatly benefit. The US President appreciated India's position and was very positive in his references to the efforts that India has initiated.

(b) India has conveyed its concerns to the US Government regarding diversion of US military aid meant for counter insurgency operations by Pakistan towards acquiring conventional weapons. The US Government has assured India that they are sensitive to India's concerns. Government has also consistently drawn the attention of the United States and other countries to the need for proper benchmarks and accountability to prevent the diversion of assistance provided to Pakistan for use in its military build up against India. The US Government has assured Government of India that US assistance would be monitored keeping India's concerns in mind.

(c) They also spoke about the ongoing investigations into the activities of David Coleman Headley and agreed that India and the United States, have a mutual interest in ensuring that the information that is coming out of his interrogation is taken seriously by Pakistan and with a view to controlling and eliminating terrorist elements on its territory which effect the stability of the entire region.

#### **Difference of opinion with officials of Home Ministry**

1233. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difference of opinion between the officials in the Ministry with those officials in the Home Ministry on the issue of Headley as alleged by a group of media which is in fact evident from the statement of Home Secretary during the recent visit of Minister of External Affairs to Islamabad; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the officials in the External Affairs Ministry were not prepared properly for bilateral discussions with Pakistan as stated by the Pakistan External Affairs Minister?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b)  
All the concerned Ministries of the Government of India work closely in a coordinated manner on such critical matters. The mandate for Foreign Minister level talks with Pakistan on July 15, 2010 was approved in the meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Security held before the visit of the External Affairs Minister to Pakistan. The Indian delegation was fully prepared for the talks held on July 15, 2010.

#### **Foreign Secretary level talks with Pakistan**

†1234. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times foreign secretary level talks have been held between India and Pakistan during the last one year and venues where such talks were held;

(b) the main issues raised in these talks and whether any meaningful outcome has come therefrom; and

(c) whether these secretary level talks are forming any solid platform which can pave the way for any meaningful talks between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan, held on February 25, 2010 in New Delhi, were aimed at reviewing India's bilateral relationship with Pakistan and to build trust and confidence between the two countries. During the discussions, Foreign Secretary clearly conveyed our concerns on terrorism emanating from Pakistan and directed against India. Pakistan Foreign Secretary expressed the desire of the Government of Pakistan to make all possible efforts for a successful conclusion of the Mumbai attack trial which is underway in Pakistan. He stated that Pakistan was determined not to allow its territory to be used for terrorist activity against any country.

Foreign secretary also held discussions with Pakistan Foreign Secretary on June 24, 2010 in Islamabad to prepare for the visit of External Affairs Minister on 15 July, 2010 to Pakistan. The meeting was held to discuss the modalities for restoring trust and confidence so that the two countries engage in a comprehensive, sustained and meaningful dialogue on all issues of mutual interest and concern.

In addition, Foreign Secretary met with Pakistan's Foreign Secretary on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly on September 26, 2009 in New York.

#### **Indian released from Pakistan's jails**

1235. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan Government has recently released some of the Indian prisoners from their jail;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the nature of crimes committed by these persons along with the period of their imprisonment in Pakistan; and

(d) the number of Indians those are still languishing in Pakistani Jails and by when they are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes. Government of Pakistan has released 17 Indian prisoners on June 23, 2010.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) These prisoners remained in Pakistani jails for a period ranging from 2 months to 7 years for illegal Border Crossings, illegal stay, alleged spying charges, violation of Foreigners Act, Official Secrets Act, and other laws.

(d) As per available information, presently, 582 Indian fishermen and 211 civilian prisoners are in Pakistani custody. Release of Indian prisoners from Pakistani jails has been one of the priorities of the Government. The matter was raised with Pakistan at the talks between Foreign Secretaries on February 25, 2010 in New Delhi and June 24, 2010, during Home Minister's meeting in Islamabad on June 25, 2010 and during Foreign Minister level talks in Islamabad on July 15, 2010.

#### **Bringing back of Indians from jails of Pakistan**

1236. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether S/Sh. Gurmeet Singh S/o Master Hardial Singh, R/o Possi, district Hoshiarpur and Harpreet Singh S/o Sohan Singh, R/o Karnana, district Nawanshahar, Doaba, Punjab, are in Kot Lakhpat Jail, Mental Ward and have completed their sentence; and

(b) if so, the steps Government is taking to bring them back to India and by when?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) In the list of Indian prisoners in Pakistan jails, provided by the Government of Pakistan on July 1, 2010, these names are not mentioned. However, as per our records on Gurmeet Singh s/o Sohan Singh and Harpreet Singh s/o Sukhdayal Singh, r/o Distt. Hoshiarpur, Punjab are believed to be in Pakistani jails as intimated by their relatives in 2006 and 2007.

(b) On the basis of intimation from their relatives in India, our High Commission in Islamabad has approached the concerned authorities in Pakistan to verify and confirm the presence of these two Indian nationals in Pakistani jails.

#### **Violation of protocol by Pakistan's Foreign Minister**

†1237. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Government's approach towards the statement made by Minister

of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan violating the protocol during the meeting of the Ministers held in July, 2010;

(b) The details of the meaningful discussions held during various talks between India and Pakistan during the last six years;

(c) whether Pakistan hatches some conspiracy against India after every talk instead of taking any corrective steps; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) Government's intentions in respect of India-Pakistan talks in future?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) In the last six years, talks between India and Pakistan were held on a number of issues under the framework of the Composite Dialogue and the bilateral Joint Commission. After the Mumbai terrorist attack in November, 2008, the Composite Dialogue has been paused and no meetings under these mechanisms have taken place. However, meetings between the Prime Minister and the President and the Prime Minister of Pakistan and between the External Affairs Minister and the Foreign Minister of Pakistan have taken place on the margins of multilateral events after November, 2008, besides meetings between the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan. EAM met Pakistan Foreign Minister on July 15, 2010 in Islamabad. Foreign Secretaries met in February 2010 in New Delhi and in June, 2010 in Islamabad. In these meetings, India has reiterated the need for Pakistan to fulfil its repeated assurances, including those given at the highest level, not to allow the use of territory under its control for terrorism directed against India. Pakistan has assured us that action will be taken against the perpetrators of the Mumbai terrorist attack.

External Affairs Minister (EAM) met the Foreign Minister of Pakistan on July 15, 2010 in Islamabad. The Ministers had useful and cordial exchange of views on all issues of mutual concern. The Ministers reviewed the current state of bilateral relations and discussed steps to promote trust and confidence in keeping with the mandate given by the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan during their meeting in Thimphu in April 2010. The talks enabled both the countries to develop a better understanding of each other's views. Pakistan Foreign Minister also accepted EAM's invitation to visit Delhi at a suitable date to be decided through diplomatic channels.

#### **Nuclear weapon policy**

1238. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 1988 Rajiv Gandhi Action Plan for the Nuclear-Weapons-Free and Non-violent World Order continues to remain the 'sheet-anchor' of the external dimension of Government's nuclear weapons policy;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to raise the Action Plan in the First Committee of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) for reference

to the UN Disarmament Commission in Geneva;

(c) if not, whether Government proposes to pursue this matter in the First Committee at the forthcoming UNGA commencing September, 2010; and

(d) if so, whether this would be on the basis of the updated version in treaty language formally presented by the President of the Indian National Congress to the UN Secretary General in 2001?



THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Government remains committed to the objectives of the 1988 Rajiv Gandhi Action Plan for Nuclear Weapon Free and Non-violent World Order. This was stated on numerous occasions in the UN General Assembly including in the statement made by the Prime Minister on 26 September 2008 as well as in statement made by the Indian delegation in the First Committee of the UN General Assembly dealing with Disarmament and International Security. Similarly, reference to the Rajiv Gandhi Action Plan was included in the Working Paper on Nuclear Disarmament submitted by India to UN General Assembly in 2006. India's National Statements in recent years at the Conference on Disarmament Proposes to pursue this matter in the First Committee in the forthcoming UN General Assembly commencing in September, 2010.

(d) Government has not taken a decision on any updated version of the Rajiv Gandhi Action Plan of 1988.

**UN Millennium Development Goals for slum dwellers**

1239. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any specific initiatives to improve education facilities for children living in slums;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether India is on track to meet UN Millennium Development Goals, especially target 4 of goal 7—which deals with the improvement in lives of slum dwellers and details thereof; and

(d) the proportion of slums that have been upgraded to decent, affordable housing and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)—components of Jawarharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) envisage implementation of 7-point charter with provision for basic services to the urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring delivery of other already existing universal services of the Government for education, health and social security.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. India is on track to meet UN Millennium Development Goals dealing with the improvement in lives of slum dwellers. UN-Habitat report entitled "State of the World's Cities 2010/2011-Bridging the Urban Divide" has revealed that India has lifted 59.7 million people out of slum conditions since 2000. Slum prevalence fell from 41.5 per cent in 1990 to 28.1 per cent in 2010. This is a relative decrease of 32 per cent.

To address the problems of slums, affordable housing and basic services to the slum dwellers/urban poor, the Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3.12.2005 to assist cities and towns in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor in 65 cities under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme. For other cities/towns, for taking up housing and slum upgradation programmes, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) was launched with the objective to strive for holistic slum development, with a healthy and enabling environment, by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers. 15.24 lakh houses for the urban poor have been approved under JNNURM (BSUP and IHSDP) so far. The Government has also decided to launch a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana for slum dwellers and the urban poor. Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) would extend support to States that are willing to assign property rights to people living in slum areas for provision of shelter and basic infrastructure and civic amenities in slums.

Slums being a State subject, the State Governments undertake programmes for upgradation of slums to decent affordable housing and maintain information on the same.

**Slum free country under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)**

1240. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposal under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) to make the cities of the country slum free;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is dispute between Planning Commission and the Ministry of Housing in regard to funding of this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The President of India, through her Address to both Houses of Parliament in June 2009 and the Prime Minister, in his Independence Day Address, have announced the Government's vision of a "Slum-free India" through a new scheme "Rajiv Awas Yojana" (RAY). This scheme aims at providing support to States that are willing to provide property rights to slum dwellers. The Government's effort would be to create Slum free country through implementation of RAY.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. There is no dispute between Planning Commission and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in regard to funding of this scheme.

**Project for urban unemployed poor**

1241. SHRI R.C. SINGH:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is actively considering to start projects in the line of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the urban areas to provide employment to urban unemployed poor;

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

(c) whether Government has decided the eligibility criteria for persons seeking employment;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the likely time-frame by which the project would be started?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has no proposal under consideration to start project in the line of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, in the urban areas to provide employment to urban unemployed poor.

(b) to (e) In view of the (a) above, Question does not arise.

#### **Shortage of building materials in country**

1242. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has noticed the acute shortage of building materials like sand, stone, wood, etc., in the country;

(b) if so, the measures taken to overcome this problem;

(c) whether any alternative materials have been identified and developed by any research agency; and

(d) if not, whether Government will take steps to develop alternative and low cost building materials?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir. Shortage has been noticed, particularly in case of sand. Problem of stone is limited to certain areas only and is generally related to environment.

(b) to (d) For sand, coming up market driven solution is the manufactured sand which is made by crushing stone. Research on use of fly ash for part replacement of sand has been taken up during the recent past and part replacement is done in many cases.

Various organizations including Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), Roorkee, Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Bhubaneswar and

National Council for Cement and Building Material (NCCBM) are working on developing alternative materials including use of fly ash, bottom ash and demolished recycled concrete. Recently NCCBM have completed a research project on use of bottom ash as part replacement of sand for block making.

Further, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has undertaken various programmes in this regard including development of products from the waste materials such as rice husk, pine needles and sugarcane bagasse as a substitute to wood. The demolished buildings (both masonry and concrete) are also being utilized to produce the aggregates required for concrete as a process of recycling.

Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), an autonomous organization of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, has been working towards a comprehensive and integrated approach for promotion and transfer of potential, cost-effective, environment-friendly, disaster resistant building materials and technologies including locally available materials from lab to land for sustainable development of housing.

#### **Review of projects under JNNURM**

†1243. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is reviewing different development projects in 62 cities under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) the main purpose of this review; and

(c) whether Government is considering inclusion of private partnership in slum development projects to provide all basic facilities for living to the urban poor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Regular reviews are held by the Ministry at the State, Regional and National level under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)-components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The main purpose of the review is to monitor the physical and financial progress, the quality of projects and to identify the bottlenecks in the implementation of sanctioned projects.

(c) Under JNNURM Guidelines, encouraging Public-Private partnership is one of the reforms. It is for the State Governments to

prepare and propose projects involving private partnership. In this regard, the Government has also launched a new scheme called Affordable Housing in Partnership, with an outlay of Rs. 5000 crores, for supporting the construction of 1 million houses for EWS/LIG/MIG category with at least 25% for EWS. The scheme aims at partnerships between various agencies-Government/Parastatal/Urban Local Bodies/Developers for realizing the goal of affordable housing for all. It is a part of Sub-Mission-Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) under JNNURM.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



### **Migration of youth to big cities**

†1244. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of migration to big cities and foreign countries from small urban areas alongwith that from rural areas is increasing continuously;

(b) the extent to which this scenario is alarming;

(c) whether there is any plan to prevent migration of urban youth and the unemployed; and

(d) whether Government is considering implementation of Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme in entire country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) While the 2001 Census Report reveals that the percentage of in-migrants to total population in 6 urban agglomerations/cities varies from 6.2% to 16.4%, there is no such data available in Census 2001 regarding increase or decrease in rate of migration to big cities and foreign countries from small urban areas along with that from rural areas.

(c) There is no such plan.

(d) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has no such proposal under consideration for implementation of Urban Employment Guarantee scheme in entire country.

### **Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme**

1245. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the cost incurred by Government in the implementation of the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme over the last three years;

(b) the number of units of toilets converted from dry to wet and constructed under this Scheme over the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether any NGOs have been funded for conversion or construction of toilets under this scheme and details thereof; and

(d) the estimated number of households in the country without any access to toilets, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) has been revised since January, 2008 and funds have been sanctioned under the erstwhile guidelines during 2007-08 and thereafter under the

revised guidelines of ILCS to the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh,  
Bihar, Uttarakhand, Kerala, West Bengal, Manipur,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Nagaland, Tripura, Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Assam.

Details of central subsidy released by Central Government over the last three years are given in Statement-I (See below). Details of toilets of toilets converted from dry to wet/constructed under the revised guidelines State-wise as on 31st July, 2010 are given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) As per the revised guidelines of the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme the State should select NGOs having adequate experience in this field who will be funded maximum to the extent of 15% over and above the project cost to be born by the Centre and State Based on the ratio of 5:1 at different stages of implementation. A release of 1.5% of the project cost out of these earmarked funds of 15% has been made in respect of sanctioned projects to the respective State Governments at the time of sanction of the projects.

(d) State-wise details of estimated number of households in the urban areas of the country, without any access to toilets as per Census 2001 is given in Statement-III (See below).

#### **Statement-I**

*Central subsidy released to the States during the last three years*

Sl. No.	State Name	Central Subsidy Released		
		Year 2007-08	Year 2008-09	Year 2009-10
1.	Bihar	23.32	7.48	0.44
2.	Kerala	0	0.32	0
3.	Nagaland	0	0.81	2.92
4.	Uttar Pradesh	33.48	70.74	40.15
5.	Maharashtra	0	0	2.34
6.	Uttarakhand	0	0	1.23
7.	West Bengal	0	1.29	0
8.	Manipur	0	1.69	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1.40
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.10	1.06	1.12
11.	Tripura	0	0	1.08
12.	Assam	7.07#	0	0
TOTAL		70.97	83.39	50.68

#State of Assam had surrendered Rs. 7.07 crore.

**Statement-II**

*Number of units sanctioned, completed and in progress as on 31.07.2010*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total Sanctioned	Units sanctioned	Units completed	in progress
					conversion construction
1.	Bihar	3545	8586	1986	1993
2.	Kerala	0	1675	0	169
3.	Nagaland	499	4981	920	0
4.	Uttar Pradesh	238253	0	111219	23418
5.	Maharashtra	0	12237	850	57
6.	Uttarakhand	1613	0	414	0
7.	West Bengal	0	6798	0	0
8.	Manipur	0	7117	0	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0	7423	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5624	273	0	0
11.	Tripura	2429	569	0	0
	TOTAL	251963	49659	115389	25637

**Statement-III**

*Number of households in urban areas-India/States and Union territories and households without latrines: Census 2001*

State Code	India/State/Union Territory	Total Number of Households	Households without latrines
1	2	3	4
00.	India	53,692,376	14,110,936
01.	Jammu and Kashmir	390,411	51,243
02.	Himachal Pradesh	143,113	32,597
03.	Punjab	1,489,694	200,787
04.	Chandigarh	180,576	35,988
05.	Uttaranchal	390,164	51,173

1	2	3	4
06.	Haryana	1,075,179	207,887
07.	Delhi	2,384,621	500,020
08.	Rajasthan	2,185,591	522,087
09.	Uttar Pradesh	5,170,527	1,033,671
10.	Bihar	1,322,583	400,823
11.	Sikkim	13,015	1,069
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	48,114	6,278
13.	Nagaland	66,716	3,922
14.	Manipur	101,302	4,749
15.	Mizoram	81,604	1,604
16.	Tripura	122,343	3,723
17.	Meghalaya	90,568	7,623
18.	Assam	715,185	38,650
19.	West Bengal	4,554,045	690,122
20.	Jharkhand	1,060,178	353,288
21.	Orissa	1,087,248	438,313
22.	Chhattisgarh	789,440	374,235
23.	Madhya Pradesh	2,794,858	901,630
24.	Gujarat	3,758,028	731,060
25.	Daman and Diu	12,251	4,235
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11,190	2,551
27.	Maharashtra	8,069,526	3,382,994
28.	Andhra Pradesh	4,173,639	915,128
29.	Karnataka	3,556,960	881,193
30.	Goa	138,461	42,602
31.	Lakshadweep	3,889	631
32.	Kerala	1,652,656	131,909
33.	Tamil Nadu	5,898,836	2,103,935
34.	Puducherry	136,456	47,713
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23,409	5,503

**Basic services to poor under JNNURM**

1246. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of funds allocated in the last year for the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for providing basic services to the poor, State-wise;

(b) the current budgetary allocation for Government schemes to improve water and sanitation facilities within slums;

(c) whether the recent NSSO Report No. 534 has indicated that sewerage and medical facilities have not improved in even 20 per cent of the non-notified slums; and

(d) whether Government has considered working in collaboration with NGOs to improve sewerage facilities in non-notified slums, given the positive role played by some NGOs in this aspect and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No State-wise allocation was made for Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development programmed (IHSDP)-components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in the last year. The State-wise details of funds released under BSUP and IHSDP in the year 2009-10 are given in Statement.

(b) No separate allocations have been made under BSUP and IHSDP for water and sanitation facilities within slums. Budgetary allocations have been made for integrated development of slums for providing housing and other related civic amenities including the water supply/sewerage/drainage, community toilets/baths, etc. The budgetary allocations under BSUP and IHSDP for the year 2010-11 are Rs. 2357.60 Crore and Rs. 1015.43 Crore respectively.

(c) The NSSO Report has revealed that except sewerage and medical facilities other slums facilities have improved during the last years in more than 20% of non-notified slums. Deterioration of any of the existing facilities in non-notified slums was reported to be rare.

(d) No, Sir. Slums being a State subject, it is upto the State Governments to consider working in collaboration with NGOs to improve sewerage facilities in non-notified slums.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of funds released under BSUP and IHSDP*

**BSUP and IHSDP-Release of ACA in F.Y. 2009-10 (Rs. in crore)**

Sl.No.	State	BSUP-ACA Released	IHSDP-ACA Released
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	240.89	195.04



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.99	0.00
3.	Assam	24.40	11.17
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	84.28	43.57
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	138.81	13.99
8.	Haryana	0.00	13.37
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.01	10.44
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.92	9.61
11.	Jharkhand	1.80	0.00
12.	Karnataka	74.37	38.46
13.	Kerala	24.00	8.24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	52.99	12.48
15.	Maharashtra	232.55	92.29
16.	Manipur	10.98	4.48
17.	Meghalaya	10.43	6.73
18.	Mizoram	12.80	11.12
19.	Nagaland	0.00	7.85
20.	Orissa	0.00	17.91
21.	Punjab	8.32	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	43.94
23.	Sikkim	6.57	8.96
24.	Tamil Nadu	126.71	90.85
25.	Tripura	6.98	19.03
26.	Uttar Pradesh	71.82	18.50
27.	Uttarakhand	0.00	26.99
28.	West Bengal	87.84	72.14
State TOTAL		1234.47	777.13

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
29. Delhi		0.00	0.00
30. Puducherry		13.79	0.43
31. Chandigarh		90.11	0.00
32. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.00	3.16
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.00	0.00
34. Lakshadweep		0.00	0.00
35. Daman and Diu		0.00	0.00
UT TOTAL		103.90	3.59
GRAND TOTAL		1338.37	780.72
GRAND TOTAL (BSUP and IHSDP)			2119.09

#### **Death sentence in UAE**

†1247. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:  
SHRI SHREGOPAL VYAS:

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

(a) the steps taken by Government to save seventeen Indians in UAE who have been awarded death sentence; and

(b) whether punishment awarding court in constitutional or religious, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) A law firm 'Mohammed Salman, Advocates and Legal Consultants, Sharjah' hired by the Government of India to defend these 17 Indians has filed an appeal in the Court of Appeals, Sharjah. Indian Consulate in Dubai is in regular touch with the 17 Indians in prison and is also facilitating the visit of their relatives to the prison to meet them.

(b) Punishment was awarded by Sharjah Court of First Instance, which is a Shariah Court.

#### **Plight of women workers in Gulf countries**

1248. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that many women workers recruited from India to Gulf countries as house-maids end up in brothels in those countries;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether there is any system for registration of women workers recruited to Gulf countries before their departure from the country; and

(c) whether Government would make mandatory registration of all women recruited for employment in Gulf countries?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The emigration of women as domestic workers to the Gulf countries is well regulated with adequate safeguards for their protection and welfare. However, some instances of exploitation of women have been reported in the past but these are exceptions and not necessarily related to housemaids only.

To ensure the protection and welfare of women, it is mandatory that all work contract of Emigration Check required (ECR) passport holding women workers emigrating to ECR Countries (including Gulf) are attested by the concerned Indian Mission.

#### **Migrant workers in Middle East**

1249. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of India Migrant Labourers that are working in Middle East countries;

(b) whether India has signed bilateral agreement with some countries;

(c) whether migrant workers are also included in this bilateral agreement; and

(d) whether there is any provision for getting the social security money refunded to the workman and facility for transfer of dead body of workers, in case of death?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) About 5 million Indians are estimated to be working in the Middle East countries. Exact data is not available.

(b) India has signed Labour MoUs with Jordan, Qatar, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Kuwait, Malaysia and Bahrain.

(c) Yes, Sir. Migrant workers in the Gulf are contractual workers and do not contribute to social security.

(d) Repatriation of mortal remains are done as per the Employment Contract. If the dead bodies are not transported by the Employer, Indian Missions organize transportation of the dead body. The Pravasi Bhartiya Bima Yojna covers this expense.

**Prior approval for handing over CBI case**

†1250. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Government's point of view with regard to the Supreme Court's order according to which there is no need to take approval of the State Government before handing over the case to CBI;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the difference, this decision is going to make in present system of working; and

(c) whether this decision would have any adverse effects on the Centre-State relations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Hon'ble Supreme Court has in its judgement in the case State of West Bengal and Others Vs the Committee for protection of Democratic Rights, West Bengal and others, on 17th February, 2010, reiterated inherent powers of the Supreme Court as well as the High Courts to direct an investigation by CBI when fundamental rights of citizens are violated. The judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme court is binding on Government of India as well as the States.

(b) and (c) In the said ruling the Hon'ble Supreme Court has reiterated the inherent powers of the Courts. This ruling would therefore not affect the existing procedure for handing over the cases to the CBI. Hon'ble Supreme Court has also directed that the courts must bear in mind certain self-imposed restrictions on the exercise of these powers which should be exercised sparingly.

#### **Suggestions of CVC for speedy investigation**

1251. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has made a proposal to re-look its legal and statutory powers for speedy investigation and trial of corrupt public servants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's response to the suggestions made by the CVC?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Bribes to Indian officials**

†1252. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the incidence in

which a revelation was made by the US Justice Department in American court that certain officials of Indian public sector enterprises have been doled-out bribes to get contracts;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the name of the officials against whom allegation has been leveled;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the posts being held presently by these officials in the country; and

(d) the action taken by Government to investigate the allegations so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The Indian Ambassador in USA has informed the Government that several references regarding illegal payments to the officials in India have been made in the US report on the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) and Anti-corruption Enforcement for the second half of 2008 and early part of 2009.

(b) to (d) The following companies are alleged to have made improper payments to some Indian officials :

(i) M/s Richard Morlok and Mario Covino (Control companies Inc.)

(ii) M/s Pioneer Friction Ltd.;

(iii) M/s York International Corporation;

(iv) M/s DE-Nocil Crop protection Ltd.;

(v) M/s Pride International Inc.

The details of officers including their name has not been mentioned in the report.

From the said US report, it infers that the officials belong to the Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Defence, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Department of Revenue and Government of Maharashtra. In view of the report of improper payment to a key official in Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage, Faridabad by DE-Nocil, a subsidiary of Dow Chemicals, an inquiry was ordered by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation into the matter and a case was registered by CBI in 2007 against Dr. Ratan Lal Rajak and others for obtaining illegal gratification to the tune of US\$ 32,000 approximately for expediting registration of 3 of its products. On completion of investigation, charge sheet has been filed against Dr. R.L. Rajak and Satyabroto Banerji on 10.11.2009 in the court of Special Judge, Ambala, Haryana.

The Ministry of Defence have constituted a Board of Officers for investigating the allegations pertaining to Indian Navy. The Ministry of Railways have suspended business dealings with M/s Pioneer Friction Ltd., Kolkata and M/s Webtec, USA.

#### **Threat to people using RTI**

1253. SHRI D. RAJA:



SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the increased incidents of threats to people using Right to Information (RTI) Act for exposing corruption;

(b) whether the Central Information Commission (CIC) has received any such complaints from any RTI activist;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any mechanism in place or any guidelines to safeguard the interests of such activists;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, some reports have appeared in the media about threat to people using the Right to Information Act.

(b) and (c) Yes, the Central Information Commission has received some complaints of harassment from the citizens for filing applications under the Right to Information Act. Details of these are given below:

- (1) Shri Mahmood Khan Vs BSNL in case no. CIC/AD/C/2009/000883
- (2) Shri Dhananjay Tripathi Vs BHU in case no. CIC/OK/A/2006/00163
- (3) Shri Mujibur Rehman Vs South Eastern Coalfields Ltd., Chhattisgarh in case No. CIC/AT/A/2006/00040
- (4) Shri Manish Bhatnagar Vs CBI in case no. CIC/WB/C/2010/000061
- (5) Dr. Amitabh Kumar Vs ITBP in case no. CIC/WB/C/2009/00258 and 2591
- (6) Shri K. Nandakumar Vs Southern Railway, Chennai in case no. CIC/OP/C/2009/000016-AD
- (7) Shri Rajiv Kumar Vs IIT, Kharagpur in case no. CIC/SG/C/2010/000001

(d) to (f) CIC has enquired into these complaints of harassment and passed appropriate orders. Legal mechanism of IPC and CrPC Acts are available for handling case of harassment/threat.

#### **Amendment in RTI Act**

1254. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were differences over amendments to the Right to Information Act, notwithstanding the Prime Minister initiated the process of revising the Act;

(b) whether high-powered committee headed by the Prime Minister recently decided to seek the views of all Ministries and Departments in Government with regard to the future of the RTI Act;

(c) if so, whether the committee also decided to set up a five years roadmap for the future of the Act;

(d) if so, whether any final decision in this regard has been taken; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, there are differences of opinion amongst different stakeholders about amendments to the Right to Information Act, 2005.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

**Bureaucrats resigning from jobs**

†1255. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that a number of bureaucrats are not happy with their jobs and they want to resign from their jobs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to apply the recommendations given recently by the Administrative Reforms Commission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Civil Services Survey 2010 has indicated that 85% of the respondents feel that they have enjoyed their work in the Civil Services and are proud of being members of the service. However, the same survey has also indicated that about 33% of the respondents had considered resigning from the services at some time or the other in their career mainly because of better opportunities outside government, disappointment about lack of recognition, etc.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The recommendations of the 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission are under consideration of the Government and some of them are at various stages of implementation.

**Filing of chargesheet against officials**

†1256. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no chargesheet has been filed against the officials whose names have been included in the list

issued by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the cases wherein political leaders are being tried in the court, IAS officers involved in the very same cases are enjoying their status; and

(d) if so, the number of such officers who are in their job?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The CVC has published a list of officials on its website (www.cvc.nic.in) against whom sanction for prosecution from concerned sanctioning authorities is pending for more than 4 months.

The sanction for prosecution is required by the investigating agencies for filing charge-sheets in the court of law, and not by the CVC. The CBI seeks sanction of prosecution against Government officials/public servants from the respective Appointing Authorities for their prosecution in the court of law.

(b) Though a time limit of three months has been fixed for grant of sanction of prosecution, sometimes there is delay in giving sanction of prosecution within the prescribed time. The delay is often caused due to detailed analysis of the available evidence, consultation with CVC, State Governments and other agencies and sometimes non-availability of relevant documentary evidence.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The cases are evaluated on the basis of evidence collected during the investigation irrespective of status of the accused. After conclusion of investigation and after obtaining sanction of prosecution in respect of public servants (wherever required under the provisions of law), charge sheet is filed in the competent court by the investigating agencies.

#### **Officers quitting Government Service**

1257. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Government survey has revealed that 33 percent of the Central Government officers across ten Civil Services like IAS, IPS, IFS, etc. considered quitting services for various reasons; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps that are proposed to be taken to solve their grievances and make Civil Services more attractive and efficient?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Civil Services Survey 2010 has indicated that about 33% of the respondents had considered resigning from the services, at some time or the other in their career mainly because of better opportunities

outside government, disappointment about lack of recognition etc. A number of initiatives like preparing of Draft Bill captioned "Civil Services Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010", reviewing All India Services Rules, introducing system of Performance Appraisal Report for officers of All India Services, introducing reforms in civil services examinations, prescribing definite time limit for suspension/disciplinary cases, streamlining the pay rules, payment of pension, deputation guideline, ensuring stability of tenure, intensive mid-career review of All India Services officers and reviewing existing All India Services and Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, are some of the steps proposed to be taken to solve grievances of the officers and for making civil services more attractive and efficient.

**Information of petty items under RTI**

1258. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any bar in the RTI Act, 2005 to seek information concerning purchase of petty items by Government departments and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether an Information Commissioner, CIC held that seeking the information on purchase of petty items as an abuse of the provisions of the RTI Act, 2005 more so when CPWD has ordered vigilance investigation for purchase of petty items on more than MRP (Maximum Retail Price); and

(c) whether there is any proposal to replace such Information Commissioner(s) for deciding appeals on whims and fancies?

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

(b) A Central Information Commissioner in a case, where the RTI applicant had sought the details of purchase of all general items by a Ministry including its departments, attached offices, autonomous bodies public sector undertakings, joint ventures etc. during a period of more than two years, has held that such a request is an abuse of the RTI Act.

(c) No, Sir.

**Bribes by American companies to get contracts**

†1259. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that American company has given bribes to get contracts in India;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(c) the results of this enquiry; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The Indian Ambassador in USA has informed the Government that several references regarding illegal payments to the officials in India have been made in the US report on the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) and Anti-



corruption Enforcement for the second half of 2008 and early part of 2009.

(b) to (d) The following companies are alleged to have made improper payments to some Indian officials :

(i) M/s Richard Morlok and Mario Covino (Control companies Inc.)

(ii) M/s Pioneer Friction Ltd.;

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(iii) M/s York International Corporation;

(iv) M/s DE-Nocil Crop protection Ltd.;

(v) M/s Pride International Inc.

From the said US report, it infers that the officials belong to the Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Defence, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Department of Revenue and Government of Maharashtra. In view of the report of improper payment to a key official in Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage, Faridabad by DE-Nocil, a subsidiary of Dow Chemicals, an inquiry was ordered by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation into the matter and a case was registered by CBI in 2007 against Dr. Ratan Lal Rajak and others for obtaining illegal gratification to the tune of US\$ 32,000 approximately for expediting registration of 3 of its products. On completion of investigation, charge sheet has been filed against Dr. R.L. Rajak and Satyabroto Banerji on 10.11.2009 in the court of Special Judge, Ambala, Haryana.

The Ministry of Defence have constituted a Board of Officers for investigating the allegations pertaining to Indian Navy. The Ministry of Railways have suspended business dealings with M/s Pioneer Friction Ltd., Kolkata and M/s. Webtec, USA.

#### **Examination for young officers for IAS**

1260. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to hold special examination to induct young officers recruited through State civil services into the Indian Administrative Service;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether officer working in autonomous Boards/Committees of the various State Governments are also proposed to be allowed to sit in that examination; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) No decision has been taken for holding special examination for recruitment in the Indian Administrative Service from the State civil services.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### **Government servant holding office in societies**

1261. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per DoP&T OM No. F.11013/9/93-Estt.(A) dated 22nd April, 1994, no Government servant is allowed to hold an elective office in any sports association/federation for a term of more than four years, or for one term, whichever is less;

(b) if so, the reasons for not extending similar condition on Government servants holding elective office in societies where Government owns more than 51 per cent share capital;

(c) whether there is any proposal to issue an OM stipulating that no Government servant shall hold an elective office in such societies for more than two term; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d) Rule 15 of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 provides that no Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, hold an elective office. This provision takes care of the requirements of regulating the conduct of Government servants in their association with societies etc. There is no proposal to issue any instructions to restrict the term in other societies as each case will be examined with reference to the rules, relevant Act and bye-laws by the administrative authorities.

#### **Millennium Development Goals**

1262.DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

MS. MABEL REBELLO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is expected to reduce its poverty rate from 51 per cent in 1990 to 24 per cent in 2015, slashing number of extremely poor by 188 million;

(b) if so, whether according to UN report on the Millennium Development Goals for 2010, India is progressing well but progress in the rest of South Asia is not sufficient to have level of poverty by that target date; and

(c) if so, to what extent Government has examined report and the steps which are being taken to further reduce poverty in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The UN Millennium Development Goals Report, 2010 using poverty line measured at \$1.25 a day, has brought out that India is expected to reduce its poverty rate from 51% in 1990 to 24% in 2015 and the number of people living in extreme poverty is likely to decrease by 188 million by 2015. The Report acknowledges that China along with India has contributed to the large reduction in global poverty.

(c) The official poverty estimates based on consumption expenditure also reveal the reduction of head count poverty ratio from 36% in 1993-94 to 27.5% in 2004-05. Alleviation of poverty in the country is one of the monitorable targets of the Eleventh Five year Plan and it aims at reduction in the Head-Count Ratio of Consumption Poverty by 10 percentage points during the Plan period (2007-12). The Government has taken various measures to reduce poverty in the country through direct interventions by implementing programmes such as: Mahatma Gandhi

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarnajayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Social Assurance Programme (NSAP), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission, Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and the Total Sanitation Campaign etc. The results of the ongoing survey by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) on consumption expenditure for the year 2009-10, expected to become available by 2011, would help in revealing the quantitative reduction in the poverty head count ratio.

#### **Package for Goa**

1263. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced a package of Rs. 200 crore in the recent annual budget to the State of Goa;

(b) if so, whether the amount has been delivered to the State;

(c) the various components of the package; and

(d) the details of guidelines/instructions, if any, issued in connection with the utilization of the said package amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) In the Union Budget 2010-11, a budget announcement was made that Rs. 200 crore would be provided as a Special Golden Jubilee Package for Goa to preserve the natural resources of the State by restoring beaches which are prone to erosion, and increasing green cover through sustainable forestry. Accordingly a provision of One-time Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 200 crore has been made in the Annual Plan 2010-11 of Goa and the same would be released after receiving the details of the schemes/components of the Package from the State Government of Goa.

#### **Special Component Scheme**

†1264. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Special Component Scheme was being run for scheduled castes in annual schemes of Planning Commission by the Central Government which was terminated in the year 2005; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No Sir. Special Component Plan (SCP) has been renamed as Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) on 24th April, 2006.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Evaluation of implementation of Mid Day Meal programme**

1265. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission had conducted a survey to evaluate the implementation of Mid Day Meal (MDM) programme of Government across 17 States and 48 districts;

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

(c) the measures being taken to make the scheme more beneficial and fruitful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of Planning Commission has conducted an evaluation study on Cooked Mid Day Meal Programme (CMDM) of the Government of India on sample basis across 17 States and 48 districts. The reference period for the evaluation study was from 2000 to 2006.

The report of the study has been placed in the public domain (website of Planning Commission viz. [www.planningcommission.nic.in](http://www.planningcommission.nic.in)) in May, 2010.

The major survey findings, *inter-alia* include the following:

- (i) The study shows almost universal coverage of the scheme in States like Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh etc.
- (ii) About 40 percent parents of the beneficiary children belong to the OBC category, 23 percent come from the SC category, 12 percent come from ST category.
- (iii) 33 percent of the parents of the beneficiary children are illiterates and 17 percent have studied till matric and above.
- (iv) A majority of sample schools in Bihar, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh and Karnataka did not have involvement of Gram Panchayats in the scheme.
- (v) In all the sample States, except Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, no established linkage was observed with the Health Department.
- (vi) Although Steering-cum-Monitoring Committees have been constituted at all levels, they were not holding any regular meetings to co-ordinate and monitor the programme at the block/village level.



- (vii) All the sample schools in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya and Tamil Nadu had their own buildings.
- (viii) On average, 72% of the sample schools were reported to have toilet facility.
- (ix) Except for Tamil Nadu and Kerala, in rest of the states a majority of sample schools suffered from unavailability and/or poor functional condition of kitchen sheds.

- (x) Except for Kerala and Andhra Pradesh, there was a serious shortage of cooks for CMDM in the sample schools across the country.
  - (xi) It has been observed that most of the States do not follow the guidelines of Government of India to deliver the foodgrain at the school point by PDS dealer resulting in leakage in the supply of foodgrain.
  - (xii) The scheme has been successful in eliminating classroom hunger as a majority of sample beneficiaries have reported that the meal available at school is adequate.
  - (xiii) It has been observed that CMDM was able to bring together children from different communities in almost all the States and was thus able to achieve the objective of social equity to a considerable extent.
  - (xiv) In most of the States, teachers spend about one to two hours daily on activities related to CMDM which reduced teaching time.
  - (xv) Out of the 17 sample State where the data was collected, students in 9 States reported that they were involved in washing utensils.
- (c) The implementation of the necessary measures, for making the scheme more beneficial and fruitful, is under the purview of the Ministry which implements the programme.

#### **Poverty eradication programme**

1266. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's poverty eradication programmes and policies have faltered in view of rising food prices;
- (b) if so, whether the number of families below poverty line have increased; and
- (c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to contain food inflation and to check rising poverty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The Planning Commission as the nodal Government agency, estimates the number and proportion of people below poverty line based on the large sample survey of household consumer expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) after an interval of about five years. The latest poverty

estimates available for the year 2004-05 indicate that head count poverty ratio has declined from 36% in 1993-94 to 27.5% in 2004-05. The poverty estimates, as reported by the Tendulkar Committee Report, clearly indicate that the percentage of population below poverty line has declined by about the same magnitude for the same period. The results of the ongoing survey by NSSO on consumption expenditure for the year 2009-10, expected to become available by 2011, would help in revealing the fresh estimates of poverty.

The Government has already taken various fiscal and administrative measures to contain the price rise in essential commodities. In addition, the medium term initiatives have also been taken

by the Government in the form of National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to improve production and productivity in agriculture. The Reserve Bank of India has also calibrated the policy rates to address the inflationary concerns.

#### Development status of Uttar Pradesh

1267. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Uttar Pradesh is one of the most backward State in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the specific steps Government propose to take to bring Uttar Pradesh at par with well off States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The Central Government does not make any categorization of the States in terms of most backwardness. However, Uttar Pradesh is lagging behind in some of the socio-Economic Developmental Indicators. The Socio-Economic Developmental Indicators for Uttar Pradesh in comparison with some Major States of India and all India average are shown below:

States	IMR (2008)	Life Expectancy (2002-2006)	Literacy Rate (2001)	Sex Ratio (2001)	Per capita NSDP (at constant prices)
					2008-09 (Rs)
Andhra Pradesh	52	64.4	60.47	978	26983
Bihar	56	61.6	47.00	919	9586
Odisha	69	59.6	63.08	972	16945
Punjab	41	69.4	69.65	876	33153
Haryana	54	66.2	67.91	861	42267
Rajasthan	63	62	60.41	921	19079
Tamil Nadu	31	66.2	73.45	987	30652
Uttar Pradesh	67	60	56.27	898	12481
India	53	63.5	64.84	933	25494

A number of schemes are being formulated and implemented to address needs of the states. The Backward Region Fund (BRGF) especially has been designed to address the issues relating to reduction in regional imbalances of the regions in the states. In addition, various schemes under Bharat Nirman Programme and Flagship Programmes of the Central Government including MGNREGA, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Mid Day Meal,

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Indira Awas Yojana, National Rural Health Mission, Integrated Child Development Scheme, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission etc. are being implemented to address the backwardness of the region in the states. The projected outlay for Eleventh Five

Year Plan of the state of Uttar Pradesh is Rs. 1,81,094 crore which is 3.3 times more than the approved outlay of Rs 59,708 crore of the Tenth Five Year Plan.

**UNDP study on poverty in eight States**

†1268. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative has conducted a study with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) support with regard to poverty in eight Indian States;

(b) if so, whether according to their findings, 42 crore 10 lakh most poor people live in eight Indian States as compared to total population of 41 crore in 26 poorest African countries;

(c) whether Government has conducted any survey in these eight States in this regard, if so, the names of those eight States; and

(d) the details of Government's action plan for poverty alleviation in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware that the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) of Oxford University with support of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have conducted a research study to develop a new poverty index named Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). The study report has been published as OPHI Working Paper no.38. The MPI uses data sets from three main sources, namely: (i) the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), which started in the year 1984 and is funded by the US Agency for International Development (USAID); (ii) the Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS), which is financially and technically supported by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); and (iii) World Health Survey (WHS) designed by the World Health Organization (WHO). As mentioned in the study report, three sources of data have been used on

account of non-availability of data from a single source for all the countries. Further, even the single source data does not pertain to the same year and results have been arrived at after making necessary adjustments.

The study report indicates that eight Indian States namely Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and West Bengal with poverty as acute as the 26 poorest African countries, are home to 421 million multidimensionally poor persons, more than the 26 poorest African countries combined (410 million).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, the official estimates of poverty in India are based on the data obtained from a large sample survey of household consumption expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in the country including above eight States with an interval of five years approximately. As per the latest available official poverty ratios for the year 2004-05, the total number of persons living below poverty line in these eight States is estimated to be 193.8 million as against a total number of 301.7 million poor people at all India level.

The Government is implementing a number of poverty alleviation programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM), Swarna Jyanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), etc. All these poverty alleviation programmes of the Government have an in-built mechanism for progressiveness since the central support to State/State level implementing agencies under all these programme/schemes are guided by the State specific incidence of poverty.

#### **Import duty on power generation equipment**

1269. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has recommended a 14 per cent import duty on power generation equipment;

(b) if so, the reasons for imposing such a import duty;

(c) whether Government is aware that manufacturer PSUs like BHEL will be impacted with this duty which will limit their competition from overseas market particularly Chinese market; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to withdraw the duty forthwith?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Member (Industry), Planning Commission was constituted to suggest options and modalities to take care of the disadvantages suffered by the domestic industry related to mega power projects in the power sector. The committee has *inter-alia* recommended that in order to bridge the disadvantage of about 14% suffered by the domestic industry related to mega power projects, the import duties may be brought at par with the non-mega power projects by way of levy of Custom duty



@10%, additional custom duty-'Nil' and SAD (Special Additional Duty)  
@4%.

(c) The proposal seeks to protect the interest of domestic manufacturers including PSUs like BHEL.

(d) The recommendations of the Committee have been considered by the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) in its meeting held on 12.07.2010.

**Empanelled agencies by UIDAI**

1270. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has empanelled 200 agencies to enroll citizens for Aadhar;

(b) the criteria used to empanel such agencies;

(c) whether the track record of the agencies and their credibility was also assured by Government before selecting them;

(d) the standards that were used to make such assessments; and

(e) the details of the safeguards considered to ensure that the database would not be tainted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Unique Identification Authority of India's mandate is to issue UID numbers to all the residents of the country. The proposed number would prove only identity and not citizenship. 220 Enrolment agencies have been empanelled on the basis of a number of criteria comprising, *inter-alia*, registration under the Indian Companies Act, 1956/the Partnership Act, 1932/the Societies Registration Act, 1860/the Indian Trust Act, 1882, net worth of at least Rs. 50 lakh as of 31.03.2010, technical capacity, financial capacity and non-affiliation to political parties and religion.

(c) and (d) Auditors' Certificate regarding net worth/grants-in-aid and self certification by firms that they had not been blacklisted were mandatory documents required to be submitted and were taken into account to assess the track records and credentials of the agencies.

(e) The Enrolment Agencies are required to train their enrolling personnel as per the training content and methodology prescribed by the UIDAI. Enrolment operations would be conducted as per the standard processes specified by UIDAI. Client Enrolment Software, developed for use by the enrolment agencies would ensure the integrity of the captured data. Mechanisms to ensure that the data is kept in a secure and confidential manner are required to be put in place by the enrolment agencies and would be subject to audit by UIDAI.

**Performance of Government flagship schemes/programmes**

1271. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

state:

(a) the performance of flagship schemes/programmes of present Government on the completion of its one year;

(b) the details of the areas where Government's performance has been poor;

and

(c) the steps taken to improve the implementation of schemes/programmes to ensure achievement of targets within the stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The details of allocation *vis-a-vis* expenditure of eight flagship schemes/programmes of Government of India for the financial year 2009-10 is given in Statement (See below).

(b) Out of these eight flagship schemes/programmes, two schemes *viz.*, TSC and ICDS have been able to utilize the whole allocated amount. Three schemes/programmes *viz.*, MGNREGA, NRHM and SSA have utilized more than 95 per cent of their allocated amount whereas NRDWP and MDMS have been able to utilize more than 85 per cent of their allocation. The JNNURM has been able to utilize 60.81 per cent of its annual plan allocation till the end of March, 2010.

(c) Flagship schemes/programmes are being implemented by the State Governments and their agencies and their progress is being constantly monitored by the respective Ministries/Departments in the Central Government. In addition, Planning Commission conducts half-yearly review of all the sectors. Officers of the Planning Commission also visit States/UTs for on the spot review of the implementation of the programmes in the States/UTs. This monitoring process ensures effective and efficient utilization of resources and achievement of targets within the stipulated time-frame.

**Statement**

*Financial performance of Flagship Schemes during 2009-10*

Sl. Expenditure No.	Schemes (Rs in Crore)	Allocation (Rs in Crore)	Expenditure as % of Allocation
1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGA)	39100.00	37938.16	97.03
2. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	14127.00	13527.56	95.76
3. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	7986.43	7143.83	89.45
4. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)	1200.00	1200.00	100.00
5. Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	6705.00	8157.00	121.66
6. Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)	8000.00	6929.30	86.62
7. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	13100.00	12804.91	97.75

8. Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	12887.00	7836.89	60.81
TOTAL	103105.43	95537.65	92.66

### Construction of toilets

1272. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 115 crore population in the country, nearly 55 crore people have mobile phones whereas nearly 40 crore people does not have toilets in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that every Rs.50 spent on cleanliness helps in removing the poverty, improving the healthcare and increasing the productivity which amounts, in terms of rupees, to between Rs. 150 and Rs. 1700; and

(c) if so, the efforts Government is making, including with the help of private sector, to construct more and more toilets in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There are 61.75 crore mobile subscribers in the country as on 30th May 2010. In rural areas, out of the total 12.19 crore households, 5.35 crore households do not have toilets and whereas in urban areas, as per Census 2001, out of total 5.37 crore households, 1.41 crore households do not have toilets.

(b) and (c) Planning Commission has not carried out any study on the rate of return on investment on cleanliness. Use of toilets certainly improves cleanliness, which helps in improving health-care, increasing productivity and removing poverty. Further, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India provides assistance for the construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs), School Toilets, Toilets for Anganwadis and Sanitary Complexes in rural areas under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) with focus on demand generation through effective information, education and communication campaign. The State/UT Governments are implementing the scheme of construction of IHHLs under the TSC, wherein the sharing of funds is on the basis of 60:28:12 between Central Government, State Government and Beneficiaries. Also, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India provides central subsidy to State/UT Governments for construction of new latrines and conversion of existing dry latrines into twin pit pour flush latrines to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) households in urban areas under

“Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme” (ILCS). The Central Government also encourages participation of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and private sector in providing sanitation facilities in rural as well as urban areas.

**UID Number for capital's residents**

1273. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been set for introducing the Unique Identification Numbers to the capital's residents;

(b) whether the Unique Identification Authority of India has been able to fulfill its aims to ensure better delivery of welfare schemes and services to residents, particularly the underprivileged; and

(c) by when the UID Authority will be able to issue unique ID numbers to all Indian nationals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Unique Identification Authority of India's mandate is to issue Unique Identification Numbers to all residents of the country. The first set of numbers are expected to be issued between August, 2010 and February, 2011. However, no region-specific targets have been fixed.

(b) Since the numbers are yet to be issued and incorporated in the design of various welfare schemes and services to the residents, the outcome cannot be assessed.

(c) UIDAI expects to issue 600 million numbers to residents by the end of 5 years of its operations.

**Flagship schemes in backward areas**

1274. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are sharp differences in Planning Commission over the proposed Rs.14,000 crore Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for naxal affected districts in the country;

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

(c) whether Planning Commission's own assessment reveals that Government machinery has miserably failed to implement the UPA's flagship schemes in the backward areas;

(d) if so, whether there is a need to introduce structural reforms in Planning Commission to make the flagship schemes successful one; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, all important issues and strategies for planning and development are discussed and debated in the Planning Commission on a regular basis including the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for focus districts affected by Left Wing Extremism.

(c) to (e) Flagship schemes are administered and monitored by the Central Ministries/Departments concerned and implemented by the State



Governments/UTs and various implementing agencies. The implementation of these schemes varies from scheme to scheme and among States/UTs. The development strategies for each sector and scheme, particularly in backward areas, are reviewed on a continuing basis by the Ministries/Departments and the Planning Commission. Further, the Mid-term Appraisal of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, including flagship schemes has recently been completed which has also proposed various measures to make the schemes more effective.

### **Skilled workers by 2022**

1275. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total plan out lay in Eleventh and Twelfth Plan to fulfill the target of creating 500 million skilled workers by 2022; and

(b) whether the target is achievable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) A 'Coordinated Action on Skill Development' was approved by the Union Cabinet on 15th May, 2008. The Coordinated Action on Skill Development is one of the major initiatives for achieving Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) objective of inclusive growth and development through coordinating and harmonizing the skill development initiatives of different players. A three tier institutional structure consisting of (i) the Prime Minister's National Council, (ii) National Skill Development Coordination Board and (iii) National Skill Development Corporation, has been set up to achieve the targets of skilled manpower. A National Policy on Skill Development has also been formulated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment which was approved by the Union Cabinet in February, 2009.

The approved outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan for the Directorate of Employment and Training Ministry of Labour and Employment was Rs. 798.63 crore. However, during 2007-08 on the announcement made by Hon'ble Finance Minister, three more schemes viz., Skill development Initiative, Upgradation of 1396 ITIs through Public Private Partnership (PPP) and externally aided Project for Reforms and Improvement in training Services were approved taking the total outlay to Rs. 8509.49 crore. The outlays for the Twelfth Five Year Plan have not yet been finalized.

In addition, other central Ministries have been assigned targets to achieve the targets of meeting 500 million skilled workers through their on going plan schemes.

### **Radiation from mobile towers**

1276. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CSIR is studying radiation from mobile towers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken and implemented so far in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
(SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Indo-German Science and Technology Centre**

1277. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Germany have mutually agreed to set-up Indo-German Science and Technology Centre (IGSTC) in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the place where it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Each country has committed to contribute an equivalent amount of two million euro (approximately Rs. 13 crores) per year for initial period of five years. The Indo-German Science and Technology Centre (IGSTC) shall be registered as "Society" under societies Registration Act (Act XXI of 1860, Punjab Amendment Act 1957) as extended to NCR Delhi. It shall be governed by a Governing Body (GB) which will have equal members from India and Germany. The members of GB shall be from Government, academia and industry from both the countries. The IGSTC shall be steered by an Indian Director nominated by Government of India. The objectives of the IGSTC are to play a pro-active role to;

(i) facilitate participation of industry in joint research and development projects.

(ii) provide/assist in mobilizing resources to carry out industrial research and development projects,

(iii) facilitate and promote Indo-German bilateral collaborations in basic and applied science, research and technology through substantive interaction among Government, academia and industry,

(iv) encourage public-private partnerships (PPP) to foster elements of innovation, application and cultivate a culture of cooperation between science and industry and

(v) develop cooperation through the identification of scientists and scientific institutions of the two countries.

(c) Presently, IGSTC shall operate from a rented building in Gurgaon.

