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सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 12th August, 2010/21st Sravana, 1932 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, congratulations for completing three years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No. 261.

Delay in issuance of Passports

*261. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that people are being made to wait for several months for getting passport;

(b) whether Government is also aware that in all large number of cases the applications are not traceable; and

(c) if so, the steps that are proposed to be taken to streamline the system to ensure that people get passport within the stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) A statement is placed on the Table of the house.

Statement

(a) to (c) Passports are issued as per the provisions of the Passports Act 1967 and the Passport Rules 1980 as amended from time to time. Prior to issue of a passport, in the normal course, the Passport Issuing Authority needs to establish the applicant's citizenship, identity and an absence of criminal record as mandated by the Passports Act. This requires verification which is carried out by the Police authorities. In view of this background, Government is aware that in a number of cases passports are not issued within the target of 30 days for fresh passports and 15 days for re-issue of passports.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The instances of non-traceable applications in Passport Offices are few and far between and every effort is made to take remedial action.

The Government has embarked on the Passport Seva Project (PSP) to comprehensively transform the passport service delivery system so as to provide passport related services in a timely, transparent, more accessible, reliable manner in a comfortable environment. M/s Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) have been selected as the service provide for the front-end operations. This is a Mission - Mode Project under the e-governance plan of the Government of India. Its successful implementation will lead to a speedy delivery of all passports. The PSP has already been launched at four Centres in Karnataka and is on a trial run at Chandigarh.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that in a number of cases, passports are not issued within the target of 30 days for fresh passport and 15 days for re-issue of passport. If the citizens are not getting passports within the stipulated time and in some cases, it takes more than six months, what is the alternative available to the citizens? As a matter of fact, it is a right of the citizen to get a passport. What steps are being proposed by the Minister to ensure that the passports are issued invariably in time?

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: Sir, delay in the issuing of passport is because of many reasons. It is mainly due to the police verification not coming in time, incomplete forms, etc. We are trying very hard that they are given in the stipulated time, that is, 30 days and 15 days for *Tatkal*. Now, in the new scheme, passports are being outsourced to the TCS. It is mandatory for them to give it within three days, that is, after not counting the day they admitted and also after the police verification. The *Tatkal* ones will be given in one day. Taking all this into consideration, a new scheme has been set up. Four centres in Karnataka are operational and on in Chandigarh is going to be operational. I think this would help the people getting their passports in a cordial atmosphere and with quick delivery.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the passport

seva project has been implemented at four centres in Karnataka and is on a trial run at Chandigarh. I

would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the project has been successful in the four centres in Karnataka. What is the success they achieved and by when it is likely to be implemented in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: Sir, the project has been successful in four States. I will just give the list of the centres where it has already been done. About 53,935 applications have been processed in the new system and 25,135 passports have been dispatched from Bangalore and Chandigarh. These four States have met the obligation of 30 days in Triuchi, Cochin, Ahmedabad, Kozhikode and Surat. The pending ones are Delhi, Hyderabad, Patna Kolkata, Lucknow. At Chandigarh, it is going to start on a trial run. It is starting on the 20th August and after the mandatory three months trial period we will start it properly.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ, यह ठीक है कि तत्काल में और ढंग से जल्दी पासपोर्ट मिलने लगे हैं, लेकिन जो एक बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लम, खास तौर से पंजाब में फेस की जा रही है, वह यह है कि जब लोग deport होते हैं, अपने पंजाब में वापस आते हैं और नये पासपोर्ट के लिए अप्लाई करते हैं, तो पासपोर्ट ऑफिसर वहां की एम्बेसी से एक deportation सर्टिफिकेट या इमरजेंसी सर्टिफिकेट मांगता है।

लेकिन दो-दो, तीन-तीन, चार-चार साल बीत जाने के बाद भी Embassy वह सर्टिफिकेट RPO को नहीं भेजती। सर, मेरा मंत्री जी से यह आग्रह है और मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि Embassy कोई time bound manner, 6 महीने, 7 महीने में information RPO को भेजे, क्या ऐसा कोई रूल बनाया जा सकता है?

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: Sir, the suggestion given by the hon. Member, Shri Avinash Khanna, is appreciated. मैं आपकी दरखास्त जरूर कृष्णा जी के पास पहुंचा दूंगी कि इनकी रिपोर्ट time-bound manner में आए।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर, इस साल हाजियों के लिए international passport compulsory किया गया है। 1.5 लाख से ज्यादा हाजी हज पर जाते हैं और उन्हें international passport की जरूरत है। वे हाजी ज्यादातर देहातों के, गांवों के लोग हैं, जो पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं। उनका नाम लिस्ट में भी आ गया है, लेकिन अभी तक उनको पासपोर्ट नहीं मिला है। उनके लिए सरकार क्या सुविधा कर रही है, ताकि हाजियों को हज पर जाने में पासपोर्ट की दिक्कत नहीं हो?

श्रीमती परनीत कौर : 2009 में सऊदी गवर्नमेंट ने यह रूल बनाया था कि सबको international passport पर जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए सबने normal passport course में apply किया है। तकरीबन सब तैयार हो चुके हैं। मेरे खयाल में इनमें से 70 हजार पासपोर्ट उनकी Embassy में जाने के लिए तैयार हैं। इसके लिए काफी steps लिए गए हैं कि ये पासपोर्ट जल्द तैयार हों। Of these, there are special counters for submission of applications by Haj pilgrims; police authorities have been requested by passport offices to send police reports in respect of Haj pilgrims on priority; instructions have been issued to passport offices to give them on priority to those who submit Haj cover number and Haj Committee recommendation; time deadline for issue of passports to Haj pilgrims has been prescribed; normal passports, where police reports were received by 31st July, and short validity passports, where police reports were not received, are required to be issued by passport offices latest by 13th August; State Haj Committees were asked to provide lists of applicants who had not received the passports yet directly to passport offices with a copy to the Ministry; daily wage employees were allowed to be recruited in select passport offices to assist in issue of passports on time; nodal officers have been appointed in passport offices to handle Haj-related issues of passport and the Ministry has constantly monitored the progress of issue of passports to the Haj pilgrims.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, I am only suggesting to the hon. Minister a change in the passport rules of 1980.

Sir, a case happened in the city of Mumbai where a person came to me and requested for early issuance of passport. I told him that the passport can and must be issued to him as his mother was sick abroad. The mother, unfortunately, died but he did not get the passport even in a week's time. I would like to know whether in such cases priority would be given and necessary changes made in the rules.

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: Sir, what the hon. Member has said will certainly be looked into. I think, when there is a compassionate case, the officer concerned does normally take a view of helping him out.

भारत-पाकिस्तान वार्ता का निष्कर्ष

***262. श्री मोहन सिंह :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या इस्लामाबाद में भारत और पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्रियों की हाल में हुई बैठक में दोनों पक्षों में परस्पर घनिष्ठ संबंध स्थापित किये जाने की बात पर सहमति हुई थी;

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तान ने भारत को यह आश्वासन दिया है उसकी भूमि का इस्तेमाल आतंकी गतिविधियों के लिए नहीं किया जाएगा; और

(ग) दोनों देशों के बीच संपन्न हुई वार्ता का अंतिम निष्कर्ष क्या निकला और क्या भविष्य में भी द्वि-पक्षीय वार्ताएं जारी रखने पर कोई सहमति बनी है; यदि हां, तो आगामी द्वि-पक्षीय वार्ता के कब तक होने की संभावना है?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री एस.एम. कृष्णा): (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) 15 जुलाई, 2010 को विदेश मंत्री ने पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्री से इस्लामाबाद में भेंट की थी। दोनों मंत्रियों ने द्विपक्षीय संबंधों की वर्तमान स्थिति की समीक्षा की और विश्वास एवं भरोसा बढ़ाने के उपायों पर चर्चा की। वार्ता में परस्पर हित-चिंतन के सभी मुद्दों को शामिल करने के लिए इस प्रक्रिया के विस्तार हेतु कदम-दर-कदम, संतुलित और प्रगतिशील दृष्टिकोण के एक भाग के रूप में विदेश मंत्री ने तात्कालिक मानवीय मुद्दों पर और बेहतर तालमेल स्थापित करने पर अपनी सहमति व्यक्त की। इन मुद्दों में दोनों देशों की जेलों में बंद कैदियों एवं मजदूरों की शीघ्र रिहाई और उन्हें वापस भेजना, व्यापार एवं वाणिज्य का संवर्धन; जम्मू व कश्मीर के लोगों के हित कल्याण के लिए सीमा-पार विश्वासोत्पादक उपायों को सुचारू और सुदृढ़ बनाना तथा लोगों के बीच बेहतर संपर्क/मैत्रीपूर्ण आदान-प्रदान करना शामिल है।

विदेश मंत्री ने बताया कि पाकिस्तान के नियंत्रण वाले भूभाग का उपयोग भारत के विरुद्ध निर्दिष्ट आतंकी कार्यकलापों के लिए नहीं किये जाने की पाकिस्तान के नेताओं द्वारा शीर्ष स्तर पर की गई महत्वपूर्ण वचनबद्धता को सही भावना से पूरा करना सबसे बड़ा विश्वासोत्पादक उपाय होगा। इसके अलावा विदेश मंत्री ने उल्लेख किया कि पाकिस्तान की जमीन पर भारत फिर से आतंकी हमला होने पर सामान्यीकरण की प्रक्रिया को काफी क्षति पहुंचेगी।

विदेश मंत्री ने निरंतर भारत के विरुद्ध विश्वसनीय एवं दृढ़ कार्रवाई करने की मांग की जो निरंतर भारत के विरुद्ध हिंसा भड़का रहे हैं।

पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्री ने हमारे विदेश मंत्री को आश्वस्त किया कि पाकिस्तान की सरकार भारत के विरुद्ध आतंकवाद के लिए अपने भूभाग का उपयोग करने की अनुमति न देने की अपनी वचनबद्धता को पूरा करने के लिए अपनी पूरी शक्ति से कार्य करेगी। इस संदर्भ में पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्री ने यह भी आश्वासन दिया कि भारत के गृह मंत्री की जून, 2010 की पाकिस्तान यात्रा के दौरान डेविड कोलेमन हेडली की हाल की पूछताछ के आधार पर की गई अतिरिक्त सूचना के आधार पर मुंबई हमलों से जुड़े पूरे षडयंत्र का खुलासा करने के लिए सख्ती से कार्रवाई की जाएगी और उस जघन्य अपराध के सभी षडयंत्रकारियों को सजा दिलायी जायेगी।

इस यात्रा के दौरान हुई व्यापक और स्पष्ट चर्चा से दोनों देशों को विभिन्न मुद्दों पर एक-दूसरे देश की स्थिति और दृष्टिकोण के प्रति बेहतर समझ विकसित करने में मदद मिली। कुछ मुद्दों पर विचारों में भिन्नता के बावजूद कई अन्य मुद्दों पर व्यापक सहमति व्यक्त की गई। पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्री ने किसी उपयुक्त समय पर दिल्ली यात्रा का विदेश मंत्री का निमंत्रण स्वीकार कर लिया। यात्रा की तिथि राजनयिक माध्यमों से तय की जाएगी।

Conclusion of Indo-Pak Talks

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

(a) whether both parties converged on the point of maintaining close relation in the recent meeting of External Affairs Ministers of India and Pakistan in Islamabad.