#### **Nano Mission**

1278. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has launched the Mission on Nano Science and Technology (Nano Mission);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total allocation made therefor; and

(d) whether any research activities by universities are also included in the Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
(SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India launched a Mission on Nano Science and Technology (Nano Mission) on 3rd May 2007. Department of Science and Technology (DST) is the nodal agency for implementing Nano Mission. Aims of the Nano Mission are to:

- (i) promote Basic Research and Human Resource Development;
- (ii) establish centres of excellence and sophisticated research facilities, promote applications and technology development by encouraging industry by way of grants and soft loans to undertake such work on its own or in collaboration with academic and research institutions;
- (iii) promote entrepreneurship by extending grants and soft loans to start-ups and through establishment of Technology Business Incubators and
- (iv) forge international collaborations wherever necessary.

Under the Nano Mission, and the earlier Nano Science and Technology Initiative (NSTI) of DST, several initiatives have been taken. These are:

- (i) an Institute of Nano Science and Technology has been established at Mohali as a new grant-in-aid institution of DST at a total cost of Rs. 142.50 crore for 5 years. This institute will focus on agri- and bio-nano technologies.
- (ii) an Ultra High Resolution Aberration Corrected Transmission Electron Microscope has been installed as a national facility at the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore. There are only 25-30 such facilities in the world. This would enable our scientists to look at nano-scale systems with sub-angstrom resolution and give them added international competitive edge.
- (iii) an international collaboration front, an India-Japan beamline has been established at the Photon Factory, KEK, Tsukuba, Japan.
- (iv) three major centres in nano-electronics have been established at IIT-Bombay, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and IIT-Kharagpur and one more is being established at IIT-Delhi.

- (v) two Research and Development projects have been supported in network mode at Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad and National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur on applications of nano-technology in health and advanced materials respectively.
- (vi) twelve centres of excellence in Nano Science and seven centres of excellence in Nano Technology have been established by strengthening the research infrastructure in existing academic and research institutions in the country.

(vii) the mission has also started M.Sc./M.Tech. programmes in Nano Science and Technology in 15 institutions across the country. A large number of post-doctoral fellowships have been sanctioned in the search-cum-selection mode to tap available talent immediately.

(viii) four advanced schools have been held and four international conferences on Nano Science and Technology have also been organized. Joint Industry-Institute linked projects have been funded focusing on definite end-products like nano fillers for tyre applications, functional textiles, nano-sized oxide powers and drug delivery, etc.

(c) Total allocation for the Nano Mission is Rs. 1000 crore for 5 years.

(d) Yes. The Mission strongly supports research activities in Universities. Out of total 224 projects supported so far, 89 projects have been sanctioned to Universities i.e. 40% of the total projects supported so far.

#### **Vacant posts of Surveyor General**

†1279. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Surveyor General in country's prestigious Survey of India is lying vacant;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that nearly 10,000 employees are finding it difficult to discharge their duties because of this; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The proposal for appointment of Surveyor General of India, Survey of India has been sent to Appointments Committee of Cabinet (ACC) for its approval on 2nd July, 2010. On receipt of approval of ACC, Surveyor General of India will be appointed.

(c) and (d) At present, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology (DST), is holding the additional charge for the post of Surveyor General of India. The organization is working under his guidance and supervision.

#### **Residential schools for SC/ST students**

1280. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of residential schools which are presently running



for the students of SC/ST all over the country; State-wise;

(b) whether Government has any plan to establish some more residential schools for SC/ST students in the State; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Under the Scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for Scheduled Castes, admissible grant to voluntary organizations is sanctioned, *inter-alia*, for setting up of residential school. State/UT wise number of ongoing residential schools, run by voluntary organizations with grant-in-aid under the Scheme, is given in Statement-I (See below).

Ministry of Tribal Affairs, which is the nodal Ministry for Scheduled Tribes, has following Schemes under which grant is provided for residential schools:-

- (i) Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.
- (ii) Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts.
- (iii) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)

State/Union Territory wise number of residential schools in respect of each of aforesaid schemes is given in Statement-II (See below).

Proposals for residential schools are considered as and when received from Voluntary Organizations, duly recommended by the State Grant-in-Aid Committee and subject to availability of budget allocation.

**Statement-I**

*State/Union Territory wise number of ongoing residential schools run by voluntary Organisations with grant under the Scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for Scheduled Castes.*

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of Residential Schools
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32
2.	Assam	2
3.	Bihar	6
4.	NCT of Delhi	2
5.	Jharkhand	1
6.	Karnataka	28

7.	Maharashtra	20
8.	Manipur	1
9.	Orissa	21

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1	2	3
10.	Rajasthan	10
11.	Tamil Nadu	3
12.	Uttar Pradesh	32
13.	Uttaranchal	2
14.	West Bengal	8
TOTAL		168

**Statement-II**

*State/Union Territory-wise number of Residential Schools under Schemes  
of  
Ministry of Tribal Affairs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes	Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts	Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	32	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	0	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	8
4.	Gujarat	1	2	10
5.	Himachal Pradesh	4	0	1
6.	Jharkhand	6	1	4
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	0
8.	Karnataka	5	0	4
9.	Kerala	1	0	2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2	5	12
11.	Maharashtra	3	1	4
12.	Manipur	2	0	0
13.	Meghalaya	1	0	0



1	2	3	4	5
14. Mizoram		1	0	1
15. Nagaland		0	0	3
16. Orissa		12	22	11
17. Rajasthan		2	3	7
18. Sikkim		4	0	2
19. Tamil Nadu		0	0	2
20. Tripura		3	0	3
21. Uttarakhand		1	0	0
22. Uttar Pradesh		0	0	1
23. West Bengal		8	0	5
24. Delhi		2	0	0
TOTAL		90	67	89

#### Foreign tourists in India

1281. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the largest number of foreign tourists coming to India are from America;

(b) if so, the details in this regard including those coming from other countries; and

(c) the plans of Government to further promote tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) The number of foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) in India from different countries during 2009 are given below:

Rank	Country	FTAs* (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	USA	8.03
2.	UK	7.49
3.	Bangladesh	4.58



1	2	3
5.	Canada	2.21
6.	France	1.95
7.	Germany	1.94
8.	Australia	1.49
9.	Malaysia	1.34
10.	Japan	1.24
	Other Countries	18.40
	TOTAL	51.08

\*Provisional

The steps taken by the Union Government to encourage and boost tourism in the country include development of tourism infrastructure under the Scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits, Incredible India publicity campaigns in international and domestic markets, introduction of Market Development Assistance for Medical, Wellness and MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions) Tourism, and introduction of visa on arrival for tourists from five countries, namely Singapore, Finland, New Zealand, Luxembourg and Japan on a pilot basis for a period of one year.

#### **Hostels under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chatravas Yojana**

1282. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a target of 140 hostels was set for construction of Schedule Caste girls and boys hostels respectively under the scheme of Babu Jagjivan Ram Chatravas Yojana during the year 2008-09;

(b) if so, the number of hostels constructed so far, location-wise; and

(c) by when the construction of all the 280 hostels will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement giving the number of hostels sanctioned under Babu



Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana during the period 2008-09 is given in Statement  
(See below).

(c) The Scheme provides a period of two years to complete the construction of hostels from the date of sanction by the Ministry.

**Statement**

*Details of 'Hostels under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chatravas Yojana'.*

**SC Girls Hostel**

Sl. No.	State	Location of hostel sanctioned during 2008-09	No. of Hostels
	District	Location	
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh (V)	Nellore	S.W. Girls Hostel No.1, Kamireddypalli
		1	
		Chittoor	S.W. Girls Hostel No.2, Srikalahasthil
		Anantapur	S.W. Girls Hostel, Madakasira 1
		Medak	S.W. Girls Hostel, Jharasangam 1
		Adilabad	S.W. Girls Hostel, Talamadugu 1
		Karimnagar	S.W. Girls Hostel, Dharmapuri 1
		Nalgonda	S.W. Girls Hostel, Thipparthi 1
2.	Bihar	Nawada	Ambedkar Residential School, Nawada 1
		Kaizer	Project Girls High School, Mohania 1
3.	Chhatisgarh	Mahasamund	Pre-Matric Hostel at Mahasamund 1
		Janjgir-Champa	Pre-Matric Hostel at Janjgir-Champa
	1		
		Durg	Pre-Matric Hostel at Durg 1
4.	Haryana	Sirsa	Govt. Polytechnic at Nathusari Choupta
	1		
5.	Jharkhand	Chatra	Project Girls High School, Samaria 1
		Latehar	Rajikiyakrit High School, Manika 1
6.	Karnataka	Bellary	Govt. Pre-Matric Girls Hostel, Kuditini
	1		
		Chickballapur	Govt. Post-Matric Girls Hostel, Gowribidanur 1
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Pre-Matric Girls Hostel, Nagda 1
		Shajapur	Pre-Matric Girls Hostel, Agar 1

Narsinghpur	Pre-Matric Girls Hostel, Kareli	1
Satna	Pre-Matric Girls Hostel, Satna	1
Balaghat	Pre-Matric Girls Hostel, Balaghat	1

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1	2	3	4	5
		Guna	Pre-Matric Girls Hostel, Guna	1
8. Orissa		Kandhmal	Phulbani in Phulbani Block	1
			Khajuripada (S and ME) in Khajuripada Block	
			Nedipadar in Phiringia Block	1
			Sankarakhole in Chakapad Block	1
			Nedipadar in Phiringia Block	1
			Balligida in Balligida Block	1
			Kudutuli in Nuagam Block	1
			Daringibadi in Daringibadi Block	1
			Durgapanga in Kotagarh Block	1
			Raikia in Raikia Block	1
			Tumudibandha in Tumudibandha Block	1
			G. Udayagiri (S and ME) in G.Udayagi Block	1
9. Punjab		Mohali	Government College, Phase-VI, Mohali	1
10. Rajasthan		Alwar	Govt. Savitri Bai Phule SCs Girls	
Hostel,		1	Alwar	
		Baran	Govt. Savitri Bai Phule SCs Girls	
Hostel,		1	Deori	
		Rajsamand	Govt. Savitri Bai Phule SCs Girls	
Hostel,		1		
Deogarh				
		Tonk	Govt. Savitri Bai Phule SCs Girls	
Hostel,		1		
Malpura				
		Jhalawar	Govt. Savitri Bai Phule SCs Girls	
Hostel,		1		
Sarda				
11. Tamil Nadu		Salem	Kolathur	1
		Villupuram	Vikravandi	1
		Kancheepuram	Walaja	1

1	Ramanathapuram	Sarveriyapatinam
	Sivagangai	Sivagangai
		1

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1	2	3	4	5
12. Tripura Dub 1	West Tripura	PO and Vill: Aralia under Bishalgarh		
Hostel,		Division of West Tripura SC Girls		
		Krishnanagar, Agartala		
13. Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	Govt. Girls Hostel, Sitapur		1
	Etah	Govt. Girls Hostel, Etah		1
	Jyotiba Phool	Govt. Girls Hostel, Jyotiba Phool		1
Nagar				
Nagar				
	Lalitpur	Govt. Girls Hostel, Lalitpur		1
	Maharajganj	Govt. Girls Hostel, Maharajganj		1
	Siddarh Nagar	Govt. Girls Hostel, Siddardh Nagar		1
	Sharaswasti	Govt. Girls Hostel, Sharaswati.		1
14. Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	Post Matric Girls Hostel at Bageshwar		1
15. West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Falakata Girls School		1
	Bankura	Bibarda Girls High School, Taldangra		1
	Bankura	Sabrakone Jr. High School, Taldangra		1
	Bankura	Ranibandh Girls High School, Bankura		1
	Bankura	Kusumtikri High School, Sarenga,		1
Bankura				
	Bankura	Nutundihi Chhoto Moukura N.S. High School, Sarenga, Bankura		1
	Coochbehar	Mathabhanga College, Coochbehar		1
	Jalpaiguri	Khagenhat N.S. High School, Falakata, Jalpaiguri		1
	Jalpaiguri	Bhutanirghat Girls' High School,		1
Falakata				
Total				64

#### SC Boys Hostel

1. Assam	Morigaon	Morigaon College, Morigaon	1
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	Golaghat	D.K.D. College, Golaghat	1
	Barpeta	B.B.K. College, Barpeta	1
<u>2. Bihar</u>	Gaya	Gaya College, Gaya	1

1	2	3	4	5
		Gaya	Govt. Ambedkar Residential High School, Shergati	1
		Bhabhua	Sharda Brajraj High School, Mohania	1
		Rohtas	High School, Dihri	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Post Matric boys hostel at Dhamudha	1
		Bilaspur	Pre-Matric boys hostel at Mugeli	1
		Raipur	Pre-Matric boys hostel at Palari	1
		Kabirdham	Pre-Matric boys hostel at Pori	1
		Janjgir	Pre-Matric Balak Ashram at Nagridih	1
		Jhanjgir	Pre-Matric Balak Ashram at Haredikalam	1
4.	Jharkhand	Giridih	SC Residential High School, Karagdih	1
		Bokaro	SC Residential School, Chas	1
		West	Ramtahal Choudhary High School,	1
		Singhbhum	Undhan, Manoharpur	1
		Garhwa	Boys High School, Bhounathpur	1
5.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Govt. Pre-Matric Boys Hostel, Sakaregollahalli	1
		Tumkur	Govt. Pre-Matric Boys Hostel, Shamarayanapalya	1
		Koppal	Govt. Pre-Matric Boys Hostel, Kabaragi	1
		Gadag	Govt. Post-Matric Boys Hostel, Ron	1
6.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Post Matric Hostel at Valiyasala	1
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Nemuch	Pre-Matric SC boys hostel at Nemuch	1
		Datia	Pre-Matric SC boys hostel at Datia	1
		Damoh	Pre-Matric SC boys hostel at Damoh	1
		Panna	Pre-Matric SC boys hostel at Panna	1
		Shivpuri	Pre-Matric SC boys hostel at Shivpuri	1
		Satna	Pre-Matric SC boys hostel at Satna	1





1	2	3	4	5
8. Orissa	Kandhmal	Autonomous Govt. College, Phulbani (Phulbani block)	1	
		Govt. High School, Khajuripada (S and 1 ME) in Khajuripada Block		
		Govt. High School, Tikabali (S and ME) 1 in Tikabali Block		
		S.B. High School, Brahmanpad (S and 1 ME) in Chakapad Block		
		Adivasi College, Balliguda in Balliguda 1 Block		
		Govt. High School (SSD), K. Nuagam 1 in K. Nuagam Block		
		Govt. Boys High School (SSD), 1 Daringiabdi in Daringiabadi Block		
		Govt. High School (SSD), Kotagarh in 1 Kotagarh Block		
		Govt. High School (SSD), Mondakia 1 in Raikia Block		
		Govt. High School, Tumudibandha (S and 1 ME) in Tumudibandha Block		
		Hubback High School, G. Udayagiri 1 (S and ME) in G. Udayagiri Block		
9. Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	Rashtriya SC hostel, Purvachal 1 University, Jaunpur		
	Faizabad	Rashtriya SC hostel, Dr. Ram Manohar 1 Lohia University, Faizabad		
	Gaziabad	Rashtriya SC boys hostel at Bhopura 1		
	Sidharthnagar	Rashtriya SC boys hostel at Kadirabad 1		
10. Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	Post Matric Boys hostel at Govt. PG 1 College, Bageshwar		
TOTAL				45

**Maintenance of old age homes**

1283. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms/guidelines laid down for construction/maintenance of old age homes in the country;

(b) the number of old age homes opened in the country during the last three years;

(c) the details and the number of people residing in each of these homes, location-wise;

(d) the amount of funds released to the implementing agencies for setting up these homes during the said period;

(e) whether any new proposals for opening such homes are pending with Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) Presently there is no Scheme of providing assistance for construction of Old Age Homes.

Under the Ministry's Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP), financial assistance is given for running and maintenance of Old Age Homes (OAHs) to suitable NGOs, Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies and Government recognized institutions like Nehru Yuva Kendras based on the recommendation of the State level Grants-in-aid Committee. In case of non-Governmental organization, they should be a registered society having experience of at least two years in the field to be eligible for assistance. No grant is given for opening/setting up of Old Age Homes.

A Statement showing State-wise number of OAHs assisted, amount of grants released to NGOs for running and maintenance of OAHs and location of such homes since 2007-08 are given in Statement (See below). Grant has been sanctioned for 25 inmates for each of these homes.

(e) No grant is given for opening or setting up of Old Age Homes.

(f) Does not arise.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise (Location-wise) number of OAHs assisted and amount of grant released during 2007-08 to 2009-10*

State	Period from 2007-08 to 2009-10		
	No. of OAHs Assisted (Location-wise)		Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
	District	No. of OAHs	
1	2	3	4

Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	4	53.7
	Kadapa	6	52.62

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1	2	3	4
	Chittoor	6	81.85
	East Godavari	3	43.45
	Guntur	13	138.18
	Hyderabad	4	38.47
	Krishna	6	52.27
	Kurnool	6	73.95
	Mahaboobnagar	8	64.1
	Nalgonda	1	8.95
	Medak	1	7.8
	Nellore	9	115.47
	Prakasam	12	126.18
	Ranga Reddy	4	61.11
	Secunderabad	2	24.89
	Visakhapatnam	2	23.68
	Vijayanagaram	1	2.94
	West Godavari	2	14.51
	Adilabad	1	10.87
	TOTAL	91	994.99
Assam	Cachar	1	12.52
	Darrang	2	24.57
	Guwahati	1	11.03
	Hailakandi	1	11.72
	Morigaon	2	37.09
	Nagaon	4	41.66
	Karimganj	2	24.67
	Golaghat	1	12.2
	Sonitpur	1	5.3
	TOTAL	15	180.76

1	2	3	4
Bihar	Kaimur	1	10.4
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2	8.23
Haryana	Bhiwani	1	2.85
	Faridabad	1	4.1
	Jhajjar	1	10.68
	Jind	1	11.85
	Rohatak	1	8.55
	Sonipat	1	6.73
TOTAL		6	44.76
Karnataka	Bangalore	8	126.56
	Belgaon	1	14.58
	Bidar	5	68.62
	Bellary	1	13.16
	Bijapur	1	12.52
	Chitradurga	2	16.01
	Chikamanglur	1	13.33
	Davangiri	5	66.98
	Dharwad	1	12.52
	Gadag	1	13.35
	Gulbarga	2	20.82
	Hassan	1	9.76
	Kodugu	1	14.42
	Kollar	2	34.99
	Mandya	2	24.87
	Shimoga	2	20.75
	Tumkur	4	34.86
TOTAL		40	518.1

1	2	3	4
Kerala	Eranakulam	1	2.22
Madhya pradesh	Indore	1	13.71
	Rewa	1	12.52
	Vidisha	1	1.32
	Shajapur	1	1.33
	Rajgarh	1	1.31
	TOTAL	5	30.19
Puducherry	Karaikal	1	3.97
Manipur	Bishnupur	1	10.01
	Chandel	1	11.66
	Churachandrapur	3	13.67
	Imphal East	4	34.9
	Imphal West	2	23.09
	Thoubal	8	76.27
	TOTAL	19	169.6
Punjab	Faridkot	1	4.81
	Muktsar	1	4.54
	Ropar	1	1.95
	Gurdaspur	1	9.70
	Faridkot	1	1.79
	TOTAL	5	22.79
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	1	11.97
	Dhule	1	7.21
	Latur	1	6.60
	Osmannabad	1	2.28
	Washim	1	15.10
	Yeotmal	2	16.20



1	2	3	4
	Nanded	1	10.72
	Akola	1	10.76
	Bhandara	1	3.50
	TOTAL	10	84.34
Nagaland	Kohima	1	1.38
Orissa	Angul	1	10.89
	Bolangir	1	9.04
	Kendrapara	4	46.39
	Bhubaneswar	1	2.76
	Boudh	1	1.38
	Jagatsinghpur	1	10.87
	Cuttack	2	19.16
	Dhenkanal	3	23.96
	Kalahandi	1	11.64
	Keonjhar	1	7.63
	Khurda	9	156.26
	Koraput	9	25.06
	Nayagarh	3	35.84
	Phulbani	2	11.43
	Puri	6	68.38
	Mayurbhanj	1	12.23
	Sambalpur	1	10.86
	Rayagada	1	10.28
	Jajpur	1	9.81
	TOTAL	49	483.87
Rajasthan	Alwar	1	12.04
	Kota	1	4.77
	Sri Ganga Nagar	2	11.35
	TOTAL	4	28.16

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	2	22.28
	Cudalore	2	22.7
	Dindigul	2	26.01
	Kanchipuram	3	37.71
	Kanyakumari	2	23.03
	Karur	1	13.23
	Madurai	1	12.52
	Namakkal	1	9.13
	Nagapatnam	4	44.48
	Perambalur	1	6.96
	Pudukotai	4	57.43
	Salem	2	37.4
	Sivganga	2	24.18
	Thanjaur	2	25.89
	Theni	1	12.96
	Thiruvavarur	3	28
	Tirunelveli	2	24.17
	Tiruvallur	1	12
	Trichy	6	63.85
	Vellore	2	22.22
	Villupuram	1	12.6
	Nilgiri	1	11.75
TOTAL		46	550.5
Tripura	West Tripura	2	17.15
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	5	19.34
	Barabanki	1	7.37
	Bijnaur	1	9.94
	Etah	1	11.72

1	2	3	4
	Gonda	1	2.55
	J.P. Nagar	2	12.15
	Lucknow	1	21.77
	Mirjapur	1	11.4
	Pratapgarh	1	1.29
	Rampur	1	7.64
	Sonbhadra	1	2.76
	Unnao	1	5.52
	TOTAL	17	113.45
Uttaranchal	Deharadun	1	5.54
	Nainital	1	0.74
	TOTAL	2	6.28
West Bengal	Kolkata	4	33.23
	Howrah	1	8.9
	Midnapore	13	160.22
	Nadia	1	11.55
	North 24-Pargana	2	25
	Purulia	1	11.91
	South 24-Parganas	2	10.03
	TOTAL	24	260.84

**Complaints under Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995**

1284. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States have not yet appointed the State Commissioners under the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995;

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

(c) the total number of complaints received by the Commissioners in the States during each of the last three years and the total number of complaints disposed of to help the beneficiaries during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the broad nature of the complaints received; and

(e) the details of the action taken on these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) State Commissioners for Persons with Disabilities are working either on full time basis or in addition to their other work, in all the States.

(c) The details as per available information, of the number of complaints received during each of the last three years and number of complaints disposed of are given in Statement (See below).

(d) The broad nature of complaints received relate to employment including reservation in appointments, education, service matters such as reservation in promotion, transfers/postings, harassment, barrier free environment, difficulty in getting disability certificate, disability pension benefits under poverty alleviation schemes etc.

(e) Complaints are disposed of as per the provisions of the Act. Details of disposal is given in the Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Details of complaints received and disposed of by Commissioners for persons with disabilities of the following States during the last 03 years as per available information*

Sl.	State/UT	2007-2008		2008-2009			
2009-10							
No.		No. of complaints		No. of complaints			
No. of complaints							
		received	disposed	received	disposed		
				of	of		
of							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andhra Pradesh		04	00	11	16*	05	15*
2. Assam		66	60	35	24	11	11
3. Bihar		—	—	366	366	56	19
4. Chhattisgarh		101	92	62	47	51	44
5. Delhi		—	—	—	—	57	28
6. Goa		177	177	11	11	09	08
7. Gujarat		40	36	91	37	34	93

8. Haryana	54	17	31	09	54	17
9. Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	10	08
10. Jharkhand		282	79	3500	3341	6603
6468						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.		Karnataka	1016	983	1316	1283	1950
1928							
12.		Kerala	271	271	303	303	177
154							
13.		Madhya Pradesh	312	217	1129	1049	2411
2191							
14.		Maharashtra	57	25	49	07	268
28							
15.		Meghalaya	23	23	15	15	04
04							
16.		Orissa	05	03	18	06	26
13							
17.		Punjab	80	80	110	110	150
150							
18.		Rajasthan	127	85	74	79*	90
93*							
19.		Tamil Nadu	45	40	48	43	23
19							
20.		Tripura	17	14	371	164	38
15							
21.		Uttar Pradesh	197	189	263	255	276
270							
22.		Uttarakhand	17	11	09	05	11
02							
23.		West Bengal	234	213	314	292	436
428							

\* : including pending cases

**Funds for SCs/OBCs/old age categories**

1285. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage-wise allotment of funds, out of total budgetary

allocations, for the beneficiaries under SCs/OBCs, handicapped, old-age, checking drug addiction categories;

(b) the number of post-matric scholarships given to SCs/OBCs, handicapped, etc. during 2007, 2008 and 2009; and

(c) whether there is any monitoring mechanism to ensure that these post-matric scholarship beneficiaries pursue their studies to get graduation/PG level degrees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The funds allocated, as percentage of total plan budget of the Ministry during 2010-11, for the development of scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) as well as for the welfare of Persons with Disabilities, Senior Citizens and Victims of Substance (Drug) Abuse are given below:

Sl. No.	Plan Schemes for	Funds Allocated in 2010-11 as per cent to total Plan Budget
1.	Scheduled Caste	73.94
2.	Other Backward Classes	11.10
3.	Persons with Disabilities	10.00
4.	Senior Citizens and Victims of Drug abuse	4.96

(b) Ministry is not implementing post matric scholarship scheme of Persons with Disabilities. The number of Post-matric scholarships given to SC and OBC students during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 is given below.

Year	Post-matric Scholarships Given (Number in Lakh)	
	SC Students	OBC Students
2006-07	26.42	4.11
2007-08	31.59	4.12
2008-09	34.58	8.65

(c) The Central assistance is released to State Government/UT Administrations for disbursement of scholarships to eligible students. They are therefore responsible for ensuring the appropriate and effective utilization of funds released to them. Besides, the Ministry also sponsors evaluation studies from time to time through independent evaluation agencies to check whether their benefits reach the targeted students.

#### **Atrocities against Dalits**

1286. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that incidents of harassment and atrocities on Dalits are on the increase; and

(b) the number of incidents of Dalit harassment have taken place since UPA-II came in power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) As per the data provided by National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, the number



of cases registered by Police, under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, concerning offences of atrocities against Scheduled Castes, during the year 2006, 2007 and 2008, is as under:-

Year	Number of cases registered
2006	26,665
2007	29,825
2008	33,367

- Data for the year 2009 is not available.
- Data for the year 2010 would become due after completion of the calendar year.

**Affect of monsoon season on completion of projects of CWG**

1287. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the projects in hands in respect of Commonwealth Games which are behind the schedule;

(b) whether these on-going projects would be ready before the commencement of the games; and

(c) whether completion of these projects would be adversely affected due to heavy rains in the current monsoon season, if so, the special steps proposed to be taken to ensure completion of these projects well before the commencement of the games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) 17 competition venues, out of total of 18, have been completed, the remaining 01 venue is in an advanced stage of completion. These projects will be completed well in time for the Commonwealth Games.

(c) To offset the effect of the rain, additional manpower and machinery has been deployed, wherever necessary.

**Grants-in-aid under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme**

1288. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of grants-in-aid under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme released to various organizations in the country during the last three years, year-wise, organization-wise and State-

wise;

(b) the number of proposals for grants pending with the Ministry under the above scheme from various States during the last three years, year-wise, organization-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the reasons for pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The details of grant-in-aid released during the last three years, year-wise, organization-wise and State-wise is given in Annexure. [See Appendix 220 Annexure No. 6]

(b) 114 proposals for 2008-09 and 312 proposals for 2009-10 are pending with the Ministry under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme. The year-wise and State-wise details given in Statement (See below).

(c) The reasons for pendency *inter-alia* includes delay in receipt of proposals from the respective State Governments, deficient documents in the proposals received from the organizations, complaint against some of the organizations etc.

#### **Statement**

*Number of proposals pending under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Proposals pending	
		2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7	60
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	3	1
5.	Bihar	13	9
6.	Chandigarh	0	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	1
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	10	10
11.	Goa	0	2
12.	Gujarat	1	3
13.	Haryana	3	7

14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2
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1	2	3	4
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2
16.	Jharkhand	1	1
17.	Karnataka	11	71
18.	Kerala	10	59
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6	5
21.	Maharashtra	1	1
22.	Manipur	1	2
23.	Meghalaya	0	0
24.	Mizoram	1	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0
26.	Orissa	3	7
27.	Puducherry	0	0
28.	Punjab	2	7
29.	Rajasthan	2	4
30.	Sikkim	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	14	25
32.	Tripura	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	10	11
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0
35.	West Bengal	12	21
TOTAL		114	312

**Population of Other Backward Classes (OBCs)**

1289. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) total population of OBCs in the country, State-wise and their reservation quota in Centre and States;

(b) percentage of OBC population living Below Poverty Line, State-wise;

(c) the programmes of Government to ameliorate their plight; and

(d) the achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) There is no census data available regarding population of OBCs or of the number of OBCs below the poverty line. The reservation quota for OBCs in the Central Government is 27% Information on reservation quota in States is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) and (d) The following schemes are implemented by the Government for educational, social and economic empowerment of OBCs.

(i) Pre-matric scholarship;

(ii) Post-matric scholarship;

(iii) Scheme of Hostels; and

(iv) Assistance to Voluntary Organizations working for welfare of OBCs.

National Backward Classes Finances and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) also provides term loans and micro finance to OBC beneficiaries who are below double the poverty line. Physical and financial achievements under the schemes of the Government and NBCFDC are given in Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Physical and financial achievements under the Scheme for OBCs during the last three years*

(Rs. In crores)								
Year	Pre-matric Scholarship		Post-matric Scholarship		Hostel for OBCs		NGO Scheme for OBCs	
	Expendi- ture (in lakhs)	Benefi- ciaries (in lakhs)	Expendi- ture (in lakhs)	Benefi- ciaries (in lakhs)	Expendi- ture (seats)	Benefi- ciaries (in number)	Expendi- ture (in numbers)	Benefi- ciaries (in numbers)
2007-08	24.99	16.81	125.17	8.65	20.54	6025	3.55	8265
2008-09	32.17	16.57	179.69	13.70	34.55	8315	2.83	5883
2009-10	31.73	17.00	172.95	14.00	20.51	4000	0.96	2050
	(approx)		(approx)					

Under the Pre-matric and matric Scholarship Schemes, the number of beneficiaries for 2009-10 is being ascertained from the States.



*Physical and Financial Achievements of National Backward Classes  
Finance and  
Development Corporation during last three years*

Year	Statement Showing the Scheme-wise Loan disbursed and Physical achievements by NBCFDC.			
	Financial (Amount in lakhs)	Physical	(No.	of
Beneficiaries)				
	Term Loan	Micro Finance	Term Loan	Micro Finance
2008-08	9082.88	5098.07	37496	-83889
2008-09	8930.51	6171.48	32655	89618
2009-10	11441.96	4406.90	51696	71345

**Elimination of untouchability**

1290. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking steps to eliminate untouchability;

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

(c) the role of the people in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Article IT of the Constitution of India has abolished "Untouchability" and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of "Untouchability" is an offence punishable in accordance with law.

The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, prescribes punishment for enforcement of any disability arising from preaching and practice of untouchability. The Act is implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, which are financially assisted by the Central Government under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989. States have been requested to implement provisions of the Act in letter and spirit *inter-alia* involving participation of Panchayati Raj Institutions and civil society at large.

A Committee constituted in 2006, under the Chairpersonship of Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, has been reviewing the Status of implementation of the Act in States/Union Territories. The

Committee has so far held ten meetings wherein the status of implementation of the Act in 24 States and 4 Union Territories viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, National Capital Territory of Delhi, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Puducherry, has been reviewed.

**Social and economic backwardness in NER**

1291. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) communities including those living in rural areas who depend upon the various old traditional occupation/artisanship are getting weaker and weaker which is resulting in more social and economic backwardness in North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of social welfare projects sanctioned in the States of North Eastern Region during the last three years for these identified OBC communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Government is implementing various schemes for educational and socio-economic empowerment of persons belonging to Other Backward Classes. The National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) under this Ministry has been entrusted with members of backward classes including those living in rural areas and depending upon traditional occupations. The schemes of the Corporation have been formulated to assist the poorer section of the backward classes living below double the poverty line. The scheme implemented by NBCFDC aim to promote self employment ventures, technical education or training at graduate and higher level and to assist in the upgradation of technical and entrepreneurial skills of eligible backward classes for proper and efficient management of production units. The assistance provided by the NBCFDC to the North Eastern States during the last three years is given in Statement-I (See below). In addition to the above, the Government is also providing assistance to State Governments including those of North Eastern States for scholarship schemes and construction of Hostels for educational empowerment of all OBCs. Assistance is also provided to NGOs for various activities for upgradation of skills for socio-economic empowerment of OBCs. Details of funds released for this purpose during the last three years to the North Eastern States are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Assistance provided by the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) to the North-Eastern States during last three*

years.

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of States	2007-08	2008-09
2009-10			
1.	Assam	100.00	50.00
2.	Sikkim	311.31	100.00
3.	Tripura	10.00	256.66

**Statement-II**

*Statement-Wise expenditure during the year 2007-08 to 2009-10 for the Welfare of OBCs*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No. of State	Pre-matric Scholarship for			Post matric scholarship			Hostel for OBCs			NGO scheme for OBCs		
				OBCs			scheme for OBCs					
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
	Amount released	Amount released	Amount released	Amount released	Amount released	Amount released	Amount released	Amount released	Amount released	Amount released	Amount released	Amount released
1. Assam	68.24	40.81	51.33	1208.32	—	659.19	0	150	255	10.02	14.12	1.33
2. Manipur	100	125	108.36	120.56	120	25	0	156.23		57.49	55.21	0
3. Tripura	91.35	127.34	146	128.59	193.18	230.1	0			0	0	0
4. Sikkim	0	6.79		0	5.78	7.2	0	123.95		0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>259.59</b>	<b>299.94</b>	<b>305.69</b>	<b>1457.47</b>	<b>318.96</b>	<b>921.49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>430.18</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>67.51</b>	<b>69.33</b>	<b>1.33</b>

Excluding the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya as these States have no notified OBC castes/communities.

#### **Launching of Naval Satellite**

1292. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) proposes to launch Naval Satellite;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) by when it is likely to be launched; and
- (d) the main advantages of the satellite?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) Does not arise.

#### **Code of conduct for tourist**

1293. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has unveiled a code of conduct for the tourism industry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of international standards of safe practices applicable to tourists; and
- (d) to what extent these have been incorporated in the code of conduct?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) The Union Ministry of Tourism along with stakeholders has adopted the Code of Conduct for "Safe and Honourable Tourism" which is a set of guidelines to be voluntarily adopted by the stakeholders primarily to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect for basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents.

The code has incorporated several international best standards applicable to tourists while addressing the needs of our country.

#### **Tourism in Jharkhand**

1294. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any plan to improve tourism in Jharkhand;
- (b) if so, the details of the projects undertaken for last five years; and
- (c) the projects that Government plans to take up for the next five years, along with details thereof, district-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) 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 under the scheme of Product Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits for tourism projects based on the proposals received from them which are complete in all respects as per the scheme guidelines, *inter-se* priority and subject to availability of funds and utilisation of funds.

The tourism projects including projects for augmentation of infrastructure, Information Technology and Rural Tourism and fairs and festivals sanctioned to the State Government of Jharkhand during last five years *i.e.* 2005-06 to 2009-2010, by the Ministry of Tourism are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of the Tourism Projects, Information Technology and Fairs and Festivals sanctioned to the State Government of Jharkhand in the Year  
2005-06 to 2009-2010*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3
<b>2005-06</b>		
1.	Integrated Development of Tourist Circuit Ranchi-Netarhat-Betla-Ranchi	798.00
2.	Integrated Development of Deoghar in Jharkhand under Destination Development Scheme	417.57
3.	Celebration of Hijla Tribal Festival at Dumka	2.50
4.	Celebration of Adventure Tourism Festival at Ghatshila, Jamshedpur	4.20
5.	Celebration of Hazaribagh Cultural cum Adventure Festival at Hazaribagh	5.00
<b>2006-07</b>		
6.	Integrated Development of Tourist Circuit-Ranchi-Rajrappa-Hazaribagh-Itkhori-Rajrappa	775.78
7.	Integrated Development of Sahebganj-Rajmahal as tourist destination	131.47





1	2	3
<b>2007-08</b>		
9.	Integrated Development of Dassam fall-Panchghagh fall Ranchi	394.23
10.	CFA for the project Development of Deoghar as a tourist destination in Jharkhand	335.26
11.	CFA for the project Development of Hazaribagh as a tourist destination in Jharkhand.	266.21
<b>2009-10</b>		
12.	CFA for Adventure Festival, Hazaribagh	5.00
13.	CFA for Tribal Festival at Jamshedpur	5.00
14.	CFA for celebration of Baba Baidyanath Viswa Mahotsav, Deoghar	15.00
<b>Rural Tourism Projects</b>		
<b>2007-08</b>		
15.	Rural Tourism at Village Amadubi (CBSP)	17.44
16.	Rural Tourism at Village Deuridih, Distt. Saraikela kharsawan (CBSP)	17.44
17.	Rural Tourism at Village Amadubi	49.95
18.	Rural Tourism at Village Deuridih, distt. Saraikela Kharsawan	49.94
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3339.09</b>

#### **Foreign tourists expected during CWG**

1295. SHRI SABIR AIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists expected to visit India during ensuing Commonwealth Games; and

(b) the preparation that have been made for their comfortable and enjoyable stay in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The Commonwealth Games during 2006 in Melbourne had attracted 90,000 visitors and it is expected that around one lakh visitors would come to Delhi for Commonwealth Games-2010.

The Ministry of Tourism has assessed that approximately 40,000 rooms would be required in the National Capital Region of Delhi

to meet the demand of the visitors coming for the

Commonwealth Games, Delhi 2010. The Ministry of Tourism is coordinating with various land owning agencies, viz. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana, for expeditious completion of the ongoing new hotel projects for the Games. Additionally, it is proposed to use 'Bed and Breakfast' establishments and DDA housing flats located at Vasant Kunj, which would be furnished and operated by India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC), for the Games. A 'Task Force' has been constituted in the Ministry of Tourism to monitor the position of accommodation for the Games on a regular basis.

**Promotion of tourism in North-East in collaboration with  
ASEAN countries**

1296. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to promote tourism in North-East Region, envoys of different ASEAN countries recently paid a visit to different States in NE Region;

(b) if so, whether any elaborate scheme has been prepared for promotion of tourism in the region in collaboration with ASEAN countries; and

(c) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) As part of promoting North-East Region, Heads of Missions from ASEAN Countries attended the 3rd North East Business Summit organised by the Ministry for the Development of the North-East Region in association with the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Kolkata on 10-11 April 2007 in New Delhi to promote the North East as an investment destination. This was followed by a high level business delegation from Thailand, led by the Thai Minister of Commerce to Tripura, Assam and Meghalaya during 22-24 June, 2007 and again by the Thai Minister of Industry to Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Assam during 9-12 January, 2008. Heads of Missions from several ASEAN countries attended the 5th North East Business Summit, organised by Indian Chamber of Commerce, at Kolkata during January, 2010. During last 2-3 years, a number of diplomats from ASEAN countries have visited the Region.

(b) and (c) No elaborate scheme has been prepared for promotion of tourism in the region in collaboration with ASEAN countries.

**Eco-tourism in Uttarakhand**

1297. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be  
pleased to  
state:

(a) the fund released by Government to each State Government/Union  
Territory administration for development of eco-tourism during the  
last three years specially in Uttarakhand State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Uttarakhand has submitted proposal for increase in fund for development of eco-tourism;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the further steps being taken by the Union Government for the growth of eco-tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (e) Development and promotion of Tourism including Eco Tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for project proposals identified in consultation with them under the various schemes of the Ministry, subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and adherence to scheme guidelines. The details of projects sanctioned for State Governments/Union Territory Administrations including Uttarakhand during the last three years and current year are given in Statement (See below). To sensitize the stakeholders and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations towards growth of Eco Tourism in a sustainable manner, the Ministry of Tourism has taken initiatives like “Tigers-Our National Beauties” and organization of the National Workshop on Sustainable Tourism Criteria for India.

#### **Statement**

*Details of projects sanctioned during the Eleventh Five Year Plan  
(2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and Current year)*

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Number of Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	146.47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41	111.21
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0.00
4.	Assam	15	44.55
5.	Bihar	15	39.23
6.	Chandigarh	14	27.82
7.	Chhattisgarh	6	24.27

8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0.24
9.	Daman and Diu	1	0.12
10.	Delhi	20	72.16

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1	2	3	4
11.	Goa	3	48.14
12.	Gujarat	12	34.30
13.	Haryana	24	59.72
14.	Himachal Pradesh	28	76.78
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	93	159.52
16.	Jharkhand	10	11.55
17.	Kerala	30	127.45
18.	Karnataka	22	105.20
19.	Lakshadweep	1	7.82
20.	Maharashtra	11	58.90
21.	Manipur	25	73.44
22.	Meghalaya	15	33.86
23.	Mizoram	18	44.53
24.	Madhya Pradesh	39	125.43
25.	Nagaland	48	72.65
26.	Orissa	30	99.69
27.	Puducherry	13	24.21
28.	Punjab	7	33.13
29.	Rajasthan	20	91.71
30.	Sikkim	72	162.15
31.	Tamil Nadu	38	116.53
32.	Tripura	32	35.93
33.	Uttar Pradesh	22	75.79
34.	Uttarakhand	8	66.04
35.	West Bengal	29	94.48
GRAND TOTAL		796	2305.02

**Decline of foreign tourists**

†1298. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(a) whether the number of foreign tourists coming to India has come down during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details for the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for declining interest among foreign tourists in visiting India;

(d) whether Government has looked into the matter; and

(e) whether Government is going to take any creative steps to increase the number of tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (e) The foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) in India and their growth rate during the last three years are given below:

Year	FTAs in million	Growth Rate over previous year
2007	5.08	14.3%
2008	5.28	4.0%
2009*	5.11	-3.3%

\*Provisional

The lower growth rate in FTAs in India in 2008 over 2007 and the decline in 2009 over 2008 may be due to various reasons including the global financial slowdown, terrorist attacks and H1N1 pandemic, etc. The growth rates in international tourist arrivals for the world in 2007, 2008 and 2009 over the previous years were 6.4%, 2% and (-)4.2% respectively.

The information on FTAs are compiled only at all-India level.

The steps taken by the Union Government to increase the number of tourists in the country include Development of tourism infrastructure under the Scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits, Incredible India publicity campaigns in international and domestic markets, introduction of Market Development Assistance for Medical, Wellness and MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions) Tourism, and introduction of visa on arrival for tourists from five countries, namely Singapore, Finland, New Zealand, Luxembourg and Japan on pilot basis for a period of one year.

#### **Promotion of tourism in Himachal Pradesh**

†1299. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and district-wise allocation of funds to

Himachal Pradesh for the promotion of tourism during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans respectively along with the details of the projects for which the allocations were made;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether new proposals for promoting tourism in Himachal Pradesh have been received by Government; and

(c) if so, the name of these proposals and when they were received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) The details of tourism projects including those for infrastructure augmentation, Rural Tourism Projects, Fairs and Festivals and Information Technology (IT) Projects sanctioned to Himachal Pradesh along with the amount sanctioned during Tenth and Eleventh Plans are given in Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) 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 under the scheme of Product Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits for tourism projects prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations which are complete in all respects as per the scheme guidelines, *inter-se* priority and subject to availability of funds.

#### **Statement**

*Details of the projects sanctioned to Himachal Pradesh during Tenth and Eleventh five year plan.*

(Rs. in lakh)		
Sl.	Name of the Project No. Sanctioned	Amount
1	2	3
<b>Tenth Plan</b>		
<b>2002-03</b>		
1.	Wayside Amenities Level-III at NAKO	12.00
2.	Wayside Amenities Level-III at Chota Dham	10.70
3.	Refurbishment/Landscaping and parking near Buddhist Monastery at Manali Distt. KULLU	38.09
4.	Wayside Amenities Level-1 Sarchu	52.10
5.	Wayside Amenities Level-1 Darcha/JISPA	54.60
6.	Tourist complex at Mountaineering Institute, Manali (KULLU)	70.00
7.	River Rafting Facilities at Pirdi Distt. KULLU	42.85
8.	Construction of Trekkers Hostel at Janjehli, Distt. Mandi	41.80

9.	Heritage Village Kalpa and WSA Level-III at Jangi and Kanam Monasteries, Renovation and repair of MO	54.00
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1	2	3
10.	Refurbishment of Buddhist Monastery at Rampur Distt. Shimla, HP	13.00
11.	Refurbishment of Khardang Gompa, Shashur Gompa, Guru Ghantal Gompa, Gondila castle Trilokinath Gompa	43.33
12.	Tourist reception centre, STD Booth, fast food counter, Folk Museum centre and Toilet at Rewalsar	39.08
13.	Wayside Amenities Level-I at KAZA	40.00
14.	Wayside Amenities Level-II at PUH	15.95
15.	Wayside Amenities at Bilaspur Distt. Bilaspur	44.34
16.	Integrated Tourist Facilitatin centre at Manali Distt. Kullu 34.17	
17.	Wayside Amenities Level-III at KIBBER	10.70
18.	Wayside Amenities Level-III at LOSAR	10.70
19.	Wayside Amenities Level-II+tents at Sangla and Repair of Kamru Fort	20.00
20.	Parking and Mobile Wayside Amenities Level-II at Rohtang Pass	32.95
21.	Refurbishment of Gemur and JISP GOMPA, Toilet facilities and 32.00 Adventure Tourism facilities at JISPA	
22.	Wayside Amenities Level-III At Koksar	10.70
23.	Paragliding at Birbiling	5.00
24.	Renovation of Ancient Temple at DADA Siba (Distt. Kangra)	7.81
25.	Bauddha Mahotsava at Revalsar	10.00
26.	Kullu Dessehra festival	5.00
27.	Shimla Summer Festival 2002	5.00
TOTAL		755.87
<b>2003-04</b>		
1.	Extension of Tourist Lodge at Manali (Chandigarh Leh Himachal Circuit Buddhist Monastic Circuit	67.32
2.	Paragliding festival	15.00

3.	Rural Tourism at Pragpur District Kangra Valley	50.00
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1	2	3
4.	Rural Tourism at Naggar, District Kullu	50.00
TOTAL		182.32

#### 2004-05

1.	Integrated Development of Shimla Tourist Circuit	800.00
2.	Integrated Development of Kangra Tourist Circuit	800.00
3.	Restoration of Heritage Properties at Chail and Naggar	500.00
4.	Development of Sirmour as a Tourist Destination	500.00
5.	Organizing Paragliding Pre-World Cup from 6-9th November, 15.00 2004 at Bir Billing in Knagra Valley	
6.	Tourism Conclave from 10th to 12th September 2004 at Shimla	15.00
7.	Celebration of Shimla Summer Festival 2004	5.00
8.	Celebration of Kullu Dussehra Festival 2004 (27 to 28 Oct 2004) 5.00	
9.	Upgradation website production CD, VCD	20.00
10.	GOI-UNDP endogenous project at village nagar, District Kullu 20.00	
TOTAL		2680.00

#### 2005-06

1.	Integrated Development of Chamba circuit Comprising of Dalhousie-Khajjiar-Chamba-Bharmour-Manimahesh-Kihar- Bhaudali etc. in Himachal Pradesh.	790.00
2.	Integrated Development of Mandi-Bilaspur circuit comprising 800.00 of Mandi Surendernagar Barot Jogindernagar Janjheti Karasol etc. in Himachal Pradesh under tourist circuit	
3.	Construction of Tourist Reception centre at Chauri Behal, 30.00 Manali	
4.	Celebration of Paragliding pre-world Cup 2005 at Kangra valley	15.00
5.	Summer Festival, 2005	5.00
6.	Celebration of Great Himalayan Marathon at Shimla	5.00

TOTAL	1645.00
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1	2	3
<b>2006-07</b>		
1.	Integrated Development of Pilgrim circuit	780.00
2.	Integrated Development of Dharamshala as a tourist destination	340.00
3.	Integrated Development of Sarahan and Shrikhand as a Tourist destination	416.00
4.	Integrated Development of Rohru and Chanshal as a tourist destination	260.00
5.	Mountain Biking Event	10.00
6.	Great Himalayan Marathon at Shimla	10.00
7.	Celebration of International Kullu Dussehra Festival	5.00
8.	Rural Tourism at village Baroh, Distt. Kangra	50.00
TOTAL		1871.00
GRAND TOTAL		7134.19

#### **Eleventh Plan**

##### **2007-08**

1.	Integrated Development of Tribal Circuit with special focus on Eco-Tourism at Spiti-Sangla	698.00
2.	Development of Eco-Tourism in Himachal Pradesh	368.22
3.	Integrated Development of Outer Seraj as a tourist destination	380.00
4.	Integrated Development of Shihunta-Samote-Jot as a tourist destination	355.00
5.	Integrated Development of Mani Mahesh as a tourist destination	400.00
6.	Mountain Biking Event, 2007	10.00
7.	Himalayan Adventure Race 2007	5.00
8.	Kullu Dussehra Festival	5.00
9.	Shimla Summer Festival	5.00
10.	Great Himalayan Marathan	5.00
11.	Computerization and production of CD Rooms and VCDs on the	50.00

Tourist attraction

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TOTAL

2281.22

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1	2	3
<b>2008-09</b>		
1.	Integrated Development of Una-Bilaspur-Hamirpur circuit	760.00
2.	Integrated Development of Hamirpur as a tourist circuit	600.00
3.	Integrated Development of Solan District as a circuit	420.00
4.	Integrated Development of Chail as a destination	480.00
5.	Integrated Development of Joginder Nagar Bir Billing as a destination	427.90
6.	Integrated Development of Naldhera as a destination	269.76
7.	Organizing of Minjar Fair Chamba, 2008	5.00
8.	Mountain Biking Event MTB 2008	10.00
9.	CFA for Kullu Dusshera and Minar Fair	10.00
TOTAL		2982.66
<b>2009-10</b>		
1.	Integrated Dev. of Off Beat Destination in H.P.	750.00
2.	Integrated Dev. of Shimla-Theog-Narkanda as a Tourist Circuit in H.P.	750.00
3.	Integrated Dev. of Jubbal and Kotkhair in H.P.	405.00
4.	Integrated Dev. of Sundernagar in H.P.	475.00
5.	Mountain Biking Event, 2009 in Himachal Pradesh	10.00
6.	Minjar Fair 2009	5.00
TOTAL		2395.00
<b>2010-11</b>		
1.	Shimla Summer Festival 2010	5.00
2.	Revamping of Website in Himachal Pradesh under the IT scheme	15.00
TOTAL		20.00
GRAND TOTAL		7678.88

**Incomplete projects of CWG**

1300. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOOT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some projects undertaken for Commonwealth Games are still lagging behind the schedule of completion date;

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

(c) the extra efforts which are being made to ensure their completion in time without compromising the quality of work; and

(d) whether any project has been abandoned due to delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Various agencies responsible for implementation of Commonwealth Games-2010 related projects have informed that many projects have been completed and some projects are at advanced stage of completion.

(b) The reasons for some of the projects getting delayed include lack of availability of clear site, court cases, delay in clearances, delay in shifting underground services/overhead lines, delay in finalization of structural drawings, difficulties faced by the concessionaire, etc.

(c) and (d) Various agencies responsible for implementation of the projects are regularly and intensely monitoring the progress to ensure completion of the projects on time. Apart from this, the projects are also being monitored for completion on time at various levels in Government. Agencies have also reported that the projects which are essential for Commonwealth Games have not been abandoned.

#### **Proposal of Rajasthan under JNNURM**

†1301.DR. PRABHA THAKUR:

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to include other cities of Rajasthan also as proposed by the State Government under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission;

(b) if so, the details of those cities and the amount sanctioned for development of these cities, city-wise; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) A proposal was received for inclusion of 4 cities i.e. Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur and Kota from State Government

of Rajasthan. Three cities namely Jodhpur, Bikaner and Kota have population of more than 5 lakhs and were included in the list of 28 cities proposed for inclusion under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). On account of resource constraints, these cities could not be included in UIG of JNNURM. The population of Udaipur City is less than 5 lakhs and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

as such is eligible for funding under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JNNURM.

Under UIDSSMT, the details of amount sanctioned for development of following cities are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of City	Name of component	Approved cost	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed	ACA released
1.	Bikaner	(i) Preservation of Water Bodies	177.12	141.70	141.70
		(ii) Sewerage	3876.10	3100.88	1550.44
2.	Udaipur	Water Supply	5395.00	4316.00	4396.39*
3.	Jodhpur	Sewerage	6167.00	4933.60	2559.31*
4.	Kota	Sewerage	5122.42	4097.94	2048.97

\* including incentive @ 1.5% for Detailed Project Report (DPR) preparation.

#### Preparation of CWG-2010

1302. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present preparedness of Commonwealth Games-2010;

(b) whether many works for Commonwealth Games are running behind the schedule;

(c) if so, the details and the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the details of works taken or proposed to be taken for organizing successful games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) The preparedness of Commonwealth-Games 2010 (CWG-2010) is being reviewed at various levels in Government and efforts to complete the projects in time have been made. Agencies

responsible for implementation of CWG-2010 related projects have informed that many projects have been completed and some projects are at advanced stage of completion.

(c) The reasons for some of the projects getting delayed include lack of availability of clear site, court cases, delay in clearances, delay in shifting underground services/overhead lines, delay in finalization of structural drawings, difficulties faced by the concessionaire, etc.

(d) The works taken up for organizing CWG-2010 include construction of competition/ training venues and related facilities, CWG Village, parking facilities, roads, bye-passes, over-bridges, under-bridges, flyovers, corridor improvement programmes, grade separators, road signages, upgradation of street lighting etc.

#### **Funds for different schemes under JNNURM**

1303. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any progress on the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) programme in the current year so far;

(b) if so, the details of funds released and spent under different schemes during the last five years, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the future action plan prepared for this programme for the remaining Eleventh Plan, State-wise; and

(d) the demands of the States pending with the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Five Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) found in conformity with the guidelines of Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) were approved by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC)/Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI) at a total cost of Rs. 172724.38 lakh with admissible Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 62661.08 lakh. Out of this total ACA commitment, Rs. 13452.30 lakh has been released so far. A list of projects approved during financial year 2010-11 is enclosed in Statement-I (See below). Five projects have been completed in the year 2010-11.

(b) Details of funds committed as ACA and released for utilization under UIG of JNNURM for last five years State-wise is enclosed in



Statement-II.

(c) and (d) States which have balance in their 7 year allocation such as Bihar, Jharkhand, Goa, West Bengal etc. are impressed upon to submit DPRs for approval. 14 number of DPRs from the States of Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have been received. The DPRs which are found to be in conformity with the guidelines of JNNURM are taken up by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) for approval subject to their technical appraisal and availability of funds.

**Statement-I**

*Details of the projects approved during 2010-11*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of cities	Name of the Projects	Financial year	Date of approval by Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC)/Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI)	Total approved Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Total ACA committed (Rs. in lakh)	Total ACA released (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Delhi	New Delhi	Laying Interceptor Sewers along the 3 major drains viz. Najafgarh, supplementary and Shahadra for abatement of pollution in Yamuna River	2010-11	19-May-10	135771.00	47520.00	11880.00
2.	Uttarakhand 186.20		Nainital Integrated Solid Waste Management in Nainital	2010-11	16-Jun-10	931.00	744.80	
3.	Uttarakhand 3179.46	794.86	Haridwar Channelization of Escape Channel for Discharge of Surplus Water from Ganga Canal between NH-58 and Chandi Dweep, Haridwar	2010-11	21-May-10	3974.33		
4.	West Bengal 2364.97	591.24	Kolkata Storm Water Drainage Scheme for Kamarhati Municipality, Kolkata	2010-11	16-Jun-10	6757.05		
5.	West Bengal 0.00		Kolkata BRTS from Ultadanga to Gorias	2010-11	16-Jun-10	25291.00	8851.85	

in Kolkata Metropolitan Area

TOTAL	172724.38	62661.08	13452.30
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**Statement-II**

*Year-wise and State-wise detail of sanctioned projects*

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		ACA	ACA	ACA	ACA	ACA	ACA	ACA	ACA	ACA	ACA
		committed	released	committed	released	committed	released	committed	released	committed	released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17897.10	4472.50	47070.23	4710.83	91532.30	48916.54	34993.75	18898.95	13935.00	24885.07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	8027.73	0.00	0.00	2006.94	8215.65	2053.91	0.00	2006.94
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	3165.04	0.00	25284.60	791.26	0.00	6321.15	9000.00	7112.41
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	1847.70	0.00	0.00	461.93	37628.03	1955.62	0.00	7441.39
5.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	4558.88	0.00	0.00	1544.92	0.00	405.20	10738.80	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	24291.20	4800.00	0.00	1272.80	10000.00	0.00	0.00	12145.60
7.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17472.30	2220.58	186904.60	17248.00
8.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Gujarat	8065.14	1844.00	83284.81	15576.20	70210.79	24563.54	54381.69	47035.34	20604.09	47788.21
10.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	5191.50	1297.88	5359.35	1339.84	24674.50	9147.46	0.00	0.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	2090.45	522.61	0.00	0.00	5788.80	0.00	3880.00	2619.01
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	23593.50	2359.35	13353.30	6877.36	10000.00	2500.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48268.46	6682.46	0.00	5384.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14. Karnataka		0.00	0.00	49875.36	10049.14	59596.42	18766.61	32222.25	12992.94	4332.00	21578.53
15. Kerala		0.00	0.00	43079.60	4405.00	1964.80	6319.93	18405.20	3350.50	1105.00	2439.45
16. Madhya Pradesh		1896.50	474.29	47503.17	11107.42	23129.06	7914.35	24275.82	15931.43	20115.70	12343.27
17. Maharashtra		8877.20	2219.79	279033.96	41358.21	75275.77	56827.52	141678.39	88349.54	10336.86	88649.86
18. Manipur		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2322.64	580.66	2308.34	0.00	9225.12	2883.37
19. Meghalaya		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19616.15	4904.04	0.00	0.00
20. Mizoram		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1513.62	378.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	756.82
21. Nagaland		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2273.04	179.00	0.00	389.26	4538.19	1702.81
22. Orissa		0.00	0.00	40394.13	120.26	0.00	9978.37	18818.40	3338.00	4500.00	2491.60
23. Punjab		0.00	0.00	8967.00	2241.75	21389.00	4145.29	3624.50	4939.22	2289.00	3346.62
24. Puducherry		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16272.00	4068.00	3972.80	993.20	0.00	0.00
25. Rajasthan		0.00	0.00	25629.09	4146.93	27561.44	10654.03	23431.97	20281.38	0.00	2826.10
26. Sikkim		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2152.81	538.20	0.00	538.20	6535.49	1663.87
27. Tamil Nadu		0.00	0.00	52142.55	12913.28	60731.11	16093.02	101845.69	28446.11	9000.00	37723.44
28. Tripura		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7043.40	1760.85	9000.00	2250.00
29. Uttar Pradesh		0.00	0.00	8423.07	1860.47	87189.91	21365.55	143592.93	43078.75	31500.00	47632.21
30. Uttarakhand		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9867.30	1523.85	13205.62	2678.56	4628.00	7546.69
31. West Bengal		0.00	0.00	44246.16	8708.45	18275.18	5687.25	55685.13	22857.17	44822.75	27717.88
TOTAL		36735.94	9010.58	802415.13	126177.78	615254.44	252795.17	861149.77	352049.82	406990.60	390183.81

**Developmental works in Muslim localities of Delhi**

1304. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Muslim localities in Delhi are being ignored in the matter of developmental works;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) Development works are taken up by various agencies in Delhi As per Plans, schemes, policies etc.

**Small cities under JNNURM**

1305. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is working for the development of small cities;

(b) if so, the details of the works undertaken under this scheme during the last two years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is planning to add more cities under this Mission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), a sub-component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) small and medium towns not covered under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM are eligible for Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for improvement of urban infrastructure in a planned manner.

(b) Under UIDSSMT, during 2008-09, Additional Central Assistance (ACA) amounting to Rs. 3280.26 crore was released to the State Governments for 472 projects. During 2009-10, ACA amounting to Rs. 298.81 crore was released for 47 projects. The details of works undertaken under this scheme during last two years are enclosed in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) All the towns/cities as per Census 2001 are eligible to be covered in the JNNURM either under Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) sub-mission applicable to 65 Mission cities or under UIDSSMT component applicable to remaining towns/cities. It was

proposed to include the following 28 cities/urban agglomerations with population of 5 lakh and above under the UIG component of JNNURM:

S.No.	Name of the State	Name of Town
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur, Warangal
2.	Chhattisgarh	Durg-Bhilai Nagar
3.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar, Jamnagar
4.	Karnataka	Belgaum, Hubli-Dharwad Mangalore
5.	Kerala	Kozhikode
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
7.	Maharashtra	Amravati, Aurangabad, Bhiwani, Kolhapur, Solapur
8.	Orissa	Cuttack
9.	Punjab	Jalandhar
10.	Rajasthan	Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kota
11.	Tamil Nadu	Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tiruppur
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh, Bareilly, Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur, Moradabad

On account of resource constraints, these cities could not be included in UIG of JNNURM.

**Statement**

*Component-wise ACA release status (during last two years)*

(Rs. in Lakh)								
Sl. No.	Component		No. of/Projects		for which		ACA	Released
	2008-09		2009-10		2008-09		2009-10	
	1st installment	2nd installment	1st installment	2nd installment	1st installment	2nd installment	1st installment	2nd installment
1. Water Supply	204	93	5	30	174372.89	53309.69	4647.89	16195.71
2. Sewerage	50	3		5	62089.64	1791.670	66.20	4570.64
3. Storm Water Drains	29	12		1	14153.20	4966.85		2212.40
4. Preservation of Water body	1	2			10.18	268.21		
5. Solid Waste Management	16	0		1	3910.96	0.00		143.30
6. Urban Renewal/Heritage	2	1		2	730.95	24.94		65.88
7. Prevention of Soil Erosion	1	0			75.41	0.00		
8. Parking	0	0				0.00		
9. Road	13	45	1	2	7186.18	5135.22	190.75	1788.40
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>262529.41</b>	<b>65496.58</b>	<b>4904.84</b>	<b>24976.33</b>



**Financial assistance to Goa for sewerage facilities**

1306. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given financial assistance to the State Government of Goa for providing sewerage facilities in important towns of the State;

(b) if so, the names of the scheme/project under which the facilities are given;

(c) the details of the project completed so far;

(d) the expenditure incurred and proposed to be incurred in the project/projects;  
and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Sewerage is an admissible component under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Seven year Mission allocation of Rs.22.11 crore and Rs.120.94 crore respectively are made under the two components of JNNURM for Goa. However, no project proposal on Sewerage has been submitted by the Government of Goa for any town/city of Goa under either of the components.

(b) to (e) Question does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

**Hyderabad Metro Project**

1307. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that not even a single pre-qualified bidders submitted their financial bid for Hyderabad Metro Project before the expiry of last deadline of April 21;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) to what extent the turmoil in the State due to Telangana agitation is adding to lack of interest amongst the bidders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) As reported by project authorities (a state owned public enterprise of Government of Andhra Pradesh), the financial bids for the Project were received on the extended bid due date of July 14, 2010 and three pre-qualified bidders namely M/s.

Larsen and Toubro Ltd.; M/s. Transstroy led consortium and M/s. Reliance led consortium participated in the bids.

**Infrastructure cost on CWG**

1308. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether media reports of his having stated that the Ministry is incurring infrastructure costs of the order of Rs.18,000 crore on the Commonwealth Games are accurate;

(b) if so, the component elements of this expenditure/investment;

(c) whether other agencies of Central Government or the Government of NCT Delhi are incurring Commonwealth Games-related expenditure on other items of infrastructure over and above the figure of Rs.18,000 crore attributed to the Minister in media reports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) An amount of Rs. 901 crore is being provided by this Ministry to Delhi Development Authority (DDA) for Development of infrastructure relating to Commonwealth Games entrusted to DDA and also for installation of security system in venues being developed by DDA.

(c) and (d) Department of Sports has informed that a total of Rs. 11,494 crore has been approved to be incurred by the Government of India for the Commonwealth Games. This amount is for creation of sports infrastructure by various agencies, preparation of teams, creation of information network, conduct of Games by Organizing Committee, broadcasting, security and traffic management, sports medicines, refurbishment of monuments, telecom infrastructure, etc. Out of Rs. 11,494 crore, expenditure of Rs. 2,800 crore is to be incurred by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) for creation of sports and infrastructure facilities.

Apart from this, various other agencies namely GNCTD, New Delhi Municipal Council, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Delhi Development Authority, Central Public Works Department, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, National Highway Authority of India, etc. have undertaken various infrastructure facilities to improve connectivity, to augment power and water supply, to beautify the city, to improve parking facilities, etc.

#### **Permission to CBI for legal proceedings**

†1309. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Bureau of Investigation and Central Vigilance Commission have issued a list of corrupt officers

and sought Ministry's permission to initiate legal proceedings against them;

(b) if so, the number of such officers against whom permission for taking action has been sought;

(c) the types of cases involving these officers, regarding which permission has been sought; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the reasons for delay in giving permission for legal proceedings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) The Central Bureau of Investigation has sought sanction for prosecution of fifteen Central Public Works Department officers since November, 2009, and has published the list of such officers in their website (www.cbi.gov.in). Prosecution Sanction in respect of two officers has already been issued. The Central Vigilance Commission has not issued list of corrupt officers.

(c) Offences under Sections 7, 13 and 14 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

(d) The request of the Central Bureau of Investigation seeking sanction for prosecution, is examined by the Central Public Works Department, and thereafter by the Ministry of Urban Development in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission, before the Competent Authority accords sanction. The entire process takes some time.

**Pending proposal under UIDSSMT in Andhra Pradesh**

1310. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Ministry to release funds for certain balance projects out of total 103 project proposals of the State sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JNNURM;

(b) if so, the total number thereof and the latest status of each of these projects, pending for release of funds; and

(c) the reasons for delay in release of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for release of funds for the remaining 17 projects out of the 103 projects approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) under UIDSSMT. Of these, one project at Macherla is yet to be technically cleared. Remaining 16 projects cannot be considered for release of funds as the State of Andhra Pradesh has already exhausted its seven year Mission allocation under UIDSSMT.

**Major and multipurpose irrigation projects**

†1311. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:  
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work on construction of major and multi-purpose irrigation projects had been started under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme in the country during the last years;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of such projects of which construction work was started under this programme and since when and the irrigation capacity of these projects; and

(c) the irrigation capacity built as a result of construction of these projects till March, 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme started in 1996-97 and major/multipurpose/medium projects including surface water Minor Irrigation Schemes were included in the Programme from year to year as proposed by the State Governments from year to year as per guidelines of the programme in force. So far, 281 major/multipurpose/medium projects have been funded under AIBP. Irrigation potential of 54.86 lakh hectares was created from major/multipurpose/medium projects up to March 2009 against the targeted potential of about 122 lakh hectares. Irrigation potential of 9.82 lakh hectares is estimated to have been created during 2009-10 from major/multipurpose/medium irrigation projects and surface water minor irrigation schemes.

#### **Grants and loans under AIBP**

†1312.SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:  
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government provides amount as grant and loan under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) in the country;

(b) if so, that total amount provided till March, 2010; and

(c) the details of amount provided as loans and grants separately out of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) started in 1996-97 with provision of Central Loan Assistance to States for completion of ongoing irrigation projects. Grant component was introduced in the Programme in 2004-05. However since 2005-06 onward, the Union Government is providing only grant component.

(b) Total Central assistance provided up to March 2010 is Rs. 41729.3726 crore.

(c) The amount of Loan and Grant is Rs. 16757.4438 crore and Rs. 24971.9288 crore respectively.

#### **Share of Rajasthan in Yamuna water**

†1313.DR. PRABHA THAKUR:  
SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Rajasthan is not getting its due share of Yamuna water from Okhla;

(b) the action being taken by Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB) to give Rajasthan its whole share of water; and

(c) if so, the details of the action taken and if not, the reasons therefor along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The issue of Rajasthan's share in Yamuna water has been discussed in various meeting of the Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB). UYRB has been issuing directions from time to time to the concerned authorities of U.P. and Haryana to release and convey the due share of Rajasthan from Okhla. Member Secretary, UYRB had inspected the Gurgaon Canal along with the officers of U.P., Haryana and Rajasthan on 6.3.10 and recommended certain measures to be adopted so that supply to Rajasthan could be improved. Subsequently, a meeting of Chief Engineers from UP, Rajasthan and Haryana was also convened by the Member Secretary, UYRB on 22.6.10 to resolve the issue.

**Water to Rajasthan under BBMB norms**

†1314.DR. PRABHA THAKUR:

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab is not providing water to Rajasthan on daily basis as per the water supply norms sanctioned by BBMB;

(b) whether due to fluctuation in the supply of water, Punjab is getting more water;

(c) whether Government is keen to solve the case of transfer of control of head works;

(d) if so, by when the same would be transferred along with the details thereof;

(e) whether due to such irregular and less water supply to Rajasthan there is discontentment among the farmers in Rajasthan and as a result of that dharna, agitations and riots like situation is being cropped up; and

(f) if so, the details of policy made by Government to avoid such situation along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Periodical supplies to Punjab,



Haryana and Rajasthan are decided in the monthly meetings of the Technical Committee of Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB), taking into account the water releases from Thein Dam via Madhopur-Beas Link by Punjab. As some times informed by Government of Rajasthan, short and erratic supplies are passed on by Punjab to Rajasthan. As per Government of Punjab, it makes releases to

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rajasthan as per the decisions taken in the meetings of the Technical Committee of the BBMB, any excess/short supply at Harike Head Works is shared in the same ratio as decided by BBMB on pro rata basis and it is incorrect to state that Punjab withdraws more water than its share at Harike Head Works. According to BBMB, Rajasthan has received shortages during some period due to fluctuations in supplies from Ranjit Sagar dam under the control of Government of Punjab.

(c) and (d) The matter of transfer of control of head works is before the Supreme Court and is dependent on its decisions.

(e) Yes Sir, as informed by Government of Rajasthan.

(f) BBMB, constituted by the Central Government, has been advising its partner States to ensure the delivery of agreed releases of water among them.

#### **Release of water into Indira Gandhi Canal**

1315. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of water released into Indira Gandhi Canal during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10;

(b) the capacity of the canal to take water to different parts of Rajasthan;  
and

(c) the number of places where the water has not reached the last mile of the canal and its sub-canal, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Irrigation is a State subject and planning, execution and maintenance of the projects including release of water in canals is within the

purview of the respective State Governments. However, State Government of Rajasthan has informed that quantum of water released in the Indira Gandhi Canal during 2007-08 to 2009-10 is 5.066 Million Acre Feet (MAF), 5.802 MAF and 2.90 MAF respectively.

(b) As per information provided by the Government of Rajasthan, the capacity of main branches and canals of Indira Gandhi Nagar Project carrying water to different parts of project area (west and North-west Rajasthan) is given in Statement (See below).

(c) As per information provided by the Government of Rajasthan, during Rabi 2009-10, due to acute shortage of water, State Government decided to provide water in canals only 3 times during Rabi season from 15.10.2009 to 25.01.2010. Accordingly water was supplied in all canals (where cultivators are settled) upto tail.

**Statement**

*List of important branches and canals of Indira Gandhi Nahar project  
and their  
capacity at head to take water to different parts of Rajasthan.*

Sl. No.	Name of Branch/Canal	Off-take point	Design discharge
	at head in cusecs		
1.	North Ghaggar Canal	RD. 616.800 R of IGF	145
2.	Naurangdesar Distributory	Tail RD. 671.000 R of IGF	445
3.	Rawatsar Branch	Tail RD. 671.000 R of IGF	630
4.	Suratgarh Branch	RD. 68.900 of IGMN	1875
5.	Anupgarh Shakha	RD. 243.500 R of IGMN	2350
6.	Sherpura Wali Disty. Sy.	444.986 R	200
7.	Rojri Disty. System	507.290 R	261
8.	Pugal Branch System	619.300 R	719
9.	Dhodha disty. sy.	658.700 R	94.00
10.	Dattor disty. sy.	710.000 R	280.00
11.	Pannalal Barupal lift canal	sys.746.200 671.00	L
12.	Bhuttowali disty.	819.190 R	102.76
13.	Birsalpur Branch system	859.220 R	530.00
14.	Dr. Karni Singh lift canal	sys.957.727 740.61	L
15.	Charanwala Br. sys.	961.250 R	860.00
16.	Nachana Disty. sys.	1111.50 R	168.00
17.	Guru Jambheshwar lift canal	1121.30 L system	340.00
18.	Jai Narayan Vyas lift canal	1201.80 L system	265.00
19.	KSL canal system	243.500 L	568.00
20.	Ch. K.R. Arya lift canal	sys.108.200 843.00	L

21.	Shaheed Birbal Branch	1458 IGMN Right	792.67
22.	Sagarmal Gopa Branch	1458 IGMN Tail	2683
23.	Baba Ram Dev Sub. Branch	Tail of Sagarmal Gopa Br.	1618

### Repairing schemes of water bodies

1316. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been running any schemes for repair of the water bodies and lakes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of fund allocated by Government in current Five Year Plan;

(d) whether Government proposes to implement this scheme in the entire country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) The Government of India approved the scheme with two components for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of water bodies, (i) one with external assistance with an outlay of Rs. 1500 crore and (ii) another with domestic support with an outlay of Rs. 1250 crore for implementation during XI Plan period. The scheme envisages comprehensive improvement of selected tank systems including restoration of water bodies, improvement of catchment areas of tank commands, increase in storage capacity of water bodies, ground water recharge, improvement in agriculture, horticulture productivity, Development of tourism, cultural activities and increased availability of drinking water. Under the scheme with domestic support, projects benefitting special category states, undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Orissa and drought prone/naxal affected/tribal areas of other states are eligible for 90% of the project cost as central assistance. Other projects are eligible for 25% of the project cost as central assistance. Under the scheme with external assistance, the Government of India provides central assistance to the extent of 25% of the project cost whereas 75% state share is to be borrowed from the World Bank by the concerned States.

(d) The programme covers all States in the country.

(e) Under the scheme with external assistance various projects undertaken are:

Sl. No.	Name of the State (in Lakh Hectare)	Loan component	No. of water bodies (Rs. in Crore)	CCA bodies
1.	Tamil Nadu	2182	5763	4.00

2.	Andhra Pradesh	835	3000	2.50
3.	Karnataka	268	1224	0.52
4.	Orissa	478	900	1.20
TOTAL:		3763	10887	8.22

The release of funds under domestic assistance is:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Water Bodies undertaken	Funds released during 2009-10 under domestic component (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Orissa	1761	72.12
2.	Karnataka	1696	74.04
TOTAL:		3457	146.16

#### Delhi Sustainable Development Summit 2010

1317. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes which ensure adequate *per-capita* availability of water and improve maintenance of existing facilities which India is facing as transpired during the Delhi Sustainable Development Summit 2010; and

(b) the perspective planning for water management especially keeping in view the further aggravation which may be arising out of climate change as centrality of water to economic growth and life is of primary importance, especially when India has only 4 per cent of water reserves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The Delhi Sustainable Development Summit, 2010 held in February 2010 *inter-alia* discussed the various challenges due to water scarcity, issues related to water quality and the impact of climate change on water resources. It was emphasized that engaging different stakeholders such as societies, NGOs, Government and industries in a dialogue for efficient water management is vital for sustainable water use. Several measures for sustainable Development and efficient management of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments which includes creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water and adoption of better management practices etc. Government of India provides assistance to States under its various Programmes e.g. "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme", "Command Area Development and Water Management Programme" and "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies", A scheme for "Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dug wells" is also under implementation.

With a view to address the issues related to impact to climate change, the National Action Plan on Climate Change has been launched which envisages institutionalization of eight national missions. One of the missions is "National Water Mission". The main objective of National Water Mission is conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources management. Ministry of



Water Resources has prepared the draft Mission Document through consultative process with active participation of States, concerned central Ministries, professionals, experts, academic institutions and non-Government organizations. The five goals of National Water Mission identified in the draft Mission Document are: (a) Comprehensive water data base in public domain and assessment of the impact of climate change on water resources; (b) Promotion of citizen and state actions for water conservation, augmentation and preservation; (c) Focused attention to vulnerable areas including over-exploited areas; (d) Increasing water use efficiency by 20%, and (e) Promotion of basin level integrated water resources management.

**Flood due to Sutluj Yamuna link canal breaches**

1318. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of breaches took place during rains in first week of July, 2010 in Sutluj Yamuna link canal causing floods in Punjab and Haryana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent of damage caused by these breaches;

(d) the amount of money spent on maintenance of the canal and who are responsible for poor management of the banks of canal; and

(e) the steps being taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Sutluj Yamuna Link Canal breached at 36.9 km. on 6th July, 2010 due to heavy discharge in the canal resulting in flooding of large number of villages in Kurukshetra. The cropped area damaged in district Kurukshetra is 71,600 hectare due to breach in Sutluj Yamuna Link canal. Further, as per the information received in the Ministry of Home Affairs from the State Government of Punjab, the cause of flood is breaches in embankments of river/canal due to heavy and incessant rains and based on their preliminary assessment, 28 human lives were lost, 67 cattle perished, 1330 houses were reported damaged and 3.83 lakh acre cropped area had been affected in 1895 villages in 12 districts in the State due to this even during July-August 2010.

(d) and (e) The maintenance of canals and expenditure thereon rest with the concerned State Governments. Steps to prevent such incidents are accordingly required to be taken by the respective State Governments. Central Government however provides necessary assistance.

**Irrigation schemes/programmes**

1319. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has spent several crores on various irrigation schemes/ programmes in the past few years in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several irrigation projects have been sanctioned by Government in the past one decade without proper investigation and survey reports;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of any steps Government proposes to take against those State Governments which have failed to implement the irrigation schemes in a time bound period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Union Government has provided Central Assistance of Rs. 42865.7053 crore up to July, 2010 to various State Governments.

(c) and (d) The Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India titled Performance Audit of the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme Union Government (Civil) No.4 of 2010-11 states that 8 major/medium projects of various States were taken up without survey and investigation. It also states that audit scrutiny of 346 Minor Irrigation (MI) projects approved during 2003-08 revealed that the Detailed Project Reports were not prepared/made available to audit and the projects were cleared on the basis of concept papers or simple project proposals in 112 MI projects in 9 States.

(e) The AIBP guidelines in force provides that if the State Governments fails to comply with the agreed date of completion, the grant component released will be treated as loan and recovered as per usual terms of recovery of the Central Loan. However, before such action is taken, difficulties being faced by the State Government in timely implementation of project is required to be taken into consideration which may be due to various reasons such as land acquisition problems, resettlement and rehabilitation problems, contractual problems, litigations, geological surprises during projects execution etc.

#### **Funds from World Bank for water projects**

1320. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount borrowed from World Bank for water projects in each

State especially in Navsari, Rajkot, Surat, Bharuch, Amroli, Kutch and Mehsana districts of Gujarat State;

(b) the amount spent on each project;

(c) the conditions of World Bank for each project in such district; and

(d) the projects taken up for the benefit of SC/ST agency people in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) the amount borrowed from World Bank for Water Projects and the cumulative disbursement thereof upto 30.06.2010 in each State is given in Statement (See below). There is no specific Water Sector project under implementation in the State of Gujarat. However, the "Hydrology Project, Phase-II" is being implemented in 13 States in which Gujarat is one of the participating States. It is not a district specific project.

(c) The external assistance received from the World Bank is utilized by the concerned State Government in accordance with the standard terms and conditions laid down for the loans/credits.

(d) There are no specific projects taken up for SC/ST category of people. All the Water Sector projects are aimed at reducing poverty amongst all its intended beneficiaries.

**Statement**

*Details of funds from World Bank for water projects and disbursement thereof*

Sl. No.	State	Name of Projects	Date of Agreement/	Amount of Assistance	Cumulative Completion
		(US upto 30.03.2010 Million Dollar) (in US \$ million)			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project LN 4750-IN	<u>31.11.2004</u> 31.3.2011	394.020	137.89
2.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project Cr. 3603-IN	<u>15.3.2002</u> 31.3.2013	138.00	106.85
3.	Uttar Pradesh	U.P. Water Sector Restructuring Project Cr. 3602-IN	<u>08.3.2002</u> 31.10.2010	111.00	97.19
4.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Water Sector			<u>19.8.2005</u>
		325.00 156.10			

Improvement Project- 31.03.2012  
LN4796-IN

5. Karnataka	Karnataka Community Based	<u>06.06.2002</u>	75.02	49.38
	Tank Management Project	31.1.2012		
	Cr. 3635-IN			

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1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project Cr. 4291-IN and 4857-IN	<u>8.6.2007</u> 31.12.2012	189.00	26.90
7.	Karnataka	Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project C. 4872-IN and 3635-IN	<u>14.1.2008</u> 31.1.2012	64.00	2.77
8.	Orissa	Orissa Community Tanks Management Project (7576-IN)	<u>27.01.09</u> 31.08.2014	112.00	4.68
9.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water Bodies Restoration and Management Project (Cr. No. 4846 (IBRD) and Cr. No. 4255-IN (IDA))	<u>12.2.2007</u> 31.3.2013	485.00	132.74
10.	Multi-State*	Hydrology Project (Phase-II) Cr 4749-IN	<u>19.1.2006</u> 30.6.2012	104.980	27.67

\*Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Punjab, Puducherry and Himachal Pradesh.

#### Interlinking of major rivers

†1321. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on any scheme/project to interlink major rivers of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and names of the rivers to be interlinked;

(c) whether Government has had any discussions with State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Central Government in this regard and the benefits likely to be accrued as a result of the proposed scheme/project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water

from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas which comprises two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Peninsular Rivers Development Component. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up under the MoWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of NPP and to give concrete shape to it. Based on various studies conducted, NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component). The names of the above links and the rivers to be linked alongwith their present status are given in Statement (See below).

(c) to (e) The NPP was initially discussed by the then Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation with the Irrigation Secretaries and Chief Engineers of the concerned State Government in June, 1980. The initiative taken by the Government of India was welcomed by the States.

The issues related with the inter-basin water transfer proposals under NPP are regularly discussed with the officials of State Governments in the meetings of Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), Governing Body (GB) and Society of NWDA. So far 38 meetings of TAC, 54 meetings of GB and 29 meetings of society have been held. The Government has also constituted a Consensus Group headed by Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC) and consisting of Secretaries of Irrigation/Water Resources Departments of the concerned States for arriving at consensus regarding sharing of surplus waters and to discuss issues of preparation of Detailed project Reports by NWDA. So far ten meetings of the consensus group have been held.

Further, a Conference of the Chief Secretaries and Principal Secretaries of Water Resources of the States/UTs was held on 2nd and 3rd August, 2004 where-in issues related with the Inter-Linking of Rivers (ILR) programme were also discussed in detail. Most of the States are supportive of the concept of the ILR programme provided the projects can ensure "win-win" situation for all the States.

The National Common Minimum Programme of the last UPA Government indicated that it would make a comprehensive assessment of the feasibility of linking the rivers of the country starting with the south-bound rivers and this assessment would be done in a fully consultative manner. It would also explore the feasibility of linking sub-basins of rivers in States like Bihar. After the comprehensive assessment, it was decided that river linking programme be continued with a focus on peninsular rivers. Five links under Peninsular

Component namely (i) Ken-Betwa, (ii) Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal, (iii) Damanganga-Pinjal, (iv) Par-Tapi-Narmada and (v) Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) were identified as priority links for building consensus among the concerned States for taking up their DPRs. Also, the preparation of Detailed Projects Reports (DPRs) of link projects and pre-feasibility/feasibility reports of intra-state links as proposed by States were included in the functions of NWDA vide resolution dated 30.11.2006.

Feasibility Reports (FRs) of 14 links under Peninsular Component and FRs of 2 links (Indian Portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed. Detailed Project Report (DPR) of

one priority link namely, Ken-Betwa was completed and sent to the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for comments. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has suggested an alternative proposal. Now the DPR of the project is to be prepared for two phases. The DPR of the phase-I has been completed and sent to the Government of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in May 2010 for comments. Further, NWDA has taken up the DPRs of two more priority links after concurrence of the concerned States, namely Par-Tapi-Narmada and Damanganga-Pinjal which are planned to be completed by December, 2011. Another priority link namely, Godavari (Polavaram)- Krishna (Vijayawada) link is part of the Polavaram project of the Andhra Pradesh. Planning Commission has given investment clearance to the Polavaram Project and the Government to Andhra Pradesh has taken up the above project including link component as per their proposals.

The ILR proposals under NPP envisage additional irrigation benefits of 25 million hectares (ha) of irrigation from surface waters, 10 million ha by increased use of ground waters and generation of 34000 MW of power apart from the benefits of food moderation, navigation, water supply, fisheries, salinity, pollution control etc.

#### **Statement**

*List of water transfer links identified under NPP and their status*

#### **Peninsular Rivers Development Component**

1. Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) -FR completed link
2. Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishana (Vijayawada) link\* -Taken up by the State as per their own proposal
3. Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link -FR completed
4. Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link -FR completed
5. Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link -FR completed
6. Krishna (Srisailam) - Pennar link -FR completed
7. Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link -FR completed
8. Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link -FR completed
9. Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link -FR completed

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 10. Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal link* | -FR completed                     |
| 11. Damanganga - Pinjal link*           | -FR completed and<br>DPR taken up |
| 12. Par - Tapi - Narmada link*          | -FR completed and<br>DPR taken up |

13. Ken - Betwa link*	-DPR of phase-I completed
14. Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	-FR completed
15. Netravati - Hemavati link	-PFR completed
16. Bedti - Varda link	-FR taken up
<b>Himalayan Rivers Development Component</b>	
1. Kosi - Mechi link Nepal	-Entirely lies in
2. Kosi - Ghaghra link up	-S and I works taken
3. Gandak - Ganga link up	-S and I works taken
4. Ghaghra - Yamuna link Indian portion)	-FR completed (for
5. Sarda - Yamuna link Indian portion)	-FR completed (for
6. Yamuna - Rajasthan link completed	-S and I works
7. Rajasthan - Sabarmati link completed	-S and I works
8. Chunar - Sone Barrage link completed	-S and I works
9. Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link up	-S and I works taken
10. Manas - Sankosh - Tista - Ganga (M-S-T-G) link taken up	-S and I works
11. Jogighopa - Tista - Farakka (Alternate to M-S-T-G) taken up	-S and I works link
12. Farakka - Sunderbans link completed	-S and I works
13. Ganga - Damodar - Subernarekha link completed	-S and I works
14. Subernarekha - Mahanadi link completed	-S and I works

\* Priority links

PFR - Pre-Feasibility Report; FR - Feasibility Report; DPR - Detailed Project Report

S and I - Survey and Investigation in Indian portion.

**Irrigation project in backward districts**

†1322. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether irrigation projects are being implemented in backward districts of the country;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current position of these projects particularly in Jharkhand State as on date;

(d) the details of amount allocated and utilized for these projects during last three years including current year, project-wise;

(e) irrigation capacity generated as a result thereof and the areas likely to be benefited therefrom;

(f) by when pending/current projects would be completed; and

(g) the action taken by Government to complete these projects immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Irrigation is a State subject and planning, execution, funding and priority of execution of projects is within the purview of the respective State Government. In order to expedite completion of ongoing irrigation projects, Union Government launched Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) in 1996-97 to provide financial assistance to State Governments. So far, 281 major/medium projects and 10849 surface Minor Irrigation Schemes have been taken up under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) in various States.

(c) to (g) So far, 7922 surface Minor Irrigation Schemes have been completed. The status of major/medium projects under AIBP including projects in Jharkhand showing districts benefited, irrigation potential targeted under AIBP and created up to march 2009, year of commencement of project under AIBP and likely year of completion of projects by the State Governments are given in Statement-I (See below). The year-wise central assistance released under AIBP during 2007-08 to 2010-11 is given in Annex [See Appendix 220 Annexure No.7]

Since December 2006, the State Governments are required to specify year wise irrigation potential targets till completion of the project in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to be provided by them for availing Central assistance under AIBP. If the project is delayed beyond the specified time in the MOU, then they have to request for extension of time for completion of project giving detailed justification for delay occurring in project implementation and remedial measures taken by them. Usually they have to give undertaking that any further cost overrun occurring beyond the extended time will

have to be borne by them.



**Statement**

*Major/Medium Irrigation projects under AIBP*

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project	Districts benefited	Present Status	Year of inclusion	Year of completion/ likely year of completion	Potential under AIBP (Thousand hectares)	Potential created up to March 2009 (Thousand hectares)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects</b>							
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>							
1.	Sriram Sagar (Stage-I)	Nizamabad, Warangal, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nalgonda and Khammam	Completed	1996-97	2005-06	122.5630	117.9100
2.	Cheyzeru (Annamaya)	Cuddapah	Completed	1996-97	2003-04	5.2610	5.2610
3.	Jurala	Mehboobnagar	Completed	1997-98	2006-07	40.1600	40.1600
4.	Somasilla	Nellore	Completed	1997-98	2006-07	32.2600	23.0070
5.	Nagarjunsagar	Nalgonda, Krishna, Khammam, Nellore, Guntur and Prakasam	Completed	1998-99	2005-06	27.9440	25.0660
6.	Madduvalasa	Vizayanagaram	Completed	1998-99	2005-06	9.3920	9.3920

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gundalavagu	Khammam	Completed	2000-01	2007-08	1.0450	1.0450
8.	Maddigedda	East Godavari	Completed	2000-01	2006-07	0.6050	0.0000
9.	Kanupur Canal	Nellore	Deferred	2000-01		0.5610	0.0000
10.	Yerrakalva	West Godavari	Ongoing	2000-01	2010-11	9.9960	3.6400
11.	Vamsedhera Ph.I	Shrikakulam	Completed	2003-04	2011	17.1030	10.9260
12.	Flood Flow Canal of SRSP	Karimnagar, Warangal, Nalgonda	Ongoing	2005-06	2011	89.0330	0.0000
13.	Sriramsagar Project-II	Warangal, Nalgonda, Khammam, Adilabad	Ongoing	2005-06	2011	178.0660	64.7510
14.	Tadipudi LIS	West Godavari	Ongoing	2006-07	2011	83.6090	34.4030
15.	Pushkara LIS	East Godavari	Ongoing	2006-07	2011	75.2400	34.8410
16.	Ralivagu	Adilabad	Ongoing	2006-07	2011	2.4280	1.0120
17.	Gollavagu	Adilabad	Ongoing	2006-07	2011	3.8450	0.4050
18.	Mathadivagu	Khammam	Ongoing	2006-07	2011	3.4400	2.0240
19.	Peddavagu	Nellore	Ongoing	2006-07	2011	5.2600	0.0000
20.	Gundlakamma Reservoir	Prakasham	Ongoing	2005-06	2011	32.4000	24.2780
21.	Valligallu Reservoir	Kadappa	Completed	2006-07	2007-08	9.7310	19.4250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Ali Sagar LIS	Nizamabad	Completed	2006-07	2007-08	21.7700	21.7690
23.	J. Chokkarao LIS	Warangal, Nalgonda, Karimnagar and Medak	Ongoing	2006-07	2012	266.2310	8.0940
24.	A.R. Guthpa LIS	Nizamabad	Completed	2006-07	2007-08	15.6990	15.6980
25.	Nilwai	Adilabad	Ongoing	2006-07	2011	5.2600	0.0000
26.	Khomaram Bhima	Adilabad	Ongoing	2006-07	2011	9.9150	0.0000
27.	Thotapalli Barrage	Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram	Ongoing	2005-06	2011	48.5630	4.0470
28.	Tarakarma Thirtha Sagaram	Vizayanagaram	Ongoing Project	2005-06	2011	10.0000	0.0000
29.	Swarnamukhi Med Irrigation Project	Nellore	Completed	2005-06	2009-10	4.6560	3.6820
30.	Palemvagu	Khammam	Ongoing	2005-06	2011	4.1000	0.0000
31.	Musurimilli Project	Srikakulam	Ongoing	2007-08	2011	9.1600	0.0000
32.	Rajiv Bhima LIS	Mehboobnagar	Ongoing	2007-08	2011	82.1500	0.0000
33.	Indra Sagar Polavaram	East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Vishakhapatnam	Ongoing	2008-09	2011-12	291.0000	0.0000
(Andhra Pradesh) TOTAL						1518.4460	470.8360

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>					0.0000	
	<b>Assam</b>						
34.	Pahumara	Barpeta	Completed	1996-97	2007-08	11.7550	11.7510
35.	Hawaipur LIS	Karbi Anglong	Completed	1996-97	2006-07	3.0400	3.0400
36.	Rupahi LIS	Barpeta	Completed	1996-97	2001-02	0.2000	0.2000
37.	Dhansiri	Darrang	Ongoing	1996-97	2012	68.3660	31.1000
38.	Champamati	Kokrazhar	Ongoing	1996-97	2011	24.9940	3.8050
39.	Borolia	Nalbari, Kamrup	Ongoing	1996-97	2011	13.5620	1.9000
40.	Kolonga	Karbi Anglong	Completed	1996-97	2006-07	2.6900	0.0000
41.	Burhi Dihang LIS	Dibrugarh	Ongoing	1997-98	2011	4.4900	1.9250
42.	Bordikarai	Sonitpur	Completed	1997-98	2004-05	8.5900	7.2030
43.	Mod. of Jamuna Irr. Project	Nowgaon	Completed	2001-02	2009-10	13.7580	12.7000
44.	Integ. Irri. Scheme Kollong Basin 4.4150		Nowgaon	Completed	1997-98	2006-07	9.2870
	(Assam) TOTAL					160.7320	78.0390
	<b>Bihar</b>						
45.	Western Kosi Canal	Madhubani, Darbhanga, Samastipur	Ongoing	1996-97	2011	212.0500	150.0020

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
46.	Upper Kiul	Munger	Completed	1996-97	2006-07	12.1800	12.1800
47.	Durgawati	Rohtas	Ongoing	1996-97	2012	20.2970	3.3000
-	Bansagar	Bhojpur	Ongoing	1997-98	2011	0.0000	0.0000
48.	Orni Reservoir	Bhagalpur	Completed	1997-98	2006-07	9.5570	9.4590
49.	Bilasi Reservoir	Bhagalpur	Completed	1997-98	2000-01	4.0000	4.0000
50.	Sone canal modernisation	Bhojpur, Rohtas	Completed	1998-99	2009-10	314.5800	308.0000
51.	Batane	Palamu	Ongoing	2000-01	2012	2.4900	0.8300
52.	Punpun Barrage Project	Patna, Gaya, Jahanabad	Ongoing	2007-08	2011	13.6800	0.0000
53.	Restoration of Kosi Barrage	Ararla, Purnla, Madhepura, Saharsa, Supaul, Madhubanl, Darbhanga, Samastipur	Ongoing	2008-09	2010-11	658.0000	0.0000
(Bihar) TOTAL						1246.8340	487.7710
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>							
54.	Hasdeo Bango	Bilaspur, Raigarh	Completed	1997-98	2006-07	86.6000	86.5000
55.	Shivnath Diversion	Rajnandgaon	Completed	1997-98	2002-03	5.2380	5.2380
56.	Jonk Diversion	Raipur	Completed	1999-2000	2006-07	9.5690	7.7800
57.	Koserteda	Bastar	Ongoing	2002-03	2011	11.1200	3.0000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
58.	Mahanadi Reservoir	Raipur, Durg	Ongoing	2005-06	2010	13.8830	13.0600
59.	Barnal	Surguja	Completed	2002-03	2006-07	1.5080	1.1350
60.	Kelo	Raigarh, Jangir Champa	Ongoing	2008-09	2012	22.8100	0.0000
61.	Minimata (Hasdeo Bango Ph. IV)	Bilaspur, Raigarh	Ongoing	2007-08	2011	38.4000	18.0700
(Chhattisgarh) TOTAL						189.1280	134.7830
<b>Goa</b>							
62.	Salauli Phase-1	South Goa	Completed	1997-98	2006-07	6.4390	6.2900
63.	Tillari	North Goa	Ongoing	2000-01	2011	14.5210	8.0600
(Goa) TOTAL						20.9600	14.3500
<b>Gujarat</b>							
64.	Sardar Sarovar	12 districts*	Ongoing	1996-97		1792.0000	484.9800
65.	Jhuj	Valsad, Surat	Completed	1996-97	1999-2000	2.9070	2.9070
66.	Sipu	Banaskantha	Completed	1996-97	1999-2000	1.0160	1.0160
67.	Mukteshwar	Banaskantha	Completed	1996-97	2006-07	5.0660	4.5660
68.	Harnav-II	Sabarkantha	Completed	1996-97	1997-98	0.0000	0.0000
69.	Umaria	Panchmahal	Completed	1996-97	1996-97	0.1620	0.1620

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
70.	Damanganga	Valsad	Completed	1997-98	1999-2000	6.6860	6.6860
71.	Karjan	Bharuch	Completed	1997-98	1999-2000	5.9890	5.9890
72.	Sukhi	Vadodara	Completed	1997-98	1999-2000	3.4880	3.4880
73.	Deo	Vadodara, Panchamahar	Completed	1997-98	1997-98	0.1030	0.1030
74.	Watrak Kadana RB Canal	Sabarkantha	Completed	1997-98	1999-2000	3.7140	3.7140
75.	Aji-IV	Jamnagar	Ongoing	2000-01	2010	3.7500	0.9300
76.	Ozat-II	Junagarh	Ongoing	2000-01	2010	1.8000	2.0600
77.	Brahamini-II	Surendra Nagar	Ongoing	2000-01		1.0000	0.0000
78.	Bhadar-II	Rajkot	Ongoing	2002-03	2010	1.5000	0.500
(Gujarat) TOTAL						1829.1810	517.1010
<b>Haryana</b>							
79.	Gurgaon Canal	Faridabad, Gurgaon	Completed	1996-97	2003-04	20-0000	0.0000
80.	WRCP	Whole State	Completed	1996-97	2006-07	131-9700	109.0860
81.	JLN Lift Irrl.	Rohtak, Bhiwani, Mahendragarh	Deferred	1997-98		69.0000	0.0000
(Haryana) TOTAL						220.9700	109.0860

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>							
82.	Shahnehar Irrgn. Project	Kangra	Ongoing	1997-98	2012	24.7600	11.5018
83.	Sidhata	Kangra	Ongoing	2000-01	2012	5.3480	0.6140
84.	Changer Lift	Bilaspur	Ongoing	2000-01	2012	3.0410	1.7450
85.	Balh Valley (Left Bank)	Mandi	Ongoing	2009-10	2010-11	4.3500	0.0000
(Himachal Pradesh) TOTAL						37.4990	13.8608
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>							
86.	Marwal Lift	Pulwama, Budgam	Completed	1996-97	2006-07	11.3900	0.0000
87.	Lethpora Lift	Pulwama	Completed	1996-97	2006-07	3.1980	3.1980
88.	Koil Lift	Pulwama	Completed	1996-97	2006-07	2.1500	0.0000
89.	Mod. of Ranbir Canal	Jammu	Ongoing	1999-2000	2012	7.6660	9.9090
90.	Mod. of Pratap Canal	Jammu	Completed	1999-2000	2006-07	1.2300	1.3910
	Mod. of New Pratap Canal	Jammu	Ongoing	1999-2000	2011	1.2190	1.2190
91.	Mod. of Kathua Canal	Kathua	Completed	1999-2000	2006-07	3.2070	3.2070
92.	Rajpora Lift	Pulwama	Completed	2000-01	2009-10	2.4300	0.0000
93.	Tral Lift	Pulwama	Ongoing	2000-01	2011	6.0000	0.0000
94.	Igophey	Leh	Completed	2000-01	2006-07	3.4730	3.4730



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
95.	Rafiabad Lift Irrigation	Baramulla	Ongoing	2001-02	2012	2.9320	0.8000
96.	Zaingir Canal	Baramulla	Completed	2001-02	2006-07	2.1400	2.1400
97.	Mod. of Dadi Canal Project	Anantnag	Ongoing	2006-07	2010-11	2.5733	2.0730
98.	Mod. of Martand Canal	Anantnag	Ongoing	2006-07	2010-11	6.4980	3.5000
99.	Mod. of Mav Khul	Anantnag	Ongoing	2006-07	2010-11	9.3520	3.7300
100.	Mod. of Babul Canal	Baramulla	Ongoing	2007-08	2011-12	3.0770	2.3500
101.	Mod. of Kandi Canal	Doda	Ongoing	2007-08	2011-12	3.2300	0.0000
102.	Parachik knows Canal Project	Kargil	Ongoing	2007-08	2011-12	2.3500	0.0000
103.	Mod. of Ahji Canal	Badgam	Ongoing	2008-09	2011-12	1.4198	0.0000
(Jammu and Kashmir) TOTAL						75.5351	36.9900
<b>Jharkhand</b>							
104.	Gumani	Dumka	Ongoing	1997-98	2012	16.1940	0.0000
105.	Torai	Dumka	Deferred	1997-98		8.0000	0.0000
106.	Latratu	Ranchi	Completed	1997-98	2002-03	6.1000	6.1000
107.	Kansjore	Gumla	Ongoing	1997-98	2012	6.2900	4.5000
108.	Sonua	Singhbhum	Ongoing	1997-98	2012	8.0100	0.0000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
109. Surangi		Singhbhum, Ranchi	Ongoing	1997-98	2012	2.6010	0.0000
110. Tapkara Res. Scheme		Gumla	Completed	1997-98	2002-03	1.8190	1.5200
111. Upper Sankh		Gumla	Ongoing	2004-05	2011	7.0690	1.8600
112. Panchkhero		Hazaribagh, Giridih	Ongoing	2004-05	2011	3.0850	0.0000
(Jharkhand) TOTAL						59.1680	13.9800
<b>Karnataka</b>							
113. UKP Stage-I		Gulbarga, Bijapur	Ongoing	1996-97	2011	169.0050	147.2950
114. Malprabha		Belgaum, Gadag	Ongoing	1996-97	2011	56.6340	41.9680
115. Hirehalla		Koppel	Completed	1996-97	2006-07	8.3300	4.4210
116. Ghatprabha		Belgaum	Ongoing	1997-98	2011	139.9620	109.3030
117. Karanja		Bidar	Ongoing	1997-98	2011	30.9400	18.1220
118. UKP Stage-II		Gulbarga, Raichur	Ongoing	2001-02	2011	178.3210	119.3870
119. Gandorinala		Gulbarga	Ongoing	2001-02	2010	8.0940	9.9790
UKP St. I Phase III			Ongoing	1996-97		148.5080	0.4880
120. Maskinala		Raichur	Completed	2002-03	2003-04	3.0010	3.0010
121. Votehole Medium Project		Hassan	Completed	2007-08	2009-10	0.0000	0.0000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
122. Varahi Project	Uduppi	Ongoing	2007-08	2012	31.4000	0.0000	
123. Dudhganga Interstate Project	Belgam	Ongoing	2008-09	2010-11	11.3670	0.0000	
124. Mod. of Bhadra	Chikmanglur, Shimoga, Davangere	Ongoing	2008-09	2011-12	24.3720	0.0000	
125. Hippargi Project	Belgam, Bagalkot	Ongoing	2008-09	2011-12	67.4970	0.0000	
126. Resto and Renov of	Gulbarga	Ongoing	2009-10	2010-11	2.0500	0.0000	
	Bheemasamudra Tank						
127. Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme	Gulbarga	Ongoing	2009-10	2011-12	24.2920	0.0000	
128. Guddada Malapura LIS DPAP	Haveri	Ongoing	2009-10	2011-12	5.2610	0.0000	
(Karnataka) TOTAL					909.0340	453.9640	
Kerala							
129. Kallada Project	Kollam, Alapuzha, Pattanamthitta	Completed	1996-97	2004-05	9.2760	9.2760	
130. Muvattupuzha	Idukki, Ernakulam, Kottayam	Ongoing	2000-01	2012	28.2340	24.5520	
131. Karapuzha	Wayanand	Ongoing	2006-07	2010-11	8.7210	0.0000	
132. Kanhirapuzha-ERM	Palakkad	Ongoing	2008-09	2009-10	1.2470	0.0000	
(Kerala) TOTAL					47.4780	33.8280	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh							
133.	Indira Sagar	Khandwa, Khargone	Ongoing	1996-97	2012	62.2000	22.2360
134.	Bansagar (Unit-I)		Completed	1996-97	2007-08	0.0000	0.0000
	Bansagar (Unit-II)	Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Shahdol	Ongoing	2003-04	2012	123.6340	65.9340
135.	Upper Weinganga	Seoni Balaghat	Completed	1996-97	2002-03	35.2530	30.5000
	Rajghat Dam	Guna, Shivpuri, Datia, Gwallor, Tikamgarh, Bhind	Completed	1998-99	2010	0.0000	0.0000
136.	Sindh Phase-II	Shivpuri, Gwalior, Datia	Ongoing	1998-99	2012	83.2880	72.9310
137.	Sindh Phase-I	Gwalior, Shivpuri	Completed	1999-2000	2007-08	10.5800	5.2120
138.	Mahi	Dhar, Jhabua	Ongoing	2000-01	2012	26.4290	19.6710
139.	Bariarpur	Chhatarpur	Ongoing	2000-01	2012	43.8500	8.1000
140.	Urmil	Chhatarpur	Completed	2000-01	2002-03	1.6920	1.6920
141.	Banjar	Balaghat	Completed	2000-01	2002-03	1.0950	1.0950
142.	Bawanthadi	Balaghat	Ongoing	2003-04	2011	29.4120	0.0000
143.	Mahan	Sidhi	Ongoing	2003-04	2011	19.7400	0.0000
144.	Omkareshwar Ph-I	Khandwa, Khargone, Dhar	Ongoing	2003-04	2012	28.3210	5.4000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
145.	Bargi Dam RBC 16 Km.- 63 Km. Ph-I	Jabalpur, Satna, Rewa,	Ongoing	2005-06	2011	21.1940	10.2480
	Bargi Div. Pro. Canal (63 Km. to 104 Km.) PH-II	Jabalpur, Satna, Rewa,	Ongoing	2005-06	2011	31.8990	18.2840
	Bargi Diversion Ph.-III	Jabalpur, Satna, Rewa,	Ongoing	2007-08	2012	26.0000	0.0000
	Bargi Diversion Ph.-IV	Jabalpur, Satna, Rewa, Katni	Ongoing	2009-10	2011-12	34.0000	0.0000
146.	Pench Diversion Project Ph-I	Seoni Chhindwada	Ongoing	2007-08	2012	28.2700	0.0000
	Omkareshwar Project Ph-II	Khandwa Khargone, Dhar	Ongoing	2007-08	2012	19.5800	0.0000
	Omkareshwar Canal Ph-III	Dhar	Ongoing	2007-08	2012	48.5900	0.0000
	Indira Sagar Canal Ph-III	Badwani	Ongoing	2007-08	2012	20.7000	0.0000
	Indira Sagar Canal Ph-IV	Badwani	Ongoing	2008-09	2011-12	19.6000	0.0000
	Indira Sagar Unit-II (Ph-I and II)		Ongoing			0.0000	11.2940
147.	Punasa Lift Irrigation Project 0.0000		Khandawa	Ongoing	2008-09	2011-12	35.0080
148.	Lower Gol	Badwani	Ongoing	2008-09	2011-12	15.6860	0.0000
149.	Upper Beda	Khargone	Ongoing	2008-09	2010-11	9.9170	0.0000