(b) whether Pakistan assured India that its soil would not be used for terror activities; and

(c) the final conclusion of the talks between both the countries and whether bilateral talks in future have also been agreed upon, if so, by when they would take place?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

Statement

(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 relation 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 states 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 measures. 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-Daawn 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 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 t a suitable date to be decided through diplomatic channels.

श्री मोहन सिंह : सभापति महोदय, जब कभी भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच राजनैतिक मुलाकात होती है, तो उसका दंड जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों को भुगतना पड़ता है। उधर से कहा जाता है कि कश्मीर कोर इश्यू है और इधर से कहा जाता है कि आतंकवाद कोर इश्यू है। इन झंझटों में जो अन्य बुनियादी मुद्दे हैं, जिन पर सहमति है, वे भी पिछड़ जाते हैं और फिर वातावरण ऐसा बनता है कि दोनों के बीच में किसी भी मुद्दे पर सहमति नहीं हो पाती।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पारस्परित संबंधों को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से, जैसे व्यापारिक संबंध है, आवाजाही का संबंध है, पूंजी निवेश का संबंध है, इनको विकसित करने के सवाल पर पहले पूर्ण अनुबंध हो, उसके बाद ही राजनैतिक वार्ता करने का दरवाजा खोला जाए। क्या भारत सरकार इसमें पहल करने के लिए तैयार है?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, I entirely agree with the hon. Member's approach to this very complex problem. As far as India is concerned, terrorism is our core concern when we have talks with our counterparts in Pakistan. So, it will be the endeavor of Government of India that the biggest confidence building measure that Pakistan could offer to India was to prevent any further terrorist attacks and the provocative speeches that are being made against India day in and day out by Jehadi forces led by ISI and others. So, it is India's desire that we would like to have friendly cooperative relations with Pakistan. We want to stay with Pakistan and we want to progress with Pakistan because that would ensure the peace and tranquility in the entire region.

श्री मोहन सिंह : सभापति जी, इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा गया है, "इस यात्रा के दौरान हुई व्यापक और स्पष्ट चर्चा से दोनों देशों को विभिन्न मुद्दों पर एक-दूसरे देश की स्थिति और दृष्टिकोण के प्रति बेहतर समझ विकसित करने में मदद मिली।" मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ, "बेहतर समझ" यह बात हमारी समझ में कम आई। "बेहतर

समझ" विकसित करने के वे कौन-कौन से मुद्दे थे, जो दोनों देशों ने एक-दूसरे के प्रति इस तरह विकसित कर लिए?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, in the diplomatic parley this is the way we put across things. We try to understand Pakistan's concerns with the issues that create the kind of distrust. As was decided at Thimpu, where the two hon. Prime Ministers had a meeting, they identified that there was a trust deficit between our two countries. So, it was necessary to bridge the trust deficit and one of the ways that evolved at that meeting was that trust deficit could be lessened by a meeting of Foreign Secretaries and Foreign Ministers and they could work out a strategy and our effort has been to fulfill that mandate given to us by the Prime Minister.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, the hon. Minister has referred to "step-by-step, graduated and forward looking approach to expanding dialogue to cover all issues of mutual interest and concern." However, the word 'sustained' is missing, although both the Indian and Pakistani Foreign Ministers used this adjective 'sustained' at their Press conference. Therefore, would the hon. Minister please confirm that the eventual objective is to so structure the dialogue as to make it uninterrupted and uninterruptible, and if not, why not?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, it all depends upon the situations. For example, there was an uninterrupted dialogue between India and Pakistan from 2004 till the Mumbai attacks. The terrorist attack on Mumbai was a point where we had to discontinue the composite dialogue that we were carrying on with Pakistan. But, if there is goodwill from Pakistan and if there is assurance that their sol is not going to be directed by terrorist instrumentalities to attack India or to foment anti-India feelings, then, India certainly would be willing for a sustained dialogue with Pakistan. As hon. Prime Minister has repeatedly pointed out, this is the only way forward.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, यह मुद्दा दोनों देशों के दरम्यान जो बेहतर रिश्ते हम चाहते हैं, लेकिन पाकिस्तान क्या कर रहा है, इससे जुड़ा है। कल भी पाकिस्तान ने यह कहा है कि सईद के बारे में अगर हम सचमुच कोई सबूत देंते तब वह उस पर कार्रवाई करेगा। यानी आज तक जितने भी dossiers आपने दिए, इतनी मेहनत के

बाद और सारे global evidence उसको देने के बाद भी वह कह रहा है कि यह कोई सबूत है ही नहीं। This shows their attitude. That is why, my question is exactly opposite to Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar's. What is there that we are continuing, from our side, dialogue which has become meaningless? So, what are we doing? How will we change their attitude regarding this action on Saeed? Then, what is the utility of continuing such meaningless dialogue?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: If my esteemed friend comes out with a viable alternative other than carrying on a dialogue with Pakistan, I would welcome that. We do realize this. As far as the chief of Jamaat-ud-Dawah, Hafiz Saeed, is concerned, whenever we mention about his role in the Mumbai attack, we consider that he was the mastermind of Mumbai attack, but, unfortunately, Pakistan becomes subjective whenever we take the name of Hafiz Saeed and others into these discussions. So, we certainly would like Pakistan to be helpful, to be co-operative with India so that we can live in peace with each other.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Thank you, Sir. I would just quote one sentence from the last para of hon. Minister's reply, "Despite differences of opinion on the way forward on a few issues, there was a broad understanding on a number of other issues." May I know from the hon. Minister, through you, the catalogue of issues where we arrived at 'broad understanding' with Pakistan in these talks?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, this was basically on humanitarian issues. There are about 582 fishermen who are in Pakistani jails, and there are about 412 fishermen who are in Indian Jails. There are other prisoners also. So, we thought that we could dispose of these issues keeping in mind the broader parameters of trying towards sharing good relationship between the two countries. People to people exchanges, exchange of Vice-Chancellors, exchange of youth leaders, exchange of teachers, exchange of sports persons, these were some of the issues on which there was broad

agreement between the Foreign Minister of Pakistan and me.

भारतीय पहलवान द्वारा आस्ट्रेलिया की ओर से खेलों में भाग लिया जाना

***263. श्रीमती माया सिंह :** क्या युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या वर्ष 2000 में मास्को में आयोजित प्रतियोगिता में भारत की ओर से भाग लेकर स्वर्ण पदक जीतने वाला पहलवान राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों में भारत की ओर से इन खेलों में भाग नहीं ले रहा है;

(ख) क्या वह इन प्रतियोगिताओं में भारत के स्थान पर आस्ट्रेलिया की ओर से भाग लेंगे;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री (डा. एम.एस. गिल): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) भारतीय कुश्ती परिसंघ ने वर्ष 2000 के दौरान कुश्ती स्पर्धा के लिए किसी भी टीम को मास्को नहीं भेजा था।

Indian wrestler representing Australia

***263. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:** Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a wrestler who represented India and won a gold medal in a competition organized in Moscow in 2000, is not representing India in Commonwealth Games;

(b) whether he would represent Australia in this event instead of India; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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) The Wrestling Federation of India had not sent any team to Moscow for wrestling event during the year 2000.

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे सवाल का जो जवाब दिया है, उसे पहले में पढ़कर सुनाना चाहती हूँ कि भारतीय कुश्ती परिसंघ ने वर्ष 2000 के दौरान कुश्ती स्पर्धा के लिए किसी भी टीम को मास्को नहीं

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

भेजा। सर, मेरे सवाल का जवाब मंत्री जी ने गलत दिया है। माननीय मंत्री जी, देश में खिलाड़ियों के साथ किस प्रकार की उपेक्षा हो रही है, इसका जीता-जागता उदाहरण सन्दीप का है, जिन्होंने वर्ष 2000 में मॉस्को में आयोजित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिता में भारत की झोली में स्वर्ण पदक जीत कर डाला। सरकार की उपेक्षा के कारण सन्दीप आर्थिक तंगी से ऑस्ट्रेलिया चले गये। वहां जाकर वे टैक्सी ड्राइवर बने और वहां टैक्सी चलाने लगे, लेकिन धुन का पक्का और कुश्ती से प्यार होने के कारण उसे वे भुला नहीं पाये और उन्होंने वहीं पर खेलना शुरू कर दिया तथा आज वे राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों के लिए ऑस्ट्रेलिया की तरफ से चुने गये हैं। हमारे देश का खिलाड़ी ऑस्ट्रेलिया की तरफ से चुना गया है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, मैं सवाल ही पूछ रही हूँ। यदि सन्दीप भारत में आकर ऑस्ट्रेलिया के लिए कोई पदक जीतते हैं तो वह हमारे लिए कितना शर्मनाक होगा, इसका हम अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्रिकेट खिलाड़ियों को छोड़कर बाकी खेलों के खिलाड़ियों को, जो देश के लिए कोई पदक जीतकर लाये हों, उन्हें क्या-क्या सुविधाएं मुहैया कराई जाती हैं?

डा. एम.एस. गिल : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय सदस्या से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ, उनका सवाल था कि कोई रेसलर, उनके पास नाम नहीं था या उन्होंने हमें नहीं दिया। She asked, "Whether a wrestler who represented India and won a gold medal in a competition organized in Moscow in 2000, is not representing India in Commonwealth Games; whether he would represent Australia in this event instead of India"? Now, she said 'a wrestler'. Sir, we take out information from the wrestling Federation of India. I also quizzed my officers this morning when I was going over it, and our answer is that the Wrestling Federation of India, on their authority, had not sent any team to Moscow for wrestling event during the year 2000, which is the year mentioned in the question. Further information we have got is this. The Wrestling Federation has informed us that the following wrestlers obtained Australia citizenship and represented Australia in various competitions. Sandeep Kumar is mentioned in my information here, but it is not the allusion in the question. Sandeep Kumar represented Australia in Beijing Olympics 2008; and perhaps he would be coming to India in this one, and he

will be welcome. Then, there are three other - another Sandeep Kumar,
Harmeet Singh Bassi and

Gurinder Singh - who have also represented Australia. Sir, if I can, with respect, explain, we all are aware, and the Pravasi Minister is sitting here to my left and I am from Punjab, that lots of people ...*(Interruptions)*... lots of people from various parts of India, particularly from this northern region, Punjab, are migrating for various economic reasons and trying to be in Australia. You know the problem is there. Sandeep Kumar, for whatever reasons, migrated to Australia and has been selected there. Three others have been selected, and I look to having more Indians selected not only in Australia but elsewhere also ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, there is an Indian Patel and more Patels playing for New Zealand in cricket. I am happy if they come here. But this is the true answer.