(Madhya Pradesh) TOTAL						775.9380	272.5970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Maharashtra</b>							
150. Gosikhurd			Ongoing	1996-97		18.9050	20.6400
	Gosikhurd-National Project	Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur	Ongoing	2008-09	2014	231.0800	2.4000
151. Surya		Thane	Completed	1996-97	2006-07	2.9680	2.9500
152. Waghur		Jalgaon	Ongoing	1996-97	2012	26.3250	7.1800
153. Bhima		Solapur	Completed	1997-98	2006-07	58.7580	58.7600
154. Upper Tapi		Jalgaon	Completed	1997-98	2004-05	1.3980	1.3980
155. Upper Wardha		Amravati Wardha	Ongoing	1997-98		37.2580	37.2600
156. Wan		Akola, Buldhana	Completed	1998-99	2005-06	15.2750	14.9210
157. Jayakwadi		Aurangabad, Jalna, Nanded, Parbhani, Ahmednagar	Completed	2000-01	2004-05	7.2730	7.2730
158. Vishnupuri		Nanded	Completed	2000-01	2005-06	2.6360	2.6360
159. Bahula		Jalgaon	Completed	2000-01	2006-07	4.3020	4.3000
160. Krishna		Satara, Sangli	Completed	2002-03	2009-10	19.5880	17.5000

161. Kukadi	Pune, Solapur, Ahmednagar	Completed	2002-03	2009-10	53.1430	51.7880	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
162. Upper Manar	Nanded	Ongoing	2002-03	2012-13	8.2800	0.7000	
163. Hetwane	Raigarh	Completed	2002-03	2009-10	6.1680	1.4640	
164. Chaskman	Pune	Completed	2002-03	2009-10	26.1890	24.9960	
165. Upper Pen Ganga	Yavatmal, Parbhani, Nanded	Ongoing	2004-05	2011-12	24.6220	20.6810	
- Bawanthadi	Bhandara	Ongoing	2004-05	2010-11	27.7080	4.9000	
166. Lower Dudhana	Parbhani Jalna	Ongoing	2005-06	2012-13	29.1230	0.0000	
- Tillari	Sindhudurg	Ongoing	2005-06	2012	6.5000	2.4330	
167. Warna	Kolhapur, Sangli	Ongoing	2005-06	2012	54.7490	5.6030	
168. Wan Phase II	Akola, Buldhana	Completed	2006-07	2009-10	0.3540	0.3500	
169. Punad	Nashik	Ongoing	2006-07	2011	10.8460	0.8100	
170. Pothra Nalla	Wardha	Ongoing	2006-07	2011	5.9600	3.4500	
171. Utawali	Buldhana	Ongoing	2006-07	2011	5.0700	3.8980	
172. Purna	Amravati	Ongoing	2006-07	2011	7.5100	7.5280	
173. Nandur Madhmeshwar	Ahmednagar, Nashik	Ongoing	2006-07	2011	24.6230	17.0000	

Aurangabad

Nandur Madhmeshwar Phase-II			Ongoing	2009-10	2014	20.5000	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
174. Kar	Wardha		Ongoing	2006-07	2011	3.2440	1.5920
175. Lower Wardha	Wardha		Ongoing	2006-07	2012	21.1190	12.2900
176. Lal Nalla	Wardha, Chandrapur		Ongoing	2006-07	2011	7.1440	4.0280
177. Khadakpurna	Buldhana		Ongoing	2006-07	2012	9.6400	5.2000
178. Arunavati	Yavatmal		Ongoing	2006-07	2010	0.7690	0.7690
179. Tajanpore LIS	Ahmednagar		Ongoing	2006-07	2011	3.6220	1.9600
180. Khadakwasla	Pune		Completed	2002-03	2004-05	0.6240	0.6240
181. Kadvi	Ahmednagar		Completed	2002-03	2004-05	0.3650	0.3650
182. Kasarsai	Pune		Completed	2002-03	2004-05	3.0360	3.0360
183. Jawal Gaon	Solapur, Osmanabad		Completed	2002-03	2004-05	1.8070	1.8070
184. Kumbhi	Kolhapur		Completed	2002-03	2006-07	5.4340	5.4340
185. Kasari	Kolhapur		Completed	2002-03	2004-05	1.2350	1.2350
186. Patgoan	Kolhapur		Completed	2004-05	2006-07	1.9920	1.9920
187. Madan Tank	Wardha		Completed	2005-06	2007-08	3.2800	3.2700
188. Dongaragaon	Chandrapur		Ongoing	2005-06	2011	2.7660	1.6760



189. Shivna Takli	Aurangabad	Completed	2005-06	2007-08	6.3890	6.3900	
190. Amravati	Dhule	Completed	2005-06	2007-08	2.6060	2.6060	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
191. Gul Medium Irrigation Project	Jalgaon	Ongoing	2005-06	2011	3.0250	0.4710	
192. Bembla Irrigation Project	Yavatmal	Ongoing	2007-08	2012	52.5430	19.2920	
193. Chandra Bhaga Irrigation Project		Amravati	Ongoing	2007-08	2010	1.9200	
1.9240							
194. Sapan Irrigation Project	Amravati	Ongoing	2007-08	2010	4.4260	3.9950	
195. Uttarmand Project	Satara	Ongoing	2007-08	2012	4.7300	0.1200	
196. Sangola Branch Canal	Solapur	Ongoing	2007-08	2012	11.2900	3.7760	
197. Pentakli Project	Buldhana	Ongoing	2007-08	2012	3.2200	2.4000	
198. Tarali Project	Satara	Ongoing	2007-08	2012	14.2800	0.0000	
199. Dhoni Balakwadi Project	Pune, Satara	Ongoing	2007-08	2012	18.1000	1.7310	
200. Morna Gureghar Project	Satara	Ongoing	2007-08	2012	3.0800	0.1000	
201. Arjuna Project	Ratnagiri	Ongoing	2007-08	2012	5.7000	0.0000	
202. Prakasha Barrage	Dhule, Nandurbar	Ongoing	2007-08	2010	10.3100	10.3070	
203. Sulwade Barrage	Dhule	Ongoing	2007-08	2010	8.5800	8.5820	
204. Sarangkheda Barrage	Dhule, Shahada	Ongoing	2007-08	2010	11.5200	11.5190	

205. Lower Pedhi Project	Amravati	Ongoing	2008-09	2010-11	17.0230	0.0000	
206. Wang	Satara	Ongoing	2008-09	2010-11	7.0680	0.0000	
207. Upper Kundlika Project	Beed	Ongoing	2008-09	2011-12	2.8000	0.0000	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
208. Lower Panzara Project	Dhule	Ongoing	2009-10	2011-12	7.5850	0.0000	
209. Nardave Project	Sindhudurg	Ongoing	2009-10	2011-12	12.5300	0.0000	
210. Aruna Project	Sindhudurg	Ongoing	2009-10	2012-13	9.0270	0.0000	
211. Krishna-Koyna Lift Irrigation	Sangli, Solapur	Ongoing	2009-10	2012-13	109.1270	0.0000	
212. Gadnadi Irrigation Project	Ratnagiri	Ongoing	2009-10	2013-14	4.2960	0.0000	
213. Kudali Irrigation Project	Satara	Ongoing	2009-10	2012-13	5.3270	0.0000	
(Maharashtra)-TOTAL					1139.6900	441.3100	
Manipur							
214. Khuga	Chura Chandpur, Bishnupur	Ongoing	1996-97	2011	15.0000	5.0000	
215. Thoubal	Imphal, Senapati, Thoubal, Ukrul	Ongoing	1997-98	2012	29.4000	6.1400	
216. Dolaithabi Barrage Project	Imphal Senapati	Ongoing	2002-03	2011	7.5450	0.000	
(Manipur)-TOTAL					51.9450	11.1400	
Meghalaya							

217. Rongal Valley	W. Garohill	Deferred	2000-01		4.7750	0.0000	
(Meghalaya)-TOTAL					4.7750	0.0000	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mizoram						0.0000	
Nagaland						0.0000	
Orissa							
218. Upper indravati (KBK)	Kalahandi	Ongoing	1996-97	2012	86.3900	51.0900	
219. Subernrekha Multipurpose	Mayurbhanj	Ongoing	1996-97	2013	105.7600	20.2310	
220. Rengali	Anugul, Dhenkanal, Cuttack	Ongoing	1996-97	2012	35.0200	7.2800	
221. Anandpur Barrage	Keonjhar, Bhadrak	Ongoing	1996-97	2012	5.8770	5.8770	
Integrated Anandpur Barrage (KBK)			Ongoing			60.0000	
0.0000							
222. Upper Kolab	Korapur	Completed	1997-98	2004-05	17.9500	17.9500	
223. Titlagarh	Bolangir	Ongoing	1998-99	2010	2.2000	0.0000	
224. Lower Indra	Noapada	Ongoing	1999-2000	2012	38.8700	0.0000	
225. Lower Suktel	Bolangir, Sonepur	Ongoing	1999-2000	2012	40.4240	0.0000	
226. Potteru	Malkangiri	Completed	2001-02	2004-05	4.0300	4.0300	

227. Naraj Barrage	Cuttack	Ongoing	2001-02	2005-06	0.0000	0.0000	
228. Telengiri Irr. Project	Koraput	Ongoing	2003-04	2012	13.8300	0.0000	
229. Ret Irr. Project (KBK)	Kalahandi	Ongoing	2003-04	2012	9.7800	0.0000	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
230. Kanupur	Keonjhar	Ongoing	2003-04	2012	47.7100	0.0000	
231. Chheligada Dam	Ganjam	Ongoing	2003-04	2012	3.1200	0.0000	
232. Improvement of Sasan Canal	Sambalpur, Bolangir, Jharsuguda	Completed	2002-03	2004-05	16.2820	16.2820	
233. Salandi Left Main Canal	Balasore, Keonjhar	Completed	2002-03	2005-06	3.6500	3.6500	
234. Improvement of Salki Irr. Project		Phulbani	Completed	2002-03	2005-06	19.8910	
19.8910							
235. Rukura	Sundargarh	Ongoing	2009-10	2013-14	7.6480	0.0000	
(Orissa)-TOTAL					518.4320	146.2810	
Punjab							
236. Ranjit Sagar Dam		Completed	1996-97	2000-01	0.0000	0.0000	
237. Remodelling of UBDC	Amritsar, Gurdaspur	Completed	2000-01	2006-07	118.0000	111.4900	
238. Irr. to H.P. below Talwara	Benefit in Himachal Pradesh	Ongoing	2000-01	2010	0.0000	0.0000	

239. Shahpur Kandi		Ongoing	2001-02		0.0000	0.0000
Shahpur Kandi National Project		Gurdaspur	Ongoing	2009-10	2014-15	
0.0000						
240. Kandi Canal Extension St. II	Hoshiyarpur, Jalandar,	Ongoing	2002-03	2012	23.3260	7.5080
	Kapurthala					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
241. Rehabilitation of 1st Patiala Patiala		Ongoing	2007-08	2009-10	68.6200	24.6000
Feeder and Kotla Branch						
(Punjab)-TOTAL					209.9460	143.5980
<b>Rajasthan</b>						
242. Jalsmand (Modernisation)	Alwar	Completed	1996-97	2000-01	2.3980	2.3980
243. Chhapi	Jhalawar	Completed	1996-97	2004-05	1.7020	1.7020
244. Panchana	Sawai Madhopur	Completed	1997-98	2004-05	2.3850	2.3850
245. IGNP Stage-II	Shriganganagar, Bikaner,	Ongoing	1997-98		964.0000	391.0000
	Churu, Barmer, Jodhpur,					
	Jaisalmer					
246. Bisalpur	Tonk, Sawai Madhopur	Completed	1998-99	2006-07	1.8000	1.8000
247. Narmada Canal	Jalore, Barmer	Ongoing	1998-99	2012	246.0000	100.4600
248. Gambhlri (Modernisation)	Chittorgarh	Completed	1998.99	2000-01	0.9250	0.9250

249. Chauli	Jhalawar	Completed	1998-99	2006-07	8.9630	8.9630	
250. Mahi Bajaj Sagar	Banswara, Dungarpur	Completed	1999-2000	2006-07	27.2000	27.2000	
251. Mod. of Gang Canal	Shriganganagar	Ongoing	2000-01		69.6900	75.1900	
(Rajasthan)-TOTAL					1325.0630	612.0230	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tripura							
252. Gumti	South Tripura	Ongoing	1996-97	2012	5.3300	4.9600	
253. Manu	North Tripura	Ongoing	1996-97	2012	7.6000	4.5620	
254. Khowal	West Tripura	Ongoing	1996-97	2011	9.3200	4.3600	
(Tripura)-TOTAL					22.2500	13.8820	
Tamil Nadu							
255. WRCP	Entire State	Completed	1996-97	2006-07	0.0000	0.0000	
(Tamil Nadu)-TOTAL					0.0000	0.0000	
Uttar pradesh							
256. Upper Ganga and Madhya Ganga Madhya Ganga Canal Stage-II	Bulandshahr, Agra, Aligarh, Mathura, Etah, Mainpuri	Completed	1996-97	2000-01	17.2700	17.2700	
		Ongoing	2008-09	2012	146.5320	0.0000	
257. Sharda Sahayak	14 districts**	Completed	1996-97	2000-01	388.4600	366.6800	
258. Saryu Nahar	Bahraich, Basti, Gorakhpur, Gonda,	Ongoing	1996-97	2010	545.5600	545.5600	

Shravasti							
259. Kharif Channel in H.K. Doab	Muzaffarpur, Meerut	Completed	1996-97	2004-05	11.0400	11.0380	
260. Rajghat Dam	Lalitpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur	Completed	1996-97	1996-97	0.0000	0.0000	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
261. Gunta Nala Dam	Banda	Completed	1996-97	1999-2000	3.8800	3.8800	
262. Bansagar	Allahabad, Mirzapur	Ongoing	1997-98	2012	150.1320	0.0000	
263. Lakhwar Vyasi	Saharanpur, Meerut	Deferred	1997-98		0.0000	0.0000	
264. Tehri	17 Districts**	Completed	1999-2000	2006-07	270.0000	207.8000	
265. Gyanpur Pump Canal	Mirzapur	Completed	1999-2000	2001-02	1.5000	1.5000	
266. Eastern Ganga Canal	Bijanore	Ongoing	1999-2000		72.2860	72.2830	
267. Rajghat Canal	Lalitpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur	Completed	2000-01	2009-10	43.3530	42.3450	
268. Mod. of Agra Canal	Agra, Mathura	Completed	2002-03	2009-10	35.0000	35.0000	
269. Jarauli Pump Canal	Fatehpur	Completed	2003-04	2007-08	39.7480	10.0000	
270. Mod. of Lahchura Dam	Hamirpur, Mahoba	Ongoing	2005-06	2011	14.5750	0.0000	
271. Imp. of Hardol Branch System (ERM)	Hardoi, Lucknow, Unnao, Raibareilly	Ongoing	2006-07	2010	306.0000	71.3480	
272. Kachhnoda Dam		Ongoing	2009-10	2013	10.8500	0.0000	
273. Res. Cap of Sharda Sahayak	14 districts**	Ongoing	2009-10	2011-12	790.0000	0.0000	

274. Arjun Sahayak	Mahoba Hamirpur Banda	Ongoing	2009-10	2012-13	44.3810	0.0000
(Uttar Pradesh)-TOTAL					2890.5670	1384.7040
<b>Uttarakhand</b>					<b>0.0000</b>	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>West Bengal</b>						
275. Teesta Barrage	Malda, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, Uttar and Dakshin Dinajpur, Darjeeling	Ongoing	1996-97	2014	174.3900	71.2100
276. Kangsabati	Bankura, Hooghly, Midnapur	Completed	1997-98	2001-02	82.0600	17.8000
277. Mod. of Barrage and Irrg. System of DVC	Bankura Burowan, Hooghly, Howrah	Completed	1997-98	2007-08	8.0000	4.8960
278. Tatko	Purulia	Ongoing	2000-01	2011	1.1980	0.5760
279. Patlol	Purulia	Ongoing	2000-01	2011	2.1580	0.1230
280. Hanumata	Purulia	Completed	2000-01	2009-10	1.2540	1.1840
281. Subernarekha Barrage	Midnapur	Ongoing	2001-02	2014	136.0140	0.0000
(West Bengal)-TOTAL:					405.0740	95.7890
<b>Sikkim</b>					<b>0.0000</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>					<b>13658.6451</b>	<b>5485.9128</b>

\*Bharuch, Panchmahal, Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Banaskantha, Kutchchh, Vadodara, Rajkot, Bhavnagar,



Surendranagar, Sabarkantha

\*\*Faizabad, Sultanpur, Jaunpur, Allahabad, Balia, Lakheempur, Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Sitapur, Lucknow, Raibareilly, Barabanki, Varanasi, Pratapgarh

\*\*\*Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Etah, Etawah, Mainpuri, Farrukabad, Moradabad, Bijnore, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad

### **Safety of old dams**

1323. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 120 large dams in the country are more than 100 years old as per the National Register of Large Dams, 2009;

(b) if so, the details of dams that are more than a century old, State-wise;

(c) whether the National Committee on Dam Safety has submitted any report with regard to the safety of the above dams; and

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee and action that has been taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) There are 114 large dams in India which are more than 100 years old as per National Register of Large Dams, 2009.

(b) The Details of dams that are more than a century old, State-wise is given in Statement (See below)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does Not arise in view of reply at (c) above.

### **Statement**

*No. of Dams having more than 100 years of age as per NRLD 2009*

Sl. No.	Name of Dam	Year of Completion	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Cumbhum	1500	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Shanigaram	1891	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Pakhal	1902	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Udayasamudram	1906	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Choudari Cheru, Polkampet	1908	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Lakhnnavaram Tank	1909	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Kharagpur Lake	1876	Bihar
8.	Khapri Tank	1908	Chhattisgarh

9.	Kurud	1909	Chhattisgarh
10.	Pindrawan Tank	1909	Chhattisgarh

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1	2	3	4
11.	Bhadkha	1868	Gujarat
12.	Panelia Tank	1882	Gujarat
13.	Revania	1882	Gujarat
14.	Lalpari	1895	Gujarat
15.	Veri Tank	1900	Gujarat
16.	Khambhala	1901	Gujarat
17.	Vijarakhi	1901	Gujarat
18.	Adhia Tank	1902	Gujarat
19.	Alansagar	1902	Gujarat
20.	Moldi	1902	Gujarat
21.	Rajawadla Tank	1902	Gujarat
22.	Mota Ankadia Tank	1903	Gujarat
23.	Chimnabai Lake	1906	Gujarat
24.	Paneli Tank	1906	Gujarat
25.	Anandpar	1907	Gujarat
26.	Kuvadwa	1908	Gujarat
27.	Thonnur Tank	1000	Karnataka
28.	Madaga Tank (old)	1867	Karnataka
29.	Borakananive	1892	Karnataka
30.	Hesaraghatta Reservoir	1896	Karnataka
31.	Gantena Hally Tank	1897	Karnataka
32.	Kottur Tank	1898	Karnataka
33.	Bijjawara Tank	1906	Karnataka
34.	Hanumanthapura Tank	1906	Karnataka
35.	Kadaba Tank	1906	Karnataka
36.	Kunigal Dodaldkle Tank	1906	Karnataka
37.	Maidal Amanildkle Tank	1906	Karnataka
38.	Nidasale Hosaldkle Tank	1906	Karnataka

1	2	3	4
39.	Nittur Tank	1906	Karnataka
40.	Ranildkle Tank	1907	Karnataka
41.	Vanivilasa Sagar Dam	1907	Karnataka
42.	Madagamasur Tank	1908	Karnataka
43.	Mavathur Tank	1908	Karnataka
44.	Tekanpur	1895	Madhya Pradesh
45.	Jawahargarh	1899	Madhya Pradesh
46.	Dinora	1907	Madhya Pradesh
47.	Khanpura	1907	Madhya Pradesh
48.	Birpur	1908	Madhya Pradesh
49.	Antalwasa	1908	Madhya Pradesh
50.	Belgaon	1909	Madhya Pradesh
51.	basinkhar	1909	Madhya Pradesh
52.	Lokpal Sagar	1909	Madhya Pradesh
53.	Dhamapur	1600	Maharashtra
54.	Kalapvihar	1800	Maharashtra
55.	Mudana	1800	Maharashtra
56.	Rushi	1800	Maharashtra
57.	Vihar	1859	Maharashtra
58.	Pashan (Private)	1870	Maharashtra
59.	Ekruxh	1871	Maharashtra
60.	Mayani	1872	Maharashtra
61.	Mukti	1873	Maharashtra
62.	Rankala	1877	Maharashtra
63.	Shirsufal	1879	Maharashtra
64.	Tulshi	1879	Maharashtra
65.	Bhadalwadi	1880	Maharashtra
66.	Khadakwasla	1880	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4
67.	Ashti	1883	Maharashtra
68.	Parsul	1884	Maharashtra
69.	Shanimandal	1885	Maharashtra
70.	Mhaswad	1887	Maharashtra
71.	Nher	1889	Maharashtra
72.	Bhatodi	1892	Maharashtra
73.	Shetfal	1901	Maharashtra
74.	Wadshivane	1902	Maharashtra
75.	Khairbandha	1903	Maharashtra
76.	Khirdisathe	1904	Maharashtra
77.	Pathari	1905	Maharashtra
78.	Kumbhali	1907	Maharashtra
79.	Pawanpar	1909	Maharashtra
80.	Bhanjanagar	1894	Orissa
81.	Soroda	1896	Orissa
82.	Rajsamand	1671	Rajasthan
83.	Jai Samand-1	1730	Rajasthan
84.	Chandrana	1871	Rajasthan
85.	Kharad	1877	Rajasthan
86.	Morasagar	1878	Rajasthan
87.	Tordi Sagar	1887	Rajasthan
88.	Buchara	1889	Rajasthan
89.	Sinthali Sagar	1898	Rajasthan
90.	Ram Garh	1903	Rajasthan
91.	Ram Sagar	1905	Rajasthan
92.	Sardar Samand	1905	Rajasthan
93.	Urmila Sagar	1905	Rajasthan
94.	Bankli	1906	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4
95.	Baradpura	Old dam	Rajasthan
96.	Baretha	Old dam	Rajasthan
97.	Bishan Samand	Old dam	Rajasthan
98.	Chhaperwara	Old dam	Rajasthan
99.	Dheel	Old dam	Rajasthan
100.	Hingonia	Old dam	Rajasthan
101.	Kharda	Old dam	Rajasthan
102.	Madar	Old dam	Rajasthan
103.	Mandawari	Old dam	Rajasthan
104.	Nahar Sagar	Old dam	Rajasthan
105.	Shivnath Sagar	Old dam	Rajasthan
106.	Soniyana	Old dam	Rajasthan
107.	Udai Sagar	Old dam	Rajasthan
108.	Umed Sagar	Old dam	Rajasthan
109.	Periyar	1897	Tamil Nadu
110.	Pechiparai	1906	Tamil Nadu
111.	Barwa Sagar	1694	Uttar Pradesh
112.	Magarpur	1694	Uttar Pradesh
113.	Pachwara Lake	1694	Uttar Pradesh
114.	Paricha	1886	Uttar Pradesh

**Policy to tackle water crisis**

†1324 SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy has been formulated by Government to tackle water crisis keeping in view the factors responsible therefor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any funds have been allocated by Government in this regard; and

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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The National Water Policy 2002, adopted by National Water Resources Council, addresses the various issues related to water resources. Salient features of the National Water Policy are given in Statement (See below). Various schemes for water resources development and management are conceived, planned and implemented by the respective State Governments. However, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments with a view to promote sustainable development and efficient management of water resources. Central assistance is provided to States by Ministry of Water Resources under various schemes/programme namely "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme", "Command Area Development and Water Management Programme", "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies" and "Flood Management". Demonstrative schemes for rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge for ground water have also been taken up by Central Ground Water Board. Further, a scheme for "Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells" has also been approved and is under implementation in seven States. A model Bill for regulation and control of ground water development has also been drafted and circulated to all States for necessary actions. So far, 11 States have enacted the legislation in this regard. A model Bill for Participatory Irrigation Management has also been drafted and circulated to all States. 15 States have either enacted exclusive legislation or amended their Irrigation Acts for involvement of farmers in irrigation management.

Further, in pursuance of the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, Ministry of Science and Technology has constituted a Technical Expert Committee (TEC) on Water Solutions to provide research based solutions for addressing the problem of water scarcity in the country. TEC is required to submit final research report complete with details of solution found out by December 2011. Ministry of Science and Technology has approved a scheme "Winning, Augmentation and Renovation for Water programme" for Rs. 145 crore for undertaking the research based solution. However, Ministry of Water Resources has not formulated any specific scheme in this regard.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

#### ***Statement***

##### ***Salient features of the National Water Policy-2002***

The Salient features of National Water Policy-2002 are as follows:



- Water is a prime natural resource, a basic human need and a precious national asset. Planning, development and management of water resources need to be governed by national perspectives.
- A well developed information system for water related data at national/state level should be established with a net-work of data banks and data bases integrating and strengthening the existing central and state level agencies.

- Water resources available to the country should be brought within the category of utilizable resources to the maximum possible extent.
- Non-conventional methods for utilization of water such as through inter-basin transfers, artificial recharge of ground water and desalination of brackish or sea water as well as traditional water conservation practices like rainwater harvesting, including roof-top rainwater harvesting, need to be practiced to further increase the utilizable water resources. Promotion of frontier research and development, in a focused manner, for these techniques is necessary.
- Water resources development and management will have to be planned for a hydrological unit. Appropriate river basin organisations should be established for the planned development and management of the river basins.
- Water should be made available to water short areas by transfer from other areas including transfer from one river basin to another, after taking into account the requirements of the areas/basins.
- Planning of water resources development projects should, as far as possible, be for multi-purpose with an integrated and multi-disciplinary approach having regard to human and ecological aspects including those of disadvantaged sections of the society.
- In the allocation of water, first priority should be given for drinking water, followed by irrigation, hydro-power, ecology, agro-industries and non-agricultural industries, navigation and other uses, in that order.
- The exploitation of groundwater should be regulated with reference to recharge possibilities and consideration of social equity. The detrimental environmental consequences of over-exploitation of ground water need to be effectively prevented.
- Careful planning is necessary to ensure that construction and rehabilitation activities proceed simultaneously. A skeletal

national policy on resettlement and rehabilitation needs to be formulated such that project affected persons share the benefits through proper rehabilitation.

- Adequate emphasis needs to be given to the physical and financial sustainability of existing water resources facilities. There is need to ensure that the water charges for various uses should be fixed such as to cover at least the operation and maintenance charges initially and a part of the capital costs subsequently.
- Management of the water resources for diverse uses should incorporate a participatory approach by involving users and other stakeholders alongwith various Governmental agencies, in an effective and decisive manner.

- Private sector participation should be encouraged in planning, development and management of water resources projects for diverse uses, wherever feasible.
- Both surface water and ground water should be regularly monitored for quality. Effluents should be treated to acceptable levels and standards before discharging them into natural streams. Minimum flow should be ensured in the perennial streams for maintaining ecology.
- Efficiency of utilization should be improved in all the diverse uses of water and conservation consciousness promoted through education, regulation, incentives and disincentives.
- There should be a Master Plan for flood control and management for each flood prone basin. In flood control and management, the strategy should be to reduce the intensity of floods.
- Land erosion by sea or river should be minimized by suitable cost-effective measures. Indiscriminate occupation of, and economic activity in coastal areas and flood plain zones should be regulated.
- Needs of drought-prone areas should be given priority in the planning of project for development of water resources. These areas should be made less vulnerable through various measures.
- The water sharing/distribution amongst the states should be guided by a national perspective with due regard to water resources availability and needs within the river basin.
- Training and research efforts should be intensified as an integral part of water resources development.

#### **Projects for CWG**

1325. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the projects including Road, Stadium and Flats of Commonwealth Games could be completed in time; and

(b) the special strategy and modern technique being used to complete all these works in short period as it seems some projects have started just now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 17 competition venues, out of total of 18, have been completed, the remaining 01

venue is in an advanced stage of completion. The civic projects related to the Commonwealth Games, including flats at Commonwealth Games Village will also be completed in time for the Games. Recovery Plans were worked out and operationalized, wherever required. These *inter-alia*, included increase in the number of Supervisory Staff and Labour; increase in Working hours; deployment of additional machineries;

close monitoring and procurement of critical and special items to complete the work within the recovery schedules.

**Enquiry into IPL controversy**

1326. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether enquiry of Government into the Indian Premier League (IPL) controversy has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons of delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) Indian Premier League (IPL) involves city teams managed by private entities. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports does not deal with IPL because the national team does not participate in the IPL tournaments. However, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) has informed that Income Tax Department is conducting investigations to ascertain the source of investments, taxability of the income earned, taxability of the award of media rights and other violations of Direct Tax laws. The investigations are time consuming because the investments have been 'layered' through a number of intermediaries including foreign entitles. References have been made to the respective countries, where the entitles are located.

It has further been stated that the subject of Tax assessment/exemptions and other related matters concerning IPL is under examination by the Standing Committee on Finance.

**Delayed irrigation projects**

1327. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects that have been delayed beyond three years;

(b) the reasons and the details thereof; and

(c) Governments reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Irrigation is a State subject and planning, funding, execution and priority of execution and completion of irrigation projects is within the purview of the respective State

Governments. However, under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) under which, the Union Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments for expeditious completion of ongoing irrigation projects, so far 281 major/medium projects have been funded. As per guidelines of the AIBP, the time period for completion of major/medium projects is a maximum of 4 years excluding year of inclusion of the project in the AIBP. There are

65 major/medium projects which have been delayed by more than 3 years of permissible time limit under AIBP.

(b) The reasons for delay in completion of the projects are land acquisition problems, resettlement and rehabilitation problems contractual problems, litigation, geological surprises, law and order problems, short working seasons in North Eastern States, works to be done by other agencies than the Water Resource/Irrigation Department such as Railway Crossings, Highway Crossing, Electric Lines, gas pipe line etc.

(c) Since December 2006, the State Governments are required to specify year wise irrigation potential targets till completion of the project in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to be provided by them for availing central assistance under AIBP. If the project is delayed beyond the specified time in the MOU, then they have to request for extension of time for completion of project giving detailed justification for delay occurring in project implementation and remedial measures taken by them. Usually they have to give undertaking that any further cost overrun occurring beyond the extended time will have to be borne by them.

#### **Investigation against Lalit Modi**

1328. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the investigations into the controversies surrounding former IPL Commissioner Lalit Modi; and

(b) by when the committee is expected to submit the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Indian Premier League (IPL) involves city teams managed by private entities. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports does not deal with IPL because the national team does not participate in the IPL tournaments. However, The Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) has informed that they have issued three Show Cause Notices to Mr. Lalit K. Modi and as the replies were not satisfactory, the matter has been referred to the Disciplinary Committee of BCCI for further enquiry. No deadline has been fixed for completion of the enquiry.

Separately, the Enforcement Directorate, Income tax, service tax and Ministry of Company Affairs are looking into the affairs of IPL.

#### **Sports ground in Goa**



1329. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any sports ground is proposed to be constructed in the State of Goa;

(b) if so, facilities that will be available for the sports persons after the commissioning of the ground;

(c) total expenditure involved and details of the contribution of the Government, State Government and other authorities; and

(d) area covered by the project and the date by which the ground will be through open for the sports activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) Basic sports infrastructure facilities are being developed in all the village/block panchayats in the State of Goa under 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme' in a phased manner. During 2008-09, Central assistance of Rs. 35.19 lakh was provided to the State Government for covering 19 village panchayats and 4 block panchayats. It also includes Rs. 5.94 lakh for annual maintenance and purchase of sports kits. State share was Rs. 9.75 lakh.

**Obligation of contractors for projects of CWG-2010**

1330. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects relating to Commonwealth Games-2010 being implemented with funds provided by the Central Government indicating project-wise estimated cost of each and agencies entrusted with task of their implementation;

(b) the obligation of contractors incorporated, if any, in the respective work contract with a view to ensure due compliance of provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 pertaining to labourers engaged in these projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The required details are as under :

			(Rs. in Crores)
Sl. No.	Implementing Agency	Name of Stadium/ Project	Estimated Cost
1	2	3	4
1.	Sports Authority of India/ Central Public Works Department	SAI Stadia	2460.00
2.	University of Delhi	Competition/Training Venues	304.41

3. Jamia Millia Islamia University	Training Venues	42.57
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## 12.00 Noon

1	2	3	4
4.	Delhi Public School, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	Training Venues	1.73
5.	All India Tennis Association	R.K. Khanna Stadium	65.65
6.	Central Reserve Police Force/CPWD	Kadarpur Shooting Range, Gurgaon	28.50
7.	Delhi Development Authority	Games Village/ Competition and Training Venues	827.85

(b) and (c) The necessary provision, to ensure due compliance of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, by the contractor has been incorporated in the contracts by the concerned agencies.

(d) Does not arise.

### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Short Notice Question. Shri Prakash Javadekar. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बहिर ) : अगर आपने सुरेश कलमाडी को डाँट होला , तो इस समय आपकी इतनी ... (व्यवधान )....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, allow the Short Notice Question to go ahead. Please, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasadji... नहीं , नहीं रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी ... (व्यवधान ).... प्लीज़ ... (व्यवधान )....

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : काश आपने सुरेश कलमाडी को डाँट लगाई होही , तो ... (व्यवधान )....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question to go ahead.

### Preparation of Commonwealth Games

2. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that preparation for Commonwealth Games is lagging behind the schedule;

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

(c) the steps the Government is taking to complete the preparation

in time and allow sufficient time for testing?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) to (c) 17 competition venues, out of total of 18, have been completed, the remaining 01 venue is in an advanced stage of completion. There have been some instances of delay for which recovery schedules were prepared and implemented. These *inter-alia*, included increase in the number of Supervisory Staff and Labour; Increase in working hours; deployment of additional machineries; close monitoring and procurement of critical and special items to complete the work within the recovery schedules. A Statement showing status of progress of work of these venues is given in Statement-I.

**Statement-I**

*Status of Progress of work of competition venues*

Venue Agency Completion Date/Status

**Funded by : Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MoYAS)**

Sl.	Stadium No.	Venue Completion	Status Owner
1	2	3	4
1.	JN Sports Complex-	SAI	Completed. Inaugurated
on		Athletic	27th July, 2010
2.	Dr. Karni Singh Shooting	SAI	Completed. Inaugurated
on		Ranges	31st January, 2010
3.	MDC National Stadium-	SAI	Completed. Inaugurated
on		Hockey	24th January, 2010
4.	JN Sports Complex-	SAI	Completed. Inaugurated
on		Lawn Bowls	5th April, 2010
5.	IG Sports Complex-	SAI	Completed. Inaugurated
on		Gymnastics	10th April, 2010
6.	IG Sports Complex-	SAI	Completed. Inaugurated
on		Wrestling	25th April, 2010
7.	IG Sports Complex-	SAI	Completed. Inaugurated
on		Cycling	29th June, 2010
8.	SPM Swimming pool	SAI	Completed. Inaugurated
on		Complex	18th July, 2010
9.	JN Sports Complex-	SAI	Completed. Inaugurated
on		Weightlifting	1st August, 2010



1	2	3	4
10.	RK Khanna Tennis Stadium on	DLTA	Completed. Inaugurated on 11th July, 2010
11.	Delhi University-Main on	DU Ground-Rugby's	Completed. Inaugurated on 15th July, 2010
12.	Big-Bore Shooting, Kaderpur on	CRPF	Completed. Inaugurated Academy 10th May, 2010

**Funded by : Ministry of Urban Development**

Sl.	Stadium No.	Venue	Completion Status Owner
1.	Siri Fort Sports Complex-Badminton and Squash	DDA	Completed (as reported)
2.	Yamuna Sports Complex-	DDA Table Tennis	Will be completed by 15-Aug-2010 (as reported)
3.	Yamuna Sports Complex-Archery	DDA	Completed. Inaugurated on 5th March, 2010
4.	Games Village	DDA	To be Inaugurated.

**Funded by : Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi**

1.	Thyagraj Sports Complex-Netball	Govt. of Delhi	Completed (as reported). Inaugurated on 2nd April, 2010
2.	Talkatora Stadium-Boxing Inaug-	NDMC	Completed (as reported). urated on 24th February, 2010

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** सभापति महोदय , आजसारा देश इस बात की चर्चा कर रहा है कि केवल 58 दमि के बाद कॉमन वेल्थ गेम्स होने जा रहे हैं , लोग आजइस संबंध में पूछना चाहते हैं , इस संबंध में बहुत अधिक चर्चा हो रही है मेरी पहली चिन्ता यह है कि क्या गेम्स ठीक तरह से हो पाएंगे ? इसका benchmark क्या है ? मैंने सवाल पूछा था कि lagging behind the schedule. इन्होंने एक बड़ा जवाब दिया है ... (व्यवधान )... सर, कृपया हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाइए। महोदय , इसका उद्घाटन कब-कब हुआ , इसकी एक लम्बी तालिका दी है लेकिन benchmark यह होता है कि लंदन में ओलम्पिक गेम्स 2012 में होने हैं और आजवहां पर सारी तैयारी पूरी हो चुकी है , वहां practice शुरू हो गयी है यह benchmark



होना चाहिए। उस benchmark के नज़रिए से हम बहुत लेट हो गए हैं। मेरा specific सवाल इतना है कि क्या अब सरकार यह गवाही देगी कि सारी तैयारियां बचे हुए 50 दिनों में पूरी हो जाएंगी और जो खलिाड़ी कह रहे हैं कि वहां पर उन्हें practice करने के लिए नहीं मंजूर रही है, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। वहां पर केवल technical उद्घाटन हुआ है और actual use के लिए उसका उद्घाटन नहीं हुआ है। क्या सरकार देश को यह आश्वस्त करेगी कि ये गेम्स ठीक तरीके से होंगे और सारे sports venues और बाकी सारी तैयारियां समय पर कम्पलीट होंगी ? इसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

**डा॰ एम.एस. गल्लि :** सर, मैं पहले तो अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि यह मामला जसि history से बना है, यह न हमारा है, न इनका है - इनका भी है, हमारा भी है और सबका है - यह देश का मामला है क्योंकि जो खेल का फैसला था, यह 04.05.2003 में प्रधान मंत्री के दफ्तर से उस समय लिया गया था कि IOA bid करो और ले लो। 13.11.2003 में यह साइन किया गया, वर्मा जी बैठे हैं, उन्होंने साइन किया - उस समय की सरकार ने किया। लेकिन यह इस देश की परम्परा है कि जो काम एक सरकार करती है, अगली सरकार को उसे चलाना चाहिए, चलाते भी हैं और उसको आगे लेकर जाते हैं। इसके बाद इस सरकार में 03 सितम्बर को ग्रुप ऑफ मनिस्टर्स बना, उसके बाद 29 जनवरी को चेयरमैन, ऑरगनाइजिंग कमेटी appoint किए गए और 04 फरवरी को ऊपर से अप्रुवल मंजूर किया गया है। इस तरह से यह सारा सल्लिसिला चला। यह बात 2003 से चल रही है, लेकिन यह बात ठीक है कि मई 2004 से लेकर ज्यादा समय यूएन सरकार का है। अब इस वक्त खेल शुरू होने में 60 दिनों भी नहीं रह गए हैं, 55-56 दिनों रह गए हैं, आप जानते हैं और मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ। सवाल यह है कि अगर बासत बरुआ पर बैठी है, पंजाब में 'बरुआ' कह देते हैं, शायद पंजाबी भाषा का शब्द है - मुझे हल्दी बहुत अधिक नहीं आती है - अब तो हम सबको जाकर उनका स्वागत करना है, उन्हें लेकर आना है और जलसा पूरा करना है। मुझे खुशी है कि बीजेपी, जो मेस opposition है - मेरे दोस्त हैं, मैं उनका नाम क्यों लूँ, लेकिन सभी मुझसे मंजूर और उन्होंने ठीक ही कहा क्योंकि उन्होंने देश के लिये कहा। उन्होंने कहा कि जो कुछ भी कस्तु - परन्तु हो, वह तो होगा, हम करेंगे - इस मामले का, उस मामले का और अन्य भी बहुत से मामले निकल सकते हैं, उनको देखा जाएगा - लेकिन अब सवाल यह है कि खेल को आगे कैसे लेकर जाना है? मैंने आपको जो स्टेटमेंट दी है ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद :** बासतियों को खाना मंजूर, यह भी जरूरी है। बासतियों का स्वागत हो, यह भी जरूरी है।

**डा॰ एम.एस. गल्लि :** आप सुनिए। मैं आपसे बड़ी गंभीर बातें कर रहा हूँ, beyond individuals and parties. यह सच बात है जो मैंने स्टैडियम्स की लस्टि आपको दी है, उसके बारे में मैं आपको ब्रॉड में बताता हूँ। 13 मेजर स्टैडियम्स हैं - पहले पेज पर, annexure-I में मेरी लस्टि है। स्पोर्ट्स अथॉरिटी ने funding, then CPWD, India's premier agency, with all its pluses and minuses, whatever it might be - उन्होंने बनानी थी। माफ़ कीजिएगा, पहले पांच साल काम नहीं हुआ, मेरे पास एक और टेबल भी है जो मैंने आपको दिया नहीं है, जसिमें है कि कब काम शुरू हुआ और कब खत्म हुआ।

मैं 6 अप्रैल, 2008 को आया था, ज्यादा स्टैडियम, बड़े

स्टेडियम हमने भाग-दौड़ करके कएि हैं और वे स्टेडियम तैयार हैं। मैं आपको कैसे समझाऊं कि कैसे नेहरू स्टेडियम में 5 कन्ट्रीज की इवेंट स्टेडियम के अंदर हो गई हैं, वहां लोग दौड़े थे। इसके बारे में हर एक अखबार ने टाइम छापा है, कौम जीसा कौम हारा। उसके बाद स्वीमिंग स्टेडियम है जिसके बारे में रोज चर्चा आती है, उसमें भी स्वीमिंग की 5-6 कन्ट्रीज और लोगों की इवेंट हो चुकी है। मैं कहता हूं कि कहीं-कहीं बाहर मलवा है। अगर आप अपना भी घर बनाओ तो 6 महीने आपकी बीबी उसकी टफ़ि-टाफ़ के लएि लोगों को बुलाती रहती है। वह हृदियत दी हुई है। No, those instructions have been issued, from now till the end of the Games. Executive Engineers will be sitting in each stadium. SAI officers will be sitting to take care of that. Sir, there are other stadiums, you must know. Sir, give me some more time. (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

DR. M.S. GILL: But I think they are desperate to have the information. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I want to cut, but the House wants to have the information. Then, there are four stadiums by the DDA, not by us. Siri Fort Sports Complex will host Badminton and Squash, Yamuna Sports Complex will host Table-Tennis and Archery Games. I have looked at them. I think, as reported,

I have given you this table also, as reported because I do not deal with them. But I have taken reports. They might be a little late but they are going to be ready, I think, by the end of this month. Thyagraja Sports Complex was inaugurated long ago. This time they wanted to take Prime Minister Cameron there; I wanted hockey stadium and he went to hockey stadium. This has been done. बारीकी ठीक करदी जाएगी। Then, there is a second aspect, that is, the city infrastructure. On infrastructure in the city, they are giving reports to us. It is not for me to say more than that. The Group of Ministers and my Chairman is sitting here, we meet every week. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, second supplementary please. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. M.S. GILL: Sir, ग्रुप ऑफमनिस्टर्स, वह तो बड़े चेयरमैन हैं, ये छोटे चेयरमैन हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Gill sahib, let us have the second supplementary.

DR. M.S. GILL: Sir, the Games progress arrangements for 15 days,

for 12,000 visitors, sportsmen and officials are to be done by an organizing committee of 454 and sub-committees and staff of a 1,000 or more. That is entirely being done by them. Again, the Group calls them every time and tries to press. All I can say is, have faith in India and India will get there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary please.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : यह कॉमनवेल्थ के संदर्भ में वद्विश वक्षिग ने, जो कि इसमें भ्रष्टाचार के बहुत सारे मामले आए हैं, शकियतें आई हैं, हर रोज छप रही हैं। सबसे बड़ी बात है कि इंग्लैंड की कम्पनी को जो टेंडर दिया, जिसके बारे में एक ई-मेल दिखाया गया, उसके बारे में मजिस्ट्री ऑफ एक्सटर्नल एफेयर्स ने बताया कि ये फेक कागजात हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is this related to this question?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, Sir. और दूसरा, हॉयरिंग की बात आई है, जिसको स्पांसरशिप लानी है वह ला नहीं रही है लेकिन उसने 23 परसेंट कमीशन ले लिया है इसलिए रेखवे ने अपने सौ करोड़ रुपए रोक भी दिए हैं। ये जो सारी अनियमितताएं सामने आ रही हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid that is a different matter altogether.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : इसमें आप जे.पी.सी. करोगे या कौन सी जांच करोगे ताकि दोषियों को सजा हो सके ?

डॉ. एम.एस. गन्नि : सर, टेलीविजन पर और प्रेस में बहुत कुछ मामले आ रहे हैं। उनमें यह भी है तथा कुछ और सामान भी खरीदा जा रहा है, जिसमें कोई सामान बाथरूम का है, कोई इधर का है मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा। 50, छोड़िए उसको। अगर यह डेमोक्रेसी है तो वह आता ही रहेगा, आना भी चाहिए। सर, मैं इतना कहूंगा, अर्ज करूंगा कि जो कुछ भी आएगा, मेरे पास अपनी मजिस्ट्री का दो साल का है, लस्टि बना रखी है, जो कुछ भी आया, आपने दो चीजों का नाम लिया। जब भी हमें लंदन हाई कमीशन से चिट्ठी आई उसी वक्त हम ऊपर गए कि इसको देखो। उससे पहले अगर त्रिविद्रम में कुछ हीरे जवाहरात का हुआ था, उसमें भी हम एकदम गए। कोई हीरे -जवाहर का कुछ हुआ था, उसके लिए भी हम एकदम चले गए और फाइनेंस मजिस्ट्री को भी प्रेस करते रहते हैं कि इसको देखो। हमने कहा है कि अगर किसी आदमी पर शंका है, तो उनको परे कर दो, उनके बगैर भी काम चल सकता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Gill Saheb, I am afraid we are starting a totally new practice of talking of subjects which don't relate to the question.

डॉ. एम.एस. गलि : आप वश्वास रखिए , हम हर चीज को देखेंगे , डटकर देखेंगे और उसको आपके सामने और देश के सामने लायेंगे।

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I would like to fully sympathize with the Minister. कोई बड़ा चेयरमैन है , कोई छोटा चेयरमैन है , आप बीच में कौन से चेयरमैन हैं , आप पीड़ित तो हैं ही। सर, इसमें मेरे दो पाइंट्स हैं। मैं तो हमेशा डॉ. गलि का समर्थन ही करती हूँ। सर, सवाल यह है कि जो कारण डिलेज के हैं , आपने कहा 'including these' लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि दो मुख्य कारण हैं जो इसमें include नहीं हुए हैं , उन्हीं के संबंध में , मैं सवाल पूछना चाहती हूँ। पहला सवाल यह है कि एशियाई गेम्स के अनुभव थे , एक हाई पावर कमेटी थी , जो पूरे कार्य को सुपरवाइज कर रही थी , मेरे खयाल में राजीव जी की लीडरशिप में था , यह हो सकता है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि एक बहुत बड़ा कारण डिलेज का है क्योंकि multiplicity of authorities इस समय जबरदस्त है। मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि अभी दो महीने बाकी हैं , यह multiplicity of authorities के जाल से बचने के लिये क्या आप अभी भी इस प्रकार की कमेटी का गठन करके या तो स्वयं ही उसकी आप नोडल एजेंसी बनाकर जम्मेदारी लें , क्या यह संभव है ? दूसरी बात यह है कि

MR. CHAIRMAN: One supplementary, please.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: No; Sir, it is part of this. I am not asking a second question. There are two reasons. एक है यह डिलेज करप्शन के कारण हुई है। सर, करप्शन के कारण डिलेज हुई है। किसी ने मेरे से पूछा कि आप गेम्स चाहती हैं या करप्शन को एक्सपोज करना। इसमें कोई मतभेद नहीं है। हम गेम्स चाहते हैं , हम चाहते हैं कि गेम्स अच्छी तरह से सक्सेस हों , लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम दो महीने के लिये लाइसेंस नहीं दे सकते हैं कि जो करप्ट है , वह करप्शन चला ले। इसलिए दूसरा डिले का कारण करप्शन है। अगर आप एक independent probe तुरन्त करवाएं कि जितने करप्शन के मामले हैं , उनकी जांच कीजिए। ये दोनों जो डिले के कारण हैं , मैं समझती हूँ कि कुछ राहत आपको मलि सकती है।

डॉ. एम.एस. गलि : सर, मैंने 1982 के गेम्स तो दूर से , पंजाब से देखे थे। मैं आया भी नहीं था , मुझे बुलाया भी नहीं था। लेकिन यह ठीक बात है कि वह जो खेल हुए थे , उसकी linear clear

authority थीं, राजीव गांधी जी ऊपर थे, बूटा सहि then a senior Minister of that Government was in charge of that, and, below him, there were 20-30 chosen officers from various agencies. It was delivered magnificently, as we all know it, and you have spoken about it. But this time the situation is different. As I said, I am looking after the 13 stadia plus the full funding which I got done for whatever was necessary by May and June last year. Otherwise, projects of any kind in the country, डेस हो या सड़क हो, often languish because the funds have dried up. We did that. ...(Interruptions)... Please. There is the role of other agencies which I have described. But we have a Group of Ministers in the current situation for 55 days. All I can say is, we have a powerful Chairman, and, believe me, we bat as hard as we can in that Group of Ministers and the progress of organizing the Games by the Organizing Committee is pushed and checked and really pushed. But regarding the second question that you asked, let me tell you another thing. As an Administrator of some ...(Interruptions)... मैं आपको जवाब देता हूँ: ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, no discussions. ...(*Interruptions*)...

डॉ. एम.एस. गिल : मैंने आपका गुस्सा देख लिया है। मैं आपको जवाब देता हूँ। ...(*व्यवधान*)... मैं आपको जवाब देता हूँ। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Gill *Saheb*, please address the Chair.

DR. M.S. GILL: Right, Sir. Sir, I am answering her question and my answer simply is this. With some administrative knowledge of the past that I had, I can say that if more committees could solve things in this country, please have ten more. That will not solve the problem. That is my short answer.

You have also talked about corruption and other issues impinging on the Games. I have already spoken about that. The Government must and will take note. I will certainly write to the highest authorities, such as Finance and others, to look into any complaint that comes in. The television focuses on certain areas only. There are other agencies also. The CVC is to do certain things; I am in touch with my officers on other matters. As far as I am concerned, other agencies like the CAG must also speed up and catch whoever it is.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, the Group of Ministers had, in 2005, decided to establish a high-level apex committee to ensure full coordination between, approximately, thirty agencies that are involved in the delivery of the Commonwealth Games. The establishment of that committee was bitterly opposed by all these agencies during the period up to 6th April, 2008, when, happily, I was relieved of this responsibility and Dr. M. S. Gill, very happily, appointed as the Minister of Sports. Even now, at this stage, I plead that in view of the patent failure of the Group of Ministers to deliver an untainted and effective Games, could a high-level apex committee on the same lines as the Special Organizing Committee, which delivered the Asian Games in 1982, be constituted with none other than today's Sardar, Dr. M.S. Gill just like Sardar Buta Singh, to chair that committee? And if, as in 1982, backbenchers' assistance is required, there are many backbenchers here who are willing to serve under Dr. M.S. Gill.

DR. M.S. GILL: Sir, I have great respect for my friend, Mr. Mani Shankar. I have known him a lifetime and watched him. The point is simply this. Yes, I had to fill in his large shoes when I was asked to come and take that position. I would say with respect to him that I have my administrative judgment. Shri Mani has international experience; Shri Mani has Pakistan experience. I may not necessarily agree with him. But if the House wants, I have a complete chart here of every action taken with date; I have two pages with me of what all was done, and I am willing to read it out to all of you.  
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, thank you. (Interruptions) You can make it available to all the Members.



SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Let him circulate it.

DR. M.S. GILL: Sir, I also have a conviction from my past administrative experience that committees achieve nothing. India has had in all departments of the Government too many committees; if you can't deliver, have one more highpowered committee! Sir, I don't agree with that.

**श्री विक्रम वर्मा :** माननीय सभापति जी, जैसा कि अभी सुझाव आया है, जब हम इसकी डीड Jamaica से लेकर आए, तो उसके बाद मैंने सबसे पहले सैक्रेटरी से यही कहा कि हमारे यहां एशियन गेम्स किस तरह से कंडक्ट किए गए थे, आप उसकी फाइल लाइए। उसमें यही डिस्क्रिप्शन हुआ था कि जो इसको कंडक्ट करना है, उसको ठीक एशियन गेम्स के पैटर्न पर ही कंडक्ट किया जाए। उसके प्रॉपोजल्स बनने वाले थे, लेकिन इस बीच में इलैक्शन्स आ गए, सरकार बदल गई, बाद में क्या हुआ, पता नहीं। अभी जो परिस्थिति है, इसको देखते हुए हम सभी यह चाहते हैं कि खेल सफलतापूर्वक आयोजित किए जाएं, क्योंकि यह देश की प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न है। अभी जिस तरह की कमेटीज़ हैं और जिस तरह का मैनेजमेंट है, उससे नहीं लगता कि यह संभव हो पाएगा। एशियन गेम्स के समय जिस प्रकार से एक सीनियर मॉनिस्टर की चेयरमैनशिप में कमेटी बनी थी, सडिनी ओलम्पिक में भी वैसे ही एक विशेष समिति बनानी पड़ी थी और वहां की कमेटी भी पूरा नहीं कर पाई थी। इसलिए इसमें कोई डरने की जरूरत नहीं है, हथिक की जरूरत नहीं है। हमारे यहां भी मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में या चाहे किसी और की अध्यक्षता में एक स्पेशल पावर कमेटी बनाई जानी चाहिए, ताकि खेलों को अच्छी तरह से पूरा किया जा सके। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी, मेरे इस सुझाव पर विचार करेंगे ?

**डा॰ एम.एस. गिल :** सभापति जी, वर्मा जी कबिस्टन गए थे, इन्होंने ही 13 नवंबर, 2003 को ये दस्तखत किए थे। इन्होंने जो एग्रीमेंट साइन किया है, कॉमन वेल्थ गेम्स फेडरेशन ने हङ्गिस्तान के साथ जो बात की है और जो यहां मानी गई है, उसमें एक और चक्कर भी है, There will be a Commonwealth Games Association in India which has been created by the IOA out of itself and that cannot be changed with complex approvals by them. हमारे दक्षिण और दक्षिण नज़िलती जा रही हैं, All these proposals, अब आखिरी दक्षिण में आप सारे घोड़े बदल दो और घोड़ा भी नहीं, शायद कोई ...। मैं यहां कुछ कहना चाहता था, पर कहूंगा नहीं ...उसके ऊपर चढ़कर हम आहिस्ता - आहिस्ता चलें, सर, यह नहीं चलेगा, अब तो हमको इसे करना है। इसके ऊपर जो जोर दे सकते हैं, देना है। मैं आप लोगों से

सच्ची बात कर रहा हूँ और भगवान मेरे साथ हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That concludes this discussion. Papers to be laid on the Table.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*]

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have a small submission. In view of the keen interest shown by all the Members of the House and also what is appearing in the newspaper, there is a need to have a special discussion on the Commonwealth Games.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give notice of it.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Notice will be given. Please allocate separate time for an exhaustive discussion on this. It is very important.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Science and Technology.**

**II. Statement regarding Notification of the award given by BOA.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- I. The Ministry of Science and Technology (Department of Science and Technology) Notification No. G.S.R. 213 (E), dated the 29th March, 2010, publishing the Science and Engineering Research Board Rules, 2010, under Section 22 of the Science and Engineering Research Board Act, 2002, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2725/15/10]

- II. Statement regarding modification of the award given by the Board of Arbitration (BoA) under Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration for the Central Government Employees (JCM) pertaining to encashment of Earned leave while in service.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2726/15/10]

**Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of various Society/Education  
Institutes/  
Library/Cultural Centre and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Asiatic Society, 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 Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2728/15/10]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh, Ladakh, for the year 2008-09.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh, Ladakh, for the year 2008-09, and Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2730/15/10]

(iii) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), 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 Institute.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2729/15/10]

(iv) (a) Thirty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, U.P., for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2731/15/10]

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Zone Cultural Centre (NZCC), Patiala, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2732/15/10]

**Reports and Accounts (2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09) of (C-DOT),  
New Delhi and related papers**

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री  
(श्री सचिन पायलट): महोदय, मैं नमिलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक  
प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिंदी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ -

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT), New Delhi, for the year 2006-07, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT), New Delhi, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(c) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Development of

Telematics (C-DOT), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2683/15/10]

- (d) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (e) Statements giving reasons for the delay in the laying the papers mentioned at (a) to (d) above.

**Addenda (2008-09) to Report of TRAI, New Delhi**

SHRI SACHIN PILOT : I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Addenda to the Annual Report\* of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2688/15/10]

**Reports of CAG**

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Government (Commercial) No.2 of 2009-10 (Financial Reporting by CPSUs), No.9 of 2009-10 (Compliance Audit Observations) and No.10 of 2010-11 (Performance Audit) for the year ending March, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2750/15/10]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is going on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES**

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources (2009-10) on 'Working of Brahmaputra Board'.

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**STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF  
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement showing Final Action Taken of its Government on the recommendations/observations contained in Chapter - I of its Thirty-first Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Provision for financial assistance and protection of traditional

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes artisans'.

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\*Annual Report and Accounts of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, was laid on the Table of the Rajya sabha on 17.12.2009.



**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS**

MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA (Orissa): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways:-

- (i) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I of the First Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report of the Committee (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2008-09)' of the Ministry of Railways';
- (ii) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I of the Second Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report of the Committee (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Review of Plan Performance and Eleventh Five Year Plan Projection';
- (iii) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I of the Third Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-first Report of the Committee (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Review of Special Railway Safety Fund'; and
- (iv) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies in respect of recommendations contained in Chapter V of the Sixth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of the Ministry of Railways.

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**NOMINATION TO PANEL OF VICE-CHAIRMAN**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members I have to inform you that Dr. Mahendra Prasad has been nominated on the Panel of Vice-Chairman.

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#### **LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shri Sitaram Yechury stating that Shri P.R. Rajan has been admitted to Amritha Hospital, Ernakulam, Kerala, due to serious neurological problem. At present, he is in ICU and not in a position to attend this Session and submit the request for leave.

Does Shri P.R. Rajan have the permission of the House for remaining absent for the entire current (220th) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

**(No hon. Member dissented)**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

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#### **STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First  
Report  
(15th Lok Sabha) of Department-related Parliamentary Standing  
Committee  
on Urban Development**

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Sir, I beg to lay a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demand for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Urban Development.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Second  
Report  
(15th Lok Sabha) on Department-related Parliamentary Standing  
Committee  
on Urban Development**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): Sir, on behalf of Kumari Selja, I beg to lay a statement (in English and Hindi) regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Second Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demand for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

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#### **GOVERNMENT BILL**

**The Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and  
Research,  
Puducherry (Amendment) Bill, 2010**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend

the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry Act, 2008.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, the Bill should be introduced by the Minister in whose name it is given in the List of Business.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, he has given a letter.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is not about making a statement; it is about introduction of a Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is MoS. He can introduce the Bill.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the question is when there is a Bill standing in the name of a particular Minister, to my knowledge, as per the Parliamentary practice, he is supposed to introduce the Bill. He can speak and he can take notes also. He can reply. He can intervene. But, the Bill should be introduced by the Minister whose name has been given in the List.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will examine this, but the permission has been given by the hon. Chairman.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I need your permission to speak just for half a minute because I have given notice also. Sir, it is not a question of 'X' party or 'Y' party. It is the question of the entire House. There is a television channel which has been telecasting a news item that some MLAs were willing to sell their seats for electing somebody to Rajya Sabha. That was in the State of Jharkhand. It is a serious matter. The House should take note of it. It is very much disturbing because it involves the prestige and image of this august House - Rajya Sabha - and irrespective of political parties, all parties should come forward to clean up this matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Election Commission has taken note of it...(Interruptions).

SHRI D. RAJA: It is very sad and shocking that such things are happening. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Election Commission has already taken note of it.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): But, the House should take note of it. After all, it belongs to the our House - Rajya Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no notice.

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#### MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

##### Non-implementation of recommendations of Justice Ranganath Misra Commission Report

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities was

constituted by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Justice Ranganath Misra. One of the main terms of reference of the Commission was to recommend measures for welfare of socially and economically-backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities including reservation in education and Government employment. Sir, as you know, the Commission placed its Report in the last winter session of the Parliament without any Action Taken Report. The Commission proposed reservation in education and employment for Muslim minority and others for their upliftment and

to remove backwardness. Sir, it was proposed to provide 15 per cent reservation in education and jobs. Ten per cent was proposed for Muslim minority because Muslim population consists of 73 per cent of the total minority population in the country. Five per cent reservation was proposed for other minorities. Sir, I want to know the Government's opinion about when they are going to place the ATR so far as Justice Ranganath Misra Commission's recommendations are concerned. When are they going to implement the recommendations? So far, there has been no formal announcement. Sir, it has appeared in many newspapers and media and I have heard that the Minister of Minority Affairs has told that in the due course of time, he will react, or, the Government will react.

All over the country, people are waiting for that 'due time' to come. I urge upon the Government to inform us about it. In the meantime, the Government of West Bengal has announced OBC reservation for Muslims on the basis of Justice Ranganath Misra Commission Report.

Sir, I urge upon the Government to (i) accept Justice Ranganath Misra Commission Report totally, (ii) provide the ATR immediately, and (iii) announce reservation for Muslim and other minorities as proposed by the Government.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with this issue raised by the Member.

श्री साबिर अली (बहिर) : सर, मैं भी इस वषिय पर इनको एसोसिएट करता हूँ

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): We all associate with this important matter. Kindly give a direction to the Government in this regard.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बहिर) : सर, इस महत्वपूर्ण वषिय पर मैं भी इन्हें एसोसिएट करता हूँ

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with this important matter.

श्री समन पाठक (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, मैं भी इन्हें इस वषिय पर एसोसिएट करता हूँ

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Please take your seats. Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

**Increasing number of accidental deaths of construction workers  
particularly  
at the construction sites of Commonwealth Games**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my  
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Hour mention relates to Commonwealth Games but in a different  
dimension. As every Indian citizen, I also cherish that it must be  
successful and our country's pride goes up, but, at the same time, I  
would like to draw the attention of the House to the miserable plight  
of those who are building the whole projects and delivering these  
sites for events to the international community.



Sir, I draw the attention of the House to the fact that the Commonwealth Games construction sites witnessed 42 deaths of construction workers since last one year or so, and, above 16 deaths were there at the sites of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation in the process of rushing the work for Commonwealth Games. This is as per the official estimate. The actual death toll is much more. As per the information gathered by the trade unions and social activists, the death toll due owing to work place accidents at the games related sites is anywhere around 150 to 200 during the last 1 ½ year, and, all this is due to the absence of basic safety norms and absolutely unhygienic working conditions at the work places.

Complete and proactively indulgent absence of the labour law enforcement machinery in the games related construction sites in the National Capital has led to such a situation that lakhs of construction workers at the games sites and Delhi metro sites, mostly migrant from other States, have been reduced to the status of bonded labour. Practically, no trade union exists there because it is not allowed in those sites owing to so-called security reasons. And, that is why, the labour department officials can ignore their duties, collide with contractors with impunity. That is why, many of the deaths in workplace go unrecorded and thus uncompensated. That is why, although the law stipulates payment of minimum wage in Delhi at Rs. 151/- per day for unskilled workers for eight hours work, even the skilled workers engaged in games-constructed sites are getting around 134/- per day that too for 12 hours work, while the unskilled worker get less than Rs. 85 to 90 per day, again for 12 hours work.

Workers are being paid on monthly basis and the first salary is given only after 45 days. One month salary is kept with the contractor as security deposit.

Although more than 5 lakh workers have been working in games related construction sites at different places in the capital, nobody knows how many crores of rupees of cess has already been collected as per construction workers' welfare related enactment. But it is definite that a very few construction workers are registered and have got any welfare benefit during the last one and a half year. In the National Capital itself, under the very nose of all who's who in country's governance...*(Time-bell rings)* I am concluding, Sir. Sir, justice, humanity and rule of law is being outraged.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your three minutes are over.

...(Interruptions)... Please take your seat. It will not go on record.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with this important issues raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the views of the hon. Member.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with this important issue.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the views of the hon. Member.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. All of them associate. Now, Shri Kumar Deepak Das. Please speak.

**Alleged scam of Rs. 1,000 crore in North Cachar Hills in Assam**

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, during 2004-09, the nexus of criminals, bureaucrats, politicians siphoned of Rs. 1,000 crores. The money formed part of the Centre's grant for development projects under North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council. This is the first case which the Home Minister has entrusted to the National Investigation Agency, after it has come into being. It is related to Assam and it is for unearthing the terrorists' links with politicians, bureaucrats and others in North Cachar Hills District.

Sir, the financial scam in North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council in Assam is a matter of serious concern. The House has to discuss it thoroughly to ensure security and safety of its citizens to uphold the sovereignty of the country. Though the Government, following pressure from opposition parties and other non-political organizations in Assam, entrusted the CBI with the responsibility of probing into the scam, the Central agency was given only a limited mandate.

To have an absolutely impartial and unbiased probe by the CBI, the Government has to take appropriate measures to drop all the named Ministers from the Cabinet headed by Mr. \* and to take appropriate action against the named bureaucrats who are still in office. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, he cannot take the name. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can associate. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Why will he associate with this, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Disassociating is not possible. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: But, Sir, he is ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him complete first. ...*(Interruptions)* You see, when the hon. Member is ...*(Interruptions)*... He doesn't examine. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, he is taking the name.  
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will not allow him to take the name. If any name is taken, I will remove the same. ...(Interruptions)... I will remove that. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't take the name. (Interruptions) If name of a person is taken who cannot defend, we will remove that name. ...(Interruptions)

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: ... till the CBI completes its investigation for the ends of justice, equity and administrative fair play as it would not be out of place to mention that huge amount of money, to the tune of fourteen crores, was unearthed from the car garage of a relative of the prime accused in the scam. Sir, recently arrested Mr. Jewel Garlossa made a sensational statement before the media that the most wanted self-styled Commander in Chief, Niranjana Hojai, by National Investigation Agency, in fact, fled away from the country with the permission of the State Government. According to the NIA, he was the most wanted accused in the entire scam.

It is, therefore, demanded to take action against those whose names are involved in this scam of siphoning of central funds in Assam's North Cachar Hill District to prevent miscarriage of justice and abuse of power for achieving collateral gain at the cost of the development of the nation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. Your time is over.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, there was some disturbance during my speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, that disturbance time is included in it. ...*(Interruptions)* Your mike is off now.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**Incidents of attacks on girls and women in Raipur and other places in the  
name of moral policing**

**श्रीमती मोहसिना कदिवई** (छत्तीसगढ़) : जनाब डप्टी चेयरमैन साहब , मैं यहां पर एक बहुत अहम मसला उठाना चाहती हूं। पहली अगस्त को छत्तीसगढ़ स्टेट के रायपुर में नौजवान बच्चे बुरहा तास्नाब गार्डन में , जो एक पुरानी बस्ती है और पुलिस स्टेशन से 20 मीटर की दूरी पर है , “फ्रेंडशिप डे” मना रहे थे। वहां की पुलिस को पहले से ही इसकी इत्तिला थी जिसका तज्करा वहां की असेम्बली में आया। इसकी प्रसार इन्फॉर्मेशन थी। यह एक आमचीज़ है कि जब भी कहीं कोई तकरीब होती है तो पुलिस को इसकी इत्तिला होती है। वहां पर पुलिस मौजूद रही और वहां पर बजरंग दल और एक नई सेना , धर्म सेना , इनके नौजवानों ने वहां घुसकर लड़कियों के साथ ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

[محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی (چھتیس گڑھ) : جناب ٹپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، میں یہاں ایک بہت اہم مسئلہ اٹھانا چاہتی ہوں۔ پہلی اگست کو چھتیس گڑھ اسٹیٹ کے رائے پور میں نوجوان بچے، 'بوربا' تالاب گارڈن میں، جو ایک پرانی بستی ہے اور پولیس اسٹیشن سے 20 میٹر کی دوری پر ہے، "فرینڈ شپ ڈے" منا رہے تھے۔ وہاں کی پولیس کو پہلے سے ہی اس کی اطلاع تھی جس کا تذکرہ وہاں کی اسمبلی میں آیا۔ اس کی پرائر انفارمیشن تھی۔ یہ ایک عام چیز ہے کہ جب بھی کہیں کوئی

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†[ ]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

تقریب ہوتی ہے تو پولیس کو اس کی اطلاع ہوتی ہے۔ وہاں پر پولیس موجود رہی  
اور وہاں پر بجرنگ دل اور ایک نئی سینا، دھرم سینا، ان کے نوجوانوں نے وہاں  
گھس کر لڑکیوں کے ساتھ... (مداخلت)...

श्री दुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : उनको बोलने दीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ... यह एडमिट हुआ है ... (व्यवधान) ... पाणि जी, यह मैटर एडमिट हुआ है ... (व्यवधान) ... अभी उनको बोलने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... उनको बोलने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... She is speaking. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्रीमती माया सहि (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ... हमें भी बोलने की इजाजत दीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : मैं कैसे इजाजत दे दूँ ? ... (व्यवधान) ... How can I give? ... (Interruptions) ... How can I give? ... (Interruptions) ... आप यह क्या परम्परा डाल रहे हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ... Let it be answered. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री वज्रिय कुमार रूपाणी : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : कोई कैसे यह डिसाइड करेगा कि वह सच है या नहीं। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैम्बर ने नोटिस दी है, which has been taken. ... (Interruptions) ...

डा॰ प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान) : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What we are following is ... (Interruptions) ...

श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन (तमिलनाडु) : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ...

एक माननीय सदस्या : चेयरमैन साहब ने इसे accept किया है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती वृद्धा कारत (पश्चिम बंगाल) : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : यह सही नहीं है ... (व्यवधान) ... Please, sit down. ... (Interruptions) ... What we are following is ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री दुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ... आपके कारण ही यह हो रहा है ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pany, you have no business to threaten the hon. Member. ... (Interruptions) ... Please, Mr. Pany.

....(Interruptions)... Mr. Pany, this is too much. ...(Interruptions).  
All the hon. Members are seeing. ...(Interruptions)... This is too  
much on your part, Mr. Pany. You are a responsible Member.  
...(Interruptions)... This is not the way to behave in the House.  
...(Interruptions)... Even if you are agitated, you have no business  
to show a finger to the hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)... You are a  
disciplined Member. There is no need for you to get so much enraged.  
Hon. Members have given the notice for Zero Hour matter and that  
notice has been admitted. Maybe what they say may not be palatable to  
you. This is Parliament; we have to learn to respect the views of  
others. (Interruptions) Please, I



request..(Interruptions) Give a notice, give a clarification, but not here. (Interruptions) Mr. Punj, you know in Zero Hour...(Interruptions)... I am asking the Members with folded hands. ...(Interruptions) आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... This is not a correct procedure. We are derailing Zero Hour. It has been appreciated by everybody. Please, Mr. Punj.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Orissa): One minute, Sir. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: \*

श्री वनिय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश) : \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. (Interruptions) Nothing of what you are saying will go on record because in Zero Hour..(Interruptions).. One minute. ...(Interruptions)... That has not gone on record. Please, sit down. I again appeal to the hon. Members, Zero Hour, as you know, is not given in the Rules. But still we are admitting even some of the issues which do not strictly come under Zero Hour. But hon. Members insist that it should be done. It is not possible for the office to examine everything. You give notice for an issue to be raised. Once we have done our job, it comes up. It is Parliament and here all shades of opinions are expressed. It will not be hundred per cent palatable to each other. But we have to learn to listen. We have been doing it. Please allow the hon. Member. She is a very senior Member. ...(Interruptions)... If it is not a fact...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Please, जयन्ती जी आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री वनिय कटियार : \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. Please.

श्री वनिय कटियार : \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

श्री वनिय कटियार : \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. मुझे कम्प्लीट करने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... कटियार जी, कम्प्लीट करने दीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री वनिय कटियार : \*

श्री उपसभापति : कटियार जी, आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... देखिए, वे सीनियर मैम्बर हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... कल को आप भी बोलेंगे। When you raise an issue in Zero Hour and they disturb you, you don't like it. ...(Interruptions)...

डा॰ प्रभा ठाकुर : \*

श्री वनिय कटियार : \*

श्री उपसभापति : आप छोड़िए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप लोग खड़े हैं, इसलिए वे भी खड़े हैं। सब बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़।  
... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री वनिय कटियार : \*

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\*Not recorded.

श्री उपसभापति : कटियार जी, आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री दुद्रनारायण पाणि : \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ... (Interruptions) ... What Mohsinaji says will only go on record. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, everything should be addressed to the Chair. .... (Interruptions) ... Let them address the Chair. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ... (Interruptions)

श्री वनिय कटियार : \*

श्री दुद्रनारायण पाणि : \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't do that. ... (Interruptions) ... They don't address the Chair. ... (Interruptions) ... I told Shri Pany that he should not directly address the Member. ... (Interruptions) ... Nothing will go on record. ... (Interruptions) ... देखिए , आप जो भी बोल लीजिए , nothing is going on record. If you don't stop, I will have to stop the television also. ... (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I will read out my notice which has been properly admitted by the Chairman. I am not going to say anything apart from that.

Sir, I want to raise a matter in the House relating to certain happenings in Raipur and couple of other places.

Sir, this act of violence against women in the name of moral policing has defied all norms of a civilised and cultured society. India is a multicultural and multi-linguistic society where every one has been given fundamental right to practise his or her own way of life. (Interruptions) Nobody and no group can force anybody to live in this country as per its whims and fancies. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ... (Interruptions) ... Nothing is going on record. (Interruptions)

श्री वनिय कटियार : \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Members are talking while sitting. I will not be able to control them if they are sitting and talking. ... (Interruptions) ... Please sit down. ... (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, I have a point of order.

श्री उपसभापति : जीरो ऑवर में आपका क्या प्वाइंट ऑफऑर्डर है .... (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, the hon. Member is talking about me. So, I have a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)

श्री वनिय कटियार : जीरो ऑवर में क्या प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर होगा , मुझे रूल बताइं ... (व्यवधान )

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\*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has not gone on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't understand what has happened today. For one year, we have run the Zero Hour very smoothly. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is your responsibility; it is your responsibility; and, it is your responsibility. It is not the responsibility of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please keep that in mind. Please, don't go on commenting. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Chair has to be respected. ....*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Sir, when this was shown on TV, girls being chased, thrashed, pulled by their hair and faces blackened, I think these very goons who had support of the State have blackened the face of India which is multi-culture, heterogeneous and gives space to all faiths and religions. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, look at them. ...*(Interruptions)*

श्री उपसभापति : हम दोनों की जांच कराएंगे ...*(व्यवधान)* ...  
प्लीज़ आपलोग बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, I want to know if you are going to allow Mr. Javadekar to say that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can you say that I am allowing? ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do if they sit and talk? Please understand the position of Presiding Officer. Because of your quarrels, our blood pressure will go up. ...*(Interruptions)* Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Sir, I demand stringent action against the people involved and also the officials of those areas who remained mute spectators.

श्रीमती मोहसिना कदिवई : महोदय , मैं समाप्त कर रही हूँ  
...*(व्यवधान)* ... मैं किसी पार्टी पर आक्षेप नहीं लगा रही हूँ  
...*(व्यवधान)*

محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی : مہودے، میں سماعت کر رہی ہوں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ میں کسی پارٹی پر  
[اروپ نہیں لگا رہی ہوں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is a good gesture. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: \*

श्रीमती मोहसिना कदिवई : मैं एक बात कह रही हूँ , मेरी बात  
सुनिए ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

[محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی : میں ایک بات کہہ رہی ہوں، میری بات سنئے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔]

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए , ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing will go on record. मैं बोल रहा हूँ ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: आप बैठिए , आ बैठिए ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्रीमती मोहसिना कदिवई : धर्म सेवा के लोग , बजरंग दल के लोग या जहाँ भी तोड़फोड़ किया ...(*व्यवधान*)... मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

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\*Not recorded.

†[Transliteration in Urdu Script.]

مخترمه محسنه قدوائی : دھرم سینا کے لوگ، بجرنگ دل کے لوگ یا جنہوں نے بھی توڑ پھوڑ کیا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ میں آپ سے کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ ان کے خلاف سخت سے سخت کاروائی ہونی چاہئے۔ دھنیواد۔

(ختم شد۔)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Thank you. Thank you. Shrimati Brinda Karat. ...(Interruptions)... Shrimati Brinda Karat. बैठिए , बैठिए ...(Interruptions)... That subject is over, please. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : महोदय , मैं स्वयं को इस वषिय से संबद्ध करती हूँ

पू. अलका कृत्रिय (गुजरात ) : महोदय , मैं स्वयं को इस वषिय से संबद्ध करती हूँ

श्रीमती वल्लिव ठाकुर (हमिचल प्रदेश ) : महोदय , मैं स्वयं को इस वषिय से संबद्ध करती हूँ

डा. वजियलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश ) : महोदय , मैं स्वयं को इस वषिय से संबद्ध करती हूँ

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All are associating. It is there on record. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Smt. Brinda Karat. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Let the House be in order, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record.

श्री वजिय कुमार रूपाणी : \*

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर : \*

श्री उद्वनारायण पाणि : \*

श्रीमती माया सिं ह : \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... You see nothing is going on record. Why are you worried?

श्री वजिय कुमार रूपाणी : \*

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: \*

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see there is nothing for me to delete from the record. It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record except what Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai has spoken. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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†[Transliteration in Urdu Script.]

\*Not recorded.



### Serious situation in Manipur

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the present sufferings of the people of Manipur because of a totally illegal blockade which started yesterday again, but, in fact, which has been enforced on NH 39 since April, this year. What is happening, Sir? On one hand, the Government of India is having talks with NSCN; on the other hand, certain overground front organisations of the same Group are blocking in using coercion to get their point of view across. I am not against having a dialogue. Sir, I am fully with it, and I do believe that the hill people of Manipur have some very genuine concerns which have to be properly addressed and a political resolution has to be found. Sir, what is happening? Today, there are no oxygen cylinders in India, in the hospitals in Manipur. Today, petrol is costing ninety rupees to a hundred rupees a litre! And I must say, unfortunately, Chidambaramji's statement, yesterday, gave a very partial picture. He said: "The blockade was removed." In fact, the blockade has not actually been removed because of illegal extortions. Sir, I have information: "Therefore, a truck is carrying medical supplies. The going tax, the so called tax, by the UNC is Rs.13,000/- a truck. For a truck carrying cement, it is Rs.11,000/-. For a truck carrying soaps and detergents, it is Rs.6,000/-." Sir, naturally, the truck operators are saying, "Unless you ensure safe passage for us in compensation, how can we move? But yesterday, what did the Home Minister say? He said: "I have ensured proper security for the oil carrying trucks and FCI foodgrains trucks." Is that enough? This is part of our country. That is a lifeline of Manipur. There is another NH, 53, but that is in a deplorable condition. Today, hundreds of trucks are marooned there and the people of Manipur are having to pay very high prices. Yesterday, we had a discussion on price-rise. In Manipur, what are the prices, Sir? They are ten times the prices we are paying in Delhi because of nonavailability. Therefore, I feel that it is a failure of the Central Government to bring the situation under control. Therefore, I appeal to the Central Government, I demand immediately, to ensure that the blockage is lifted by any means, as early as possible.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: ...ensure availability of medical supplies....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. Shri Bharatkumar Raut....(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: ...to the people of Manipur and ensure a political resolution to the problems of the hill people within a united Manipur. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the views expressed by her.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with this issue.

SHRI SAMAN PATHAK (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

श्री कलराज मन्नि (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : मैं स्वयं को इस वृत्ति से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान) : मैं स्वयं को इस वृत्ति से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री वनिय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं स्वयं को इस वृत्ति से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes all are associating. ...(*Interruptions*)...  
All are associating.

**High handed behaviour police while dealing with students on Friendship  
Day  
eve near Pune in Maharashtra**

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I wish to bring it to the notice of the House a very shocking and shameful incident of a group of students indulging in illegal consumption that took place near Pune on the day of "Friendship Day Eve".

Sir, Pune is so far known as a city of education. What is happening there? Sometimes there is a rave party and sometimes there is a liquor party. These pictures are shown all over the country and all over the world and that brings shame not only to the city and to the State but also to the entire student community. The students who were picked up or caught on that day were all post-graduate students. They were taking education in one of the very reputed institutions in Pune and they were all students of management. They were caught for possessing liquor illegally and the whole thing was shown. It is fine that the police have every right and it is their responsibility to raid such parties, book the culprits and take them to the law.

Sir, my problem is this. I am really surprised and shocked that when these raids were taking place how come the TV cameras were in place. The whole thing was shown on the TV, the police taking them under their custody. How could cameras be there? Are the TV channels so efficient that before the police could reach there the cameras could be set up? It seems that somebody has informed the police beforehand and taken them. It is cheap publicity. There is every reason to believe that this was done by the police themselves. If that was so, I can say that it is a gross error, if not a crime. I think

that it is the responsibility of the Government to look into it.

Another query of mine in the whole matter is that it was not a rave party. There were no drugs. There was liquor. Yes, it was a crime. There is a difference between these two crimes. Why should you hold the young students in front of the nation as if they are criminals? I come from media. I belong to the media. You see the pictures. There were equal number of boys and equal number of girls. But the TV was showing only girls. Why was this discrimination? It gives cheap publicity. It gives good visuals. That is why you are doing it. I think that the Government can't be a silent spectator in this. The Government, as it is taking action against the students, should also take action against those who have informed the TV and who have given the coverage to the television camera. Thank you.

1.00 P.M.

#### Killings and atrocities on Dalits in Haryana

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, हरियाणा में दलितों के ऊपर जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, वह मुझ मैं सदन और आपके सामने उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ। हरियाणा प्रदेश में जींद जिले के नंदगढ़ गाँव में एक दलित व्यक्ति वाजिन्दर, आयु 32 वर्ष, जिसके तीन बच्चे हैं, उसने पंचायत के ब्लॉक समिति इलेक्शन में सामंतवादियों के मुत्ताबिक वोट नहीं दिया, जिसके कारण वे उसको घर से तीन किलोमीटर से ज्यादा घसीटकर ले गए और उसकी हत्या कर दी गई। जींद और सोनी पत के बॉर्डर पर उसकी dead body को फेंक दिया गया। महोदय, हरियाणा में दलितों के ऊपर अत्याचार का यह पहला मामला नहीं है, इससे पहले मरिचपुर में एक बापू और बेटी को जलिया जला दिया गया। हरियाणा में कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार है और बापू और बेटी को जलिया जलाना, 17 घरों को जला देना और झुंजर डिस्ट्रिक्ट की दुहीना चौकी पर पाँच दलितों की हत्या कर देना, यह कांग्रेस पार्टी की दलित वसिधी मानसिकता का सबूत है। महोदय, हम आपसे यह कहना चाहते हैं... महोदय, यह दलितों का मसला है, इसको सुनने की कृपा करें। कांग्रेस पार्टी जो दलितों के ऊपर अत्याचार कर रही है, दलितों के साथ अन्याय कर रही है, उनकी हत्याएं करा रही है, उसके बारे में हम कांग्रेस को जगाना चाहते हैं।

हरियाणा प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को आदरणीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी चेतावनी दी कि जो मरिचपुर में हुआ, यह बुरा हुआ है। हम चाहते हैं कि इसमें Prime Minister दखल दें। वे चीफ मन्निस्टर को बुलाएं, उनको समझाएं, उनको जगाएं और यह जो हत्या हुई है, इसमें कम से कम 25 लाख का मुआवज़ा दिया जाए, दोषियों के वस्त्र कार्रवाई की जाए और उसके परिवार के लड़के नौकरी का बंदोबस्त किया जाए। सर, जब बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर से किसी ने पूछा था कि आपमें और गांधी जी में क्या अंतर है? वे भी depressed classes की बात कर रहे हैं और आप भी उन्हीं की बात कर रहे हैं, तो अम्बेडकर साहब ने कहा था कि जतिना मां और नर्स में अंतर होता है नर्स बच्चे की देखभाल इसलिए करती है कि उसको तनख्वाह मिलती है... (समय की घंटी)... मां इसलिए करती है कि उसने उस बच्चे को जन्म दिया होता है, इसलिए कांग्रेस पार्टी को जामना चाहिए...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

Irregularities to the tune of Rs. 12,000 crores of Central Funds in

Bihar

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बहिर) : उपसभापति जी, भारत सरकार का जो फंड है, 11,412 करोड़ का और जो अभी नया उजागर हुआ है, तो भारत सरकार का जो फंड था, उस फंड में बहिर सरकार द्वारा अनियमितता बरती हुई है, उसमें \* हुआ है, उस संबंध में मैं आपका और सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, भारत सरकार यह पैसा देती है वह चाहे नरेगा के अंतर्गत हो, इंदिरा आवास योजना के अंतर्गत हो, मडि-डे मल्लि के अंतर्गत हो या अनुसूचित जाति-जनजाति के संबंध में हो ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Orissa): Sir, I am on a point of order.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. He is only.... (Interruptions). There is no point of order.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : इन सारे पैसों का वहां \* हुआ है और ... (व्यवधान) ...

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, अगर यहां सट्टे का वृत्ति लेंगे तो फरि जतिना महाराष्ट्र में दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, जतिना आंध्र प्रदेश में दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, जतिना दिल्ली में हो रहा है ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. एन.के. सहि साहब बैठिए। We have examined this. The Chairman has taken care while examining this. He has been allowed to talk about misuse of funds given by the Central Government to the State. He has to speak to that extent. Nothing beyond. ... (Interruptions),

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: He is talking of scams. He is talking of ... (Interruptions).

SHRI SABIR ALI (Bihar): What is wrong in that? ... (Interruptions)... It is being done. ... (Interruptions)... What is wrong in that?

श्री उपसभापति : तो बोलिए ... (व्यवधान) ... रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी, आप क्या बोल रहे हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we are the Council of States.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, we are the Council of States. Everything has been examined. It has got limited purpose... (Interruptions).

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : उन्होंने क्या कहा ? उन्होंने \* कहा।

श्री उपसभापति : उनके word को तो टाला नहीं जा सकता है। ... (व्यवधान) ... \* is unparliamentary. I will remove it. ... (Interruptions). मैं कैसे हटाऊं, कामून है, रूख है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री वलिय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आप नहीं हटा सकते हैं तो फरि सब प्रदेशों की चर्चा कराइए।

श्री उपसभापति : आप कराइए, नोटिस दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह क्या बात है ? I cannot understand it. I am on my legs. अगर आपके खिलाफ कुछ भी ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, उन्होंने बहिर सरकार के बारे में ...

श्री उपसभापति : क्या बहिर सरकार untouchable है ? ... (व्यवधान) ... क्या बहिर सरकार का नाम नहीं लिया जा सकता ? Is it unparliamentary? ... (व्यवधान) ... रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी, प्लीज़ ... (व्यवधान) ... आ या बोलें जा रहे हैं, मेरी समझ में

नहीं आ रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ... देखिए ... आपकी क्या आपत्ति है ? ... (व्यवधान) ... आपकी क्या आपत्ति है ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, he is talking about...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Singh, the notice given is about misuse of funds given by the Central Government. Let the Member say whatever he wants to say; how it has been misused. ... (Interruptions) ...

कौन सी परम्परा गलत हो रही है, बताइए। ... (व्यवधान) ...  
Whatever you want to say, you are saying. Nothing goes on record. ... (Interruptions) ... Nothing is going on record, Why are you objecting? ... (Interruptions) ... Ravi Shankar Prasadji, as you have a right, he has a right. Now, please listen to me... (Interruptions) ...  
The subject has been examined. He says that certain funds from the Government of India have been misused. Let him

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



say how it has been misused. How can Parliament prevent him from raising that matter? ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, why not? Mr. Maitreyan, it will be examined. All Members are hon. Members. Their notices will be examined, and these will be taken up according to the rules. We will not allow any rule to be broken. We will follow the rules...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, you are a senior Member. What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... आप चेयर को यह कह रहे हैं कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं ? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप चेयर को इल्जाम पर इल्जाम बताते जाते हैं और हम सुनते जाएंगे , यह बात सही नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप जो कह रहे हैं , बिल्कुल गलत है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, you are a senior Member. I am requesting you...*(Interruptions)* This House has not heard what Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan wants to say. Before that itself, I do not know how you got this impression...*(Interruptions)* ज़रा सुनिए। ज़ीरो ऑवर में कोई written text हमें नहीं दिया जाता है। सबजेक्ट दिया जाता है , उस सबजेक्ट की advisability देखी जाती है और उसके बाद हम डिसीज़न लेते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let me complete. Please sit down...*(Interruptions)* All of you please sit down. राजीव शुक्ल जी , आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let me tell you; every time when a notice for the Zero Hour is given, the Chairman/Presiding Officers tell the Members that strictly speaking, the matter does not come under the Zero Hour. But Members insist on it. We tell them that it will be better if they make a Special Mention of it because then you, at least, get a reply from the Minister. But Members have their rights. But when the notice is given, only the subject is given. Here, in fact, this notice was first given on a particular issue, but we rejected it because there is a rule that the CAG Report cannot be discussed in the House.

Now, the Member says that he wants to raise the wider issue of the misuse of Central funds. There is no reason for the Chair to have disallowed it. Central fund is a concern of the Parliament. It is a concern of the House. So, that has been accepted. Now, we do not know what Shri Ram Vilas Paswan is going to say. Let him speak. Let us allow him.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: So, should we take it that from now on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not given any ruling. I have stated the facts.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, will you give similar opportunity to us? We want that assurance from you. If there is misuse of Central funds by a State Government...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not the question of State Government. Dr. Maitreyan, you are putting words into my mouth. ...(Interruptions)... It is not the State Government. It is Central funds given to the State Governments.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: That is what I am saying. Will you permit me tomorrow to raise it in the House? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are asking me something. You give me notice. That will be examined on merit.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I want an assurance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I do not want to give any assurance from the Chair. You give a notice. It will be examined according to the law.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the notice will be on the same lines, about the misuse of Central funds. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, you know the rules much better than I do. The thing is, you cannot extract an assurance from me like this. You have to give a notice. You can give a notice and test it.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, you are creating a precedent.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not creating a precedent. The notice has been admitted by the Chairman. I am only carrying out his orders.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: So, we have it as a proof, that we give a notice...

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

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the whole of next week, we will have discussions like this.

श्री वनिय कटियार : उपसभापति जी, हमको कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का पैसा सभी राज्यों में जाता है। क्या सभी राज्यों के वषिय में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आपका कभी रजिक्ट हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यहां सी.ए.जी. की रजिस्ट की बाह्य नहीं हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री वनिय कटियार : वहां साबिर अली जी हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : साबिर अली साहब, अपनी सीट पर जाइए। आपकी सीट वह नहीं है, आप वहां से बाह्य नहीं कर सकते। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You have also to follow the rules. प्लीज, आप वहां से उठकर बाह्य नहीं कर सकते, बैठ सकते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : "नरेगा" के अंदर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : प्लानिंग कमीशन का नियम है कि कंसि सटेट को कंसिना मल्लिगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : वे बहिर के मेंबर हैं, अगर बोलेंगे तो मैं क्या करूं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप भी बहिर के हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप नोटिस दीजिए, बाद में देखेंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, पत्तल देकर के पत्ता खींच लेना , उसको जायज कर देना , मैं उस बात पर नहीं बोझ रहा हूँ  
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to end this now because I cannot allow this indefinite disruption of the House. I have to stop this.

आपको जे कहना है कह दीजिए , अगर डिस्टर्बेंस हुआ तब भी कह दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... can't assure you. I have given you the opportunity.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, you have allowed me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed you. Please go on. आप बोलिए , आपका रिकॉर्ड में जाएगा , दूसरों का नहीं जाएगा।

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** सर, बहिर सरकार के द्वारा भारत सरकार के फंड में 12 हजार करोड़ का जो \* हुआ है , अनियमितता बरती गई, इस पर मैं ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। “नरेगा ” के अन्तर्गत , “मडि -डे मल्लिस ” के अन्तर्गत , अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के कल्याण के लिए यह जो पैसा दिया गया , “इन्दिरा आवास ” के लिए जो पैसा दिया गया , उसमें 12 हजार करोड़ का \* हुआ है। सी.बी.आई. की ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only what Shri Ram Vilas Paswan says will go on record.

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** सर, बलि बनाकर के , डी.सी. बलि बनाया जा रहा है , पेट्रोमैक्स जलाकर के गड़बड़ी की जा रही है। ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, रफ़ोर्ट में दखिलाया गया है कि एक औरत ने दो महीने में पांच बार बच्चे को जन्म दिया है और उसका पैसा उठाया गया है ! ... (व्यवधान) ... कहीं 12 दल में एक औरत बच्चे को जन्म देती है और यह बलि में दिया गया है ! वे कहते हैं कि भारत सरकार बहिर मॉडल को फॉलो करे , मतलब 12 दल में औरत के बच्चा पैदा करवा दे। ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, इतना ही नहीं हुआ है , जो एक-एक ट्रक का हसिब दिया गया है , फ्लड एरिया में , बाढ़ के एरिया में जो ट्रक सामन लेकर गया था , उस ट्रक के बदले में स्कूटर का इस्तेमाल किया गया। ट्रक का कहीं पर पता नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ... हजारों कबिंटल अनाज का पता नहीं। ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, जब इस मामले को उठाया गया , तो कांग्रेस की एक वधियिका को बुरी तरह से बेइज्जत किया गया। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next is Mr. Mysura Reddy. (Interruptions) हो गया , हो गया। ... (व्यवधान) ... अब झगड़ा खत्म हो गया। आप बैठ जाइए । ... (व्यवधान) ... Nothing will go on record. ... (Interruptions) ... आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... पासवान जी , यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mysura Reddy, your time starts now.

#### Installation of gates on the Babhali Project

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, thank you. I wish to bring a matter to the attention of the august House regarding the

installation of gates on the Babhali violating the interim direction of the hon. Supreme Court. Sir, on 26.4.2007, it said, "Though the State of Maharashtra may go ahead with the construction of the Babhali barrage, it shall not install the proposed 13 gates until further orders." Sir, the genesis of the Supreme Court interim direction is, on 3rd March 2006, the CWC took a decision and Mr. Jayaseelan informed the Chief Secretary of Maharashtra regarding the decision taken by CWC, "You will appreciate the construction of the barrage by the Government of Maharashtra in submergence areas of Andhra Pradesh without the due mutual agreement is violative of the inter-State agreement and, therefore, I request you to kindly intervene so that the construction of Babhali is not resumed till the matter is pending." Based on this, when they were continuing, again an inter-State meeting

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

was convened on 4.4.2006 by the Minister of Water Resources. They passed a resolution saying that, "Till a technical committee submits its report the *status quo* in respect of activities of Babhali project shall be maintained and further construction work will not be done by the State of Maharashtra." When the situation is like this, the Government of Maharashtra is going ahead with construction of barrage and installation of the gates. So, there is no way for Andhra Pradesh. They filed a suit in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court gave the above direction. Sir, even after the Prime Minister's intervention, even today, they are installing the gates on the Babhali. So, I would like to bring this fact to the notice of the august House. It is the onerous responsibility of the people who are holding the responsible Constitutional posts to uphold the integrity of the country and see to it that the laws and directions are strictly implemented in a true sense.

Sir, if such people take the law into their hands and dishonour the Supreme Court's interim direction and the directions of the statutory bodies, it will be detrimental to the Federal set up. ...(*Interruptions*)... And the integration of the country would be at stake, Sir.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, it is total distortion of facts. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is over. Nothing will go on record.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Calling Attention Motion. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is nothing. What can I do? There are disputes. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. Shri Shantaram Laxman Naik to call the attention of the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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**CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC  
IMPORTANCE**

**Sale of vegetables and fruits injected with chemicals and adulteration  
of other food items posing threat to human life**

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to the sale of vegetables and fruits injected with chemicals and adulteration of other food items posing threat to human life.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
(SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has called the attention of the House to the reports of sale of vegetables and fruits injected with chemicals in the various markets in the country and adulteration of other food items, posing a danger to the health of the citizens. Hon. Members are aware that the quality standards of food articles are prescribed

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\*Not recorded.



under Prevention of Food Adulteration (or PFA) Rules, 1955. The subject of Prevention of Food Adulteration is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. Accordingly, the implementation of the PFA Act, 1954 and PFA Rules, 1955 has been entrusted to the State/Union Territory Governments. The Central Government lays down the standards for various food articles and regulations on use of additives, labeling, contaminants, etc. It primarily plays an advisory role in its implementation besides carrying out various statutory functions/duties assigned to it under the various provisions of the Act. It also issues appropriate directions and alerts to the State/UT authorities for keeping strict vigil on the quality of food items within their respective jurisdiction for ensuring safe and wholesome food for consumers.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

The enforcement staff of the States' Food Health Authorities draw random samples of different food from all sources like manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, and also conduct raids at suspected places, and get these samples analysed in the food testing labs to see whether the samples conform to the standards laid down under the PFA Rules, 1955 and other provisions of PFA Act, 1954. Action against such persons who indulge in production and trade of adulterated or misbranded food articles is taken by the concerned State/UT Governments under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

With a view to improve the implementation of food safety measures in the country, an attempt has been made by the Central Government to consolidate and integrate a number of food related laws and orders administered by different authorities by bringing them under a common umbrella of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and bringing them under the supervision of a new single authority namely the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India. The new Act deals with the issue of Food Safety in a holistic manner including provisions like food recall, improvement notices, compensation to the victim of unsafe food or the legal representative to be paid by the vendor or manufacturer in case of injury or death of consumer by adulterated or injurious food article.

Government acknowledges the deep concern of the House over reports

of sale of fruits and vegetables being injected with harmful and non-recommended chemicals. The sale of spurious/adulterated food items attract penalty under Section 16 of PFA Act, 1954. As per rule 48-E of the PFA Rules fresh fruits and vegetables shall be free from rotting and free from mineral oil, colour and coating of waxes except as prescribed in these Rules. Further, Rule 44-AA of the PFA Rules, 1955 prohibits the sale of fruits which has been artificially ripened by use of acetylene gas commonly known as carbide gas produced from Calcium Carbide. Sale of any adulterated and misbranded article of food is an offence punishable with minimum imprisonment of six months and with fine which shall not be less than Rs.1000/-. In case adulterated food stuff

causes death or grievous hurt, the offence is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to term of life and with fine which shall not be less than Rs.5000/-.

There are also reports regarding misuse of Oxytocin injection in fruits and vegetables to increase size and volume of these products. It is a protein hormone which is used to induce uterine contractions in pregnant women and laboratory animals, rabbits, dogs and cattle for easy delivery. Oxytocin, when injected into the animal, gets rapidly metabolised in liver and kidney to undetectable levels. In human, Oxytocin is not absorbed when taken orally as it is converted into amino acids by peptide digesting enzymes in the gastro-intestinal tract. To prevent any misuse of this drug by farmers Oxytocin has been notified as Schedule-H drug which can be sold only against the prescription of a Registered Medical/Veterinary Practitioner Doctor. Further, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has made it mandatory since April 2001 itself to market Oxytocin injection in single unit blister packs only. Instructions have also been issued to all State Drug Controllers to regulate and monitor manufacture and distribution of Oxytocin. The State Food Safety authorities have also been advised to be vigilant against such malpractices and take preventive measures including random collection of samples of vegetables and fruits at regular intervals for analysis.

As I have pointed out, the administration of all food safety laws rests with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. Through this august forum, therefore, I would urge upon all the State/Union Territory Governments and their Food Safety Administrators to keep strict vigil on the activities of the unscrupulous elements so that they do not play havoc with the health and lives of the consumers. I assure the House that the Central Government would not be found wanting in taking measures on its part for checking such malpractices. Thank you.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, at the outset I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister. Although I have given a Calling Attention Notice today, it is actually the hon. Minister who has given a Calling Attention Notice to the entire nation and awakened the country of this malice of vegetables being injected with chemicals.

Sir, majority of Indians are vegetarians. I am not. I am fully a Non-vegetarian. But majority are vegetarians. The rise of vegetarianism in India goes back to 500 BC when India saw the rise of Buddhism and Jainism. Sir, by 1908, it is said that vegetarianism had become an organized global movement gaining popularity when the International Vegetarian Union was founded in Germany. Sir, it has also got a religious background. In my own state, especially ladies have upvaas. But apart from upvaas ladies in Goa eat vegetables only on particular days as part of health system. Therefore, vegetarianism has come to play a very important role in the lives of this country. The world is going today towards vegetarianism. I may mention it casually that leading national figures like Mahatma Gandhi, Isaac Newton, Albert Einstein, Plato, Voltaire, Pythagoras were all vegetarians. I don't know what would have been their fate if they were to eat vegetables which

are available in the markets today. Sir, as a prescription doctors tell us that our problems would be solved if we become vegetarians. Fifty per cent of problems would be solved. He asks you to eat vegetables, leafy vegetables, juice and fruits and all those things.

Now, in the present circumstances when everybody knows what is happening in the markets for vegetarian foods, I don't know what the doctors would care to advice. Sir, as mentioned by hon. Minister, Oxytocin is used highly in vegetables in the markets today. Oxytocin injections were used to augment labor in a full term pregnant women. However, its misuse to terminate pregnancy made this chemical a banned product in India. The injection is administered in the vegetables either within the plant or just before it comes to the market which make them fresh and fluffy in appearance. In recent times, Oxytocin has also been used in cattle for more milk production. There are serious effects on health by using these vegetables and milk of such cattle. Calcium carbide is used in fruits and vegetables. Calcium carbide is used in fruits for ripening. Though there is no exposure limit for calcium carbide but this doesn't make it safe to use. It can cause a serious damage to eyes and lungs. The contact of calcium carbide can severely irritate and burn the eyes and skin causing permanent eye damage and ulcers

on the skin. Now, Sir, this is the state of affairs of the chemicals being used in vegetables. I am told Sir, truck loads come from one place to another for using these chemicals. What action is being taken is very difficult to know at this stage. Eating vegetables injected with these chemicals can cause nervous breakdown, debility and neurotic complications.

Most commonly available and readily used hormone is Schedule-H drug, banned in India for use on animals, leave alone vegetables. Known as Oxytocin in the medical world, in local parlance it has got startling names. Some call it 'cocin', some call it 'paani' and some call it 'dawai.'

Sir, now-a-days, vegetables are coming in a packing form. If things

go like this, the hon. Minister will have to issue a notification saying 'eating vegetables is injurious to health' and those who are selling in the market openly have to sit with a placard 'eating vegetables is injurious to health.' This kind of situation may come. Sir, I am happy that the hon. Minister in his statement has elaborately mentioned the laws governed to curb this menace. Basically, he said, it is the responsibility of the State Governments. The question is, now, raiding on such vendors, prosecuting people has, perhaps, just started. But, I have not heard any prosecution being launched. If the hon. Minister has got some information, I request him to kindly let us know which State has started taking this matter seriously. Secondly, the hon. Minister says that it is the responsibility of the State Government and the State Government has to monitor it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Put your questions.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, at the same time, we cannot leave it entirely to the State Governments to implement it. Sir, the Commonwealth Games are coming. Are we to issue tenders for import of vegetables? What is to be done? We have seen what happens in tenders in the Commonwealth Games. Eating these vegetables, whether our sports persons will be able to play games and run properly. I don't know. Therefore, the hon. Minister may look into this aspect also.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, it is a fact today that vegetables and fruits as a staple diet finds a sharp contradiction in the present-day scenario. Some people are injecting a hormone called oxytocin into vegetables and fruits to make the produce ripen sooner and gain weight. This is, sometimes, given to women during childbirth. It has also been mentioned in the statement made by the hon. Minister. These harmful chemicals are injected in many fruits such as pumpkin, watermelon, brinjal and cucumber plants to make them bear bigger fruit. Why farmers or anybody doing this? The vendors use this method as they find it expensive to use fertilizers to increase the fertility of soil, which raises question on the adequacy of fertilizer subsidy.

So, I would like to urge the hon. Minister and the Chair as to what action the Government is taking to provide a good orientation for the farmers not to use this oxytocin which they are using.

The second question is: is it a fact that many newspapers reported that the sale of oxytocin is banned? The hon. Minister may kindly explain this.

The third question is: Whether the Government has announced to use it. If yes, what is the state of affairs?

The fourth one is: It has become a normal practice either of this Ministry or the other Ministry to pass the buck to States. It is not entirely the responsibility of the State Governments to bear the load. It is a national phenomenon. I would say that it is not entirely the responsibility of the States. So, I would urge upon the Government to take appropriate action to save the country and the citizens of this country. Thank you.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय ,  
शान्तराम जी ने जो प्रश्न खड़ा किया और उस पर माननीय मंत्री  
जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है , वह सारे मन्निवट के वषियों को लेकर

हैं और मैं आपकी इस भावना से सहमत हूँ कि केवल सब्जी और फलों में ही मल्लिवट नहीं है। मल्लिवट कहाँ-कहाँ है इसका जरा अंदाजा करिए।

अभी कुछ दिनों पहले ही सी.ए.जी. ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि मल्लिवट की पहुंच सयिचीन के ग्लेशियर्स और बर्फीले पहाड़ों पर, जहाँ हमारे सेवा के जवान रहते हैं, वहाँ उनको खाने का जो सामान दिया गया, उसमें भी है। उनको भेजे गए अनाज, दाल और तेल 28 महीने पहले के बंद कए हुए थे, जो सड़ चुके थे और जो जामवरी के खाने के लिए भी उपयुक्त नहीं थे, ऐसे सामान हमारे उन जवानों को दिए गये, जन्होंने हमारे देश की रक्षा के लिए प्रण ले रखा है और अपनी जान न्यौछावर कर रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह स्टेट का सब्जेक्ट है ?