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सभापति जी, किसी और वजह से नहीं है, बल्कि भूख की वजह से और पेट भरने के लिए नौकरी की तलाश में वह वहां गया हमने उसकी चिंता नहीं की तो वहां जाकर वह टैक्सी चलाने लगा और वहां उसको तवज्जह दी गई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : *

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, यह जवाब है ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, यह जवाब है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज़, आप सवाल पूछिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... पाणि जी, बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सभापति जी, जिस व्यक्ति ने हमारे देश को स्वर्ण पदक जीतकर दिया हो, आज अगर वह टैक्सी चला रहा हो, तो ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : उनको सवाल पूछने दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : हमारे माननीय मंत्री को ऐसा तो नहीं बोलना चाहिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सभापति जी, सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी जी ने जो कहा है, this should not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will look at the record and take appropriate action.
आप अपना सप्लीमेंटरी पूछिए।

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा कितने खिलाड़ियों को नौकरी दिए जाने और अन्य मांगों पर तवज्जह दी गई और कोर्ट के अंतर्गत विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में नौकरी के लिए कितने खिलाड़ियों के आवेदन लंबित पड़े हैं? साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूँ कि ओलंपिक काउंसिल ऑफ एशिया में भारत की स्थिति क्या है? क्या हम पाकिस्तान और नेपाल जैसे देशों से कमज़ोर हैं? 17 स्थायी समितियों में से भारत एक भी समिति का अध्यक्ष नहीं है, जबकि पाकिस्तान 4 समितियों का अध्यक्ष है, नेपाल 3 समितियों का अध्यक्ष है तथा श्रीलंका एक समिति का अध्यक्ष है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि एशिया में खेलों में भारत की स्थिति क्या है?

डा. एम.एस. गिल : सभापति जी, माया जी खुद ही मानेंगी कि इनके ये जो सवाल हैं, इनका इस सवाल से कोई संबंध नहीं है ... (व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य : खेलों से तो है ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : RTI लगाएं क्या ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ... (Interruptions)... Ravi Shankarji, please.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : शुक्र है मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं कहा कि दुनिया ही माया है ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: This is objectionable. इन्होंने उस सदन में कहा था कि RTI लगाओ ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't refer to other matters extraneous to this discussion. ... (Interruptions)...

DR. M.S. GILL: Sir, I may be allowed to answer. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence please. ... (Interruptions)... Please reply to the supplementary. ... (Interruptions)... रवि शंकर जी, आप बैठ जाइए ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: *

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are taking precious time. None of this is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please answer the supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : *

श्री सभापति : पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... No purpose is being served by this cross-talk.

DR. M.S. GILL: May I finish the reply? ...*(Interruptions)*... You must give me the right to finish the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer the supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. M.S. GILL: Sir, I need notice to try and find out how many athletes have received employment and where and in which year in this country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, मेरे सवाल का जवाब ही नहीं आया। न मेरे पहले सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल का जवाब आया, न मेरे दूसरे सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल का जवाब आया ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने यह पूछा है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में हमारे खिलाड़ियों द्वारा नौकरी के आवेदनों के कितने मामले लंबित हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will that information be made available? ...*(Interruptions)*... Will that information be made available? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. M.S. GILL: Sir, information on what? She must tell me. I have to know. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: To the extent it is available.

DR. M.S. GILL: Please look into the record. She has asked for a wide-ranging set of things on sports in general, including employment. If she want if and if you order it, I will try to get it from all the Departments of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : सर, मंत्री जी का कहना है कि दुनिया ही माया है, इसलिए जवाब नहीं मिलेगा।

*Not recorded.

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी : अगर दुनिया माया है, तो "सीताराम-सीताराम" बोलते रहें क्या ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : मंत्री जी यही बता दें कि संदीप कुमार ने मास्को में हिंदुस्तान की तरफ से खेला या नहीं खेला?

DR. M.S. GILL: May I read the question again? Part (a) of the question says 'whether a wrestler,' ये जलसे से पहले मुझसे बात कर चुकी हैं कि संदीप कुमार है, यहां सवाल है कि 'whether a wrestler, who represented India and won a gold medal in a competition organized in Moscow in 2000 (ten years ago) is not representing India.' The Wrestling Federation says, "We never participated." What can I say?

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सभापति महोदय, माया जी का जो सवाल है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सभापति महोदय ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : शिवानन्द जी, आप अपना सवाल पूछिए।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सभापति महोदय, माया जी का जो सवाल है, वह हमारे देश के खेल प्रशासन का खिलाड़ियों के प्रति और खेलों के प्रति क्या रुख है, वही बताता है। पिछला जो आलंपिक हुआ था, उसमें rifle shooting में जिन्होंने गोल्ड मेडल हासिल किया, उनको आपने फाइव स्टार होटल में ठहराया और जो मुक्केबाज थे, जिन्होंने सिल्वर या तांबा मेडल हासिल किया, उनको आपने एक साधारण होटल में ठहराया था। इसको इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के लोगों ने दिखाया था। उन खिलाड़ियों ने प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस करके कहा। यही नहीं, बल्कि ये भी खबरें आती हैं कि हमारे यहां जो क्लास-वन खिलाड़ी हैं, उनसे चाय सर्व करवाई जाती है, उनसे फर्श पोछवाया जाता है। अभी एक खबर आई ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Supplementaries must relate to the question. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि खेलों के प्रति और खिलाड़ियों के प्रति खेल प्रशासन का जो दृष्टिकोण है, वही हमारे यहां खेलों को बढ़ावा नहीं दे पा रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ... (Interruptions) ... This is not related to it. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी भी Federations हैं, वे वार्षिक रिपोर्ट केन्द्र सरकार को देते हैं या नहीं देते हैं? प्रत्येक साल जितने भी programmes होते हैं या World Cup खेलने जाते हैं या कहीं भी खेलने जाते हैं, उनसे संबंधित रिपोर्ट केन्द्र सरकार के पास आती है या नहीं आती है? केन्द्र सरकार और Federations के बीच कोई तालमेल है या नहीं है? कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि Federations अपनी चला रही है और मंत्री अपनी चला रहे हैं?

श्री सभापति : आपका सवाल क्या है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : सर, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि Federations हर साल अपनी रिपोर्ट भेजती हैं या नहीं भेजती हैं? That is the main point.

DR. M.S. GILL: Sir, I will make a remark. इसका इस सवाल से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

श्री सभापति : अगर इसका सवाल से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है, तो आप इसका जवाब मत दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : सर, इसका इस सवाल से ताल्लुक है ...**(व्यवधान)**... Federations अपनी चला रहे हैं और सरकार अपनी चला रही है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute please. ...**(Interruptions)**... I would request the hon. Members to read questions carefully and raise questions relating to the main question and the answer given. Please do not go on a general fishing expedition. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : महोदय, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : महोदय, ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप RTI की बात कर रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, वह अलग बात है ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : महोदय, यह उनके मैम्बर बोल रहे हैं कि Federations और सरकार में कोई तालमेल नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, उनको supplementary पूछने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : सर, हमारे खेल मंत्री बहुत ही काबिल मिनिस्टर हैं और बहुत मेहनती हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से उनसे यह जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि यह जो हमारे देश के प्लेयर हमारे देश को छोड़ कर जा रहे हैं, इसके पीछे एक कारण यह है कि हम talent और potential ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : सर, मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ। Sports में जो talent और potential है, उसके प्रति encouragement की जो नीति हम बनाते हैं, उसको कहीं न कहीं review करने की जरूरत है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या देश के बड़े interest को ध्यान में रख कर players के प्रति आपकी जो नीति है, उसको review करके, जिन players के पास सुविधा की कमी है, उनके प्रति और गंभीर नीति तैयार करेंगे? ... (व्यवधान) ... हमारे देश के players देश छोड़ कर जा रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, यह सवाल नहीं है ... (व्यवधान) ... आप question पढ़िए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : सर, खेल नीति की review की जरूरत है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कलराज मिश्र : महोदय, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : महोदय, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : महोदय, यह देश का प्रश्न है ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ... (Interruptions) ... Will you please take your seat? ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : यह बेसिक सवाल है और इसके लिए अगर मंत्री जी तैयार नहीं हैं, तो फिर वे मंत्री क्या हुए? ... (व्यवधान) ... महोदय, यह एक बेसिक सवाल है, क्या इसके लिए मंत्री जी तैयार नहीं हैं? ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point? ... (Interruptions) ... Do you wish to say something? ... (Interruptions) ... बैठ जाइए ... प्लीज़ ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : खिलाड़ी कितने उपेक्षित हैं, खिलाड़ी कितने परेशान हैं और पूरा सदन इस विषय पर खड़ा है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज़प्लीज़...

डा. एम.एस. गिल : सर, सवाल तो बहुत specific point पर था, आपने भी निर्णय लिया है। करीमपुरी जी जो पूछ रहे हैं, वह है - general policy, general attitude and general effort to promote sports and encourage sportsmen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please let me answer. On any occasion that is given to me I will take you over the whole policy and what we have done in two years is to do exactly this. We are providing more money for sports and giving better pensions. We have doubled and trebled the awards and we are doing everything possible. But this is not the question. If you want suddenly, in Question Hour, a debate, I can take part.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Q. No. 264. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, करीमपुरी जी का सवाल था ...*(व्यवधान)*... करीमपुरी जी का सवाल था कि क्या वे खिलाड़ियों के लिए कोई गंभीर नीति बना रहे हैं?

श्री सभापति : देखिए, आप उनके सवाल को interrupt नहीं करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़ ... Your supplementary has to relate to the main question. It can't be beyond that.

Increase in the Haj Quota

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Haj quota is distributed among the States as per the 2001 Census and also based on the concentration of Muslims in a particular State;

(b) if so, the details of Muslim populated States that have been demanding increase in the quota for Haj as per the existing population of Muslims in the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that MPs have also been demanding increase in their present quota from the existing two to ten; and

(d) if so, the action that has been taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes, Sir. The quota allocated to Haj Committee of India is distributed among various States on pro-rata basis according to the Muslim population of each State based on the 2001 census.

(b) There are 17 States where the number of applicants for Haj 2010 are more than the quota allotted and from where, in general, there is a demand for allotment of more quota. List is enclosed as statement (See below).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is *sub-judice*.

Statement

List of States having excess applications for Haj - 2010

Sl.No.	Name of State
1	2
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Chhattisgarh
3.	Delhi
4.	Gujarat
5.	Haryana
6.	Jammu and Kashmir
7.	Karnataka
8.	Kerala
9.	Lakshadweep
10.	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Maharashtra
12.	Orissa

1	2
13.	Punjab
14.	Rajasthan
15.	Tamil Nadu
16.	Uttar Pradesh
17.	Uttarakhand

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो जवाब दिया है कि 2001 के census के आधार पर different states का हज का quota allocate किया जाता है, तो 2001 के census के आधार पर कितना quota था, कितने applicants थे और आज कितने applicants हैं? और जो applicants हैं, क्या उनके नाम 2001 के census में नहीं थे? जब 65 years की age limit है, तो census में उनके नाम होंगे और उनमें से कितने pending रह गए और आज उस census के आधार पर different states में कितने pending हैं, यह मैं सबसे पहले जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, the question that has been posed to the Ministry is that how the Haj quota is distributed among the States. So, I have broadly given out the guidelines under which the quota has been fixed. The quota allocated to the Haj Committee of India is distributed among various States on pro rata basis according to the Muslim population of each State based on 2001 Census. We go by that Census.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Second supplementary.

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी : सर, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी सेंट्रल हज कमेटी का constitution नहीं हुआ है। हाजियों को जाना है, रमज़ान का महीना आज से शुरू हो गया है, तो कितने हाजी जा रहे हैं, उनके लिए कितने accommodation का arrangement अब तक गवर्नमेंट ने किया है?

श्री सभापति : आपका सवाल main question से related होना चाहिए।

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी : सर, main question में यही है कि कितने हाजियों को जाना है, कितने हाजियों के लिए arrangement हो चुका है, उनके transport और accommodation का क्या arrangement है, क्योंकि सेंट्रल हज कमेटी अभी irrelevant है, उसको अभी constitute नहीं

किया गया है और यह *matter sub judice* है।

श्री सभापति : देखिए, सवाल हज quota पर है, हज arrangements पर नहीं है।

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी : सर, हज quota होगा, तभी तो arrangement होगा। जितना quota allocate हुआ है, उसमें से कितने हाजी जा रहे हैं, उनके लिए कितने accommodation का arrangement हुआ है और कितने transport का arrangement हुआ है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: It is related to the question. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are violating every known rule in the book relating to supplementary questions. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: It is related to the question. ...**(Interruptions)**...
How many Hajis are leaving? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए ...**प्लीज़** ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी : सर, मेरा सिम्पल क्वेश्चन है मेरा सिम्पल क्वेश्चन यह है कि as per the Census of 2001, quota allote हुआ। कितने हाजी जा रहे हैं, उनके कितना accommodation का अब तक अरेंजमेंट हुआ और transportation का क्या अरेंजमेंट है? That is all. It is a very simple question.

श्री सभापति : आप अपना सवाल खुद पढ़िए।

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी : सर, मैंने सवाल पढ़ा है। मैं यही जानना चाह रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, do you wish to reply to this expanded question?

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: I want to know the details about what is happening?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, there are 3,00,000 applications that have been received by the Committee. The quota allotted to India by the Saudi Arabian authorities is around 1.60. So a lottery is drawn by every State Haj Committee and on the basis of that a majority of the Haj pilgrims are

selected. With reference to the facilities that the Government of India is creating to make the Haj pilgrims comfortable, we have already hired about 80,000 units in Jeddha and other places and right now, a senior level officer, a Secretary in the Ministry, is in Saudi Arabia overseeing all the arrangements that are being made and will submit a report to me when he comes back in the next two or three days. In 2010, the number of Hajis, who will be going to Saudi Arabia, is 1,60,491 and we have already secured accommodation for 80,000; and accommodation through private tour operators would be around 45,000. So, transportation for all the pilgrims is also financed.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सभापति महोदय, मेरा क्वेश्चन शुद्ध रूप से जो मुख्य सवाल है, उससे ही जुड़ा हुआ है। अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि कोटे को increase करने की डिमांड की गई है। आपने उसको स्वीकार किया है और अपने कई राज्यों के नाम दिए हैं जैसे आंध्र प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, दिल्ली, गुजरात, हरियाणा, जम्मू-कश्मीर, कर्नाटक, केरल, लक्षद्वीप, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पंजाब आदि इन सभी राज्यों से excess applications आई हैं, ज्यादा applications आई हैं और केन्द्र सरकार से मांग की गई है कि उस कोटे को बढ़ाया जाए। सभापति महोदय, जो पूरक प्रश्न था, उसका माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया, मेरा प्रश्न उससे related है कि जो सुविधाओं की बात है, जिसे हज सब्सिडी कहते हैं, उस हज सब्सिडी को माननीय मंत्री जी क्या एयर इंडिया के घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए यूज करते हैं या हाजिरों की सुविधा के लिए? सर, मैं हज कमेटी का मੈबर रहा हूँ और एयर चार्टर कमेटी का भी चेयरमैन रहा हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी को मैं आपके माध्यम से इस बात की जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि हज सब्सिडी का इस्तेमाल मात्र एयर इंडिया के घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए किया जाता है न कि हज यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does it relate to this question?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : इसलिए मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि जैसा उन्होंने कहा कि उन्होंने वहां पर तैयारियां पूरी कर ली हैं, वहां पर उन्होंने हाजिरों के लिए मकान देखने के लिए अधिकारियों को भेजा है, आज की तारीख में किसी तरह की तैयारी की शुरुआत भी नहीं हुई है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि अभी तक जो हाजिरों के लिए तैयारियों की शुरुआत है, वह कहां तक पहुंची है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This does not related to the question. I am sorry we will have to ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, यह क्वेश्चन बिल्कुल related है, मूल प्रश्न से related है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अगर तैयारी नहीं की तो जवाबन दें, लेकिन यह बिल्कुल उससे related है। अगर माननीय मंत्री जी तैयार हैं तो इसका जवाब दें। अगर उनकी तैयारी नहीं है तो। I am sorry.
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : *

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : देखिए, सर, ये क्या कह रहे हैं।*

श्री सभापति : पाणि जी, बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : सर, इसको निकाला जाए, यह बहुत ही ऑब्जेक्शनेबल चीज है।
.....*

श्री सभापति : प्लीज, प्लीज।

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The BJP is the principal Opposition Party, and it puts stamp on the Budget passed by this House. Do they want that the BJP should delete these subjects from their curriculum? ...(*Interruptions*)... यह क्या बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

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

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This has nothing to do. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is all irrelevant ...(*Interruptions*)... None of these will go on record ...(*Interruptions*)... Ahluwalia Saheb, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : यह गलत बात है, वे अपने शब्दों को वापिस लें।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : सर, मेरे साथ भी ऐसे ही हुआ था। मैं भी समर्थन कर रहा था लेकिन सदस्य गलत समझ गए थे। वे भी समर्थन कर रहे थे, मैं भी उस दिन समर्थन कर रहा था और यही गड़बड़ आज भी हो रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are wasting precious minutes. Please.
...(Interruptions)... Silence, please.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, the hon. Member has made a very uncharitable remark saying that I am not prepared. This is one of the most complex organizational tasks undertaken by the Government of India and the Ministry of External Affairs. We are fully prepared; we are fully geared. And, I have conveyed, in reply to an earlier supplementary, that all the arrangements are being made and are being overseen. A senior level officer, of the rank of Secretary, of the Ministry of External Affairs, is right now in that country overseeing the preparations that have been made. I conveyed that 80,000 units of accommodation have already been booked, and Air Charter Agreements have already been finalized. Yes, it is a fact that till now, we were entirely depending upon the Air India for transportation of these refugees. But, from this year onwards, we have gone in for competitive bidding. So, we have the Saudi Arabian Airlines also, who will be carrying the Haj pilgrims. So, I would like to assure this hon. House and through this House. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सॉरी, सऊदी अरब एयर लाइंस भी इसमें जुड़ी हुई हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : ये ही, दो एयर लाइंस ही लेकर जाती हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Naqvi Saheb, please do not interrupt.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: You kindly hear me fully. If you are still not satisfied, then, there are other methods where you can raise this issued again. You have asked about State-wise distribution. I have the information; I will pass it on to you. This will give you an idea of the population of Muslims in every State and then the quota that has been allotted on the basis of their population. So, this would satisfy you that the Government has been judicious in its approach and has been practical in

its approach. We will also see to it that just like in previous years, this year also, the Haj pilgrims will comfortably go, offer their prayers and come back.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, the Government is allocating quota, extending to about 40,000, to private tour operators, as per the bilateral agreements. But are the private tour operators misusing the quota, collecting a huge amount from the Hajis, and also claiming transport subsidy, just like you told us, from the Committee or from the Governments? If yes, is there any supervision over the activities of these private tour operators?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, the private tour operators have been involved in this Haj pilgrimage, and overnight, we cannot wish them away. So, we will have to take them on board and bring certain transparency in their dealings. And, Sir, I cannot go into greater details because certain cases are pending in various High Courts. There are about 28 petitions which are pending in various High Courts of this country and many relate to exactly the question which the hon. Member has raised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P. Rajeeve. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, there is an anomaly in the answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you been called? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, the question relates to the quota, but in the answer there is no mention of quota. Instead, the number of applicants is. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Please read the question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rudy, please.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, the question is about quota. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, every time, we are finding in the House that the Government is not concerned itself. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rudy, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Please read the question. ...(*Interruptions*)...
You have to read the question and you have to read the answer.
...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Read the question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not been given the floor. I am sorry, you cannot interfere like this. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Rajeeve, please.
...(*Interruptions*)...

Mr. Rajeeve.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल : आप क्वेश्चन पढ़िए, क्या है? ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप क्वेश्चन पढ़िए, क्या है? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, please.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Thank you, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Rudy, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Rajeeve, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल : आप क्वेश्चन पढ़िए, क्या है? ...(*व्यवधान*)... आपने सप्लीमेंट्री क्वेश्चन किया है, उसका जवाब दे दिया है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, you have not called him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Rudy, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Rajeeve, please.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, the House needs protection from him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: None of these go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Rajeeve, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल : हाउस में बहस करने का ही काम हो गया है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार : सबसे ज्यादा गुजरात से है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सबसे बढ़िया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज ...*(व्यवधान)*... Mr. Pany. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Pany. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rajeeve, please. Will you, please, resume your place? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this going on? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, some States could no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, what is that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, this behaviour does not befit the Members of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rudy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rajeeve, please ask your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, what are they trying to do? ...*(Interruptions)*... What are they trying to do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, please ask you question.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, some States could not use the allotment quota because of lack of applicants and in some States like Kerala, the allotment is less and the number of applicants is very high. The Central Government has taken the quota of Central quota and utilized it in another manner.

I would like to know the rationale behind issuing approximately, one-fourth of our Haj quota to tour operators in Kerala, especially, to one tour operator called Elegant Tours & Travels. Has the Government conducted any specific inquiry into this? If so, what are the findings on this?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, I have already answered the question stating that the quota is decided on the basis of the population of Muslims in every State and...

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार : सभापति जी, गुजरात से सबसे ज्यादा एप्लीकेंट्स हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, पॉप्युलेशन के आधार पर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down and stop interrupting?
...(Interruptions)...