महोदय , दूसरी बात यह है कि अभी कुछ दबि पहले ही समाचारपत्रों में खबर छपी थी कि जब प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं कहीं दौरे पर गए थे तो वहाँ पर उनके भोजन में भी मल्लिवट मल्लि। ... (व्यवधान) ... हाँ , वह कामपुर गए थे , उनके भोजन में भी मल्लिवट है। क्या यह स्टेट का सबजेक्ट होगा ?

महोदय , अगली बात यह है कि अगर आज आप बड़े -से- बड़े आदमी को भी ले लें , मुझे नहीं मालूम , लेकिन मैं संसद में बोल रहा हूँ इसलिए यह बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज अगर आपमें से कोई व्हिस्की पीते हैं या कोई भी इसे पीता होगा , तो उसमें भी मल्लिवट है। उसको भी उसमें डाउट होता है कि यह चीज़ सही नहीं है। मैं एक गरीब की बात भी करूँगा। मैं गरीब के लए भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह गरीब बेचारा अपनी नींद लाने के लए , अपने गम को गलाने के लए , अपनी गरीबी से थोड़ी देर मुक्ति पाने के लए अगर दारू पी लेता है , वैसे यह गलत है , लेकिन न जब वह इसे पीकर सो जाता है , तो हमने इस दारू को पीकर हजारों आदमियों को मरते देखा है , क्योंकि इसमें भी मल्लिवट है।

महोदय , मैं मल्लिवट की व्याख्या कहाँ तक करूँ ? आप मीडिया में रोज देखते हैं। मंत्री महोदय , आप मीडिया में रोज यह देख रहे हैं कि मल्लिवट ने कहाँ - कहाँ पर अपने पाँख पसार लए हैं। आज यह देखना मुश्किल है कि मल्लिवट कसि चीज़ में नहीं है। कसि चीज़ में मल्लिवट नहीं है , उसे ढूँढना पड़ेगा। अगर आप दूध की बात करें तो दूध में , घी में , दही में , पनीर में और मक्खन में मल्लिवट है। क्या दवाओं में मल्लिवट नहीं पाई जाती है ? अभी परसों ही टीबी के एक चैमल पर मंत्री जी ने सुना होगा कि एक बालक की मृत्यु हो गई , क्योंकि उसे गलत दवा दे दी गई , मल्लिवट दवा दे दी गई। अभी कुछ दबि पहले ही हमने यह पढ़ा है कि सारे मसाले , आटा , दाल , तेल आदि सब में मल्लिवट है।

महोदय , अब तो एक दूसरी बात और हो गई है कि जो लोग नोट कमाते हैं , जो रश्मि वत खाते हैं , उनको भी साबधान हो जाना चाहिए कि कहीं रश्मि वत देने वाला उनको नकली नोट न दे जाए क्योंकि आज नोटों में भी मल्लिवट है। वह बेचारा रोगी जसिके घर में कभी कसि कारण से कई नोट आ गए , तो आधे असली होंगे और आधे नकली।

महोदय , मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश के अन्दर मबिरल वाटर पीने का हम सब को शौक है , लेकिन वह मबिरल वाटर है या गली का पानी है , यह मालूम नहीं है। कोल्ड ड्रिंक्स हम सब पीते हैं , लेकिन मालूम नहीं कि यह कैसा है। अभी कल ही टीबी में दखाया जा रहा था कि कोल्ड ड्रिंक्स में नाले का पानी डाला जाता है।

महोदय , दूध के अन्दर क्या -क्या डाला जाता है , दही में

क्या -क्या मलिया जाता है , खोए में क्या -क्या मल्लि रहा है , मसालों में क्या -क्या डाब्ला जा रहा है , आटे -दाब में और तेल में क्या हो रहा है ? मंत्री महोदय , आखिर आप यह कह कर बचने की कोशिश मत करिए कि यह वस्त्रिय केवल स्टेट्स का है। आज मैं सारी संसद से कहना चाहता हूँ कि...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन ) :** आप सवाल पूछिए।  
... (व्यवधान ) ... आपके चार मिनट हो गए।

**श्री रामदास अग्रवाल :** सर, ... (व्यवधान ) ... मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ मैं भाषण नहीं दे रहा हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन ) :** आपके चार मिनट हो गए। आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री रामदास अग्रवाल :** सर, मैंने ये सारे सवाल ही पूछे हैं। ये मेरे सवाल ही हैं। मैंने अलग से कोई बात नहीं कही है।

मैं हमारी संसद से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम इस बात को केवल स्टेट का सवाल न बनाएं। हम केवल इस बात को टालें नहीं। मैं मंत्री जी से आखिरी प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ आपने कहा कि कामून के अंतर्गत बहुत -सारी सजाएँ हैं , लेकिन मंत्री महोदय , ज़रा एक उदाहरण आप हमें दीजिए , हम आपको 50 उदाहरण

देंगे , कि क्या आपके सारे स्टेट्स में कुल मिलाकर भी इन मल्लिवट करने वाले दरिन्दों में से किसीको इन कामूनों के अंतर्गत सजा दी गई है ? मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि अभी तक ऐसा उदाहरण मल्लिना मुश्किल है जिसमें किसी को सजा दी गयी हो , आजीवन कारावास दिया गया हो या exemplary punishment दी गयी हो।  
 ... (समय की घंटी ) ...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन ) :** ओके , आपके पांश मल्लिट हो गये।

**श्री रामदास अग्रवाल :** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी , जल्दी मत कीजिए। यह वषिय इस महान राष्ट्र का वषिय है और यह बमिरी का वषिय है , इसलिए लोगों को इसके ऊपर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा और सरकार को भी ध्यान देना पड़ेगा अन्यथा मल्लिवट का ये जो सारा गोसगपाड़ा हो रहा है , यह हम पर हावी हो जाएगा , धन्यवाद।

**श्रीमती माया सहि (मध्य प्रदेश ) :** सर, आजकल बाजारों में नकली सामान का जो धंधा है , वह इतने जोरों पर है कि खाद्य पदार्थों में मल्लिवट एक गम्भीर चस्ती का वषिय बन गया है। यह एक धीमा जहर है और न जाने कितनी जटिलियाँ को तबाह कर रहा है। मैं जो बातें उठाना चाहती थी , श्री रामदास जी ने उनमें से कई बातों का उठाया है। मैं मंत्री जी को बताना चाहूँगी कि डिटर्जेंट , कास्टिक सोडा , शैम्पू , यूरिया खाद , सफेद पेस्ट , रफ़ाइनड तेल , पामोलीन , हाइ ड्राइजन परॉक्साइड और सोडियम सल्फेट जैसे पदार्थों को मल्लिकर दूध बनाया जा रहा है। दूध बच्चे , युवा और वृद्ध , सबकी जरूरत की चीज़ है। इस प्रकार , मल्लिवटी दूध से लोगों को इतना नुकसान हो रहा है कि इससे मृत्यु तक होने का खतरा है।

इन्होंने जो सेवा वाली बात उठायी है , मैं यह कहना चाहूँगी कि सेवा के जवानों को भी 11,300 चीज़ों को , जिनकी एक्सपायरी डेट्स समाप्त हो चुकी थीं और जो खाने योग्य नहीं थीं , केन्द्रीय प्रयोगशाला ने उनकी आयु सीमा में बढ़ोतरी कर उन्हें खाने योग्य बना कर सीमाओं पर सप्लाइ कर दिया , जहाँ हमारे जवान हैं और जिनकी चर्चा रामदास जी ने की है। खाने वाली जो चीज़ें एक्सपायर हो चुकी थीं , जो खाने लायक नहीं थीं , उनकी सप्लाइ जवानों को कर दी गयी। यह खुलासा पश्चिमी , उत्तरी और पूर्वी कमान की राशन व्यवस्था के परफॉर्मेंस ऑडिट में सी . ए . जी . ने पाया है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूँगी कि सीमा पर हमारे जो जवान हैं , उनके लिये जो खाद्य वस्तुएं वहाँ जाती हैं , कम से कम उन पर तो नज़ीह रखी जानी चाहिए। एक्सपायरी डेट्स खत्म हुई चीज़ों की जो सप्लाइ

हो रही हैं, उस पर कड़ाई के साथ तुरन्त रोक कैसे लगायी जा सकती है, इस पर मंत्री जी ध्यान दें।

इसी तरीके से, पीने के पानी की बात जो इन्होंने की है, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि आज हजार तरह की पानी की बोतलें, जो मन्निरल वॉटर हैं, वे स्टेशनों, भीड़ भरे बाजारों और दुकानों में मन्नि रही हैं। इन बोतलों के अलावा पाउच भी मन्निते हैं, लेकिन उन पर रोक लगाने वाला कोई नहीं है, उसको देखने वाला कोई नहीं है। जसिकी मर्जी हो रही है, वह पैसा कमाने के लिये बोतलों में पानी भर-भर कर बेच रहा है। ये पानी पीकर न जाने कितनी बीमारियां हो रही हैं। लोग यह भी सोचते हैं कि हमें मन्निरल वॉटर और शुद्ध पानी पीने को मन्नि रहा है, लेकिन उसके अंदर क्या है, यह देखने की चीज़ है।

इसी प्रकार, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहूंगी कि मन्निरल और खाद्य पदार्थों में रसायनों के मन्निण की रोकथाम के लिये सरकार के पास जो व्यवस्था है, वह कितनी पर्याप्त है, इसका अंदाजा हम इसी बात से लगा सकते हैं कि 2009 में खाद्य सामग्रियों में अपमिश्रण हेतु केन्द्रीय खाद्य प्रयोगशालाएं सिर्फ 7 थीं और राज्यों में ये 72 थीं। क्या देश की जनता के लिये खाद्य पदार्थों में मन्निरल की रोकथाम हेतु ये पर्याप्त हैं? इनको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। देश भर में जो इतनी मन्निरल हो रही है, उसे रोक पाने में ये 7 प्रयोगशालाएं कैसे सक्षम होंगी? इन प्रयोगशालाओं में बड़े पैमाने पर मन्निण को जांचा और परखा जाता है और उनमें कर्मचारियों की

आवश्यकता होती है, लेकिन इन प्रयोगशालाओं में कर्मचारी कभी भी पूरे नहीं होते हैं। उनमें कर्मचारी नहीं हैं। आप दिल्ली में ही देखिए कि खाद्य नरिधी अपमिश्रण विभाग में 19 खाद्य नरिक्षकों के पद लम्बे समय से रिक्ति पड़े हैं और इस मंत्रिण की रोकथाम के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य 25 हजार सैम्पल्स के स्थान पर मात्र 13 हजार 34 सैम्पल्स ही अधिकारियों द्वारा लिए जा सके। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** आपके चार मिनट हो गये, आप अपने questions पूछिए।

**श्रीमती माया सहि :** मरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने सब्जियों की बात उठायी है और मैं भी यह कहना चाह रही हूँ कि अब लोगों को सब्जियां खाना भी मुसासिब नहीं है।

सब्जियों में भी एक रात पहले तक जो छोटी सब्जियां हैं, अगर उन्हें इंजेक्शन लगा दिया जाए, तो वे रात से सुबह तक खाने के लिए तैयार हो जाती हैं। आजकल लोगों ने सब्जी खाना छोड़ दिया है, दूध पीना छोड़ दिया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस मल्लिवट की रोकथाम के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में स्टाफ होना चाहिए, कर्मचारी होने चाहिए, प्रयोगशालाएं होनी चाहिए और जो कानून बना है, उस कानून को सख्ती से पालन होना चाहिए। इस कानून के अंतर्गत जो सजाएं देने का प्रावधान है और जो जुर्माने की राशि है, उसमें भी बढ़ोतरी करनी चाहिए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगी कि क्या वे कानून में और सख्ती लाएंगे? मेरा मंत्री जी से नविदन है कि अगर इस तरीके से मानव जीवन से खलिवाड़ करने वाले, मल्लिवट करने वाले लोग पकड़े जाते हैं, तो उनके लिए मृत्युदंड का प्रावधान होना चाहिए, इससे कम प्रावधान नहीं होना चाहिए।

**श्री महेन्द्र मोहन (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय ने जो कहा है, मैं उसकी ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि जो Oxytocin की बक्की हो रही है, यह माना जा रहा है कि इसके कारण दूध में मल्लिवट बढ़ती जा रही है और गायों के माध्यम से जो दूध हमें मल्लिता है, उससे दही बनता है, उसकी वजह से सबका स्वास्थ्य खराब हो रहा है। इसके अलावा Oxytocin के इंजेक्शन सब्जियों में लगाए जा रहे हैं, चाहे वह लोकी हो, कद्दू हो, तुरई हो, इसी प्रकार से फलों में भी ये इंजेक्शन लगाए जा रहे हैं, दवाओं में मल्लिवट हो रही है,

कोल्ड ड्रिक्स में मल्लिवट हो रही हैं, मल्लिवट वॉटर में मल्लिवट हो रही हैं, मसालों में मल्लिवट हो रही हैं, दासों में मल्लिवट हो रही हैं। वगैरह कुछ सालों से जब से मल्लिवट -जुली सरकारें आ रही हैं, लगता है कि तब से लोग यह सोच रहे हैं कि यह मल्लिवट -जुली चीज है, हर चीज में मल्लिवट दो, किसी चीज को भी प्यो र मत रखो। शायद प्योर सरकार होती, तो प्योर चीज मल्लिवट, लेकिन मल्लिवट -जुली सरकारों में मल्लिवट बढ़ती चली जा रही है, कुछ ऐसी भावना लोगों में पैदा हो रही है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग गांखों के लोगों को एजुकेट नहीं करते हैं। हमें गांखों के लोगों को दूध देने वाले जान वरों के बारे में जानकारी देनी चाहिए। जो डेयरी वाले लोग हैं, जो गायों को पालते हैं, उनको यह जानकारी दी जानी चाहिए। Animal Welfare Board of India की रपॉर्ट है कि "It is a mistaken belief that Oxytocin produces more milk when all it does is, make the milk come faster. It is used to force the cow to give milk even after severe beatings and stress. However, it destroys the cow's reproductive system and she goes dry in just three years".

अगर लोगों को यह जानकारी दी जाए कि इस इंजेक्शन को लगाकर दूध ज्यादा नहीं मल्लिवट है, बल्कि 3 सालों में वह गाय दूध देने लायक नहीं रहती है। अगर इसके बारे में गांखों के लोगों को एजुकेट किया जाए, तो अच्छा होगा। यहां पर यह होना है कि जो भी सरकारी नयिम बनते हैं, सरकारी नीतियां बनती हैं, उनके बारे

में गांवों के लोगों को अंग्रेजी समाचारपत्रों के माध्यम से एजुकेट किया जाता है। गांवों के लोग भाषाई समाचारपत्र पढ़ते हैं, लेकिन उनके अखबारों में ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं होती है। यह इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि हम लोग यहां पर इस प्रकार की चीजें कर रहे हैं।

मेरा नविदन यह है कि मंत्री महोदय यह देखें कि यह जो Oxytocin है, यह prescription पर बेची जानी चाहिए। गांवों में यदि आप एक पंसारी की दुकान पर भी चले जाएं, आपको ये सारी चीजें वहां मिली जाती हैं। इसका बहुत कुप्रभाव पड़ता है। इस दवा को गांवों में इस नाम से जाना जाता है कि पानी का इंजेक्शन लगा दो, कोक्रीन का इंजेक्शन लगा दो, उसको दवाई के रूप में माना जाता है। यहां तक हो रहा है कि जो Oxytocin जानवरों को लगाई जाती है, वह तो 25 पैसे का एक ampoule आता है, जब कि मनुष्य में लगाई जाने वाली जो Oxytocin है, जो कभी-कभी गर्भवती महिलाओं को लगाई जाती है, उसका ampoule 15 रुपए का होता है, लेकिन यह 25 पैसे वाला ampoule इंजेक्शन के रूप में फलों और सब्जियों में लगा दिया जाता है, उसके कारण लोगों का स्वास्थ्य खराब हो रहा है और लोग अपना इलाज नहीं करा पाते हैं। अभी आपने हाल ही में पढ़ा होगा कि लौकरी खाने से हमारे एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी की मृत्यु हुई। इसी प्रकार से सुनने में आता है कि कहीं किसी ने दूध पी लिया, तो उसका पेट खराब हो गया, किसी ने दही खा लिया, तो उसका पेट खराब हो गया। इस प्रकार आए दलित ये चीजें हो रही हैं। इस कानून को सख्ती से पालन कराया जाना चाहिए। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह नविदन करूंगा कि वसित 10 वर्षों का रिकॉर्ड वे नक़िलवा लें और मासूम करें कि मल्लिवट के जुर्म में जो लोग पकड़े गए हैं, इन 10 वर्षों में उनमें से कतिने लोगों को सजा हुई है? मैं चाहता हूं कि आप प्रदेश सरकारों से यह जानकारीयां मांगें कि कतिने लोगों को सजा हुई है, कतिने लोगों पर फाइन हुआ है। होता यह है कि न किसी पर फाइन होता है, न किसी को सजा होती है। कानून में प्रावधान है, कानून बना दिए जाते हैं, लेकिन उनका इंप्लीमेंटेशन सही रूप से नहीं होता है। कृपया आप इसका इंप्लीमेंटेशन कराएं। यह जो Oxytocin दवाई है, आप यह देखें कि केवल prescription पर ही इसकी बिक्री की जाए।

इसके लिए भी raids वगैरह होनी चाहिए। हर पंसारी के दुकान पर इस प्रकार से दवाई कैसे मिली जाती है? इस काम के लिए जो drugs controllers हैं या जो inspectors हैं, उनकी भी ज़िम्मेदारी

फक्सि की जाए , ताकि वे इसको देखें। इससे बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हो रहा है। सरकार ने 2006 में “खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक अधिनियम ” बनाया था , लेकिन इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत खाद्य सुरक्षा के पुराने अधिनियम नाकाम साबित हो रहे हैं। कृषया इसमें कोई और नए नयिम बनाए जाएं और इसको कैसे लागू किया जाए ... (व्यवधान ) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन ) : कृषया आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन : यह बहुत आवश्यक है अन्यथा इसी प्रकार से मल्लिवट चलती रहेगी और लोगों के अंदर यह भावना नहीं रहेगी कि मल्लिजुली सरकारों में मल्लिवट नहीं हुई। धन्यवाद।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र ) : सर, अभी हमारे मामनीय सदस्यों ने इस वृष्टि पर चर्चा व्यक्त की है। यह बेहद गंभीर मामला है। मुझे लगता है कि देश की सबसे बड़ी चर्चा यही होनी चाहिए। आज आप कुछ नहीं खा सकते हैं। आज कल मैंने तो पार्लियामेंट में चाय में दूध मल्लिना भी बंद कर दिया है , क्योंकि यहां का दूध कसि लैब में टेस्ट हो रहा है , यह कसि को पता नहीं है। सब्जी कैसी आ रही है , इसके लिए कोई टेस्ट है या नहीं है ... (व्यवधान ) ... चाय में saw dust है या क्या है , यह कसि को पता नहीं है। जब मैं पूछू कि पार्लियामेंट के कैटीन में कसि लैब से परीक्षण कराया गया , तो यह भी पता नहीं चलेगा , देश की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए। पैसे के लिए इंसान और व्यापारी कसि हद तक जा सकता है , यह इसका सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण है। क्या दूध में यूरिया



मल्लिया जा रहा है? कहा जा रहा है कि गाजियाबाद में कोई फैक्ट्री है, हरियाणा में कोई फैक्ट्री है। इससे बच्चों के लीवर खराब हो सकते हैं। इससे कैंसर, brain hemorrhage, कडिनी, आदि सबकी problem हो सकती है। यह इतना गंभीर मामला है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए सख्त से सख्त कानून बनाया जाए। अभी जो "Prevention of Adulteration of Food Act, 1954" और "Prevention of Adulteration of Food Act, 1955" है, इसमें सफ़ि छः महीने की सजा और एक हजार रुपए जुर्माने का प्रावधान है, जो बिल्कुल गलत है। I propose in this august House that there should be life imprisonment and fine of Rs.10 lakhs. This I want to propose to the hon. Minister. The second thing is laboratory facility. The facility for test should be created for common people because people do not know where to go to get these food items tested. Even I don't know where to go to get it tested. Nobody in this House knows about it. If the Members of Parliament don't know where to go for test, how can the common man come to know about this? So, facilities for test should be created all over the country. What he has proposed to do he can tell us in his reply.

सर, जैसा उन्होंने बताया कि IIT कामपुर में प्रधान मंत्री को जहरीला खाना सर्व कर दिया गया, लेकिन मैं इसमें correction करना चाहता हूँ। IIT कामपुर को विश्व की सबसे बढ़िया संस्था माना जाता है। IIT कामपुर में प्रधान मंत्री को adulterated food सर्व किया जा रहा था, जिसको SPG ने पकड़ा और उसको टैस्ट कराया, तो वे पकड़ में आया। इसके लिए किसको क्या सजा हुई, यह अब तक पता नहीं चला है। जब प्रधान मंत्री को जहरीला खाना सर्व किया जा रहा था और वह पकड़ा गया और उसको क्या सजा हुई, इसका अभी तक पता नहीं चल पाया है, तो यह कौम-सा कानून है, यह मेरी समझमें नहीं आ रहा है।

नई सरकार ने drugs के लिए capital punishment का प्रावधान किया है यानी मौत की सजा का प्रावधान किया है। उसके लिए कम से कम life imprisonment करना चाहिए। यही मेरी मंत्री जी को सलाह है। दूध, सब्जी, फल, दाल, दालमोठ, चाबल, आदि सभी चीजों में मल्लिवट हो रही है, इसको रोकने के लिए तत्काल एक कानून बनाया जाए। अगर इसी सत्र में यह कानून ले आएं, तो हम सब उसको पास करने को तैयार हैं। संसद के सारे सदस्यों की इसमें सहमति है। I think in this Session itself the hon. Minister should bring the new law.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : राजीव शुक्ल जी, कसि चीज में  
मल्लिवट नहीं है, यह बता दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Abani Roy, not present.  
Shri K.V. Ramalingam.

SHRI K.V. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): \*

Hon'ble Mr. Vice Chairman Sir,

Vanakkam. I thank you very much for granting me this opportunity to  
speak on this  
Calling Attention Motion on the sale of vegetables and fruits injected  
with chemicals and adulteration of other food items posing threat to  
human life. I dedicate this speech to our revered leader, Dr.  
Puratchithaliavi Amma, for introducing me to this august House. She  
is the life-time

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\*English translation of the original speech in Tamil.

2.00 P.M.

General Secretary of our party who has been like a lioness to the corrupt persons of the society.

The sale of vegetables and fruits injected with chemicals causes various diseases. It causes problem in the proper functioning of vital human organs such as kidney, liver etc. The cultivation as well as ripening of fruits and vegetables with the use of chemicals, has to be banned immediately. If the Union Government has already enacted laws with regard to this menace, proper steps need to be taken for the implementation of such laws as it is truly concerned with the welfare of people.

There are many cases of use of chemicals in fruits and vegetables. For instance, apples are polished with chemicals to avoid rotting and are sold in the open market. The people who consume such apples had to be rushed to hospitals for treatment. Sir, taking these points into consideration, I would like to request the Government to establish many cold storage godowns for preventing the use of such chemicals.

Sir, In Erode, Coimbatore and Tiruppur districts of Tamil Nadu, coconut trees are grown in large numbers. In order to kill the pests affecting the growth of coconut trees, pesticides are sprayed. These pesticides contain many poisonous chemicals. Those who consume tender coconut from such trees (i.e. the trees that have been sprayed with pesticides), fall ill due to the presence of toxins. Sir, I request the Government to take some measures to establish awareness camps for all people with respect to this menace. Due to the use of chemicals, not only the environment but also the soil fertility are being affected.

The cultivable lands where poisonous chemical fertilizers are sprayed, become poisonous and would become barren in future. This is a serious situation. In order to prevent such a situation, the Government have to produce proper fertilizers and have to distribute them to farmers free of cost. Proper steps need to be taken accordingly. Only then, will people be benefitted. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you. Vanakkam.

श्री आर.सी. सहि (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जहाँ एक ओर हम लोग स्वास्थ्य के लिए

आर्गेनिक फूड की बात करते हैं , वहीं दूसरी ओर सब्जियों को रातों-रात बढ़ा करने के लिए Oxytocin और Calcium Carbide को इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है , जो हमारे लिए काफी नुकसानदेह है। जैसा हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया है कि इसके कारण गर्भपात भी हो रहे हैं , मैं इस बात को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इससे सिर्फ यही नुकसान नहीं हो रहा है , और भी कई नुकसान हो रहे हैं। जो दुधारू पशु हैं , उनको जब इंजेक्ट किया जाता है , उनका दूध बच्चे पीते हैं तो उसका असर हमारे बच्चों पर भी पड़ रहा है , वे जल्दी शारीरिक रूप से बड़े हो रहे हैं , जल्दी adolescence में पहुँच रहे हैं , जखिका प्रभाव उनकी मानसिक स्थिति पर भी पड़ रहा है। इसको रोकना जरूरी है। इस मल्लोवट का असर केवल सब्जियों और फलों पर ही नहीं होता है , बल्कि हमारी मानसिक और शारीरिक स्थितियों पर भी इसका असर पड़ता है। राजीव शुक्ल जी चले गए हैं , उन्होंने यह कहा था कि इसको रोकने लिए कम से कम life

imprisonment की सज़ा होनी चाहिए , न कि 1,000 रुपए फाइन का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा था कि फाइन देकर छूट जाने की व्यवस्था नहीं होनी चाहिए , बल्कि ऐसे मामलाट करने वाले लोगों के खिलाफ non-bailable offence लगाना चाहिए। कैल्शियम कार्बाइड का प्रयोग आमजैसे फलों को पकाने के लिए किया जाता है , यह काफी नुकसानदेह है , इससे हमारी आखों और त्वचा में जलन हो सकती है और आंख हमेशा के लिए जा सकती है , ऐसा भी खतरा है। इसका प्रयोग वस्फोटकों में किया जाता है , यह बहुत खतरनाक है। इसे फलों को कृत्रिम रूप से पकाने के लिए जो लोग इसका उपयोग करते हैं , उनको विशेष तरीके से कामून बनाकर रोकने की बहुत जरूरत है। जब कैल्शियम कार्बाइड , पानी के संपर्क में आता है , तो Acetylene Gas का निर्माण होता है , जिससे सांस की शकियत होती है और तंत्रिका तंत्र को नुकसान पहुंचता है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस पर रोक लगाने के लिए वे कौन से ठोस कदम उठाना चाहते हैं ? आप जानते हैं कि आजकल बाजारों में एसिड भी मिलते हैं , आए दमि अखबारों में आता रहता है कि बच्चियों के ऊपर एसिड छड़िक दिया गया। इसको रोकने के लिए आपको कुछ व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। फलों को पकाने के लिए कॉपर सल्फेट का प्रयोग हो रहा है , कीटनाशकों का प्रयोग हो रहा है , मैं मंत्री जी से यही कहना चाहता हूं कि इसको अविलंब रोकने के लिए life imprisonment की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और केवल जुर्माना की व्यवस्था से इसको नहीं रोका जा सकेगा। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in this statement, the Minister has mentioned a case when adulterated food stuff causes death or grievous hurt. Sir, the oxytocin, which we are talking about, does not cause any grievous hurt or death immediately. Actually, we also do not know what it can cause.

Dr. V. M. Katoch, Director General of Indian Council of Medical Research has said that oxytocin has been reported to be used since 1992, and, it is used to help in plant growth. There are, however, no reports of its adverse effects on human beings till date. So, in spite of him saying that there has not been any proof of what it can do to human health, I will say, definitely, it is injurious because something which is used to induce labour or for uterine contractions in pregnant women, cannot be given to children and cannot be given to everybody across on a regular basis.

More than that, most of the medicines and the chemicals like

Calcium Carbide, Oxytocin or Copper Sulphate, which are used for colouring fruits and vegetables, have their effects which cannot be found out immediately. In the long run, they have very bad effects on the human body. These days, there are very many incidents of cancer, and, Doctors say that most of these are caused by adulterated food or products which we have consumed.

So, how are we actually going to find out what causes death, and, what is actually adulterated food? Is there any mechanism for this? Has there been any survey, which has been done till now with regard to the products, chemicals or other things, which people use. Everybody is worried only about vegetables. As far as poultry and cattle feed is concerned, even injections are given to the cattle also. It affects everybody across. Has any survey been done on that? Are there any regulations about what is allowed and what is not, when it comes to the injurious effects on the human body?

It also mentions that a minimum imprisonment is going to be of six months and a fine of Rs. 1,000/-, and, if it causes grievous hurt or death, the fine can go upto Rs. 5,000/-. We are talking about price rise these days? What does thousand rupees or five thousand rupees mean to anybody? So, the punishment should become a deterrent; it should not become a laughing stock. It should not be taken as a very mild thing by people.

I respect the sentiments of the Ministry with regard to protecting the rights of the States and the Union Territories. We have to understand that these days, the products, whether vegetables, fruits or grains, are produced in one State, sent to the wholesalers in the next State, and, then, these are sent to the retailers in a different State. What grows in Himachal Pradesh can be purchased in Kanyakumari these days. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, you know very well that Tamil Nadu gives a lot...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, Tamil Nadu is giving all vegetables to Kerala. And, we are grateful to you for that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: In spite of that, you don't give us water. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will still do that. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, yes. We are happy to give that. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: So, you cannot say that the whole responsibility lies with the State Governments, when it is done across all the States. So, definitely, the Central Government has to take onus, has to take responsibility to control this, and, it cannot be shifted only to the State Governments. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much. Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir. I will be very brief and I will not repeat the points that have already been raised. I thank the hon. Minister for giving a very well-defined structure and also a legal framework for the adulteration surveillance in the country. My first suggestion is that it has to be made deterrent. Now, the punishment level is very meagre. It has to be made sufficiently deterrent.

Also, the implementation part of it must reflect a political will

to fix up the traders who are speculating in the market. So, this speculation and also adulteration are part of the same trading practice, and to fix up the traders, the Government must have a political will, be it in the State, be it in the Centre. So, that aspect has to be taken into account.

My third point is that Oxytocin is so much talked about. But there are other chemicals which are used as a substitute to fertilizers and which finally impacts upon the final food. So, if the practice of cheaper substitutes to fertilizers is to be addressed that has to be addressed along with our fertilizer-related policy. It has to be a comprehensive one and the Health Ministry has to



take up the matter with the concerned Ministry to have a comprehensive policy so that there is deterrence to usage of the cheaper chemicals instead of fertilizers.

My fourth point is that the 2006 Act is there to give a general structure. But there are not enough Central Food Laboratories till now; not enough but these are very less compared to the present day need to have this testing throughout the country. Samples are being collected and they have to be tested somewhere. Hon. Minister please take up with the existing Central Food Laboratories at different places in the country that tests and test reports are coming and going to the right place. I think, there is a lot of scope for improvement. So, the number of Central Food Laboratories has to be increased; the network has to be much more expanded under the Central Act. Please don't mind, being basically dealing with the workers, I always come to the worker related issues at the end. In the year 2006 your Act was passed and your Central Food Laboratories which have been functioning prior to 2006 have brought under the FSSA. But till now that bringing process, the amalgamation process, is not complete. The employees are there – I am just finishing, Sir – who still don't know what will be their final service condition if they are put under the authority. I think these things need to be addressed quickly in order to make the adulteration surveillance structure, which you have put in place through the 2006 Act, effective. As on date, the hon. Minister should know, as I have written to the Minister again and again that that part is still hanging. What will be the service conditions of the employees of the erstwhile Central Food Laboratories getting merged into the FSSA? These things are still hanging. So, these things are required to be addressed on a priority basis. With these few words, I conclude by again thanking the Minister. Thank you.

**श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, यह बहुत ही गंभीर वषिय है, जो fruits और vegetables को inject किया जा रहा है, Oxytocin को इंजेक्शन दिया जा रहा है। सर, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं केवल एक-दो मिनट में ही आदरणीय मंत्री जी को यह अपील करना चाहूँगा कि कम से कम इस Oxytocin के इंजेक्शन को बैन कर देना चाहिए। There is another alternative for the purpose of delivery. अगर इस इंजेक्शन को बैन कर दिया जाएगा तो कम से कम शुरुआत में कुछ कंट्रोल हो सकता है। दूसरा ,

adulteration की बात है, वह तो हर चीज़ में हो रही है, दाल में, सब्जी में, यहां तक कि medicine में, मसालों में - हर चीज़ में adulteration है।

और मैं इसके बारे में यही कहना चाहता हूं, रूलिंग पार्टी की ओर से हमारे एक आदरणीय मंत्री बोल कर गए हैं कि हमने तो अब पार्लियामेंट में दूध भी पीना बंद कर दिया है, क्योंकि यह भी पता नहीं कि यह दूध सुरक्षित है या नहीं, जिसको पार्लियामेंट में मंत्री ऑफ पार्लियामेंट पीते हैं तो हम इसके बारे में यही कहना चाहेंगे कि - "इस घर को आग लगी है इस घर के चरित्र से।" तो एडल्टरेशन के कारण इस घर को जो आग लगी है, उसके लिये इसी घर के चरित्र जिम्मेदार है। सरकार हमेशा डिस्कसन को सुनती है और इग्नोर करती है। जब सुन लेती है तो स्टोर कर लेती है। हम माननीय मंत्री जी को कहना चाहते हैं कि अभी तक बहुत बोला गया, इग्नोर किया गया है और आपने बहुत स्टोर भी किया हुआ है, लेकिन अब थर्ड स्टेप की जरूरत है us listen and act अब हमें इस पर कुछ एक्शन की जरूरत है, एक इफेक्टिव नीति की जरूरत है। हम तो यह

let चाहेंगे कि जो मल्लिवट कर रहे हैं उनके लिए life imprisonment के आगे बढ़ करके कोई ऐसा प्रवधान भी हो, कोई NSA वगैरह जैसा देखा जाए, जिसमें बेल का कोई प्रवधान ही न हो और उसको लागू करने में भी ईमानदारी हो।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE) in the Chair]

कहते हैं कि एक बार कहीं दूध में दो सेंटीमीटर लम्बा जन्तु आ गया। इस बारे में बैठक हुई कि इसको कैसे रोकना है। नर्षिय हुआ कि इसमें एक सुपरवाइजर लगा दो। जब सुपरवाइजर लगा गया तो दूसरे दबि 6 इंच का जन्तु दूध में आ गया। तो यह कैसे हो गया, कहते हैं कि अभी सुपरवाइजर का भी इंजाम करना था। इसलिए बड़ा जामवर आना ही था। इसलिए अब तो प्रबंधक हैं, जो संचालक हैं, जो सरकार है उसको सतर्क होना चाहिए और जो कामून है उसको प्रभावहीन करने के लिए जो मल्लिवट करने वाले इसका मसियूज करते हैं, उनके ऊपर सतर्कता रखनी चाहिए। यह देश के लिए चिन्ता का वस्त्रिय है इसलिए सरकार को भी इस गंभीरता दखिनी चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Under the Food Security Act, you have set up some committees which are supposed to deal with the food standard and safety. Those committees include some of the important private sector operators who themselves are facing complaints of adulteration like Pepsi and other beverage makers. What are the terms and reference of those committees? And why should be they included in that?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: It is over. The Act is going to be notified.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: But on the website of the Health Ministry, the names of the Committees are there.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, at the outset, I honestly thank each and every Member of this House, particularly Mr. Naik for bringing this issue to the notice of the House which is very, very close to my heart. In fact, I am also one of you. I am also, like the common man, quite concerned about it. Apart from being a Minister, as a consumer also, it really concerns me a lot. I am very grateful to you. I would have been even happier if maybe at some other stage we should have a full-fledged discussion on this subject.

Yesterday, we had a discussion in the Lok Sabha on a subject which concerns not just the present day generation but generations to come. I am talking about population

stabilization.

This particular subject is also very important. If you are not consuming wholesome food, if you are not healthy enough, then how can the nation be healthy when its people are not healthy? The reason I am stating this, Sir, is this issue is beyond party line; this is beyond any kind of region or religion because we are all involved.

And now, the things have changed. Interestingly enough, it's not one-party rule. While we would be here in the ruling party, in the States, we could be in Opposition. While some people are in Opposition here, they could be in the ruling party in the States. So, what I am trying to tell you is, there is no question of apportioning the blame because it does not help any one of us.

And on that note, I start and on that note, I think, we have to send a message to the people of this country and we have to raise their confidence. Sir, this confidence cannot be raised verbally. We have got to act now. So, I am just re-emphasising the seriousness of the entire issue.

Having said that, Sir, the Act itself has been passed by this Parliament and that is the reason why, I mentioned that we all are involved in it. Sir, we cannot act beyond what is prescribed in the Act. Whether we like it or not, Sir, the implementation part is with the States. I have no reasons to get out of my responsibility as the Minister of State for Health but the law is such. Today, for instance, if we send our police to a State from the Centre, I don't think, the State is going to like it or the State is going to appreciate it unless and until they call for it. So, these are democratically and very well divided responsibilities of all of us — whether in the State or in the Centre — which have been passed, regulated and monitored in many ways by this august House itself. Sir, at this juncture, I would like to know how much time do I have because I really would like to talk a lot about it. But, if there is not much of time, I appreciate it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): How much time do you want to take?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, I could squeeze in and could be brief. But, it all depends on what do the Members want. ...(*Interruptions*) So, let me put it that way that I will try to be reasonable. I know it is lunch break and most of them have already gone out for lunch. Shri Rajeev Shuklaji, I must tell you that all are not, I don't want to use that word, cynical but, they have some faith, at least, in our canteen here. So, they must be having lunch out there. That is on a very lighter note. But, on a very serious note, I would tell you that basically, there are three issues which have come out of this entire clarification or somewhat discussion one may say. It is adulterating the food and more specifically, the use of oxytocin, ripening of fruits with the agent called calcium carbide and also the use of pesticides. ...(*Interruptions*)... Urea in milk and all that. At the outset, as I said, the responsibility of the Central Government and

the State Governments is very, very clear. As we know, our role is that of enacting laws, rules and regulations and after that, we have got no other way because we have got to follow the norms, principles and regulations of the entire thing. So, the implementation part really goes down to the State level. Let me make that thing very, very clear. Sir, it's a very complex issue. It really involves the entire food chain and the entire food chain, like my colleague Shrimati Kanimozhi just mentioned, involves inter-State transportation and lot of other things.

Right from the growers to the processors, to the transporters, to the storage people, to the retailers, to the handlers and even to the consumers, there is a huge food chain. One must also understand one thing that the food is adulterated. The other thing is the hygiene of an entire

thing. I tell you the reason why I am mentioning the consumers. After the food is bought, see how the food is stored in houses. A very simple hygiene, which a common man understands; it is a matter of common sense, what happens if we do not wash our hands. And this gives me an opportunity to mention a little. The other day only, I was shown what is known as 'tapeworms' which you cannot really see and everyone of us knows that we cannot see them with our naked eyes. But the people, working at the village level, are always out and you do not expect, sometimes, - leave aside soap, they do not have even water to wash - this thing from them. Those things do enter the system. So, that is another way. Right from the growers to the consumers, it is a huge food chain, and through that food chain, we have got to understand the entire system.

Sir, let me come back to the main subject of Oxytocin. Oxytocin has been there from the beginning of this century. What is the issue? The issue is the misuse of this drug. It is a restricted drug under Schedule H. That is the reason why it has been put under that. I have said in my statement, which is very clear, that basically, Sir, it is used by a pregnant woman to facilitate delivery. In the last few days, I have done whatever research I could do; I have spoken to gynaecologists, I have spoken to doctors and others. Basically, it is used to facilitate delivery in a pregnant woman. I asked them what kind of a dosage is given in one ampoule. There are 5 million litres. Out of that, I was told, they only give one, and that also diluted with 500 millilitres of liquid. They say that they have to give 5-10 drops a minute and within 5-7 minutes, the desired result is there. You know that Dettol is meant for an external application. If somebody tries to drink Dettol, then there is nothing wrong with Dettol as such. Like that, there are a lot of cough syrups and cough syrups are used, prescribed by doctors, for a particular cause. But we have been hearing through the media that quite a few people use this cough syrup as an intoxication agent. A lot of people have mentioned that we should ban this drug. Let me tell you that the drug is not bad in terms of its proper use. That is why it is there. Whenever a drug is introduced, it goes through a lot of clinical trials and what for is the use is always mentioned. It is the misuse of this drug that we are

concerned with. The Punjab University has got some kind of a study done, which I have in front of me, and, as per that study, it says: "The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has informed - I have information through them - that the Punjab Agricultural University has done a study on the effects of Oxytocin". As per their study, they say that there is no impact on the yield of fruit or vegetables as well as their size. When I talk to common people, when I talk to people who are in agriculture, when I talk to my colleagues in Parliament, who are deeply involved in agriculture, when I speak to people who work for me; otherwise, who are farmers, they say, सर, यह तो हम गांख में रोज़ करते हैं , उसको दवाई कहते हैं। आपका Oxytocin क्या है , हमें नहीं पता। मगर हमारे गांख में उसको दवाई कहते हैं , उसको बहुत -कुछ कहते हैं। हम पूछते हैं कि भई, आपने देखा है कि आप लौक्री में इंजेक्शन लगाओ और तुरंत लौक्री का साइज बड़ा हो जाता है ? सब कहते हैं



किं हां , हो जाती है। अब यह इत्तेफाक की बात है कि शैलजा जी मेरे सामने बैठी हैं , मैं उनसे बात कर रहा था , उन्होंने कहा कि हां , हमारी भी यही जानकारी है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमारी रपोर्ट कुछ कहती है और हकीकत कुछ और होती है। पता नहीं वह हकीकत है कि नहीं , पर कहीं न कहीं हमें यह लगता है कि यह आवश्यक है कि इसकी डीप स्टडी की जाए। जहां तक हमारा सवाल है , इस मंत्रालय का सवाल है , we are not concerned actually with the size. We are concerned with its ill-effects, if consumed. Those other things, whether the size is good or bad, long or short, whether the taste is good or bad, are not our mandate. We are concerned with what its effect on the consumer is, if consumed. As Shrimati Kanimozhi has rightly said, it is not only the immediate effect but also the long-term effect. Under the same PFA Act we have got the residual thing. So, our job is really to study, whatever be the final product, what the level of residue is and that is why pesticides also come. I am not getting into the details of the kind of pesticides. We have got the residue limits. If you are talking about a particular product, if you are using a particular pesticide, what should be the residual limit? That is what is tested in the laboratory.

Having said that, as far as the Indian Council of Medical Research is concerned, they had also got information from the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, which says that if Oxytocin is consumed orally, then it has got no effect in terms of negativity of it because it does not get absorbed, which I have stated in my statement also. Here the question is long-term. I personally feel that we ought to make some distinction between these and we ought to get into the depth of it because it concerns all of us together.

The second issue is of carbide. Now, this calcium carbide has many other usages. So banning that is not, perhaps, required, as far as other usages are concerned. I am not competent to say what other usages are there and whether they are good or bad. I am concerned with my health, as far as the use of calcium carbide for ripening the fruits is concerned. I have spoken to a lot of people including people from Maharashtra where we get Alphonso, the great mango, and from Gujarat and Saurashtra where you get Kesar mango. I have asked the farmers. They said, "We have been using it. This has been a practice for many, many years. Otherwise, how do we ripen it?" Basically, these

fruits, I was told, don't get ripened by themselves on the tree. Some kind of an agent is required. So, I also spoke to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Agriculture mentions to me that they have started something called GAP (Good Agricultural Practices) like Good Manufacturing Practices. They have Good Agricultural Practices and this is where the crux of the solution, perhaps, is. The solution is that if you have got to use some agents to ripen the fruits and if there is no other way, then we have got to follow some standard or some protocol or some formulation or some standardisation by which the fruits also ripen and the health of the consumer is also taken care of. In other words, the external agent used for ripening of the fruits does not have any ill-effect.

That is why they say that they have got certain education programme: how in a chamber what kind of chemicals can be used which will ripen the fruit. Then growing, harvesting, storing, packaging and all the stuff, which again I don't want to get into the details of it. As far as they are concerned, they have also issued circulars and they also have training programmes. I am digressing and encroaching upon agricultural area which is not my mandate. I am just trying to mention that in the last few weeks I have done whatever little research I could do and I could find out whether things are absolutely in order or not. I can only tell you that we are getting at that. But having said that, on these two issues, one Oxytocin and the other calcium carbide, as early as on 12th of May, *suo motu*, on my own, not out of any complaint, because there was a lot of talk in the media and elsewhere, and I also wanted to know what was happening, whatever was under the jurisdiction of the Ministry, I alerted my officers and said that there was no harm in issuing an advisory. While I didn't want to create a panic because that also was not the purpose, we issued an advisory that please see that all the States adhere to whatever is the Act, whatever is the rule, whatever is the regulation. That has been done by the Ministry. Sir, as far as Oxytocin is concerned, on that also, on our own, we have issued an advisory. That is the only thing we can do. When we did this we were told that in the State of Uttar Pradesh, they have raided a lot of people. I must tell you that it is alarming. They found a lot of people with unauthorized agent of Oxytocin. I don't want to get into all the details, but just to give you an example, 3,000 ampoules of 80 millilitre and 100 millilitre – what I have shown you here is five millilitre – and all those stuffs, have been caught. So, it is quite evident that somebody somewhere is misusing this. We have got to catch these people and as per the Act or the rule, they need to be brought to book. But here comes the crux. I asked my officer to tell me how many Food Inspectors were there because it starts there. It is the Food Inspectors which go and take the sample on their own or out of a complaint. These are the two ways of doing it. So I asked them to tell me how many inspectors were there in the country. I was told that there were only 1,800 inspectors in the entire country. The total job is for 2,800. In other words, the rest of them are still vacant. My point is very simple. If I take 800

Food Inspectors all over the country, it means, one inspector per about 15 to 20 lakh of population. I do not know whether that is enough or not. We definitely need to improve upon our laboratories. The laboratories are also definitely not the most modern. I absolutely agree with Shri Rajeev Shukla that we need to improve all those things because

today is the world of technology. I must tell you that India is one of the best countries so far as use of technology is concerned. We must also see what kind of technology we use by which this can be monitored. Sir, I must just briefly touch upon what the hon. Members have mentioned. Shri Naik mentioned about the drug not being banned. I agree that the drug has not been banned. It is only the misuse. The action that we have taken, I have mentioned in my reply.

Mr. Hassan did mention about the same thing. He also mentioned about cold drinks. As far as cold drinks are concerned, again, what should be the residue? In the case of each and every cold drink, it again goes to the same sampling centres; it goes to the same laboratories; and, that is where, the same Act comes into being. Mr. Agarwal rightly was concerned about rotten food. In my very statement, I mentioned that if food is rotten, as per the definition of adulterated food, it is also important, because the food should be consumable. It is a different story that if you are storing food in your house for 10 days, which, otherwise, should be consumed immediately, then, obviously, nothing much can be done. He also mentioned, and a lot of other Members also said, about the Prime Minister's food and the food served to the Army in the Siachen area. As far as food to the Army is concerned, it is a great matter of concern. These are the people who make sure that we have a safe life and a good night's sleep because they protect our borders. Sir, but food and ration supply to the Army is the job of the Defence Ministry, and the quality of food is monitored by them. They have their Food Testing Laboratories. So, it is beyond the purview of my Ministry *per se*. As far as food of the Prime Minister of India is concerned, it is a very sad situation, if found to be true. There is also a question coming up on 10th August. So, I don't want to really get into it. But, as far as we are concerned, we have asked the State Government — it concerns the Government of Uttar Pradesh — and we are trying to get that information from them. As far as punishments are concerned, many of the Members felt that there should be a deterrent, and strict punishment should be there. Now, one of the punishments is life imprisonment. I do not know what can be more than that. Capital punishment is not there, but life imprisonment is there. Shri Rajiv Shukla mentioned that it is only six months' imprisonment, and it should be life imprisonment. This is already there, and I have also mentioned it in my statement. But the thing is, how many of them get convicted because the process of law in a democracy, whether we like it or not, is quite lengthy. And, that is the reason why we have come up with this new Act, about which I will be mentioning in a short while. But deterrent laws are there. You do need deterrent laws. But

that is not enough. Like yesterday, we were discussing population stabilization in the other House, and it was an eyeopener to quite a few of them. The figure is that 70 per cent of marriages in Uttar Pradesh are of girls and boys who are under 16 years of age, whereas the marriage age is 18 years and above. So, the laws are there. But where is the implementation part of the law? That is the concern. The figures state that even at 18 years, 36 per cent of the population of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar bear children. Laws are, definitely, required. There is no doubt about it. But with laws, there has to be values. There has to be social monitoring. There has to be an awareness programme. There has to be some kind of involvement. And, Members of Parliament, as has been mentioned by my senior Minister, can, during election times, change the scenario.

If they can attempt to change the minds of voters in an election campaign of, let us say, a month or fifteen days and if all of us get into the local level, wherever we are – at the district level, at the retail level, at the storage level – and make people aware of it, because there is no greater punishment than socially – I am not talking about any kind of Panchayat or anything of that sort...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): But that is not in the Act, the election campaign.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: But what I am trying to say is that we have got that kind of influence over people.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Build up scientific temper.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: That is it. So, we have got to do it because if we have to go and campaign for a particular thing, we all go out. This is one of the noble ways of doing it. But, Sir, I will tell you the other solution, and I will conclude after saying that because, I am sure, by now people also must be hungry. One of the problems was in the Act which is currently there. There were many administrative Ministries and I will name a few. We have the Ministry of Food Processing, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture; the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is obviously there. There are multiple agencies. What we have attempted to do now is to bring a new law. This law has been passed by this august House. That existing Act deals with certain things and, perhaps, it does not really deliver. I can't say that the new law is going to change everything, but this new Act which is the umbrella Act of all, the Food and Safety Standard Act of 2006, perhaps, is going to deal more scientifically in terms of even what I just mentioned, the entire legal process which takes a long time; the provisions of this Act are also there where we are going to emphasise on tribunals; standards are getting harmonized under one set of regulation, Harmonization of CODEX Standards. So, these were some of the issues. If you want, Sir, I can go on and on because there is a comparison between the previous one, which all of you understand.

Sir, I also must tell you, in conclusion, that we have also attempted to do something concrete – and I am very happy to announce – on what is the effect of this oxytocin or other chemicals. So, under our Ministry, what we have done is, we have decided to commission a research, under the co-chairmanship of Director General of ICMR and ICAR because both are involved, to identify the researchable issues pertaining to detection of agents. We mentioned about copper sulphate, oxytocin, etc. in fruits and vegetables and determine their effect on human health because not much of research has been done. We have also been talking about



mobile van. That mobile testing van should be available. Mr. Rajeev Shukla asked where the common man should go. The common man can go to any of these 72 labs. It is not meant only for a particular class of people. Anybody can go to any of these labs. I am absolutely confident that, given this collective effort, we will be able to do something concrete because as far as my Ministry is concerned and as far as the Health Ministry is concerned, it is totally decentralized.

Totally decentralized. Whatever regulations, whatever enactments in Parliament I just mentioned, we definitely do our job. But, that does not mean that we can look on the other side, no. When H1N1 happens, it is a different subject. But, we went down to that.

All this is a collective effort for all of us. I am absolutely certain and I am very happy that people are here from all States and they are as eager, they are as anxious as perhaps I am also because this involves the next generation. We have got to ensure good health of the people. That is why it is said that health is wealth. On that note, we do hope that the generation and the phrase, health is wealth, will be protected properly. I once again thank all the Members for participating.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Thanks to the Minister. The House is now adjourned for an hour for lunch.

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The House then adjourned at fifty-one minutes past two of the clock

The House reassembled after lunch at fifty minutes past three of the clock, MR.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

#### **MOTION**

#### **Inflationary pressure on the economy and its adverse impact on the common man**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the further discussion on the Motion moved by Shri Arun Jaitley, the Leader of the Opposition, on 4th August, 2010. Now, I request the hon. Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Deputy

Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my deep gratitude to all the participants on the discussion on this important Motion moved by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. Sir, inflation is always a complex economic problem. It has its impact, and, therefore, we shall have to discuss this complex economic problem with dispassionate logic. And if we want to find out a mechanism through which we can tackle the problem, whatever be our feelings, however, emotionally we may be moved, we shall have to keep in mind that a complex economic problem will have to be

addressed logically, rationally, and through that process, we shall have to find out the solution which we want to achieve. There is no denial to the fact that inflation, high rise in the prices affect the people, and it affects most the poorer people, vulnerable sections of the people. And we must keep in mind this. As one of the hon. Members while participating in the debate clearly pointed, we discussed the inflationary pressure, rate of inflation not in actual term of the reduction of prices of the commodities and services. This is the basic fundamental point we shall have to keep in mind. It is true that for quite some time we are suffering from high inflationary pressure. The economy is under inflationary pressure. But, this pressure is not built up in one day, all of a sudden, by certain action or inaction of the Government. If you look at, you will find that it began from 2008. In the first half of 2008, we had a very peculiar situation all over the world that there was pressure on commodity prices, including food items; there was pressure on energy, fuel prices and later on, as all of us are aware, a not so important event, like sub-prime lending of some banks in USA how quickly it engulfed the entire economy of the world and degenerated into a major financial crisis. In that background, India cannot make itself insulated, as no country can insulate itself from the development of the rest of the world.