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल : यह तो वृद्धि है ...(व्यवधान)... आप कह रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...
होंगे नहीं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार : मैं एप्लीकेशंस के आधार पर कोटे की बात करता हूँ
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल : उनको भेजो गुजरात में ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, the hon. Member asked me if there were not enough applicants pilgrims from a particular State, how we would be allocating that quota. It reverts to the State and the Haj Committee distributes it again on the same basis as we decided earlier.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: With reference to PTU, I want to know whether you are considering the number of applications.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: I am afraid, it is all stuck up in the court. I cannot answer. It is *sub judice*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 265.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, my question is whether the Government has conducted an inquiry. It is not *sub judice*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has answered the question.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I had asked whether the Government has conducted an inquiry. It is not *sub judice*.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: The answer has been provided.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र में राजभाषा के रूप में हिंदी

*265. श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या हिंदी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र में एक राजभाषा बनाये जाने के कोई प्रयास हुए हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें कौन-कौन सी कठिनाइयाँ आ रही हैं;
- (ग) क्या अनिवासी भारतीयों से इस बारे में कोई चर्चा हुई है; और
- (घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उनका भी सहयोग लिए जाने की कोई योजना है?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री एस.एम. कृष्णा) : (क) से (घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र की आधिकारिक भाषाओं में हिन्दी को एक भाषा के रूप में सम्मिलित कराने के लिए सरकार सक्रिय कदम उठा रही है। 26 फरवरी, 2003 को विदेश मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति का गठन किया गया था। इसके पश्चात इस मामले पर विचार करने और आवश्यक कदम उठाने के लिए विदेश राज्य मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में अगस्त, 2003 में एक उप-समिति गठित की गई थी। इस उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए, 8वां विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया और 13 जुलाई, 2007 को सम्मेलन का उद्घाटन सत्र न्यूयार्क में संयुक्त राष्ट्र के मुख्यालय में आयोजित किया गया। संयुक्त राष्ट्र के महासचिव श्री बान की-मून ने उद्घाटन सत्र को संबोधित किया। पूरे विश्व में प्रेस और मीडिया के विभिन्न वर्गों द्वारा इस कार्यक्रम की काफी सराहना की गई। इसके अलावा, कई अवसरों पर भारतीय नेताओं ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र में हिन्दी में व्याख्यान दिए। इन व्याख्यानों को साथ-साथ अंग्रेजी में रूपांतरित करने के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र के न्यूयार्क स्थित भारत के स्थायी मिशन द्वारा आवश्यक व्यवस्था की गई थी। भारत सरकार के सतत प्रयासों से यह भी सुनिश्चित हुआ है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ हिन्दी में एक साप्ताहिक कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत करता है और उसे संयुक्त राष्ट्र रेडियो वेबसाइट पर हिन्दी में उपलब्ध कराता है। इसके अलावा, हिन्दी में तैयार उस कार्यक्रम को ऑल इंडिया रेडियो भारत के रेडियो केन्द्रों में प्रसारित करने के लिए भारत भेजा जाता है।

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की आधिकारिक भाषाओं में हिन्दी को एक भाषा के रूप में शामिल करने में कई वित्तीय एवं प्रक्रियात्मक निहितार्थ हैं, जिन्हें संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के पटल पर इस आशय का एक औपचारिक प्रस्ताव रखे जाने से पूर्व पूरा किया जाना होता है। प्रक्रियानुसार, संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा (संयुक्त राष्ट्र का विधायी निकाय) को 192 सदस्य देशों के बहुमत से एक संकल्प पारित करने की आवश्यकता होगी। इस चरण के पश्चात, प्रस्तावकर्ता देश के रूप में भारत को भाषांतरण, अनुवाद, मुद्रण और दस्तावेजों के अनुलिपिकरण से संबंधित अतिरिक्त खर्च और संबंधित अवसंरचना संबंधी खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को पर्याप्त वित्तीय संसाधन उपलब्ध कराने की आवश्यकता होगी। इस पर एक संतुलित अनुमान के अनुसार प्रतिवर्ष 14 मिलियन अमरीकी डॉलर से अधिक खर्च हो सकते हैं। आधिकारिक भाषा के रूप में किसी अन्य भाषा को जोड़ने में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के बजट (कार्मिक, उपकरण और अन्य आवर्ती खर्चों में) में पर्याप्त रूप से वृद्धि होना भी अपरिहार्य है। सभी सदस्य देशों को समानुपातिक रूप से इस पुनर्विभाजित भुगतान के हिस्से को वहन करना होगा। सदस्य देश प्रायः अतिरिक्त वित्तीय बोझ वाले ऐसे प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के प्रति उदासीन होते हैं। यह दुनिया में आए

वर्तमान आर्थिक एवं वित्तीय संकट को ध्यान में रखते हुए विशेष रूप से समीचीन है। हमारा आकलन है कि यद्यपि सदस्य देशों को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की आधिकारिक भाषाओं में हिन्दी को एक भाषा के रूप में शामिल करने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती है, लेकिन वे इससे पड़ने वाले खर्च के बढ़ते बोझ को बांटने के प्रति अनिच्छुक होंगे। इन सब बातों के होते हुए भी, सरकार हिन्दी के प्रयोग को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में और उसके बाहर भी बढ़ावा देने के अपने प्रयासों को दृढ़तापूर्वक जारी रखेगी।

(ग) और (घ) हिन्दी को एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा के रूप में व्यापक मान्यता दिलाने के लिए समर्थन जुटाने हेतु अनिवासी भारतीयों के साथ प्रयास शुरू किये गये हैं। भारत सरकार द्वारा अभी तक आठ विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन आयोजित किए गए हैं। इन सम्मेलनों में अनिवासी भारतीयों और प्रवासी भारतीयों से हिन्दी भाषा और साहित्य को विदेशों में बढ़ावा देने और प्रसार करने में सहयोग देने का आह्वान किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, हिन्दी को एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा के रूप में बढ़ावा देने के लिए 11 फरवरी, 2008 से मॉरीशस में विश्व हिन्दी सचिवालय स्थापित की गई है। सचिवालय के लिए वित्तीय एवं प्रशासनिक सहायता भारत और मॉरीशस की सरकारों द्वारा दी जाती है।

Hindi as official language of UN

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

(a) whether any efforts have been made to make Hindi an official language of the United Nations;

(b) if so, the difficulties being faced in this regard;

(c) whether any discussion has been held with Non-Resident Indians in this regard; and

(d) if not, whether there is any plan to seek their cooperation?

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

Statement

(a) The Government has been taking active measures to make Hindi one of the official languages of the United Nations. A high level Committee under the Chairmanship of the External Affairs Minister was constituted on 26th February 2003. This was followed by a sub-Committee set

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

up under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State for External Affairs in August 2003 to examine this matter and take necessary measures. Keeping in mind this objective, the 8th World Hindi Conference was organized and its inaugural session held at the UN Headquarters in New York on 13 July 2007. The UN Secretary General Mr. Ban ki-Moon addressed the inaugural session. The event came in for high praise in various sections of press and media all over the world. Additionally, on several occasions Indian leaders have delivered statements at the UN in Hindi. Necessary arrangements were made for simultaneous interpretation of these statements in English by the Permanent Mission of India to the UN in New York. Government of India's sustained efforts has also ensured that the United Nations produces a weekly programme in Hindi and makes it available on the UN Radio Website in Hindi. In addition, the same programming in Hindi is sent to India for broadcast over Indian radio stations, including All India Radio.

(b) Inclusion of Hindi as an official language in the UN has several financial and procedural implications which require to be met before a formal proposal can be tabled in the UN. Procedurally, the UN General Assembly (the legislative body of the UN) would need to adopt a resolution by a majority of the 192 member states. After this stage, India, as the proposing country, would need to provide sufficient financial resources to the UN to cover the additional expenditure related to interpretation, translation, printing and duplication of documents and related infrastructural costs. This, according to conservative estimates, could cost in excess of US \$ 14 million per year. Adding another official language also entails a significant increased in the budget of the UN (personnel, equipment, and other recurring costs). All member states have to proportionately bear a share of this reapportioned payment. Member states have generally been reluctant to support proposals that have an additional financial burden. This is particularly relevant in the light of the current economic and financial crisis in the world. Our assessment

is that though member states may not object per se to including Hindi as an official language of the UN, they would be reluctant to share the increased burden of costs that this would entail. Nevertheless, the Government continues to persevere with its efforts to promote the use of Hindi in the United Nations and outside.

(c) and (d) Efforts are being undertaken with Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) to garner support for greater recognition of Hindi as an international language. Nine World Hindi Conferences have been organized so far by the Government of India, the latest of which was held on 8 January 2010. These Conferences call upon NRIs and overseas Indians to assist in the promotion and propagation of Hindi language and literature abroad. In addition, a World Hindi Secretariat has been set up in Mauritius since 11 February 2008 to promote Hindi as an international language. Financial and administrative support for the secretariat is provided by the governments of India and Mauritius.

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास : सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जो जानना चाहता हूँ, उससे पहले सदन को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश की राजभाषा को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में आधिकारिक स्थान दिलाने के लिए 192 देशों का समर्थन प्राप्त किया जा सकता है, यह उत्तर में कहा गया है, परंतु 14 मिलियन अमरीकी डॉलर की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकने के कारण भारत की राजभाषा को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में स्थान प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है, ऐसा भी उत्तर में कहा गया है। मुझे यह जानकर बहुत आश्चर्य होता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी वर्ष के बजट में इस बात पर विचार किया गया है कि सवा सौ करोड़ से अधिक की आबादी का यह देश, जिसके दो, तीन करोड़ लोग सवा सौ से अधिक देशों में रहते हैं, उनके देश की राजभाषा को मान्यता दिलाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा स्वयं अपने स्तर पर या गैर सरकारी स्तर पर, पी.पी.पी. मॉडल पर, कभी इस पर विचार हुआ है या आगे होगा?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, the Government has been taking active measures to make Hindi one of the official languages of the United Nations. A high level committee with the External Affairs Minister presiding was appointed in February, 2003, and then, subsequently, the Minister of State was pursuing this matter. It is not simply the question of expenditure. That expenditure is a recurring expenditure of 14 million dollars every year. That apart, we will have to get a majority of the members of the United Nations General Assembly to adopt a resolution so that Hindi could become one of the languages which can be used in the United Nations. It will be Government of India's endeavour that we continue to urge and lobby with other members of the United Nations

General Assembly so that Hindi could have that status which it richly deserves. As far as the financial commitment of the Government of India is concerned, that is one of those which we will have to live with.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : पहले हाउस में तो हिंदी को मान्यता दिलवाई जाए ... (व्यवधान) ...
व्यास जी की पार्टी को भी इनकी मान्यता मिले। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : हाउस में मान्यता है।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास : सभापति जी, क्या अनिवासी भारतीयों के साथ भी कभी इसकी चर्चा हुई है या उनसे पैसे की अपील की गई है? चर्चा तो होती रहती है, परंतु क्या उनसे धनराशि देने की अपील की गई है, यदि नहीं तो क्या आगे की जाएगी, यह भी बताइए?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, any efforts of this kind certainly needs the goodwill and support of NRIs who have always played a magnificent role whether it is in promoting the nuclear deal with the United States or various other issues. So, I intend depending upon NRIs' support for making Hindi as one of the official languages of the United Nations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Proper operation of canal system

†*266. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that by the proper operation of canal system, the irrigation capacity of the country is estimated to be increased by 15 percent of the total water available at present;

(b) is so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government has implemented any scheme to improve canal system during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount to be spent on this scheme till March, 2010?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) As per the report of the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development, the overall

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

irrigation efficiency of the surface water projects could be enhanced from present level of about 35-40% to about 60% through improvement in water conveyance efficiency as well as water application efficiency. Findings of several studies reported from time to time also indicate that through proper management of the canal system, the irrigation efficiency could be increased up to 15%.