Therefore, we are also affected, we were also affected and various countries had to resort to various measures. Before the policy makers, the decision was how to improve the situation, how to prevent the further deceleration of the economic growth which is **engulfing** the entire economy all over the world. G-20 Heads met at the summit. It began from summit at Washington followed by London, followed by other summits, recently held summit at Toronto. International community was thinking and one conclusion they came to was that if we want to tackle the situation there is a need of injecting the stimulus package. Trillions of dollars were injected as stimulus package. In other words, there was the fiscal expansion. India was no exception. When I presented the interim Budget in February 2009, I had to present that Budget in the background of GDP growth of last quarter at 5.8 per

cent. Prior to that it was little more than 6 per cent and prior to that in the first two quarters, it was 9 per cent. So from 9 per cent to 5.8 per cent, it was in a compass of 12 months. In that background we had to take certain actions. The stimulus package which was injected in the economy in terms of absolute amount was about 1,86,000 crores of rupees. If you convert it into current GDP price at current market rate, it was around 3 per cent of the GDP. Short point is that there was substantial financial expansion. It had its impact on the inflationary pressure. At the same time, we were carrying on the legacy of the commodity price, increase in the first half of the year 2008, thereafter there was energy prices volatility. You can see it. It reached as high as 142 dollars in June 2008. Somebody has tried to put it in conjunction with a political decision of pre-election and post-election. It is not like that. When it reached as high as that, the then Finance Minister in June 2008 had to decide that he would forgo 5 per cent Customs Duty and one rupee Excise Duty per litre of petrol

4.00 P.M.

and diesel. That was done in June 2008. I cannot withdraw it in July 2009 nor in February 2009 when I presented the interim Budget because I was reducing the Excise Duty from 16 per cent to 10 to 8 per cent. I was reducing the Service Taxes. Therefore, it was not the time to provide the stimulus to the economy. At that point of time nobody could take the decision, whoever sitting here, if he or she would have sat in the seat of the Finance Minister would not have taken that decision, if I am permitted to say so, such a decision.

Elections had nothing to do with it. That was the pure economic decision which was to be taken. Question may come why have you decided to have this decision right now. I will come to it a little later. To my mind, most of the hon. Members, who have spoken, concentrated mainly on three aspects of the problem. One aspect of the problem is food inflation which has affected the common people and inflation due to enhancement of the prices of petrol and petroleum products. One or two hon. Members who are experts in money and finance have spoken on the demand side economy, but substantially it was on the supply side. Now coming to the food inflation, I do not deny that even today the latest figure which has come is 9.53 per cent. It has come down from the last week figure of 9.67 per cent. But please remember when we discussed it on the floor of this House itself in December, the inflation was 21.6 per cent. From 21.6 per cent, it has come down to 9.53 per cent on 24th July. It is because of certain steps which were taken. You may wish away that monsoon did not have any impact. Adverse monsoon had its impact on the production of the kharif crop of the last year to the extent of 15 million tonnes. The foodgrains production came down to 15 million tonnes because of the adverse effect of South-West Monsoon. Thanks to the farmers of Punjab and Haryana and the Governments of these two States which took the appropriate policy and spent substantial amount of money by providing electricity to farmers to protect the standing crop. Therefore, they insulated the slow down in production in these two States which provide the major chunk of our procurement. Therefore, it did not affect so far as Government procurement is concerned. Our godowns were

full and the procurement was a record procurement. But the overall availability of the foodgrains was reduced by 15 million tonnes. It has been stated that there is no correlation between the MSP and prices of finished products. How could it be if the wheat price per quintal is increased from Rs.640 to Rs.1100, if the paddy price is increased from Rs.550 to Rs.1000 and if one quintal of paddy produces 62 kg to 66 kg of rice? If you simply apply the conversion charge, you will know the price of the net product or final product. Please remember that on these two commodities Government purchase and procurement from FCI determine the benchmark of the market price because their procurement during this period was around 34 per cent of the total production.

Therefore, if any individual agency procured 30 per cent of the total production, that set the market trend. So, it had its adverse impact. But, we took the measures. What type of measures did we take? I entirely agree with those who have described that the basic problem is from the supply side. Look at the baskets of the food articles. They have the weightage of around 15 per cent plus in the total overall basket of the WPI. Of these food baskets, important components are pulses, sugar, edible oil and cereals, of course. In pulses and edible oils, we are in perpetual shortage every year to the extent of 15 per cent of our total requirement of edible oil, and 5 per cent of our total requirement of pulses. It is a hard fact. You may blame anybody. There is no point in it. You can blame. But, merely passing the blame or raising accusing finger is not going to bring down the prices. If I want to bring down the prices, I shall have to bridge the gap between the availability and the requirement. And, we opted for the import routes. But, unfortunately, look at these figures. Nowadays, these figures are available on the Internet. You will get the international prices - production of pulses and prices of pulses; production of edible oil and prices of edible oil - all over the world during this period under consideration. Therefore, import also did not give us any benefit. But, from the policy points of view, we reduced the Import Duty to zero. We thought that if the Government agencies were not competent and adequate to import, we allowed the import on OGL; private sector could do it. Quite naturally, private sector wants to make profit everywhere. If the import route would have been profitable to them, they would have imported. But, during this period, even they did not import because they found that the landed cost would not give them any advantage even if they imported at duty free rates. Therefore, we did not get much relief in pulses, sugar and edible oil, which were three major components of the food basket, which added to the inflationary pressures during this period. But, because of the concerted efforts, it has been reduced, and I am not going to quote the statistics. All of you have quoted it profusely. But, I would like to mention only 3-4 items for food prices, rice - 4.35 per cent, wheat - 12.50 per cent, and atta - 11.11 per cent during this period of six months, between November to July. I am not saying that it is at the

comfortable level. But, what is the comfortable level? Please tell me. If one quintal of paddy produces, 66 kg of rice, at Rs.1,000 at the *mandi*, at the market, and thereafter comes the conversion charge, transport charge. Please, calculate what would be the price of the rice.

For one quintal of sugarcane with 8.5 recovery, at the average price of Rs. 140/- per quintal, many of the State farmers are saying that it is quite inadequate. Take the case of the biggest sugar producing States like Maharashtra, UP, Bihar or Tamil Nadu. The Government decided a statutory price of Rs. 129/- but in none of these States, it is being operated at Rs. 129/. It is much above that. It is well above Rs. 140/-. Now, you yourself calculate as to what would be the price of the finished product. Therefore, this is one aspect which has to be



kept in mind. What is the alternative? Should we say that we do not give the support price or more to the farmers, then, he will not produce.

With regard to sugar, at the interval of every two or three years, we find that when there is a bumper crop, sugar mill owners don't pay the farmers; next year or a year after that, they do not produce, and, then, the sugar prices go up. This cycle is going on. And, this is a commodity, which is controlled from production to distribution, everywhere.

But still we took certain steps, increased the lift which was to be distributed through the Public Distribution System. Therefore, there are certain areas, certain factors which have to be kept in mind. This was one of the problems of supply side in respect of the foodgrains. We had adequate supply. We had adequate stocks of essential commodities except these four items, which I just mentioned and which contributed substantially to the food inflationary pressure, which include edible oils and pulses of all varieties. With regard to sugar, there was a problem, and, particularly, in that period, even, Brazilian sugar also collapsed. Unfortunately, sometimes, it happens.

We have taken certain steps. Yes, we cannot protect the entire community, the entire society but we can provide relief from this adverse impact of high prices to the BPL families, and, within BPL families, who are covered under AAY. Forget about the fancy figures. Somebody is saying it is 14 crores; somebody is saying it is 11 crore. But even the current figure which is operated, and, on which goods are distributed, it is 6.1 crore families. We could have provided relief to these 6.1 crore families, had our public distribution channel been in proper place and in proper shape. Unfortunately, it is not so.

To score a debating point, we may say that it is okay. My State has done this, my State has done that. I was just making a cursory calculation. Today, the leader of the UPA Government, the Congress Party does not rule the States covering 120-crore plus people. Most of the

major States are ruled by the Parties whose representatives are sitting here. That is why, when I said that this is a collective exercise, we shall have to do our part and States will also have to do their part, they recognized it. That is why, when the hon. Prime Minister called the Chief Ministers to address this issue, one of the

decisions taken in that meeting was - and, all the Chief Ministers endorsed the decision - that they shall have to revamp the Public Distribution System.

And, if we want to revamp the public distribution system, which ought to be done essentially by the State Governments because it is primarily their responsibility. You may think of a universal public distribution system controlled from the Centre, but I shudder to think that there will be one mechanism at one place which will control public sector distribution outlets in 600,000 villages. It is not possible. It will have to be done by the States. The States will have to decentralize it further and evolve it in the Panchayats down to the villages. That is why it was thought that how to improve the public distribution system and revamp it. The Sub-committee

has been constituted and they are going to make their report. On the basis of that, we will work on it. It is more important now. Firstly, the new numbers will come when the Planning Commission will give them, whatever be the numbers, whether it is Tendulkar's number of 8.1 crore families or whatever be the number. When we are talking of providing the food security – and the Bill is under consideration to make food security, to ensure food security, I am not going into the details because Parliament will have the opportunity – it will have to be an entitlement backed by an enactment. Somebody said, "The Government is totally insensitive". The Government is not insensitive. An insensitive Government does not provide entitlement to the people backed by legal enactment. This UPA Government has given the right to information to the people, right to job to the jobless people of the rural areas, passed the law to provide right to education up to the age of 14 by amending the Constitution. It was covered under the Directive Principles of the Constitution from day one. But now it is justiciable. It is backed by the legal enactment and for that we have provided, did not pass on the buck to the States. Two lakh thirty one thousand crores of rupees will be spent in the 11th and 12th Plans; and the ratio is 65:35.

Therefore, the short point which I am trying to arrive at is that keeping that in view to provide the relief to the people who are most affected, who are most vulnerable sections of the society, we must have an institution; and that institution, in the given system, in the given situation, is the public distribution system. Is it possible for any Central authority to determine the course of what would be the store of commodities in the shops? It will have to be done by the State Governments. This law is to be implemented by the State Governments. The Essential Commodities Act is to be implemented by the State Governments. Maintenance of supply of essential services has to be implemented by the State Governments. That is the federal structure. That is the scheme of the Constitution. Yes, I would not ask the State Governments to share the responsibility of determining the monetary policy. That will surely be the responsibility of the Government of India. That is the job of the Reserve Bank of India which enjoys the autonomy in respect of the monetary policy. That is the job of the Central Government. But to ensure that the poorest of

the poor in a village get the ration due to him – even if it is a small number, even out of 40 crore families of this country, 6 crores families, currently determined by the Planning Commission, are under the BPL – at least, we could have given this benefit to the 6 crore people, if the system was effective, if the system was strong.

Some other issues have also been raised. One is: why don't we have a Universal Public Distribution System? My most respectful submission would be that we must cut our coat according to our cloth. If we cannot even effectively implement the Targeted Public Distribution System – I am not finding fault with anybody, all of us agree that it is not fully operational – should we venture for Universal Public Distribution System? What would be its tremendous

effect? From our experience we have seen that by having an artificial arrangement, you can determine the prices. But at these prices, commodities will not be available; they will vanish. They will be available only in the black market. Therefore, the approach should be to produce enough. Distribution channel should be maintained to protect the vulnerable sections of the society. Effective distribution mechanism through which subsidised grains, subsidised food items, and other essential commodities will be made available to them will have to be ensured. And for that, we require collective approach, a collective decision. Concept of cooperative federalism is not a jargon. It will have to be put on the ground to be effective, to deliver the goods.

Coming to petroleum prices, my good friend, Yechuryji, was asking why we are going for import parity prices. You know it very well what is our total production and how much we require. More than 80 per cent of our petroleum/energy requirements are met through imports. What has been the evolution of the policy? We had the cost-plus approach. According to it, plus was the profit of our refineries. We had this approach up to 1998. According to it, refineries were paid and reimbursed all their costs and allowed a margin of 12 per cent post-tax return. Consequences were that when 12 per cent return was assured, there was no challenge, no risk, and that is why there was no expansion. I will give you the figure which will show what was the picture in 1998 and what has been the picture after 1998. With the change in pricing policy implemented between 1998 and 2002, there had been a boom in investments in the refining sector. From about 62 million metric ton per year in 1998, country's refining capacity today has gone up to 183 million metric ton per year and is expected to reach 255 million metric ton per year by 2012.

I must thank the NDA Government which took this decision when it came to power in 1998. Don't think that simply because we are sitting here and you are sitting there, we will not appreciate the good work done by anybody. It was the correct decision to change the import parity concept and to bring that mechanism which has made our refineries dynamic, expansive, etc. They are working in a competitive mode with the world. A question was raised. I have answered it. Why didn't we do it in January? Why not in January 2009 when the prices

were lower? Sir, it is obvious, not only on petrol, I have reduced excise duty; I have reduced service tax; fiscal expansions have taken place; I have crossed FRBM; I have burst over FRBM. With 6.6 per cent fiscal deficit, when all these expansions are also taking place, I cannot take this.

Sir, another point of criticism has been that it is taxation without legislation. I do agree. That's why, I imposed import duty with the approval of Parliament. When I rolled back, I did not go through the administered price mechanism. Please remember that. On February 26, administered price mechanism was available even for petrol. Petrol has been de-controlled in

June but in February when I re-imposed five per cent import duty and Re.1 excise duty per litre of petrol and diesel, I did it through the taxation route. I did it through the taxation route simple because this is the allegation which was levelled, particularly against me when I was the Finance Minister in the earlier 80s that I wanted to deprive the States, that is why I went through the administrative price mechanism, mopped up whatever resources had to be mopped up and used it for the Centre alone. But, this time, I gave you the figure. Your figure is correct. Only the conclusion is little different from mine. For 2009-10, it was Rs.1,08,000 crores. After transfer, States get Rs.96,000 crore. Therefore, it should be avoided, but we have to do it because you did this. This was done by the NDA Government. We took it upon ourselves in the month of June 2004. Before that, these were market related. We need not have to wait for the Kirit Parikh Committee report. The decision could have been taken earlier. I think, 2000 onwards, for the entire period, it was de-controlled. Because it would have the advantage that the oil marketing companies would be able to adjust with the prevailing market price. The Government can always keep a control by determining a ban that within this ban, we offer it and not beyond that ban. Therefore, it is not correct to say that. Producing companies are making profit and they should do. But, they are also cost subsidising the oil marketing company. Oil marketing companies are getting the profit which they are showing in their balance sheet. They have to show in their balance sheet a positive because in the international market, they will have to raise money. If they show themselves to be in the red, how can they raise money? Who is going to give money to a bankrupt? Therefore, before they make the financial closure, they prepare their balance sheet. We provide them subsidy. Upstream oil companies cross-subsidise it and taking the Government subsidy, upstream companies' cross subsidisation gets reflected in their balance sheet and ultimately, it resulted in the profit of 4000-odd crores of rupees in 2008-09. But, it is internally so that they can show it that they are not in the red and they are earning profit. Question is, whether we could have avoided it..... and whether the Government has done that in a

most insensitive manner by doing it. I do not know from where you got the figures, but the fact of the matter is that, till today, when kerosene's price has been fixed at Rs.12/-, these subsidies are there, about Rs.17/- per litre. On LPG, it is Rs.100/- plus.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): If you minus the taxes?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: To taxes, I am coming a little later. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is true, but shut your eyes and think of the States which you are representing; 34 per cent of the taxes, 34 per cent of the State revenues are coming from the petroleum sectors, all the States taken together.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: All the States taken together?



SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Can they avoid? ...(*Interruptions*)... Can they avoid? ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not a question of who is having the highest and who is having the lowest. If, from the Central Government, I give up, what will be the consequences? I will come to that later. If I give up, take Rs.1,83,000 crores. I give up Rs.84,000 crores. Is it possible for the States to forgo Rs.96,000 crores of rupees? Consult your Chief Ministers. Consult your Finance Ministers. Even if we earn, what would be the economic benefit, great benefit? You tell me what would be the great economic benefit. Yes, there is a cascading effect. Transport costs have increased. Sir, transport costs have increased; as a result, the prices of goods carried by different modes of transport have increased. That is one side. On the other side, the substantial revenues which the States are getting can be forgone.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no; that is not my point. ...(*Interruptions*)... If you permit me, Sir, I am not talking about the revenue component. I am talking of the subsidy component. If you minus the tax component, is there actually any subsidy? There is not. Your revenue point is there; that we can discuss. That is a separate issue. But when you say that so much is the actual subsidy in the product, and if you take away the tax component, there is no subsidy.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: No, no; there is a subsidy.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No. If you take away the tax component, there is no subsidy.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is not that. It is not that. That I have calculated; I will show it to you later on. It is not that. But the question is that there is the revenue angle. I was accused, "Yes, you did it to bridge your revenue deficit." Yes. I am not shy of that. I shall have to do it because I cannot forget the days of 1990s when the country's gold was to be placed to a foreign bank just to borrow a few hundred million dollars, when the Finance Minister of this great country had to go to a foreign country, a rich country, to meet the Finance Minister of that country, but had to wait for some time to get

the appointment. I would not like if any Finance Minister of this country has to face that type of a humiliating situation, whether I am there or whether I am not there; this is a great country. And it happened because — whoever may be responsible — we indulged in financial profligacy. Why am I talking of it? I am talking of that I have protected further deceleration of growth. From 5.8 per cent, it has gone up to 7.6 per cent. From 7.6 per cent, it is likely to be 8.5 per cent. But the cost I had to pay for the huge fiscal expansion. That fiscal expansion got reflected in inflationary pressure, to some extent, from the demand side. ...(Interruptions)... What you are asking is a different issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Let us forget the tax forgone. You have not done this. Instead of doing that.....(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That is a different thing.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We all want the prestige of our Finance Ministers ; let me tell you. I may be perpetually in the Opposition, whether I am here or there, but I still want the prestige of our country and our Finance Ministers. I never compromise on that.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Sitaram Yechury, my general point is, please do not mix. It is not a debating point. The basic question is: can a country afford to have 6.6 per cent fiscal deficit?

My basic question is that whether we should not come back to the path of fiscal deficit of 2-2.5 per cent. Can we not come back to that? If you want to come back to that, then, we shall have to explore all the resources path.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Why have you forgone this tax?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Therefore, I explored all the areas, wherever I can. As regards income-tax, you will say, "Oh, the exemption limit is only Rs.1,60,000! It is too small. The earning per month is only Rs.20,000! It is too small. Make it Rs.50,000". It means Rs.6 lakhs. So, where is your wherewithal? Go for the taxes. Therefore, these aspects are to be kept in view. Financial discipline has to be maintained. Fiscal consolidation has to be restored. I explored all the possibilities. It has nothing to do with the election, pre-election and post-election. Election is a regular feature in a democracy. Continuity of Government is a regular feature in a parliamentary democracy. But for that, the longterm national economic interest cannot be compromised. Nobody can do that, whoever sits here. These aspects are to be kept in mind. Therefore, my respectful submission is that we have done that.

Now, coming to the issues of monetary policy, it is true that initially there have been constraints mainly from the supply side. But there has been, to some extent, the liquidity issue. Excess liquidity was also a problem. But there also you have to strike a balance. If you say, "Well, you don't go for higher growth", you would settle for 3 per cent or 4 per cent or 4.5 per cent or 5.5 per cent. From 1961 to

1970, for 9 years, we had 3.5 per cent. In the 1980s we had 5.2 per cent. In 1990 we had 5.6 per cent. It goes like that. We can do that. Inflation can be drastically cut. But that will not generate employment. Even during this period, when we have not reached 9 per cent GDP growth, 67 lakhs of new employment have been created. In the NREGS there may be corruption. There may be misuse. But, for the first time, the hapless poor people in the village got a right, a legal right, to have a job for minimum 100 days. That means to have an income of Rs.10,000 a year. Whether we are in power in the State or at the Centre or at the local level, that is a different issue. But this legal right has been given to him.

Similarly, if we want to have higher growth rate, investment is needed. Look at the investment direction today. The Supplementary Demands which I have placed are for Rs.68,000 crores. There, at the first chance, I have provided Rs.7,000 crores for Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana. Of course, an amount of Rs.14,000 crores has been provided for oil companies as subsidies, despite the enhancement. But why am I doing it? I am doing it because from the experience all of us have seen that the Budget is passed in the month of March-April. After that, the allocations are made. Then the monsoon begins. When the Department requires more money, we tell them, "Wait. In the winter session we will come up with Supplementary Demands and give you the money". In December, during winter session, we pass the Supplementary Demands. By the time the money reaches it, major part of the working season is over. This time, therefore, I have decided this. Let the States have money. Let the States have money in the first Supplementary Demands. I know that I will be subjected to criticism. What type of a Finance Minister you are! You presented the Budget on 26th February and within three or four months you are coming with Supplementary Demands for Rs. 68,000 crores! Didn't you anticipate it? I anticipated it that I have to give money to the HRD Minister to implement the Right to Education Act. But much more importantly, I want to use the working season which would start from October onwards and let me see whether this mechanism helps the States to implement the rural infrastructure programme, social security programme. Today's direction of investment has also changed substantially and we want growth. Growth - not in statistical terms. Growth means more jobs; growth means more wealth; growth means more capacity of the Government to deliver. A few years ago, my predecessor could declare, "I would give a loan waiver to the extent of nearly Rs. 70,000 crores to four crore farmers". Twenty five year ago, when I was the Finance Minister, I could not venture to think of it because I did not have money. At that point of time, my cash realization was not even six per cent; today, it is more than 12 per cent. This year, I am expecting to have Rs. 4 lakh crores as direct taxes. If we have higher growth, if we have more wealth, Government's capacity to deliver goods, to help the

people, to help the poor and the needy expands much more. And the Government is accountable to you. For every action, the Government is accountable to you. Therefore, this is the correct approach to my mind. We shall have to do it collectively. The last point on which I would like to dwell is this. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have taken a little more time than I expected to have. The Governor, Reserve Bank of India, who is not only an eminent educationist but also pragmatic, time and again, has assured me, "Mr. Finance Minister, I would not like to have the monetary policy in a way which would be discordant with your fiscal policy". You have noticed during this entire period, there is no conflict between the fiscal policy and the monetary policy. They are moving in tandem. Therefore, he has done it by doses. I will just give you some figures. From 21 April, 2009

onwards, reverse repo rates have increased in doses mainly on the 25 basis points, from 3.25 to 4.50. That is reverse repo rate. Repo rate has increased from 4.75 to 5.75. The significance you have seen is, always the difference between reverse repo rate and repo rate was 1.5 per cent. But now it has been closer. That corridor has been made closer to mop up the excess liquidity so that it is brought down to one per cent. To my mind, it is the most scientific decision which the Governor, RBI has taken. He has not touched the CRR for the time being. The CRR, he has increased from 5.75 per cent in March, 2010 and in February he increased it by 25 basis points, from 5.50 to 5.75. The short point which I am trying to drive at is, he is keeping a watch on the demand side. The demand side is taken care of. If it is necessary, adjustments will be made. The Government is also going for huge borrowing in the market; private sector is coming. Of course, the Reserve Bank of India is managing in such a way that one does not elbow out the other. And that is a very skilful exercise. I must appreciate the role the Governor of the RBI played in the last year. In the entire period, there was no mismatch in the market, and there was not overcrowding in the market. This year also it is being done because some of the States are having serious fiscal problem, and I am to address that. Fortunately, today, the States are in a comfortable position. Most of them are having cash reserves. The daily figure which I have, except one or two States, most of the States are having a very comfortable 14 days' Treasury Bills, and there is no question of going to the Reserve Bank of India.

There is one last point which I would appeal to all, though this is not directly related to inflation. But the issue came as to whether we can avert indirect taxes, by having some sort of predictability both at the Centre and in the States. The concept of GST came from there. The BJP, in its Manifesto, had stated two things in this regard. It said, "If we come back to power, then, we will abolish Central Sales Tax, and we will introduce GST at the rate of 12-14 per cent. I entirely agree; I am ready to do that, provided I get support from all cross-sections of the House. In the other House, my colleague, the former Finance Minister, Mr. Sinha, was saying that he had set up the

institution of Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers. I am maintaining it. Shri Chidambaram retained it, and I am retaining it. I am utilizing their services. We have covered a large area, and if we can introduce the GST from 1st April, 2011, then, that will be a major tax reform after independence. And that we can achieve, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with the co-operation and collective approach of all of us, who are sitting on that side and this side...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We support you.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Thank God that you are supporting us. In fact, your State Finance Minister is the Chairman of the Empowered Committee. Now comes the fact that more



push is needed. I would request the leadership of various political spectrums. Please talk to your State Finance Ministers and State Chief Ministers, wherever you are empowered, because the time is running out. If I want to introduce it from 1st April, 2011, I must have the Constitution (Amendment) Bill ready and introduce it in this Session of Parliament. If I can introduce it in this Session of Parliament, then and then only, after sending it to the Standing Committee, and after the Standing Committee making its recommendations, we can get it passed in the Winter Session. And, after we get it passed in the Winter Session, 15 out of 28 States will have to ratify that Constitution Amendment. Then, it can be effectively introduced from 1st April, 2011.

On rest of the matters, now, somebody was saying, "You have to take the States on board." Of course, without taking the States on board, I cannot do it. I have no intention of being the super Finance Minister. I want to be one of the Finance Ministers. That is why I am contemplating, in the constitutional machinery, a Council of Finance Ministers. I am going to circulate the Amendment, which I am going to propose, which we have given to State Finance Ministers; I am waiting for the recommendations of the Empowered Committee, which has met yesterday. Then, I will circulate it to the political parties to formulate their views before it is introduced in the House.

But if we can do that, that will be a major task. There will be no super Finance Minister. Collective decisions will be taken but, surely, you will appreciate, in a Council, where the Finance Minister of the federal Government would be the Chairman and where he would be assisted by only one MoS and the Council would consist of 28 State Finance Ministers, there should be some mechanism through which the Central Finance Minister is not completely crowded out. Because it is a matter of money and finance, I shall have to come to you to seek your approval to impose the duties and taxes. Therefore, if I do not have a final say in that matter, you will not allow me to improve any of the taxes and proposals. Similarly, I understand, the States should have their right to impose taxes and get the approval of their State Assemblies. That compromise we would be able to make. It would not be difficult with

the collective thinking, collective decision, of all of us. But we shall have to expedite this process.

With this request to the representatives of all the political parties, major and minor, I thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for having given me this opportunity, and I thank the House for the indulgence they have shown in allowing me to speak for so long.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Leader of the Opposition to reply.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Before that, may I ask just one question, if you permit me, Sir? On futures trading, when I was speaking yesterday, I was giving figures and I had said that there is an element of speculation in the trading of essential commodities. At least, for the time being,

why don't you suspend this element of speculation so that prices are stabilized? On the basis of that experience, we can review whether it should continue or not.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: We had put a ban on not all, but on some of the items.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): It was only on three items.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am talking of the essential food items. We have put a ban on some of the items, but in respect of some others, surely your suggestions can be looked into.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, why was wheat withdrawn?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am saying that it can be looked into. I cannot give a blanket assurance.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, to reiterate a point which you have yourself conceded, that in the overall management of the fiscal policy you would have a re-look at the disproportionate burden of just the petroleum sector in the total framework of indirect taxes. I think, you had said that obliquely, but I would like to reiterate that in the larger context of fiscal reforms you may wish to bear this in mind.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That is why I am urging all my colleagues in the State Finance Ministries to bring the petroleum sector within the GST so that you would be disciplined, I would be disciplined, and it would not be some sort of a milch cow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the Opposition.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, on the motion that I moved yesterday, we have had a very lengthy debate since yesterday. The Resolution, no doubt, is a consensus resolution of this House, and it is a Resolution that conveys a sense of national concern, and a deep national concern, on the inflationary pressures on the economy and its adverse impact as far as the common man is concerned.

Sir, I must say that the worries that a lot of us had, which had led to a great deal of agitation amongst the Members during the last

one week and during the course of the debate, still remain. I have heard a very scholarly speech of the hon. Finance Minister but I could not find any clue, hint or an assurance in the course of his speech that the future on the inflationary front looks bright. In fact, what I found was that there is, on account of the situation that has existed from 2008 onwards and which exists today, a rationalization of why we must now learn to live with these kinds of inflationary pressures. The worry is, Sir, because these inflationary pressures hurt the entire economy. They hurt growth, they eventually hurt the more vulnerable sections of the society. You may carry on with your schemes for rural employment, but inflation alone is capable of pushing down a lot more people every year below the poverty-line. Therefore, these concerns will remain.

Sir, on a broad point of economic theory, we are all conscious of our limitations. On the food front, we all knew that last year we have had a difficult situation with regard to drought in some parts of the country. Therefore, our foodgrains production was 15 million tonnes less. We have been dependent on edible oil, pulses; we look to the global market for them. But, these are problems which continue.

But, the two core points of concern which remained and which almost every Member raised—I had raised, Mr. Yechury had raised it, our other friends from the BSP and other parties had raised it very eloquently—that even if you had a 15 million tonne drop, your own economic survey earlier this year says that you have had a huge buffer stock. What was the management of the food economy last year? The concern which every Member has expressed is that a large part of the stock continues to rot. The Supreme Court says to distribute it to the poor. Mr. N.K. Singh yesterday said to resort to open market operations, do not allow it to rot. But, this would have handled the supply side problem because the management of the food economy was inadequate. As I said, on the front of the economic theory, we know them these are the difficulties. We may have probably a much better production this year. Even in a much higher production, our worry is, what happens to the increased stock? Is the management going to be like last year? Or, is it going to be a little better?

Similarly, Sir, on the petroleum front, let the hon. Finance Minister honestly introspect. It is not a taxing battle between the Centre and the States. As it is, the Centre which has far more resources need not be envious that the States are getting some part of the petroleum revenue on taxes from the petroleum taxes itself. In the States in any case in this country, the fiscal health is not very good. Therefore, the question which we need to ask ourselves is that this is one item which affects the average citizen which almost affects every sector of the economy. Look at any country around us and honestly ask yourself a question: Are our petroleum sector taxes a bit too high? Can our current state of economy sustain them? On both, the food front and the petroleum front, these were the two issues. I think, the hon. Finance Minister knows the subject better than most of us and it is these two issues which we expected him to be more forthright with us. And, I must say that our worries have increased, our disappointment also has increased. To a larger point, the Finance

Minister has made, and I must give him the due credit for having made it, and this is the final but a specific point of view that I have on this subject, Sir. Even though the debate may have been partisan, the Finance Minister gradually tried to work for a larger national consensus. But, he must realise that the Central Government is the key manager of India's economy. The States do have a responsibility as far as cracking down on hoarders are concerned, as far as incentivising the farmer through some relief are concerned, as far as the management of an effective PDS system is concerned; and, all States, irrespective of parties, want to work for a popular welfare and, therefore, will be committed to it. He said, it is a cooperative federalism. But, our cooperative federalism is a little too Centre centric. This is a reality which he must bear in mind.

5.00 P.M.

And, therefore, whether it is the current issue of the GST that he raised, we also have interaction with a large number of Chief Ministers. Some have concerns because they are low-consumption States, therefore, they have their fear, and the Government says that they will address those apprehensions that they have. But, one question, Sir, which some of the Finance Ministers who even support your proposal have been asking is, as it is, the States have too inadequate powers, are they taking away one more? And, it is that worry of Federalism and the imbalance it is creating which is worrying them. And, when you speak in terms of cooperation, and that was the spirit of your speech, you speak in terms of cooperative Federalism, let it not only be confined to sharing the blame of inflation. It must then extend to several other areas. Today, all the mineral rich States have a grievance as to what is their pitiable state. Those who have a natural resource are claiming that they don't get their adequate share. The gas producing States have their own grievances. State legislations; on the Concurrent List legislations are pending here for years together, and the Centre is indifferent. The manner in which the polity of several States, not one, is destabilized by the Central agencies. Well, if we are speaking in terms of cooperative Federalism in a spirit of cooperation, I am sure, if what the hon. Finance Minister has indicated, the Government seriously means it, then, I think, it will have to be widened, and that genuine Federal cooperative feeling must extend to other areas also. It is only then that this spirit which you have tried to enunciate will have effect; otherwise, let it not merely be confined to sharing the blame, as far as inflation is concerned. With these few words, Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for having allowed such a lengthy debate on this Motion.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I forgot to mention one point. It has been mentioned by several hon. Members that we have decided, and in fact, in the light of the discussion, that additional 4.75 lakh tonnes of food grains will be given to those 15 States where the people are not getting it for the APL quota. We have instructed the FCI to release it. And, this will be given to those who are covered by

antyodaya, at the antyodaya rate; those who will be covered by the BPL, at the BPL rate; and APL rate also, for 15 kilograms, the concession which we have given is Rs.8.60 paise - concession rate to the APL for 15 kilogram it is being given. It is for that 15 kilogram. It is not for any unlimited quantity. Only 15 kilograms for the APL family will also be given. And, if more is required, that will be given, but let this be the first.

The second point which we are re-emphasizing is that the concession which you are getting for per kilogram Rs.10 and Rs.15 on edible oil and pulses for their distribution to the BPL families, that is still on tap. Please utilize that so that, at least, some sections of the people get benefit from it. Lift it. Stock are available. Lift it, distribute it through your existing channels. These are the two points. ...(*Interruptions*)...



SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You have 275 lakh tonnes of rice and wheat extra over your statutory norm in your buffer stock. Out of that, 4.75 if you are releasing... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have already released 5 million tonnes earlier at the normal price. This 4.75 lakh tonnes is at the concessional price. Earlier I had released 5 million tonnes. I have told them 15 million tonnes at the normal MSP price...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, you see the problem is...(*Interruptions*) I want to seriously...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I understand your problem. Please, if you expect me that I shall have to give, say, 10 million tonnes or 15 million tonnes at MSP price - MSP price I am buying - and that will have to be given.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is APL price. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: No, no; the APL price is Rs.8.60, and if I am to give it, then, what will happen? Rs.8.60 is not for the entire quantum. That is only for 15 kilograms per family. So, it cannot be that the entire stock would be given at Rs.8.60. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I place the following Resolution before the House:

"This House having considered the pressure on the economy of the country urges upon the Government to take further effective action to contain in adverse impact on the common man."

I hope the House agrees.

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**GOVERNMENT BILL--(CONTD.)**

**The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions  
(Amendment)  
Bill, 2010**

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Thank you, Sir. Through you, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Minister to three substantive points of proposed amendment which, of course, he himself listed. The three substantive points are that the words 'other than a university' have been dropped from the proposed amendment. That one additional member has been included in this National Commission and the mandatory

nature of consulting State Governments for granting recognition to minority institutions has been, I would say diluted, I would not say scrapped, but diluted. Sir, the matter of serious concern is the deletion of the phrase ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, just a minute. The consultation process with the State Governments in granting recognition has

nothing to do with the appeal provision. It is in the appeal provision that the consultation process has been taken out. The grant is still with the appropriate authority in the State Government. So, that is not what I said. Please.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I will come to that point also. It is not quite the same thing. There has been major dilution in this provision. But I will come to that. Sir, now the most serious point here is the deletion of the phrase 'other than university', which has allowed minority groups or individuals or societies to set up and apply for recognition of university status. Now, there was definite and distinct reason for excluding universities from the purview of the Act in the past. When this Act was brought forward in 2004, there was a clear reason for excluding universities from this purview because the process of setting up a university entails much more than setting up a college or some other kind of an educational institutions. But university, as the report of the Standing Committee has correctly pointed out, is not something that can be left to individuals. It is the responsibility of the State. In other words, either through the UGC Act, the State Governments can set up universities or you have State legislations, State Acts to recognize universities such as, for instance, I will tell the Minister that the Makhanlal Chaturvedi Rashtriya Patrakarita Vishwavidyalaya in Bhopal is a university set up by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. It is a State university recognized by the UGC and all UGC rules apply. Now here what has happened is that the proposed amendment which allows individuals, trusts, societies to set up minority educational institutions including a university are being taken out of the purview of the overall process of legislation for the creation of universities. Now, university, Sir, it is my humble submission, is an entirely different kettle of fish from a college or any other kind of educational institution.

When you allow persons or groups to set up their own university, the regulations will not apply to other universities set up under the UGC Act. The Minister knows much better than me I don't need to go into this that under what circumstances the UGC Act came about and why all universities are required to function within the parameters of the UGC Act. The process of formation of these universities is being taken

out of the purview of the UGC Act. Now anybody can apply. And the most serious anomaly has been created, at the outset, when you said that if No Objection Certificate is not given within 90 days the person proposing to set up this university can go ahead and set it up anyway. Now this is a very, very serious matter. It is possible that there are reasons why a State Government has withheld an NOC. But now after 90 days not just a college or any other institution or a *madrsa*, but a full-fledged university can be set up if a No Objection Certificate is not received within 90 days.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.]

There is a Standing Committee's Report on this. With your permission, Sir, I would quote it. I quote, "The Committee knows that with the inclusion of the university within the meaning of

minority educational institution the above provision will also be applicable to universities to be set up." The term 'above provision' means this 90 days NOC provision. The Standing Committee further goes on to comment and I quote, "The Committee is not convinced by the contention of the Department that the right to establish a minority educational institution as enshrined in section 10 can be made applicable to a university also." This is the Report of the Standing Committee. The Committee also strongly feels that in the event of there being no legal requirement for an NOC or to follow up any procedure, a minority educational institution established without such procedure is liable to lead to legal complexities in the future, if it is made applicable to universities also. This is a warning by the Standing Committee. The Committee accordingly recommends that this issue may be examined in detail. I regret, Sir, that without examining this matter in detail, the Ministry has chosen to overrule and ignore the reservations expressed by the Standing Committee. I would want to know from the hon. Minister what were the compelling reasons for the Government to ignore the very appropriate warning bell sounded by the Standing Committee in its Report which urged the Government to pay detailed attention to this issue. Then, of course, there are various other kinds of problems that this amendment, if it is carried through, will create, firstly in the process of setting up of universities. Now there is a clear-cut discrimination between minority and non-minority universities. Sir, this is something the foundation for which is being laid. Now I refer to hon. Member, Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi's remark made in this House two days ago in which he gave away clearly the political intention of the Government behind this. I would like to ask the hon. Minister categorically whether this is being brought about with a political purpose as his compatriot and party colleague day before yesterday clearly said that this is being done to circumvent (*time bell rings*) States which he alleged are withholding NOCs. There is no evidence to this effect, and it is very clear that this provision is a politically motivated attempt to divide, and paint that it is acceptable to some States and not acceptable to some States. It shows a certain hegemonic streak, unfortunately, in the ruling dispensation. Now, I don't want to go into the issue of conciliation process; other Members have already pointed it out. In conclusion, I want to point out that a large number of private universities are

still awaiting State Government approval.

The Minister has been personally against the mushrooming of deemed universities because the quality of education in these deemed universities could not be ensured. In this situation, to allow mushrooming of minority universities, how does the Minister propose to regulate the quality of education in these universities, especially when, as I pointed out, the relevant provisions are being diluted or done away with altogether?

Finally, on the issue of linguistic minorities, again, these minorities have been kept out of it. I know that this is something which has been done in concurrence with the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee considered this, but also pointed out that this matter needs to be

looked into. Linguistic minority rights have been left aside and that also, Sir, I think, gives away the political game of the Government. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री मोहम्मद अली खान** (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : शुक्रिया ,  
चेयरमैन साहब। The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2010 की तरमीम के लिये ताईद में खड़ा हूँ। सर, यह बिल 2004 में नाफिज़ किया गया था। सरकार ने माइनॉरिटीज़ के तालीमी इंदारों के लिये एक कमिशन बना कर यकीनन एक क़ाबिले तारीफ़ क़दम उठाया है। इस कमिशन को कायम हुए तकरीबन चार साल का अरसा हो गया है और इस दौरान इस क़ानून के नफ़ाज़ में कमिशन को जो मुश्किलात पेश आई हैं , इनको नज़र में रखकर ये तरमीमात लाई गई हैं। सैक्शन 2 के क्लॉज़ (जी) में से “Other than University” के अल्फ़ाज़ को हटा देवे से इस क़ानून के स्कोप में इज़ाफ़ा होगा , जबकि कमिशन के मैम्बरान की तादाद को दो से बढ़ाकर तीस करने में कमिशन को अपने कामकाज में आसानी होगी। इसके अलावा किसी तालीमी इंदारे के माइनॉरिटी स्टूडेंट्स के बारे में फ़ैसला करते वक़्त राज़ य सरकार से मश् बरि करने की शर्त को हटाना भी एक अच्छा क़दम है। इससे कमिशन को अपने कामकाज करने में कम वक़्त लगेगा और ग़ैरज़रूरी अइचनों से भी बचा जा सकेगा।

यह मुल्क के मसावी क़ानून या नैथुरल जस्टिस को पूरा करता है , क़्योंकि राज्य सरकार हमेशा एक फरीक़ होगी। इसके साथ-साथ मैं आपके द्वारा यह भी अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि इस कमिशन का दायरा बहुत कम है। यह कमिशन सिर्फ़ आला तालीम के इंदारों , यानी कॉलेजिज़ और यूनिवर्सिटीज़ से मुत्ताल्लिक मसलों को ही हल कर पाएगा। आज मुसलमानों में तालीम की क़्या सूस्तेहाल है , मुल्क के देही इलाकों में मुस्लिम आबादी का साठ फीसदी से ज़्यादा हस्सि ग़ैस्तालीम याफ़ता है और शहरी मुस्लिम आबादी का 54 फीसदी हस्सि ग़ैस्तालीम याफ़ता है। मुसलमानों में कमोबेश 23 फीसदी लड़कियां ही मैट्रिक तक तालीम हासिल कर पाती हैं। बहुत से मुसलमान लड़के-लड़कियां चाहते हुए भी , मास्ती हासत ठीक़ न होने की वजह से स्कूल नहीं जा पाते हैं। अगर हम सिर्फ़ आला तालीम की ही बात करेंगे और प्राइमरी , मड्रिल और सैकेंडरी स्कूल की सतह पर हास्रात को सुधारने का काम नहीं करेंगे , तो इतने अच्छे नतीजे सामने नहीं आएंगे। इसलिए स्कूली सतह पर भी माइनॉरिटी , खास तौर से मुस्लिम माइनों रटि की तालीम की तरफ़ तवज्जुह देना बहुत जरूरी है।

चेयरमैन साहब , आपके द्वारा मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आईनके 29 और 30 में इस बात की गारंटी दी गई है कि मुल्क की

अकिलयतों को अपने तालीमी इदारे खोलने और उनका इंजाम संभालने का बुनियादी हक हासिल है। ये अकिलयतें चाहे सक्खि हों, इसाई हों, पारसी हों या मुसलमान हों, यह गारंटी हब्दिस्तान की गारंटी है, किसी सय्यासी पार्टी की गारंटी नहीं है।

सर, मैं आपके द्वारा यह कहना चाहूंगा तालीम तो एक इल्म का समन्दर है, जिसकी कोई सरहद नहीं होती। इसे स्कूल या कॉलेज तक मेहदूद नहीं रखा जाना चाहिए। कौमी तालीम को उबारने में आज मरकजी सरकार और हमारे मरकजी वजीर ने जो कदम उठाया है, तालीम को आम करने और तालीम को उबारने के अंदर ग्लोबलाइजेशन से जोड़ने की बात कही गई है, मैं इसका खैरमकदम करता हूँ। इस बलि से यह जाहिर होता है कि मरकजी सरकार का इसमें फाइ नॉशियल इन्वेस्टमेंट भी कुछ नहीं है। मैं यह चाहूंगा कि इस बलि में सिर्फ यह बात डालें कि हब्दिस्तान की जो अकिलयतें अपने तालीमी इदारे अपने बलबूते पर कायम करना चाहती हैं, उनको यह हक देना चाहिए।

मैं अपनी तकरीर को खत्म करते हुए सिर्फ एक ही बात कहूंगा कि मरकजी सरकार और यूपीए सरकार, खुसून वजीरे मौसूफ ने जो कदम उठाया है, जो तरमीमें लाना चाहते हैं, मैं इसकी तहे दलि से ताईद करता हूँ और तमाम अराकीन भी इसकी ताईद करके इस बलि को मंजूर करें। जय हब्दि।



جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): شکر یہ چیئرمین صاحب۔ The National

Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2010

میں ترمیم کے لئے تائید میں کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔ سر، یہ بل 2004 نافذ میں نافذ کیا گیا تھا۔ سرکار نے مانناریٹیز کے تعلیمی اداروں کے لئے ایک کمیشن بنا کر یقیناً ایک قابل تعریف قدم اٹھایا تھا۔ اس کمیشن کو قائم ہوئے تقریباً چار سال کا عرصہ ہو گیا ہے اور اس دوران اس قانون کے نفاذ میں کمیشن کو جو مشکلات پیش آئی ہیں، ان کو نظر میں رکھ کر یہ ترمیمات لائی گئی ہیں۔ سیکشن-2 کے کلاز (جی) میں سے (Other than University) کے الفاظ کو ہٹا دینے سے اس قانون کے اسکوپ میں اضافہ ہوگا جبکہ کمیشن کے ممبران کی تعداد دو سے بڑھا کر تین کرنے سے

کمیشن کو اپنے کام کاج میں آسانی ہوگی۔ اس کے علاوہ کسی تعلیمی ادارے کے ماننارٹی اسٹٹس کے بارے میں فیصلہ کرتے وقت راجیہ سرکار سے مشورہ کرنے کی شرط کو ہٹانا بھی ایک اچھا قدم ہے جس سے کمیشن کو اپنا کام کاج کرنے میں کم وقت لگے گا اور غیر ضروری اڑچنوں سے بھی بچا جا سکے گا۔ یہ ملک مساوی قانون یا نیچرل جسٹس کو پورا کرتا ہے، کیوں کہ راجیہ سرکار ہمیشہ ایک فریق ہوگی۔

اس کے ساتھ ساتھ میں آپ کے ذریعے یہ بھی عرض کرنا چاہوں گا کہ اس کمیشن کا دائرہ بہت کم ہے۔ یہ کمیشن صرف اعلیٰ تعلیم کے اداروں یعنی کالجوں اور یونیورسٹیوں سے متعلق مسئلوں کو ہی یہ کمیشن حل کر پائے گا۔ آج مسلمانوں میں تعلیم کی کیا صورت حال ہے۔ ملک کے دیہی علاقوں میں مسلم آبادی کا ساٹھ فی صدی حصہ غیر تعلیم یافتہ ہے اور شہری مسلم آبادی کی 54 فی صدی حصہ غیر تعلیم یافتہ ہے۔ مسلمانوں میں کم و بیش 23 فی صدی لڑکیاں ہی میٹرک تک تعلیم حاصل کر پاتی ہیں۔ بہت سے مسلمان لڑکے لڑکیاں چاہتے ہوئے بھی مالی حالت ٹھیک نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے اسکول نہیں جاتے۔ اگر ہم صرف اعلیٰ تعلیم کی ہی بات کریں گے اور پرائمری، مڈل اور سیکنڈری اسکول کی سطح پر حالات کو سدھارنے کا کام نہیں کریں گے تو اتنے اچھے نتائج سامنے نہیں آئیں گے۔ اس لئے اسکولی سطح پر بھی مانناریٹیز، خاص طور سے مسلم مانناریٹی کی تعلیم کی طرف توجہ دینا بہت ضروری ہے۔

†[ ] Transliteration in Urdu Script.

چینرمین صاحب، آپ کے ذریعے میں یہ کہنا چاہوں گا کہ آئین کے 29 اور 30 میں اس بات کی گارنٹی دی گئی ہے کہ ملک کی اقلیتوں کو اپنے تعلیمی ادارے کھولنے اور ان کا انتظام سنبھالنے کا بنیادی حق حاصل ہے۔ یہ اقلیتیں چاہے سکھ ہوں، عیسائی ہوں، پارسی ہوں یا مسلمان ہوں، یہ گارنٹی ہندوستان کی گارنٹی ہے، کسی سیاسی پارٹی کی یہ گارنٹی نہیں ہے۔

سر، میں آپ کے ذریعے یہ کہنا چاہوں گا کہ تعلیم تو ایک علم کا سمندر ہے، جس کی کوئی سرحد نہیں ہوتی۔ اسے اسکول یا کالج تک محدود نہیں رکھا جانا چاہئے۔ قومی تعلیم کو ابھارنے میں آج مرکزی سرکار اور ہمارے مرکزی وزیر نے جو قدم اٹھایا ہے کہ تعلیم کو عام کرنے اور تعلیم کو ابھارنے کے اندر گلوبلائزیشن سے جوڑنے کی بات کہی گئی ہے۔ میں اس کا خیر مقدم کرتا ہوں۔ اس بل سے یہ ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ مرکزی سرکار کا اس میں فائنیشنل انویسٹمنٹ میں کچھ نہیں ہے۔ تو میں یہ کہنا چاہوں گا کہ اس بل میں صرف یہ بات کہ ہندوستان نے اقلیتوں کو اپنے تعلیمی ادارے اپنے بل بوتے پر جو قائم کرنا چاہتے ہیں، اس کو دینا چاہئے۔

میں اپنی تقریر کو ختم کرتے ہوئے صرف ایک ہی بات کہوں گا کہ مرکزی سرکار اور یوپی۔اے۔ سرکار خصوصاً وزیر موصوف نے جو قدم اٹھایا ہے، جو ترمیمیں لانا چاہتے ہیں، میں اس کی تہ دل سے تائید کرتا ہوں اور تمام اراکین بھی اس کی تائید کر کے اس بل کو منظور کریں گے۔ جے ہند۔ (ختم شد)

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am not going to make a very long speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You are always to the point.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: I will only give one or two suggestions. Sir, minorities are there in our country and our Constitution has given full guarantee of protection to the minorities. We have 3-4 minorities in the country; Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Parsis, Jains

and Buddhists.

So, article 30 is being amended, and, one more Member is going to be added. I would suggest, let there be four Members because different minorities would get an opportunity to work on that. Each minority has its own problems, its own perceptions, and, its own culture. So, there would be some more scope for the representation of minorities, not in the name of minority itself but if the membership is more, perhaps, that would give scope.

Sir, linguistic minorities are there in the country. Provincial languages are majority languages in their own States but every language in the country is having minority status in other States, and, due to privatization, linguistic minorities would like to establish their own institutions.

So, there should be some representation of linguistic minorities. This Act does not make any distinction between linguistic minority and religious minority. There is no doubt. But the practice is that this deals, by and large, with the problems of the religious minorities. Therefore, the scope has to be rather widened. The HRD Committee has gone into the details. The whole matter was discussed threadbare in the Committee, and, certain suggestions were made, and, these suggestions have to be considered. So, that is why, this would be a perfect Bill. I support it. Thank you very much.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, the hon. Member is saying, by and large, it deals with the religious minorities. The original Bill of 2004 is very clear. It deals only with religious minorities. Linguistic minorities are left out of the purview of this legislation, which is what has been objected to by a large number of Members but the Bill or the original Act is very clear on this.