Due emphasis has been laid on extension, renovation and modernization (ERM) of the irrigation projects with a view to fully utilize the created irrigation potential, improve the water use efficiency and enhance the irrigation potential. Government of India provides assistance for ERM projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP). So far 30 ERM projects have been provided assistance under AIBP and central grant of about Rs. 1,236 crores has been released to States including Rs. 549 crores during XI Plan. Government of India also provides assistance to States under the scheme "Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM)" with the objective of ensuring optimal utilization of the created facilities and thereby improving the water use efficiency. 141 projects have been included under CAD&WM, 43 projects having been included during XI Plan. Central grant of about Rs. 1,015 crores has been released to States under CAD&WM during XI Plan.

Due emphasis has also been laid on better management practices which *inter-alia* includes participatory irrigation management (PIM). Formation of Water Users' Associations (WUAs) for PIM is also promoted under CAD&WM. Ministry of Water Resources has drafted a Model Bill for PIM and circulated to States. So far, 15 States have either enacted the legislation for PIM or have modified the existing Acts to incorporate the provisions for PIM. Formation of 56,934 WUAs has been reported by the States.

Further, one of the five goals identified in the draft Mission Document of National Water Mission, one of the eight national missions envisaged under the National Action Plan on Climate Change, is "increasing water use efficiency by 20%".

Cyber crime cases

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

(a) whether in an effort to curb the spurt in cyber crime incidents around the country, the Ministry has advocated enactment of separate laws and creation of a specialized agency to deal with IT related cases;

(b) whether the Minister pointed out that amending the existing IT Act would not solve problem and, instead of amending the IT Act, Government should have support laws for cyber crimes;

(c) whether in addition to this, country needs a separate cyber police force, as judges, prosecutors and cops lack experience in tackling internet crime, and

(d) if so, the concrete measures suggested by Ministry to Government?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (b) No, Sir. The Information Technology Act, 2000 has been amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 w.e.f 27-10-2009. The amended act is a comprehensive Act and addresses all prevailing forms of cyber crimes. It has provisions to deal with cyber crimes such as: - tampering with computer source documents, computer related offences, sending offensive messages through communication services, dishonestly receiving stolen computer resource or communication device, identity theft, cheating by personation by using computer resource, violation of privacy, cyber terrorism, publishing or transmitting obscene material in electronic form, publishing or transmitting of material containing sexually explicit act in electronic form, publishing or transmitting of material depicting children in sexually explicit act, in electronic form. The Act also provides for penalty and compensation to the affected victims for damage to computer, computer system & network and loss of data.

(c) and (d) Government is following an integrated approach with a series of legal, technical and administrative steps to ensure that necessary systems are in place to address the growing threat of Cyber Crimes in the country. Details are briefly given below:

1. Cyber crime cells have been set up by the State Police and Central Bureau of Investigations (CBI). These cells investigate cyber crime cases and help respective police organizations in implementation of Laws addressing cyber crime. Cyber Forensic Training Labs have been set up at CBI - Academy and Kerala Police Head quarters for investigation of cyber crimes as well as training of police officials in the area of Seizure, analysis and presenting digital evidence in a court of Law.
2. A major programme on cyber forensics, especially development of cyber forensic tools, setting up of infrastructure for investigations and training of the users has been initiated.
3. Basic and advanced training in the area of computer and cyber forensics is also being provided to the Law Enforcement Agencies, Forensics Labs and Judiciary on the procedures and methodology of collecting, analyzing and presenting digital evidence in a court of law.
4. The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) develops appropriate Security Guidelines and other best practices for securing the Information Technology infrastructure. CERT-In publishes security alerts and advisories to prevent occurrence of cyber incidents and also conducts security workshops and training programs on regular basis to enhance user awareness for safeguarding computer system.
5. Department of Information Technology is implementing an Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA) programme with the objectives of introducing Information Security Curriculum at M.Tech & B.Tech level and Research Activity / PhD, training system Administrators by offering Diploma /Certificate Course and training programmes for Government Officers on Information Security issues and General Awareness Programme.

Bhatakshri pathshala in Shimla

*268. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a proposal from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for the establishment of Bhatakshri Pathshala at Rohru in Shimla district under the scheme, Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of Himalayas; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes

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

(a) the details of last orders issued by the Ministry in the matters of various welfare schemes, scholarships to school and college students, grant-in-aid for scheduled caste hostel management, NGOs, income limit for eligibility etc; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to revise the above in view of price rise?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK):
(a) Relevant details of various welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes are shown in the following table:

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Income Ceiling, where applicable	Year of last revision/issue of order/guideline
1	2	3	4
1	Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste students	Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum	2003
2	Pre-Matric Scholarship to Children of those engaged in Unclean Occupations	No income ceiling	2008
3	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SCs	No income ceiling	2007*
4	"Top Class Education" for SC Students	Rs. 2.00 lakh per annum	2008-09**

1	2	3	4
5	National Overseas Scholarship for SC etc students	Rs. 3.00 lakh per annum	2007
6	Upgradation of Merit of SC Students	No income ceiling	1998-99
7	Babu Jagjivanram Chhatrawas Yojana	Not applicable	2008
8	Grant in aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Castes	Not applicable	1998
9	Scheme of Free Coaching for SC and OBC students	Rs. 2.00 lakh per annum	2008
10	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes sub Plan	SC families below poverty line	2007-08***
11	Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers	No income ceiling	2007
12	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	Not applicable	2010
13	Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1995 and Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	Not applicable	1995 \$

* Rates of fellowships revised in 2007 to bring the same at par with the rates of University Grants Commission (UGC)'s Fellowships.

** Though the eligibility criteria remained unchanged, the number of institutions to which the Scheme applies was increased from 125 to 177.

*** Last guidelines were issued to States/UTs on 29th March, 2007 requesting them to expand the scope of capacity building programmers under SCA by including new sectors such as aviation, fashion technology, hospitality etc.

\$ Rules under the SC&ST (POA) Act, incorporating, inter alia, the scale of grant of relief to victims of atrocities, were notified in 1995.

(b) Process for revision of the schemes mentioned at Sl No.1,3,5,8 and 9 above has commenced.

BPL population in Urban Areas

*270. SHRI RAASHID ALVI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of slum and non-slum population of cities in the country;

(b) the population of Below Poverty Line (BPL) in urban areas; and

(c) the number of houses in categories of Low Income Group (LIC), Middle Income Group (MIG) and High Income (HIG) built during the last five year?

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

(a) The Census of India 2001, conducted enumeration of slum population in 640 cities and towns with population of 50,000 or more. Subsequently, at the request of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, the Registrar General of India has conducted enumeration of slum population in 1103 towns with population between 20,000 to 50,000. Data for these 1743 cities and towns reveal slum population of 524 Lakhs therein. The estimate arrived for all urban areas by the Town & Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) in 2001 is 620 Lakhs.

(b) The population of below poverty line (BPL) persons in urban areas, as per the Planning Commission estimates (based on Uniform Recall Period Method) in 2004-2005, is 807.96 Lakhs.

(c) The Government of India collects information on housing stock in the country through Census and National Sample Survey operations. As per 2001 Census, the total number of houses in India was 249.09 million. The rural areas contained 177.53 million houses while the urban areas had 71.55 million houses. As per 2001 Census, the percentage of urban households having no exclusive room was 2.32%, having one room was 35.11%, having two rooms was 29.53%, having three rooms was 17.09% and having four rooms an above, was 15.94%.

The Government of India and the State Governments construct houses under their housing programmes for various sections of the society, mainly for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)

and Low Income Groups (LIG). Under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the flagship programme of Government of India, being implemented by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation since 3.12.2005 with the aim of assisting the urban poor, especially slum dwellers with shelter and basic amenities, a total number of 15.26 Lakhs (mainly EWS) dwelling units have been sanctioned in the country; of these as per reports received from States/Union Territories, 3.17 Lakhs dwelling units have been completed and 4.79 Lakhs dwelling units are under progress.

Under-Pricing of 2G Spectrum Auction Rate

*271. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) Committee would look into the pricing of 2G spectrum in view of the huge success of 3G spectrum auction;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of Government's reaction and action taken on the under-pricing of the 2G spectrum sale and bringing loss to public exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in its recommendations dated 11.05.2010 on "Spectrum Management and Licensing Framework" has *inter-alia* recommended that there should be one time charge for spectrum allotted beyond the contracted spectrum. However, the TRAI, on 18.05.2010, has informed the Government to await its further recommendations in the matter. After receiving full recommendations from TRAI, the matter will be considered by a Committee in Department of Telecommunications and then by the Telecom Commission. The contentious issues and major policy changes will be referred to Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) for final decision.

(c) 2G spectrum has been allotted to the United Access Service (UAS)/Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) Licensees as per the Licensing conditions, subject to availability. Further Annual Spectrum Usage charges on percentage of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) are levied. 2G spectrum has not been auctioned as per Policy of the Government and in accordance with the recommendations of TRAI, therefore, the question of under pricing or any loss to the public exchequer does not arise.

Nuclear deal with Canada

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

(a) whether India has signed a landmark civil nuclear deal with Canada during Prime Minister's recent visit to Toronto;

(b) if so, the terms of the deal and the material and equipments to be supplied to India there under; and

(c) the undertaking given by India thereunder for uses and handling of such materials?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes, Sir. India and Canada signed an Agreement for Co-operation in Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy in Toronto on 27 June 2010.

(b) The Agreement provides for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy including in the areas of nuclear power generation, nuclear fuel cycle, waste management, safety, research and nuclear energy applications in agriculture, healthcare, industry and environment. It will facilitate supply of nuclear material, equipment and technology, exchange of scientific and technical information and joint research and cooperation projects in third countries.

(c) The material and equipment transferred under the bilateral Agreement will be for peaceful uses and subject to IAEA safeguards.

Ambitious Plans for construction of roads

*273. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has expressed its doubt on ambitious plans announced by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and has advised to fix a reasonable target for construction of roads this year;

(b) whether it has also been pointed out that it would not be able to award road construction contracts for more than 3794 kms. In 2009-10 against contract of 12,652 kms;

(c) whether the Ministry should adopt programme in line with PM's announcement in which he had advised to initiate action to construct 20 kms. Per day and 7500 kms. a year; and

(d) if so, to what extent Ministry has taken the advice seriously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) and the Planning Commission have an agreed target for this year.

(b) The assessment of the Planning Commission was that NHAI would be able to award contracts for 3,794 Kms during 2009-10. However, Planning Commission had suggested that National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) should be encouraged to award as many projects as possible during 2009-10.

(c) A financing plan is being evolved in consultation with MoRTH and Ministry of Finance to construct as much National Highways as possible within the resources available.

(d) The Ministry is implementing the highway programme to achieve the target agreed this year. Targets for subsequent years will be fixed keeping in mind implementation capacity or financing construction as one of the critical sectors for achieving inclusive growth.

Taming of Ghaggar River in Punjab and Haryana

*274. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central team was sent to Punjab to assess the damage caused by river Ghaggar in Punjab and Haryana;

(b) whether Punjab Government has sought Centre's help in taming the river and treat it as a 'national project' in view of its inter-State importance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) An Inter-Ministerial Central Team for an on the spot assessment of the situation in Punjab and Haryana in the wake of flood during July 2010 visited Punjab area on 20th July 2010 to assess the damage caused by river Ghaggar in various areas in the Districts of Mohali, Patiala, Sangrur and Mansa.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Punjab has written two letters dated 19th July 2010 and 27th July 2010 regarding taming of river Ghaggar.

In the first letter, a reference has been made to the recent floods in the river Ghaggar following rains from 5th to 8th July 2010. It has been stated that it is necessary to channelise the river in order to increase its capacity to 50000 cusec and the cost for this in Punjab will be approximately Rs. 1175 crore. The project shall require construction of embankments, other flood protection works and remodeling of cross drainage works across the river in Punjab and Haryana. It shall also be necessary to construct check dams on the river and its tributaries mainly Markanda and Tangri. The letter has further stated that the water so stored in the proposed reservoirs can be utilized for irrigation and drinking purposes in adjoining cities like Chandigarh, Mohali and Panchkula. The project when completed, shall not only help in mitigating floods but shall also bring in numerous other benefits. It is further mentioned that this is without prejudice to the litigation between Punjab and Haryana regarding Hansi Butana Canal constructed by Haryana against the natural contours, which was the main culprit behind recent floods. A request has been made in the letter to declare this project a National Project so that the agony faced by the flood residents is tackled in a permanent manner and floods do not recur in future.

In the second letter dated 27th July 2010, most of the above points have been restated. It has also been mentioned that the project shall be useful for irrigation for both Punjab & Haryana and the cost of project is less than the damages suffered in terms of loss to lives, property, infrastructure, crops etc. in any single year.

Sexual misconduct by sports coaches

*275. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of allegations of sexual misconduct against coaches of various sports disciplines;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to take any concrete steps in view of spate of sexual harassment cases by coaches of various sports bodies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Based on complaints of sexual harassment against National Women Hockey coach Mr. M.K. Kaushik, the Ministry's "Committee on Sexual Harassment" has been asked to conduct an expeditious enquiry into the matter and submit its report at the earliest. The Committee consists of following members:-

(i)	Smt. Sharda Ali Khan, Director	Chairperson
(ii)	Smt. Deepika Kachhal, Director	Special Counselor
(iii)	Sh. Thangmlemilan, Deputy Secretary	Member
(iv)	Smt. Padma Menon, PS	Member
(v)	Smt. Bulbul Das, Advocate and Member incharge, Law and Legislation All India Women's Conference	Member
(vi)	Smt. Yasmin Khan Member, Delhi Commission for Women	Co-opted member

There have also been media reports about a former weightlifter making allegations of sexual harassment against National Weightlifting Coach Mr. Ramesh Malhotra and his trainees denying it. However taking note of the complaints, the Sports Authority of India has withdrawn Mr. Malhotra from the coaching camp.

The Ministry has also issued instructions to federations and sports bodies to have a mechanism in place to deal with complaints of sexual harassment.

Dams in Jharkhand

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

(a) the dams which are under construction in Jharkhand for the last five to twenty years;

(b) the amount of money the State Government of Jharkhand has already spent on these ongoing dam construction projects;

(c) the funds required for completion of these projects;

(d) by when these projects would be completed; and

(e) the details of their completion, dam wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) As per information received from the Government of Jharkhand, 19 dams are under construction for the last five to twenty years. The Government of Jharkhand has spent Rs. 2918.30 crore on these ongoing projects and an amount of Rs.4191.379 crore is required for completion of these ongoing projects.

(d) and (e) The details of funds required for completion and details of completion dam-wise as provided by the State Government of Jharkhand is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of funds required for completion and details of completion dam-wise as provided by the State Government of Jharkhand

Sl. No.	Name of Dams which are under construction in Jharkhand for the last five to twenty years.	The amount of money State Government of Jharkhand has already spent for these ongoing dams construction. (Rs. In lakh)	The funds required for completion of these projects (Rs. In lakh)	By when these project will be completed?	The details of their completion.	Remarks
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1.	Nakti Reservoir Project	3621.540	102.93	2010-11	Dam : 100% Spillway : 100% Gates : 100% Main Canal : 95% Canal Structure : 100%	
2.	Ramrekha Reservoir Project	4782.810	6404.06	2010-11	Dam : 100% Spillway : 100% Gates : nil% Left Main Canal : 85% Right Main Canal : 2% Distribution System: 10%	

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
3.	Surangi Reservoir Project	4282.102	484.34	2010-11	Dam : 95% Spillway : 100% Gates : 100% Main & Branch Canal : 97.5% Distribution System: work of 3 out of 4 distributaries completed 60% work of the Nagasarin distributaries is completed.
4.	Suru Reservoir Project	2564.00	7006.92	2011-12	Earthen Dam : Nil Spillway : Nil Spill Channel : Nil Main Canal : 20%
5.	Sonua Reservoir Scheme	7414.88	850.12	2010-11	Dam : 100% Spillway : 100% Gates : 50% Left Main Canal : 95% Right Main Canal : 95% Distribution System: 20%

6.	Kanti Reservoir Scheme	0.562	11315.438	2011-12	Dam : Nil Spillway : Nil Right Main Canal : Nil Distribution System: Nil
7.	Raisa Reservoir Scheme	549.12	6218.880	2012-13	Dam : Nil Spillway : Nil Left Main Canal : Nil Right Main Canal : Nil Distribution System: Nil
8.	Kans Reservoir Scheme	2719.55	1700.000	2011-12	Dam : 70% Spillway : 60% Left Main Canal : 40% Right Main Canal : Nil Distribution System: Nil
9.	Kansjore Reservoir Scheme (1st Phase)	5407.87	300.000	2010-11	Dam & Spillway : 100% Main Canal : 100% Distribution System: 99%
10.	Uppersankh Reservoir Scheme	12723.12	1395.880	2010-11	Dam : 100% Spillway : 100% Left Main Canal : 98% Right Main Canal : 95% Distribution System: 10%

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
11.	Suali Reservoir Scheme	3.05	8854.000	Beyond 2011-12	2010-11 : 10% 2011-12 : 40% 2012-13 : 50%
12.	Tajna Reservoir Scheme	0.23	7442.000	Beyond 2011-12	2010-11 : 10% 2011-12 : 40% 2012-13 : 50%
13.	Bhairwa Reservoir Scheme	8667.00	3000.000	2010-11	Dam : 90% (Except river closure) Spillway : 90% Gates : 90% Left Main Canal : Nil Right Main Canal : Nil Distribution System: Nil
14.	Kesho Reservoir Scheme	5348.56	4940.000	2010-11	Earthen Dam : 74% (Except river closure) Spillway : 90% Dam outlet : 67% Left Main Canal : 4% Right Main Canal : Nil Distribution System: Nil

15.	Panchkhro Reservoir Scheme	5831.56	1737.320	2010-11	Earthen Dam : 90% (Except river closure) Spillway : 100% Dam outlet : 100% Left Main Canal : 85% Right Main Canal: 87% Main Canal and Branch Canal : Nil
16.	Punasi Reservoir Scheme	11914.00	37886.00	2011-12	Dam : 60% Main Canal & Branch Canal : 30% Distribution System & Water Courses : Nil
17.	North Koel Reservoir Scheme	0.00	10000.00	Beyond 2011-12	Concrete cum Boulder masonry dam : 99% Spillway : 99% Spillway and other gates : 0%
18.	Batane Reservoir Scheme	0.00	500.00	2011-12	Earthen Dam : 99% Spillway : 95% Dam outlet : 60%

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
19. Subarnarekha Multipurpose Project	216000.00 (till March 10)	314800.00	Beyond 2010-11	Chandil Dam : 99.50% Chandil Left Canal & Distributaries Galudih Barrage : 70% Galudih Right Main Canal : 100% Galudih Left Main Canal : 86% Chandil Right Canal: Nil Icha Dam : 30% Icha Left & Right Main Canal : 45% Kharkai Barrage : Nil Kharkai Left & Right Main Canal : 25%	
TOTAL	291829.954	419137.888			
SAY	2918.30CR.	4191.38CR.			

Linking of major-minor rivers

†*277. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is necessary to implement the scheme of linking major-minor rivers for better management of water in the country;

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

(c) the number of proposals received by Government in the country during the last three years for linkage of rivers along with the names of respective rivers to be interlinked; and

(d) the action taken by Government for implementation of each proposal?

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

(b) to (d) 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 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 & 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). Out of these, FRs of 14 links under Peninsular Component and FRs of 2 links (Indian Portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed.

The National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) 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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 & (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 Project 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.

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 (Vijaywada) link is part of the Polavaram project of the Andhra Pradesh. Planning Commission has given investment clearance to the Polavaram Project and the Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up the above project including link component as per their proposals.

The consensus building for eight more links under Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar linkage system for taking up their DPRs with concerned states has been initiated. The link-wise status of inter-linking of rivers proposals under NPP is furnished in the given Statement-I (See below).

So far, NWDA has received 36 proposals of intra-state links from 7 States viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Orissa, Bihar, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Out of above, pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRS) of 121 intra-state links have been completed by NWDA. Details of intra-state link proposals received from the State Governments along with the names of

respective rivers to be interlinked and status of studies is given in the Statement-II (See below).

The implementation of the Inter-linking of Rivers proposals under NPP depends on the consensus and cooperation of the concerned States and agreements with neighboring countries (in case of link proposals under the Himalayan Component).

Statement - I

List of water transfer links identified under NPP and their status

Peninsular Rivers Development Component

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link | - FR completed |
| 2. Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link * their own proposal per | - Taken up by the state as |
| 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 (Srisaillam) - Pennar link | - FR completed |
| 7. Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link | - FR completed |
| 8. Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery | - FR completed |
| 9. Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link | - FR completed |
| 10. Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal link * | - FR completed |
| 11. Damanganga - Pinjal link* | - FR completed & DPR taken up |
| 12. Par - Tapi - Narmada link* | - FR completed & DPR taken up |
| 13. Ken - Batwa 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 |

Himalayan Rivers Development Component

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Kosi - Mechi link
in | - Entirely lies

Nepal |
| 2. Kosi - Ghaghra link | - S&I works
taken up |
| 3. Gandak - Ganga link | - S&I works
taken up |
| 4. Ghaghra - Yamuna link | - FR completed
(for Indian
portion) |
| 5. Sarda - Yamuna link | - FR completed
(for Indian
portion) |
| 6. Yamuna - Rajasthan link | - S&I works
completed |
| 7. Rajasthan - Sabarmati link | - S&I works
completed |
| 8. Chunar - Sone Barrage link | - S&I works
completed |
| 9. Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link | - S&I works
taken up |
| 10. Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link | - S&I works
taken up |
| 11. Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka (Alternate to M-S-T-G) link | - S&I works
taken up |
| 12. Farakka - Sunderbans link | - S&I works
completed |
| 13. Ganga - Damodar -Subernarekha link | - S&I works
completed |
| 14. Subernarekha - Mahanadi link | - S&I work
completed |

* Priority links

PFR-Pre-Feasibility Report; FR - Feasibility Report; DPR - Detailed Project Report

S&I - Survey & Investigation in Indian portion.