**श्री मोहम्मद अदीब** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं 'The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2010' पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ और उसके सपो र्ट में इस बिल को खुशामदीद कहता हूँ मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही बेहतर और वाजिब बिल है मेरी यह राय है कि इस मुद्दे में जितनी recognized minorities हैं, उनके हिसाब से अगर इसमें 4 या 5

मैम्बर्स की गुंजाइश रखी जाए तो शायद इसमें सबकी नुमाइंदगी  
 हो जाएगी। यह बिल जो लाया गया है, इसमें सबसे बड़ी बात जो की  
 गई है, वह यह है कि minorities, जो अपने कॉलेजेज़ तक थीं, अब वे  
 बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ तक जा सकती हैं। यह अलग बात है कि चंदन  
 मन्नि जी को बड़ी तकलीफ है कि minority, higher education में  
 कैसे चली जाएगी, लेकिन अगर उसे मौका मिलेगा तो वह जरूर जाएगी और article 30 के  
 तहत उसका right भी बनता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस Commission के  
 बाद minority की एक ज़म्मेदारी यह होती है कि वह अपने  
 institutions को और बड़े तरीके से बनाये और उसे और जगहों पर भी  
 ले जाए, चाहे मन्नि जी को तकलीफ होती रहे, लेकिन इस बिल से  
 मेरी community, minority की सारी communities को फायदा होगा। मैं  
 एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर, सब्बिल साहब का बड़ा शुक्रिया अदा करता  
 हूँ। मैं इसकी हमीयत में बोल रहा हूँ बहुत-बहुत  
 शुक्रिया।

جناب محمد ادیب (اٹر پردیش): سر، میں "The National Commission for Minority Education Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2010" پر بولنے کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں اور اس کے سپورٹ میں، میں اس بل کو خوش آمدید کہتا ہوں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ بہت ہی بہتر اور واجب بل ہے۔ میری یہ رائے ہے کہ اس ملک میں جتنی recognised minorities ہیں، ان کے حساب سے اگر اس میں 4 یا 5 ممبرس کی گنجائش رکھی جائے تو شاید اس میں سب کی نمائندگی ہو جائے گی۔ یہ بل جو لایا گیا ہے، اس میں سب سے بڑی بات جو کی گئی ہے، وہ یہ ہے کہ مائنارٹیز، جو اپنے کالجز تک تھیں، اب وہ بڑی یونیورسٹیز تک جا سکتی ہیں۔ یہ الگ بات ہے کہ چندن مشرا جی کو بڑی تکلیف ہے کہ مائنارٹی، ہائر ایجوکیشن میں کیسے چلی جائے گی، لیکن اگر اسے موقع ملے گا تو وہ ضرور جائے گی اور آرٹیکل-30 کے تحت اس کا رائٹ بھی بنتا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس کمیشن کے بعد مائنارٹی کی ایک ذمہ داری یہ ہوتی ہے کہ وہ اپنے انسٹی ٹیوشنس کو اور بڑے طریقے سے بنائے اور اسے اور جگہوں پر بھی لے جائے، چاہے مشرا جی کو تکلیف ہوتی رہے، لیکن اس بل سے میری کمیونٹی، مائنارٹی کی ساری کمیونٹیز کو فائدہ ہوگا۔ میں ایجوکیشن منسٹر، سبیل صاحب کا بڑا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ میں اس کی حمایت میں بول رہا ہوں۔ بہت بہت شکریہ۔

(ختم شد)

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, at the outset, I must say, with all humility, that this proposed Bill indicates not supremacy of the Constitution but supremacy of politics. Now, as on today, particularly the deletion of the words "other than the University" is highly divisive in nature and it is going to be very costly for the unity and integrity of the nation. Now, the law declared by the Supreme Court is - I think, the Law Minister knows more than anyone else; we have argued that together in the TMA Pai's case - that only a university can confer a degree. This is the law.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, just to set the record straight, I am not the Law Minister.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: The law is very clear. Now, whether article 141 will prevail or politics will prevail, that is the question. Only a university can confer a degree; no other institution can confer a degree. Secondly, a university can be established only by a law made by the Parliament or the State Legislature. Once a law is made, the State Legislature or the Parliament, it becomes, State under article 12, bound by all the provisions of Constitution. It can't be a minority institution or a Scheduled Caste University or Reddy University. There is no such provision at all. The Standing Committee has discussed this matter thoroughly. I am a Member of the Standing Committee. My friend, Bal Apte, was telling the other day that the Standing Committee Reports were treated like waste papers. They are not considered at all. I will read the first para from what Chandan Mitra read. "Nobody will dispute the fact that the minority can establish a cooperative society, a trust, a company and any educational institution. However, it is also true that for establishing a university, law is required. Provisions of the UGC Act 1956 in this respect cannot be ignored. In the event of delay in the passing of a law or refusing to pass a law for establishing a university by a minority, section 10 of the Act would give it right for going ahead". So, section 10 says that if minority applies for an educational institution, reply must be given within 90 days. If no reply is given within 90 days, can they go ahead. Suppose the Muslim minority applies for a university and if the reply does not come within 90 days, can they go on establishing the university? For

establishing a university, a law enacted by the State Legislature or the Parliament is required. University established by law cannot be a minority University or a majority University. This is the most dangerous provision that has been brought in here. Secondly, in the Aziz Pasha case, when the Aligarh Muslim University claimed that they have minority status, the Supreme Court said, No, once a university is established by a Central legislation, it has no minority or majority status. It has no colour at all. University means, it must be universal for all the citizens of this country. And, this was followed by Aligarh Muslim University again after the 1981 Amendment when they made reservation for Muslims. That was challenged before the Allahabad High Court. The Allahabad High Court single judge struck down holding that minority status cannot be claimed by the University. That has been confirmed by the Division Bench. Even the Chairman of the Minority Commission and the Law Secretary admitted



before the Standing Committee that, yes, as on today, as per the law, there cannot be a minority university, but we have gone to Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has not referred the matter to any larger bench. It is pending. The proposal indicates a don't care attitude, I don't care for Standing Committee, I don't care for the Constitution.

Article 141 of the Constitution says that a law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all, including Parliament. This amendment is brought in the teeth of the judgement of the Supreme Court. Once a university is established by the Act, it falls within the definition of State as per Article 12 and bound by the charter of equality. A university by its very nature is universal. A university cannot belong to any community whether minority religion or majority religion. What about the Scheduled Castes? They are the most backward people. Can Scheduled Castes establish a university? Article 30(1) talks about minorities. Under the Act Minorities are selected and declared by the Government. Government of India can favour any particular community and declare it a minority and they will have the right to establish a university. Further, permitting any community-based university is suicidal to the national integrity. The Law Minister's argument ..(*Interruptions*)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is the HRD Minister.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: His argument that the expression 'educational institution' includes university..*(Interruptions)*.. But Article 30 does not include it.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: If my learned friend can misread my designation, there might be many things which he must have misread.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is a former judge.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: I know him. I have appeared in almost all educational cases right from 1963 onwards. This eleven-judge Bench is the largest bench that has been constituted in this matter.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have already taken extra six minutes.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Sir, please, for this matter, give me some more time. It is a matter of great national importance. A temporary

political advantage is going to do permanent damage to our nation. There will be everywhere communal universities. You are injecting communal poison into universities. It was not there so far. This is what the Supreme Court has said regarding Article 30. This was the judgement given by the eleven-judge bench and both of us argued before it. "The essence of Article 30(1) is to ensure equal treatment between the majority and the minority institutions. No one type or category of institution should be disfavoured or, for that matter, receive more favourable treatment than another. Laws of the land, including rules and regulations, must apply equally to the majority institutions as well as to the minority institutions."

In spite of that they are bringing such a legislation. They don't care for the law declared by the Supreme Court's eleven-judge bench. In Yashpal's case, there is another judgement of the Supreme Court. Ninety-two private universities were established in Chhattisgarh. All of them were struck down by the Supreme Court. In that judgement, they have said what is a university and what should be the level or standard of education in a university. Everything is considered in that. Ninety two private universities have been struck down. Section 2(f) of the Act says 'any minority community declared by the Central Government.' Linguistic minorities are excluded. I found that as a Member of Parliament and Education Minister he appears to be entirely different from what he was when he was an advocate.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: As a judge he was entirely different.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Sir, I read para 138 of the judgement. There he was arguing along with me. I argued the matter on 2nd May, 2002 and the Supreme Court accepted it by a majority.

By introducing this Bill, he is doing a great disservice to the nation, its unity and integrity, and feeling of fraternity as the amendment is going to inject communalism into the universities which is sure to have far-reaching and disastrous consequences.

While concluding, I would quote what the Supreme Court has said in Pradeep Jain case.

We find that today the integrity of the nation is threatened by the divisive forces of regionalism, linguism and communalism and regional linguistic and communal loyalties are gaining ascendancy in national life and seeking to tear apart and destroy national integrity. We tend to forget that India is one nation and we are all Indians first and Indians last.

It is time we remind ourselves what great visionary and builder of modern India, Jawaharlal Nehru, says, "Who dies if India lives, who lives if India dies". We must realise that, unfortunately, many in public life tend to overlook sometimes out of ignorance of the forces of history and sometimes deliberately with a view to promoting their self-interest, that is, political interest, as pointed out by Dr.

Chandan Mitra. The national interest must inevitably and for ever be over any other consideration proceeding from regionalism, linguistic or communal. (*Time-bell rings*) ...(*Interruptions*)... I have written a book entitled National Reconciliation for Harmonious Relations. I have explained what is the interest of Muslims and what is the interest of everybody. I have quoted Mahatma Gandhi. We are all children of Bharat Mata. ...(*Interruptions*)... The point is, it is going to prove dangerous to the interest of the minorities themselves. They may think that by establishing a university, they will get advantage. I remember, what Ajeet Sait, a social leader in Karnataka, said that if educational institutions are based on communities, it is dangerous for national integration. He was against *madrasas*. He said that let there be a

common school, a common educational institution for all. Then, there will be unity in the nation. But, on the other hand, this is a retrograde step. We are going in the reverse direction.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have made your point very clearly. ...(Interruptions)... You have taken 11 minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: It is a matter of great magnitude. Sir, what is the importance of Standing Committee which thoroughly discussed it? I was a Member of this Committee. Mr. Oscar Fernandes was the Chairman. He said that it is not going to be good for the country. Therefore, I appeal to the HRD Minister to withdraw this particular amendment as far as minority definition is concerned. Thank you.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Karnataka): Sir, I want to clarify one thing. In the Standing Committee, we said that legal implication should be gone into.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. Now, Shri Bharatkumar Raut. Please take five minutes.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, generally, I hate to make political speeches or political considerations on this floor. But, at the same time, let me tell you that this Bill distinguishes political interests.

Sir, I hold the hon. HRD Minister in very high esteem. He is a very learned and balance-headed man who really thinks a lot. I don't understand what was the compulsion for him to bring forward this Bill. This is most undesirable, most uncalled for and let me state that it is going to tear the socio-cultural fabric of this nation further. Sir, as my learned fellow, Dr. Chandan Mitra, has already stated, this Bill was discussed in the Standing Committee under the leadership of Mr. Oscar Fernandes. It has really given a wonderful conclusion on that. I think, if the HRD Minister and his Ministry had gone through that, they would have thought twice before bringing forward the Bill.

Now, I would like to make a couple of points before I conclude. Sir, as all Members said, there is a difference between a college, an institution and a university. There are many institutions and colleges. They are affiliated to university. So, university is an apex body. If you give minority status to a university, what happens to the colleges which are affiliated to the university? Do you mean to say that all colleges become minority colleges? Does it mean that no

majority or general college have a right to get affiliated to that?

There are problems. You are opening a legal wrangle in this. If I want to join a college that is affiliated to Minority University, what is my status?

Another thing is that a college is governed by the university. The syllabus is decided and conceived by the university. If a university is a Minority University, it has a right to decide, conceive, execute and implement the syllabus. Does it mean that a minority syllabus - I hold him in high esteem - will be imposed upon me only because I am taking education in that college? What is the logic? Tomorrow, if I move the court and say I don't want this

syllabus, what do you have to say? I think that excluding the university from the Bill is very necessary.

Another thing is regarding the NOC. Many of the Members have also made deliberations on that. Education *per se* is a State subject. State executes education. I wish to ask the hon. Minister: Did the Central Ministry have any intention, opportunity or occasion to discuss this clause with any of the State Government? Did you discuss it with the State Government? Do you want to bring a unilateral system in this? After all, we are a quasi federal system. In this the States hold a very big stake. If you don't discuss with the stakeholders, how is this Bill going to be implemented? I would like to know from the hon. Minister in black and white, yes or no. Did you discuss this with the States? What was the reaction of the States? Did they accept that they did not want to give NOC? If it is not, then, we are, again, entering into a legal wrangle area. I need a clarification on this also from you.

Sir, the linguistic minorities are not included in this Bill. Why? Because in the original Bill it was not there. But when you are bringing in an amendment, what was the reason for keeping them out? Do you want to bring another amendment for linguistic minorities? Now, I come from the city of Mumbai where, let me tell you, there are religious minorities and linguistic minorities. The total number of minority colleges is more than 70 per cent. More than 70 per cent of the colleges in my city belong to the religious or linguistic minorities. In those colleges 50 per cent seats are reserved for the minorities. Where do the general students go? How will they take education? Why are you depriving them? I think that you need to take a holistic view of the whole thing. Don't go by one community or another community, one language or another language. Don't go by that. In a city like Mumbai or Delhi or Kolkata or Chennai, where there are more educational institutions, look at the status of the minority educational institutions. If the basic purpose is to give special status to these institutions, to give opportunity to the deprived minorities, all these institutions – don't take me wrong – are run by big religious organisations. They are rich and the students who are taking admissions in those colleges are also coming from affluent and rich class. Still they demand and take advantage of the reservations.

Do you intend to do that, Mr. Minister?

Another small issue which I would like to ask the hon. Minister, which Dr. Waghmare also raised, is: Why are there only three members? There were two members. What is the logic of having three members? Why not more? In the Financial Memorandum you have put only Rs.13 lakhs for the new member. It means that you are going to pay Rs.1 lakh per month to the member. Why not more Members? If there are more members, more minorities will be included. Don't think that there are only one or two minorities. When you think of minorities, you think of one minority. I think that is not right for the national fabric. I suggest that the hon. Minister should think on this, skip this Bill and bring another Amendment Bill.



श्री साबिर अली (बहिर) : Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this matter. सर, मैं अपनी बात को शुरू करने से पहले इस देश का जो संविधान है और जिस पर बहस चल रही है, आर्टिकल 30(1) की बात करूंगा। मैं उसको पढ़ता हूँ। कामून कहता है कि "All minorities whether based on religion or language shall have the right to establish and administer educational institution of their choice." सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी को यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी काम को करने के लिए टीम चीजें हैं - मंत्री जी, ज़रा गौर फरमाइएगा - एक तो ऐक्ट है, जो मैंने पढ़ा, एक फैक्ट है, जो मैं पढ़ूँगा और एक पैक्ट है, जो आप करेंगे। इन तीनों चीजों पर मामला आधारित है। मैं कहता हूँ कि ऐक्ट तो है और फैक्ट यह है कि आज एक ऐक्ट ने काम नहीं किया। इस August हाउस में 1981 में यह मामला गया कि जामिया मल्लिया इस्लामिया माइनॉरिटी इंस्टीट्यूट है। उसके बाद 2006 में इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के सजिल बेंच के जज साहब ने कहा कि "Parliament does not have the right to say that Aligarh and Jamia have a minority character." आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि अलीगढ़ और जामिया की जो बुनियाद डाब्री, वे अकलियत के लोग थे, इसको क्या कोई झुठला सकता है? जब यह सच है तो मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो इस देश का कामून कहता है, क्या उसको आप नाफ़िज़ करेंगे, क्या उसको आप implement करेंगे? 1988 में आप ही की सरकार थी, आपकी पार्टी बड़े भारी मत से जीतकर आयी थी, उस वक़्त power-drunk थे। लोअर हाउस में 6 लोगों ने ऑन द रिकॉर्ड कहा, चूंकि जामिया 1962 का डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी थी, कहा गया कि इसके माइनॉरिटी करेक्टर को न हटाया जाए। लोगों ने बात को रखा, कवानीन तो बना दफ़ि गए हैं, लेकिन जब इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की बात आती है तो पता नहीं, इस देश के करोड़ों मुसलमानों के साथ इस तरह से मज़ाक क्यों किया जाता है। महोदय, इस बात का बड़ा दुख है कि इस देश के 20 करोड़ मुसलमान आज भी उस चौंसाहे पर खड़े हैं, जहां उनकी मांगने की हैसियत भी नहीं है। जब वे मांगते हैं तो पता नहीं कहां-कहां से आवाज़ नक़िलने लगती है, कहां-कहां से चीखें नक़िलने लगती हैं। अभी मैं सुन रहा था, लेफ़्ट के लोग, जब भी कोई माइनॉरिटी की बात आती है, चीखने लगते हैं। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या माइनॉरिटी के लोगों की कुर्बानियां आप लोगों से कम हैं? जब भी इस देश की बात आती है तो कुर्बानी देने में हम आपसे आगे

रहते हैं। आज भी और कल भी, मुस्तकबिल, माज़ी या हाल में जब भी जरूरत पड़ेगी, इस देश का मुसलमान, ज़िस्ती तरह की भी कुर्बानी यह देश चाहेगा, देगा। लेकिन उसका बदला यह नहीं होना चाहिए। आप ही की सचर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, गवर्नमेंट ने कमेटी को बनाया था, उस कमेटी की यह रिपोर्ट है कि मुसलमानों की हालत इस देश के दलितों से बदतर है। क्या एजुकेशन, जो मूल है, उसके लिए अगर उनके upliftment की बात की जाती है तो आपको दर्द होने लगता है। इसलिए ज़िस्ती तरह से यह बलि लाया गया, मैं मंत्री जी का शुक्रगुजार हूँ, लेकिन साथ ही साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कलेजा और ज़िस्ती थोड़ा और बड़ा कर लीजिए और सदन को कहिए कि हम ज़िस्ती को अकलियत का करेक्टर देंगे।

चूँकि आप जो बात कहेंगे वह कामून के दायरे में है, हम वह चीज़ नहीं माँशते जो कामून के दायरे में नहीं है। जब संविधान लिखा जा रहा था तो उसमें है कि अगर कोई भी समाज से किसी चीज़ को एस्टेब्लिश करता है तो उसको एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन करने के लिए वह उसका दायित्व और उसका हक है। इस देश में दो ही ज़िस्ती और अली गढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी ऐसी हैं, जहाँ पर अकलियत के लोग ऊँची तालीम हासिल कर सकते हैं। चूँकि ये डिप्लोमा हैं, मैं समझता हूँ हो सकता है कि ये पढ़ने में कमजोर हों, इनके से भी दख्कत आती है। इतना ही आप लोगों से, मैं लेफ्ट के लोगों से चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के नागरिक होने के नाते आप भी, क्योंकि आपकी

बड़ी पॉलिटिकल पार्टी हैं, आपको भी सपोर्ट करना चाहिए और मंत्री जी को हौसला देना चाहिए कि वे डटकर यह कहें कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी में अगर कोई कोर्ट का मामला हो तो छोड़ दीजिए, जामिया का मामला कोर्ट में नहीं है, तो आप कम से कम एक ब्रेव की तरह कहिए, आप अच्छे वकील भी हैं, सीमा ठोकर कर कहिए कि जामिया यूनिवर्सिटी अकलियत का करेक्टर रहेगा और उसमें कोई भी दुश्चारी आएगी, तो उसको दूर कथि जाएगा। मैं इसी के साथ अपनी बाहों को खत्म करता हूँ बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, at the outset, I am deeply grateful to the hon. Members of this House who have very thoughtfully presented their various points of view. And I must say that the debate has evoked issues which, perhaps, do not necessarily fall within the ambit of this particular Amendment. The issues, that have been raised by Rama Joisji, Naqviji, Chandan Mitraji, Bharatkumarji, are somewhat outside the jurisdiction of this particular Act, and I will just demonstrate that. This Act does not deal with establishment of universities. It has nothing to do with establishment of universities. Establishment of universities 'qua minorities is enshrined in Article 30. This Act does not give that right. The right is given by the Constitution. This is a procedural Act. This only states that if a university is sought to be established by exercising the rights under Article 30, and there is the State Government which refuses to give a 'No Objection', there is, then, a process available to that minority community to come to this particular authority and say that that the 'No Objection' has been refused on a wrongful ground...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: In that event, why did you bring the provision in the original Act of 2004? Is it necessary now to amend it, if you think that the right was already there?

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am explaining the Constitutional provision. I now realize — Rama Joisji has been a Judge for so many years — that Judges, actually need lawyers to explain the law. It is very difficult for a Judge, on his own, to appreciate the law. Therefore, I was trying to place the point, through you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, that this Act has nothing to do with establishment of universities. Minorities are entitled to set up educational institutions based on

religion or language, as Sabir Aliji has said, of their choice, and  
 that is enshrined in Article 30  
 of the Constitution. There are three ways to set up a university.  
 First through a Central  
 Act. Parliament can, actually, legislate and set up a university. And  
 many universities have  
 been set up by Parliament. Then, you can set up a University through  
 the State Legislature. There have been many universities which have  
 been set up by State Legislatures. Then, there  
 is the University Grants Commission Act. You can set up a university  
 under that Act. But  
 the Universities, set up by private entities, under that Act are  
 Deemed-to-be Universities.  
 Then, as I said in my original statement, there is the fourth kind of  
 University which was set  
 up prior to the Constitution, namely, Aligarh Muslim University and  
 Jamia Millia Islamia University.

That is the other kind of University. Now, under the Constitution, a minority or a majority community can set up a private university under the University Grants Commission Act. It has nothing to do with this Act. That right continues. And those parameters that apply to universities under the UGC Act, to deemed to be universities, prevail. They override this Act. A minority cannot set up an institution without reference to the UGC, if it is going to be a deemed to be university. So, there is some misconception. I want to clarify it to the House so that you don't go away from the House with that misconception.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I am not clear...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am explaining to you the Constitution. If you are not clear whether it was included or not included, I am telling you the constitutional position because you raised a constitutional issue. So, I am trying to clarify that.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Can a minority enact a law? Law cannot be enacted by a minority or a majority.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Rama Jois, this Act does not say that a minority can enact a law. This Act does not say so. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: The Supreme Court has said so. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: That is for funded institutions. This is the problem, Sir. This is what I said earlier. The case that he is referring to, the Aligarh Muslim University case, is a case where the Government itself funds the institution through a parliamentary process, by enactment, by a law, funded by the Government. That does not apply to minority institutions which are privately funded. So, the case that he is talking about has nothing to do with this issue. This is why I said it is necessary for lawyers to help, otherwise it is very difficult. Therefore, the point I am making is what you are saying about the Aligarh Muslim University has no bearing on this case...(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: But it has got very serious implications for our national unity and...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, the other problem I have is that the hon.

Member, instead of reading the Constitution, reads the book that he has himself written and published. He always quotes from that. But that is not the Constitution. The Constitution is with me. What you have is your book. So, do not place opinions which have nothing to do with the Constitution on the portals of this House. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Can there be a university without a law? Please answer this. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has already made it very clear that there are three ways of forming a university.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I have made it amply clear. This is the other problem. Sir, sometimes, in courts of law we have to repeat the arguments. Otherwise it is very difficult. So, I am repeating it, Sir. Under the UGC Act, a minority community can set up a private university; it shall be deemed to be a university and the UGC Act will apply except to the extent of the right to administer because that is a fundamental right. It means the management committee will be of the minority but the minority cannot say that it will give a 3-year B.A. degree to a person who has done only one year in B.A. The right to administer does not mean right to maladminister. So, we will apply...  
(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: But it must be universally applicable.  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Again, Sir!

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Why do you bring in...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: For that you have to abrogate Article 30. Ask Naqvi sa'ab whether he is prepared to abrogate Article 30 of the Constitution. Naqviji, are you prepared to listen to Rama Jois? Is the BJP prepared to abrogate Article 30? Naqviji will not come up and say that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us not argue about that. The Constitution is there. There are interpretations. It is a simple question.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The simple point – and it is a point you raised well; I don't dispute that – is, why it is that, originally, we did not include it. That is because these problems were not there. There is huge expansion of the university system today, which did not happen five or seven years ago. Look at the number of universities that have been set up! The reason is simple. Our young population is growing and there is no space for them to go to, in higher education, especially the Muslim community. We have to create that space for them. If we do not do this and States do not grant 'No Objections', we can't do that. So, it is a procedural issue. We are dealing with a procedural issue.

We are not dealing with the substantial issue. The substantial issue is already dealt with by the Constitution. Sir, I just wanted to

explain so that the issue is clarified. Therefore, there should be no doubt; there is not going to be university set up by a minority community outside the law. There will be no university set up by the minority institution outside the law because there are only three ways to set up a university and I have already explained it. There is no fourth way. There can be no fourth way; this legislation does not allow that fourth way. There is only one way which is the right way. All minorities, all majorities have to comply with the law and the law will set out standards which have to be complied with. And, there can be no dilution of standards. On the larger debate whether we should have Article 30 in the Constitution or not,



6.00 P.M.

that is not the subject matter of this Bill. On another occasion, we will have that larger debate, Sir.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: I have already read the paragraph 138. The Supreme Court has made it very clear that there can be no difference between majority and minority. Article 30 is only a wheel and not a sword.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I have never said that...(Interruptions) Sir, this was the non-substantial point that was raised. Then, an hon. Member day before yesterday raised the point that we are taking away the powers of the States. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there is, in fact, no such thing. The reason is very simple. The Act prescribes a method of dealing with appeals. A minority applies for setting up an institution. Section 10 says that that decision has to be taken within 90 days. If it is not taken, then it is deemed to be granted. It can be rejected. If it is rejected, there is an appeal. Once there is an appeal, then Section 12(b)(iv) of the Act states that the State Government must be consulted by the appellate authority. Now, the State Government is the party against which the minority community is aggrieved. And, this is an appeal provision which means an adjudicatory process. How can the adjudicator consult the State Government against which the minority community is aggrieved? It is unthinkable. Therefore, we have removed that provision. So, the consultation process has nothing to do with the grant of minority status or the rejection of the no objection or the acceptance of the no objection. It is something to do with the appeal provision. Therefore, this is limited to the appeal provision.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: I seek one clarification, please. You know it ten times better. In an appeal, there are two parties. The judge in a court adjudicates between the two parties in an appeal. Now, the State Government for some reason if it has refused a no objection certificate, it must have its own reasons. If the aggrieved party comes to you and without consulting the party that has rejected the appeal, if you pass a judgment...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I understand your point. I think, again there is a misapprehension.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: I too seek one clarification...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the clarification of Dr. Mitra be given.  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions) Mr.  
Rama Jois, I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)

Dr. Chandan Mitra, the hon. Member raised a very important point.  
12(b)(iv), which you are referring to talks about consultation with  
the State Government. Now, when the appeal provision is acted upon and  
the appeal is heard, the competent authority which has rejected the no  
objection is before the appeal authority. So, the competent  
authority is present there, the

aggrieved party is present there. Right? Who is the competent authority? The authority appointed by the State Government. Both parties have to be heard. Your impression is that the appeal authority will decide the matter without hearing the competent authority.

That is not true. So, I just wanted to satisfy you; that is not true. So, that takes care of the second objection that had been raised by the hon. Members of this House.

The third objection, of course, Shri Naqvi Saheb talked about *madarsas*. This has nothing to do with *madarsas*. And in other forum and on another occasion, we shall talk about *madarsas* also. But, we have no intention of interfering with the *madarsas*. In fact, I think, the whole position...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मामनीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने मदरसे के बारे में नहीं कहा। मैंने यह कहा कि जिस देश में 90 प्रतिशत लोग शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जा नहीं रहे हैं और 90 प्रतिशत में से 75-80 प्रतिशत लोग मदरसों में शिक्षा ले रहे हैं, उनके लिए क्या provision है? जब आप minorities institutions की बात करते हैं, minorities के educational upliftment और empowerment की बात करते हैं, तो उसमें आज minorities के बहुत बड़ा तबका है, जो मदरसों में जा रहा है।

श्री कपिल सच्चिद : उनको No Objection लेने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : जरूरत क्यों नहीं है?

श्री कपिल सच्चिद : आप कहते हैं जरूरत है, तो अलग बात है। लेकिन मैं आपको दो बातें बता दूँ, जो fact आपको मालूम है कि सारे कौम के बच्चे, जो मदरसों में जाते हैं, उनकी संख्या केवल 4 प्रतिशत है।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : यह गलत बात है। यह बिल्कुल गलत है। आपकी सच्यर कमेटी कह रही है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री साबिर अली : बिल्कुल सही है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : मामनीय मंत्री जी, आप अपनी सच्यर कमेटी की रफ़ोर्ट को देखिए, तो आपको पता लग जाएगा ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री साबिर अली : बिल्कुल सही फ़िर है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कपिल सच्चिद : सच्यर कमेटी में ही 4 प्रतिशत है, लेकिन मैं इस पर बहस नहीं करना चाहता। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : दक्कित यह है कि आप इस सच्यर को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे और ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कपिल सब्बिल : आप इसको छोड़िए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : आपसर्फ़ कागज पर कामून बनाना चाहेंगे , तो मुझे लगता है कि आप minorities के educational upliftment के प्रति गम्भीर नहीं हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI SABIR ALI: There is nothing to include in this matter.

श्री कपिल सब्बिल : मैं सोच रहा था कि इस बिल के बारे में जब चर्चा होगी , तो इसके बीच कोई politics नहीं आएगी , लेकिन अगर बात ही politics की होगी है , तो फिर बहस किसलिए करते हैं , इसे वोट पर पास करा लेते हैं। जब इस legislation का कोई ताल्लुक ही नहीं है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड): कपिल जी, वोट से पास कराने पर बहुत दक्षिण आ जाएगी। आप ऐसा मत बोलिए। सभी वधियक सहमति से बनते हैं। अगर यह सहमति से बने, तो अच्छा है।

श्री कपिल सच्चिद : एक और बात कही गई। भारतकुमार राजत जी ने कही कि क्या हमने स्टेट से चर्चा की थी, तो I just want to tell you that the National Monitoring Committee on Minorities Education, in which hon. Members and State Ministers are members, the Committee itself undertook wide-ranging consultations in various parts of the country, and received representations across the country from stakeholders. The Standing Committee of the NCMEI which visited all the States gathered views and feedback on the implementation of the NCMEI Act and the difficulties faced by the minorities, which is why these amendments have been moved. ऐसा नहीं है कि यह without consultation process हुआ है।

So, these are really some of the issues that have been raised by the hon. Members. जे मुझे सबिरे अली जी ने raise किए, वे इस legislation के अंतर्गत नहीं हैं। उसके बारे में कहीं और चर्चा की जाएगी। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister finish his speech. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: This Bill is neither being brought by the Commission nor by the Committee. It has been brought in by the Government. Has the Government undertaken any consultation with the State Governments? I want to know whether any Government-to-Government consultation has been undertaken.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is the Standing Committee.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: The Standing Committee has given its recommendations. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Anyway, Sir. The point is, I am really grateful to the hon. Members to have put their views before this House.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: There was a thorough discussion in the Standing Committee. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I now commend this Bill to the hon. Members of this House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004, as passed by Lok Sabha, be

taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there are two amendments No.2 by Shri P. Rajeeve and Moinul Hassan, and No.3 by Shri M. Rama Jois and Prakash Javadekar. Now, Shri P. Rajeeve and Shri Moinul Hassan are absent. Amendment No.3 by Shri M. Rama Jois and Shri Prakash Javadekar.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Sir, I have already made my submission in detail.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your submission on this particular amendment?

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: That is the only point. Other point I am not opposing. This is most crucial. I will say that you may pass this legislation in a hurry but you are bound to repent at **leisure** regarding national integration and divisive communalism in all the universities. This is what Mahatma Gandhi had said in my Picture of Free India, let all of us Hindus, Muslmans, Parsi, Sikh, Christians live amicably as Indians, live and die for our motherland. Let it be our ambition to live as the children of the same mother, retaining our individual faith and yet being one like the countless leaves of one tree. We are dividing. Today you have Minority University, tomorrow Reddy University, the Scheduled Caste University and all that. University means what, it means universal, it is for all. That is why when Aligarh Muslim University made reservation for Muslims the court had said that the Aligarh Muslim University was established by law and when it is established by law, there is no minority university. ...(Interruptions).. The definition of 2004 Act is quite good. ...(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you press for your amendment?

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not pressed.

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up Clause 5. There is one amendment by Shri Moinul Hassan and Shri P. Rajeeve. They are not present.

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Special Mentions.

**SPECIAL MENTIONS**

**Concern over the plight of workers in the Match Industry in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): The match industries in Tamil Nadu were providing employment to seven lakh people earlier. Now, this number has dipped down to five lakh because of the increase in Central Excise Duty on semimechanised match industries. When



already these SSI units are facing a stiff competition with those of fully mechanised industries, this has come as a bolt from the blue. The poorest of the poor, who depend solely upon these SSI units for the livelihood, are now on the verge of starvation owing to the possibility of losing their jobs due to the closure of most of these match industries.

This matter of great concern involving the lives and future of five lakh match workers in Tamil Nadu employed in SSI units situated in Tuticorin, Trinelveli, Virudhunagar, Vellore and Dharmapuri - all backward districts - needs the immediate intervention of the Government with following remedial action.

This small-scale semi-mechanised sector, which is having 72 per cent of labourers, should not be treated at par with the fully-mechanised large-scale sector which has only 8 per cent of labourers.

The Central Excise Duty of 10 per cent levied on semi-mechanised sector is to be withdrawn completely or to make difference of, at least, 6 per cent, that is, 4 per cent, with CENVAT immediately to have the protection from the large-scale fully mechanised sector.

**Demand to take steps for setting up various passenger amenities at  
Ghaziabad Junction of the Indian Railways**

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय , भारत में करोड़ों लोग रेलों के ज़रिये अपने सफर को पूरा करने का सफल प्रयास तो करते हैं , लेकिन स्टेशनों , जंक्शनों पर होने वाली भारी अनियमितता , गन्दगी तथा अव्यवस्था के चलते छोटा सफर भी बहुत लम्बा नजर आने लगा है और उत्तर प्रदेश के रेलवे स्टेशनों तथा जंक्शनों पर यात्रियों की अधिकता के कारण और भी बुरा हाल है। गरीबों को अपने गंतव्य स्थान पर जाने की टिकटें खरीदने में भी लम्बी लाइनों में लगकर घंटों संघर्ष करना पड़ता है। भीषण गर्मी अथवा सर्दी में और भी अधिक समस्याओं का सामना यात्रियों को करना पड़ता है। ट्रेनों में सफर के दौरान जो मुश्किलें आती हैं , वे बहुत ही भयावह होती हैं। ट्रेनों में खाने पीने की वस्तुएं अच्छी क्वालिटी की नहीं मिलती हैं। यात्रियों की अधिकता के कारण लाखों -करोड़ों यात्री रात भर लैट्रिन गैलरी में बैठ कर अपना सफर पूरा करते हैं।

गाजियाबाद एशिया के टॉप टेब सटी में से एक है जो

एन.सी.आर. में आता है , परन्तु रेलवे सुविधाओं की दृष्टि से  
 वहां बहुत -सी चीजों की आवश्यकता है। विशेषकर , गरीब  
 यात्रियों के लिए टिकट काउंटेर्स की संख्या बढ़ाने ,  
 यात्रियों के बैठने के लिए शेड्स की व्यवस्था सफाई  
 व्यवस्था को बेहतर बनाने व खान -पान की वस्तुओं की गुणवत्ता  
 को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

गाजियाबाद जंक्शन पुराना व बड़ा जंक्शन है जहां से  
 सैकड़ों VIPs दैनिक -प्रतिदिन यात्रा करते हैं , परन्तु जब  
 ट्रेनें वल्लिम्ब से आती हैं तो उस समय VIPs के बैठने की कोई  
 बेहतर व्यवस्था नहीं होती है। औद्योगिक नगरी गाजियाबाद के  
 जंक्शन पर VIP lounge स्थापित किया जाना भी नितान्त आवश्यक  
 है।

अतः मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि  
 गाजियाबाद जंक्शन पर AC  
 VIP lounge बनाने , सफाई व्यवस्था बेहतर बनाने व खान -पान की  
 गुणवत्ता बेहतर कराने की कृपा  
 करें।

**Demand to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act,  
1986, for proper implementation of the Right to Education Act in the  
country**

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, on 1st April, 2010, the Right to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 was notified, making it Government's responsibility to ensure that all children aged between 6 to 14 are educated. In conflict with the RTE Act, the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, only prohibits certain forms of hazardous labour for children under 14, by default, legitimizing certain forms of child labour. All children must be free from labour and must be able to attend school to learn, play and develop the life skills needed to be successful.

Sir, I urge upon the Ministry of Labour and Employment to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act in line with the RTE Act so that all forms of labour for children under 14 are banned. Similarly, as a focused area, the Ministry of Human Resource Development should bring the children affected by child labour under the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 with the provision for boarding, and, compensation for those parents who are living in poverty.

It should be made as a special programme throughout India with a specific mandate to identify and bring children affected by child labour, leading to total abolition of child labour within a period of five years.

Hence, I request the Government to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, and, simultaneously, implement the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. Thank you.

**Demand to take steps for making the dream of inclusive society a  
reality**

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Indian society has never been an inclusive society. Today, we are projecting the vision of an inclusive society based on egalitarianism. We are uttering phrases like inclusive growth and inclusive economy. But without inclusive sharing, we cannot visualize an inclusive society.

The goal of inclusive society is far away from us. Our economy is growing fast, creating opportunities on one hand and widening inequalities on the other hand. But, the growing economy should also

bridge the gap between the weaker sections of society and affluent sections of society.

Poverty has clipped the wings of weaker sections. Unemployment is growing enormously. With the growth of economy, disparities should decline. But, we are living in contradictions. Our concept of inclusive society is very vague. We should concretize it with measures that will reduce inequalities. We should also prepare a roadmap for our journey towards that destination. The *aam aadmi* has no place in our democracy. It is no more a democracy of the common people, for the common people and by the common people.

Inclusive society means an integrated, harmonious and peace-loving society, without glaring disparities. Right to vote is not enough. Unless our democracy itself becomes inclusive we cannot build an inclusive society. Along with economic reforms, we should initiate sweeping electoral reforms so as to create a niche for the common people in our democracy.

I urge upon the Government to undertake the task of constructing the inclusive society in our dream and make it a reality.

**Demand to take immediate steps for filling the backlog vacancies of SCs and STs in the country**

**श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय , आजादी के 63 वर्षों के बाद भी अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग का एक बड़ा तबका देश की मुख्य धारा से अलग-थलग नजर आ रहा है , क्योंकि देश की सरकारों ने उनके आर्थिक , शैक्षणिक और बेरोजगारी की समस्या को गंभीरता से नहीं लिया और न ही कोई विशेष अभियान चला कर अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के नौजवानों को रोजगार देने का कोई सार्थक प्रयास किया। जिसके कारण देश के विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों में बैकलॉग की लाखों सीटें अभी तक खाली पड़ी हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश को छोड़कर देश के अधिकांश प्रदेशों के सरकारी व लोकल बॉडी के अधिकांश विभागों में अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के बैकलॉग का कोटा सरकार अभी तक नहीं भर पा रही है। इससे जहां एक तरफ इस वर्ग के नौजवान रोजगार से वंचित हैं , वहीं इनके सामने रोजी -रोटी का संकट पैदा हो गया है। अफसोस की बात है कि देश व प्रदेशों की सरकारें अभी भी इस वर्ग के विकास व कल्याण के लिए गंभीर नहीं हैं।

अतः सदन के माध्यम से मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि वह देश व प्रदेश की सरकार को निर्दिशित करे कि वे अपनी सरकार के सभी विभागों में अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के रक्षित बैकलॉग कोटे को विशेष अभियान चलाकर कम से कम समय सीमा तय करके भरने का कष्ट करें , ताकि अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग भी देश की मुख्य धारा से जुड़ सकें।

**Demand to devise a system for disbursement of relief funds to the actual tillers of land in case of Natural Calamities**

**SHRI ISHWAR SINGH (Haryana):** The recent flood fury in Haryana

especially in Kurukshetra and Kaithal districts has caused widespread damages to standing crops including ready-to-harvest crops, dwellings, farm, animals, tube-wells and nurseries.

In case of natural calamities causing destruction and damage to standing crops due to hailstorm, etc., the relief compensation is normally paid to land owners who lead a luxurious life in metropolitan cities, having no involvement in tilling of the land or any knowledge about agriculture. They lease out land, in an informal way with no registration of documents to the effect, to landless farmers who are the real tillers of the land working day and night in the fields but the relief compensation is cornered by the land owners. In the larger interest of the real landless farmers, it is necessary to amend the guidelines for disbursal of compensation by

sensitizing the revenue officials at village or block or district level and to record the name of the landless farmer in revenue records which alone will entitle them for relief compensation.

I urge the Centre to prevail upon the States to effect amendments as proposed above, so that the landless farmers, who are the real beneficiaries, receive their share of compensation money sanctioned and released during natural calamities.

**Demand to impress upon banks not to impose additional charges on farmers for farm loans in the country**

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the agricultural production is the key for economic expansion and with this primary objective in mind, the Government announced that it would provide crop loans to farmers at seven per cent and in this year's Budget, the Finance Minister proposed to give short-term crop loan at five per cent. Farmers felt happy with the announcements and are going to banks for loans. It is exactly here that their problems start. The Government says that it is giving crop loan at seven per cent and interest subvention of two per cent. But, if one calculates the real interest that a farmer pays to the bank, it is mind boggling. Banks are not following spirit and directive of the Government and are collecting money under the garb of various charges. I have come across a farmer who has taken a crop loan of Rs.50,000 on 18th July, 2009 from SBI, Cuddapah Bazar, Andhra Pradesh and repaid the loan on 31st March, 2010, that is, without any penal interest. The farmer was happy that he had paid loan within time and was expecting two per cent interest subvention. But, when he calculated and gone through the passbook which contains various entries, he was shocked to find that total interest came down to 19-20 per cent. Banks are collecting charges for inspection, LPC, account interest, etc., which, if one calculates, comes to between 19 and 20 per cent. So, where the objective of the Government of giving farm loan at five per cent has gone? What are the reasons for collecting various charges from farmers by banks?

So, I request the Government of India to immediately take measures and direct banks not to impose any kind of charges, except interest prescribed by the Government.

**Demand to take steps for timely completion of Railway project in Tamil Nadu**

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in Tamil Nadu, the vital important

Railway project which is connecting the Chennai-Trivandrum line and the Chennai-Madurai line, that is, Salem-Karur Railway line. The work for this project was taken in the year 1997. It was announced in the 1996 Railway Budget itself by the then Railway Minister on the floor of the House.

The foundation laying function was held at Salem in the year 1977. After 13 years, the work is not yet to finish. The initial cost of the project is Rs.228.88 crores. Now, the Revised Estimate is Rs.658 crores. This is yet to be sanctioned by the Railway Minister. Out 66 railway bridges,



only two have been constructed; 64 has to be finished. Already constructed railway stations in Mallur, Rasipuram, Mohanur and Namakkal are now misused by unwanted elements.

This is the first project which has taken more than a decade to complete all over our nation.

Due to delay of this Salem-Karur new railway line, the business city Salem, educational town Rasipuram and poultry town Namakkal are much affected. So, I request the Government of India to look into this matter very seriously and sanction the Revised Estimate immediately. Also, I request this august House to constitute a Parliamentary Committee to inquire into the unjustified delay in completion of the project.

**Demand to review the policy of admission for filling vacant seats in  
Hotel**

**Management Institutes in the country**

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, I beg to draw the attention of the Government to the problems being faced by a large number of students who got admission to B.Sc. Hotel Management due to irrational policy of change of option on genuine medical grounds. The process of admission to B.Sc. Hotel Management 2010 is complete. Most of the candidates reported to their allotted institutes. However, some candidates in open category have not reported. They just attended counselling. They have not paid first semester fee which is a mandatory requirement of induction to any institute. Ideally, these seats are to be declared vacant in respective institutes. However, National Council of Hotel Management has the policy of declaring these vacancies as filled ones. This appears to be an irrational policy as to how the vacant seats can be deemed as filled up. The worst part is that the claim of eligible All India Rank candidates selected for admission, who wants to change the option on genuine health ground and wants to shift to an institute where the seats are vacant, is not entertained during the current year. There are some cases. One particular case involving student who wants to shift from Shimla to Faridabad has come to the notice where NCHM citing their policy of non-migration is not permitting change of option from one institute to another on genuine medical ground allowing the seats to remain vacant.

I, therefore, strongly urge the Government to intervene in the

matter in the larger interest of affected students to review urgently the existing policy.

**Demand to provide various passenger amenities in Kerala bound trains**

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, there are nearly ten lakh Malayalees in and around Delhi. One of the serious problems they encounter is the lack of adequate train travel facilities. To highlight this issue, the Joint Action Council of Malayalee organizations had organized a 'Parliament March' on 3rd August. The main problem is that there are not enough Kerala bound trains. Every year, on the eve of the Railway Budget, the Members of Parliament and the Government of Kerala raise this issue. Last year, one new train, the Duranto Express was

introduced. But this does not mitigate the problem. The Rajdhani Express and the Samparka Kranti Express to Kerala have to convert into daily trains. Even though a Garib Rath was promised, it has not materialized. So a new Garib Rath has to be introduced.

Another issue is the safety of passengers. On 26th June, the passengers of the Duranto Express were looted at the Nizamuddin Railway Station. The Railway must take effective action to protect the passengers at railway stations and in trains. The bogies of Kerala bound trains are old and unworthy for travel. The Railway Ministry must take urgent action to replace such bogies. Pantry Cars should be available in all the long running trains and ensure availability of fresh meals to passengers. The running time of trains to Kerala is about 52 hours. To mitigate the hardship of the long journey, the Railway should provide good bogies, good food and security to the passengers. Thank you.

**Demand for strict punishment for non-compliance with the provisions of right to Education Act in the country**

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Parliament has recently enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, with the objective that every child, in the age group of six to fourteen years, shall have a right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till completion of elementary education.

The Act also provides for 25 per cent seats for children belonging to disadvantaged group and children belonging to weaker section. "Child belonging to disadvantaged group" means a child belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Socially and Educationally Backward Class or such other group having disadvantage owing to social, cultural, economical, geographical, linguistic, gender or such other factor, as may be specified by the appropriate Government, by notification. "Child belonging to weaker section" means a child belonging to such parent or guardian whose annual income is lower than the minimum limit specified by the appropriate Government, by notification.

A Principal of one of the schools in Bangalore has, recently, attempted to instigate parents against the revolutionary law. The Union Minister of Human Resources Development has promised to take action against the school under the Act. But this Act, presently,

contains no effective or practical penalties.

The real offence, which the Principal has committed, is under Section 7 of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, which provides for an imprisonment of not less than one month, which may extend up to six months. The Principal's communication with the parents, which he has admitted in the media, fully attracts this provision. Punishment under the Right to Education Act will be a mild one and may even be inapplicable at this stage.

I, therefore, demand that the Government should evolve measures to take strict action against the school violating the provisions of the RTE Act.

**Demand for timely completion of railway line in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI K. V. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Palani is the second largest pilgrim centre of the south, next to Tirupati. Erode is a great industrial town of Tamil Nadu. Inordinate delay in acquisition of land for the new Erode-Palani railway line via Daharapuram and Kangeyam in Tiruppur district, despite allocation of funds, is causing great concern to beneficiaries of this project. The State Government is very lethargic in expediting the land acquisition. Since, about 25 per cent of the land alongside 91 km stretch connecting Erode with Palani falls under Poramboke category, the District Collectors of Tiruppur, Erode and Dindigul should be directed by the State Government to ensure its smooth transfer to the Railways. The rest should be acquired on war-footing from private parties to facilitate the construction of six road overbridges, 42 small bridges and 24 level-crossings planned under the project. Though the preliminary surveys were completed a few years back, the lack of fund allotment had delayed the land acquisition in the subsequent Railway Budgets. Providing a ray of hope, our hon. Railway Minister is generous enough to allocate Rs. 40 crores towards land acquisition and commencement of work in its Budget for 2010-11 (fiscal).

The project once commissioned is going to be a big boon for industrial clusters of Dharapuram and Kangeyam, besides providing better connectivity to pilgrim centres like Palani and Chennimalai for tourists coming from the northern regions of the country.

Hence, I request our hon. Railway Minister to kindly pay special attention so that this important railway route is completed at the earliest.

**Demand to take steps to prevent sale of spurious and expired medicines in country**

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): I would like to bring to the notice of the Government about mountains of spurious and expired medicines on sale in the State of Tamil Nadu leading dangerous threat to the life of people. It was informed by Drug Controller General of India in the month of January 2010 that according to the survey made by DCGI, only 0.4% are spurious drugs. But, the present situation prevailing in Tamil Nadu has proved that the statement is incorrect. Our country's pharmaceutical industry's turnover is Rs.90,000 crores and out of which 40 per cent is exported. The sale of spurious and

expired drugs not only affect the health of citizens but also the prestige of the country's pharmaceutical trade interests. Also, consumption of expired drugs can be dangerous and may cause death. The miscreants are using a chemical to erase the manufacturing and expiry dates from the tablet strips, syrup bottles and print new dates. Even the medical shop staff would not know that they are selling expired drugs. Although only some of the cases of this multi-crore trade of expired medicines have come to the light, but it is only a particle and major portion of this dangerous trade are under dark.

Therefore, I urge the Government to take immediate steps to survey all other States about the sale of spurious and expired drugs lest it threatens the health of the people of this country.

**Demand to take steps to improve the service conditions of nurses and other paramedical staff in private hospitals to curb their exploitation**

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, the nurses and other para-medical staff, working in the private hospitals in Delhi, are routinely subjected to untold miseries and many kind of exploitations, such as:

Compulsory withholding/capture of their original certificates by the management as a 'security' to ensure their continued service;

Making them execute 'bond' or 'contract' for serving the hospital for any specified period with unjustifiable terms and conditions for recovering huge monetary penalty and/or refusal to return the original certificates;

Absurdly low wages;

Long hours of work and no overtime allowance;

Absence of any Provident Fund, ESIC/Group Insurance Scheme, Pension, Gratuity cover and so on.

Because of surrendering their original certificates and execution of bonds, many female Nurses are caught at the same hospital for longer periods and are often prevented from (a) obtaining a better job elsewhere, even abroad, and (b) getting suitable marriage proposals from outside their place of work due to inability to shift their job.

While every other organized labour/workers have enacted law to protect their interests and ensure compliance with the minimum standard of service conditions, it is unfortunate that this most essential service does not have a comprehensive law to save them from poor salary-service conditions.

The Government should take immediate steps to enact a comprehensive law to effectively curb the current practice of surrendering original educational certificates to the management and execution of bonds with unjustifiable terms and conditions and also to ensure the compliance of minimum salary-service conditions by the employers of the Nurses and other para-medical staff working in the private sector in India.

**Concern over poverty in India and need to take steps to remove it**

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, it is estimated that almost 50 crore Indians go to bed without food daily. Hunger and malnutrition are intertwined with poverty.

Although India is the largest producer of the world, it has world's largest hungry population. It ranks a poor 66 among 88 developing countries in the 2008 global hunger index according to IPFRI of Washington.

Recently U.N. reported that six eastern States of India have more absolute number of poor than the poor put together among the twenty six African nations.



A study conducted by an NGO recently of 1000 tribal households from 40 villages of the two States of Jharkhand and Rajasthan showed that 90 per cent of the tribals of these villages exhibited chronic hunger.

Although global food prices are falling, domestic food prices in India have continued to rise. The Public Distribution System in India for BPL family has miserably failed except in the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Chhattisgarh.

It is often said that State storage of the procured grains and food articles is the weakest link in the food security chain.

Post harvest losses are high in food grain and in imperishable commodities such as vegetables and fruits which account for almost 30 per cent.

FAO sees a danger, of high food prices in the developing countries, may impact millions of poor to slip into acute poverty. This will have serious implications of continuous hunger and malnutrition and can trigger a major crisis in the country.

A mission mode intervention is needed to tackle this crisis. Part of the solution is enhance investment in eastern States in agriculture, irrigation and ensuring three phase electricity to every farmer and also road connectivity to every village in India.

**Demand to take steps to get the memorials associated with Netaji**

**Subhash**

**Chandra Bose from an NRI**

डॉ. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा) : महोदय, भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस का योगदान अद्वितीय है। उनके प्रति भारत में अगाध श्रद्धा और सम्मान है। इतने वर्ष बीत जाने पर भी भारतीयों का बहुत बड़ा वर्ग यह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है कि नेताजी की जीवनलीला पूर्ण हो चुकी है। उस महान व्यक्तित्व की वस्तुएं संग्रह करने के योग्य हैं। इस समय भारत -थाईलैंड मैत्री संघ के अध्यक्ष, थाईलैंड में बसे 89 वर्षीय एक अप्रवासी भारतीय श्री त्रिलोकसिंह चाबला हैं, जो नेताजी के सचिव रहे हैं। नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस ने बैंकाक जाते समय अपनी दो पत्नियों कोर्ट .32 और फैब्रिक नेशनल 6.35 एमएम श्री चाबला को सौंप दी थी। सुभा जाता है कि श्री त्रिलोकसिंह चाबला ये दोनों पत्नियों भारत सरकार को सौंप देना चाहते हैं। ऐसा बताया जाता है कि इस प्रसंग में वे थाईलैंड में स्थित भारतीय राजदूत पब्लिक रंजन चक्रवर्ती से भी मिले। संभवतः उनके बेटे सन्तोखसिंह

चाबला इस प्रसंग में भारत आ चुके हैं। ये शस्त्र राष्ट्रीय धरोहर हैं।

मेरा आग्रह है कि भारत सरकार नेताजी की इन स्मृति चिह्नों को चाबला जी से प्राप्त कर उन्हें सुरक्षित करे ताकि आने वाली पीढ़ियां उनसे प्रेरणा लेती रहें।

**Request to withdraw proposal of privatization of certain Government hospitals in Delhi**

SHRI R. C. SINGH (West Bengal): Priority of any Government is to provide healthcare to poor people free of cost. But, contrary to this, Government is proposing to privatize Safdarjung, RML and Lady Hardinge hospitals in Delhi in the name of giving them autonomy. Government is saying that independent agency would monitor and run them well. It is surprising that how Government can absolve its responsibility by saying that it is not the duty of Government to run hospitals and independent agency would monitor it well. All these years, these hospitals are run

well by Government and have been catering to the health needs of poor people since they cannot afford to go to private hospitals for treatment. The proposal of Government, in the name of giving autonomy, deprives healthcare facilities to poor and downtrodden.

Secondly, Government has neither consulted doctors, staff and others before taking any decision. After knowing the proposal, doctors and staff have strongly objected the move as it paves way for people to convert these into corporate hospitals and deny healthcare facilities to poor people. Once they are privatized, even poor patients have to pay money for every facility, non-teaching staff will not have any space and the posts of CMO, FSC, GDMO would be scrapped. Apart from these, doctors will not get time-bound promotion and have any pension facility.

Since the above move of the Government is against the interest of poor patients, staff and doctors, I request the Government to desist from such move and let the hospitals run by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at seventeen minutes past six of the clock  
till eleven  
of the clock on Friday, the 6th August, 2010.