Statement - II

Intra - State link proposals received from the State Governments

S. No.	Name of intra-state link	Present status / Target of Completion of PFR
1	2	3
Maharashtra		
1.	Wainganga (Goshikurd) - Nalganga (Purna Tapi) [Wainganga - Western Vidarbha & Pranhita - Wardha links merged and extended through Kanhan - Wardha link]	Completed
2.	Wainganga - Manjra Valley	Completed
3.	Upper Krishna - Bhima (system of Six links)	2010-11
4.	Upper Ghat - Godavari Valley	2010-11
5.	Upper Vaitarna - Godavari Valley	2010-11
6.	North Konkan - Godavari Valley	2010-11
7.	Koyna - Mumbai city	2010-11
8.	Sriram Sagar Project (Godavari) - Purna - Manjra	*
9.	Wainganga (Goshikurd) - Godavari (SRSP)	*
10.	Middle Konkan - Bhima Valley	*
11.	Koyna - Nira	*
12.	Mulsi - Bhima	*
13.	Savithri - Bhima	*
14.	Kolhapur - Sangli - Sangola	*
15.	Riverlinking projects of Tapi basin and Jalgaon District*	
16.	Nar - Par - Girna valley	*

1	2	3
17.	Narmada - Tapi	*
18.	Khariagutta - Navatha Satpura foot hills	*
19.	Kharia Ghuti Ghat - Tapi	*
20.	Jigaon - Tapi - Godavari Valley	*
Gujarat		
21.	Damanganga - Sabarmati - Chorwad	2011-12
Orissa		
22.	Mahanadi - Brahmani	Completed
23.	Mahanadi - Rushikulya (Barmul Project)	2011-12
24.	Vamsadhara - Rushikulya (Nandini Nalla project)	2011-12
Jharkhand		
25.	South Koel - Subernarekha	Completed
26.	Sankh - South Koel	Completed
27.	Barkar - Damodar - Subernarekha	Completed
Bihar		
28.	Kosi - Mechi (entirely lie in India)	Completed
29.	Barh - Nawada	Completed
30.	Kohra - Chandravat (now Kohra-Lalbegi)	Completed
31.	Burhi Gandak - None - Baya - Ganga	Completed
32.	Burhi Gandak - Bagmati (Belwadhar)	Completed
33.	Kosi - Ganga	Completed
Rajasthan		
34.	Mahi - Luni link	*
35.	Wakal - Sabarmati - Sei - West Banas-Kameri link	*
Tamil Nadu		
36.	Pennaiyar - Palar link	*

* Targets being fixed in consultations with concerned states.

SC/ST staff/officers association

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

(a) whether scheduled caste and scheduled tribe staff/officers associations are being provided all the facilities that are being provided to other staff associations by all departments for running of associations;

(b) if so, the facilities being provided to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe staff/officers associations;

(c) whether facilities being provided to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe staff/officers association in Employees' State Insurance Corporation are like those in other departments;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government would consider the reasons for non-uniformity in administration's rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Certain facilities are provided to the staff associations recognized under Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1993. Rule 5 (f) of the Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1993 proscribes formation of service associations to represent the interests, or on the basis of any caste, tribe or religious denomination or of any group within or section of such caste, tribe or religious denomination. SC/ST staff or officers service associations, which are primarily formed on the basis of caste or tribe, cannot be recognized under the Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1993, and therefore, such unrecognized associations cannot be provided with facilities at par with those provided to the recognized associations.

(c) to (e) For reasons mentioned above, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe staff/ officers associations in Employees' State insurance Corporation have not been recognized and have not been given facilities provided to recognized service associations in other departments.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Code of ethics during CWG

*279. SHRI MANISHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in The Hindustan Times, dated 2 July, 2010 regarding the arrangements made for vending per day of 3000-3300 packs of two condoms each through 150 vending machines at the Commonwealth Games Village; and

(b) if so, the compatibility of these arrangements, and similar supplementary arrangements at each of the stadia and other venues of the sporting events, with the code of ethics for tourism announced by the Hon'ble Minister of Tourism on the eve of the Commonwealth Games?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Organizing Committee has not made any arrangements for vending of condoms at any of the Commonwealth Games' Venues. Since a large scale sports event attracts huge gathering that includes local citizens and foreign visitors and since the visitors may not be aware of the local condom outlets, the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) is proposing to set up Condom Vending Machines (CVMs) as a facility to protect them from high risk sex situation or resorting to have unprotected sex particularly when the condom shops are not accessible / closed. The propose to install CVMs in only those areas which would be potentially vulnerable from high risk behaviour.

Opening of Passport Sewa Kendras

*280. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to reduce the burden on existing Passport Offices in the country by opening Passport Sewa Kendras (PSKs) across the country;

(b) whether Government had made any tie-up with private companies to run Passport Sewa Kendras;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the employees of Passport Offices have expressed strong reservation against PSKs?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) The Government has embarked on a Mission-Mode Project titled "Passport Seva Project" to comprehensively transform passport service delivery under the network of existing Passport Offices to meet the rapidly increasing demand for passports. The basic design involved outsourcing of non-sensitive front-end activities to a service provider and retaining sovereign and sensitive functions with the Government. Under the Project, 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) are proposed to be set up across the country. PSKs are set up by the Service Provider under the supervision of the Ministry and are headed by the officers of the Central Passport Organisation. M/s Tata Consultancy Services Limited (TCS) has been selected as the Service Provider for the Project.

(d) The employees of Central Passport Organisation have been cooperating in the implementation of the Project; however, the All India Passport Employees Association (AIPEA) has requested that their service related issues be addressed expeditiously by the Government.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Pact on Nuclear Reprocessing

1951. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and US have signed a pact on Nuclear reprocessing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether signing of nuclear reprocessing pact is directly linked to passage of Civil Nuclear Liabilities Bill; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Article 6(iii) of the Agreement for Cooperation

between the Government of India and the

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

In March 2009 the US responded to India's request invoking Article 6(iii) of the Indo-US agreement on Arrangements and Procedures confirming that the first round of formal consultations, would commence no later than 3 August 2009 and that final agreement on Arrangements and Procedures is to be reached no later than 3 August 2010. The text has been finalized in the last round of negotiations held from 2-4 March 2010 and signed in Washington on 30 July 2010. The Arrangements and Procedures have not so far been entered into force.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Construction of new Nuclear Power Plants

1952. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYASINH MOHITE-PATIL Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced programme for the construction of new nuclear power plants;

(b) whether a deal has been signed by the Prime Minister to this effect during his visit to Canada in June, 2010 for G-20 summit;

(c) whether Government plans to add twelve new reactors by 2020 as part of its expansion of nuclear activities;

(d) whether Government has awarded any contract to a Canadian firm for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details of the agreement and award of contract thereto?

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

(b) An agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Canada for Co-operation in Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy has been signed on 27 June 2010. The agreement has not yet entered into force.

(c) The number of new reactors planned to be added by the year 2020 is twenty five. Details are as under:

4 Reactors (Kaiga-4, KK-1&2 and FBR) in advanced stages of construction will be added by 2012 progressively.

4 Reactors (KAPP-3&4 and RAPP-7&8) just launched will be added by 2017.

Work on:

- 4 Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors
- 10 Light Water Reactors
- 2 Fast Breeder Reactors
- 1 Advanced Heavy Water Reactor is planned to be started in XI Plan / early XII Plan.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Not Applicable.

Private investments in Nuclear Power Sector

1953. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister's economic advisory panel has suggested that nuclear power sector would be opened up to private investments which would help the power starved economy to grow on a sustained basis;

(b) whether the panel has also pointed out that there is an urgent need to make regulatory changes so that investment including from established private companies interested in the business can begin to flow;

(c) if so, the other important suggestions recommended by the panel;

and

(d) if so, whether Government has accepted the same?

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

(b) The Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister in its Review of the Economy 2009-10 of February 2010 has stated, " there is an urgent need to make the necessary regulatory changes quickly, so that investment including that from established private companies interested in this business, can begin to flow".

(c) Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister in its 'Economic Outlook for 2009/10' of October 2009 *inter-alia* highlighted the need to diversify our fuel sources and develop more natural gas and nuclear energy based power plants as opposed to the coal based capacities that currently exist and to bring legislative changes to allow the entry of private companies into the business of nuclear power generation within an appropriate regulatory framework.

(d) The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 as amended in 1987 gives power to Central Government to produce, develop, use and dispose of atomic energy either by itself or through any authority or corporation established by it or a Government company. Any possible amendment to the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 would need to be considered in a careful manner after a detailed examination of all issues including nuclear safety and physical security.

The Atomic Energy Act, 1962, permits private participation in setting up of nuclear power plants as a minor partner of a government company. The entry of private entities as minor partner in this activity will enable them to learn complexities of nuclear technologies, quality and safety culture and a long term commitment which extends upto the entire life time of power plants. At this stage, government does not intend to change the related provision of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 for private participation in setting up of nuclear power plants.

Radiation Exposure from Cobalt

†1954. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that radio-active Cobalt-60 and cylinder containing poisonous arsenic gas had been sold to the scrap dealer by Delhi University in April 2010;

(b) the number of people affected by coming in contact with Cobalt-60 so far;

(c) the place where affected people are being treated, the estimated expenditure on their treatment and the authority bearing the expenditure;

(d) the compensation given to affected people by Government; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government so that such incidents may not occur in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) As per the information furnished by the University of Delhi, they had disposed off an old Gamma cell Model-220 containing Cobalt-60 source to a scrap dealer by auction in February 2010 and they have not sold any cylinder containing poisonous arsenic gas to the scrap dealer in April 2010.

(b) to (d) As per the data available with the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), a total of seven persons with radiation induced symptoms in the incident of radiation leak from Cobalt-60 in Mayapuri industrial area of New Delhi in April 2010 were treated in different hospitals of Delhi viz. Apollo Hospital (one person), AIIMS (five persons) and Military Hospital (one person). One of the persons, admitted in AIIMS succumbed to death on 26 April 2010. The other six persons have been discharged from the hospitals on various dates. The last person was discharged on 24 May 2010. The Department of Atomic Energy has not incurred any expenditure towards the medical treatment or compensation to the victims of this incident. University of Delhi has informed that it has so far disbursed Rs.14 lakh towards compensation to the affected persons. In addition to the monetary compensation, the University has also employed the wife of the deceased person in the University services on a permanent basis.

(e) Several actions have been taken by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) and other Government agencies to prevent incidents like

Mayapuri. Some of the steps taken are:

- i. Planned installation of Radiological Detection Equipments (RDEs) at entry/exit of airports, sea-ports, inland container depots and other land ports.
- ii. Further efforts are being made to bring legacy sources (which may have been in existence from periods when regulatory controls were still in the evolving stage) under regulatory control by scanning old records.
- iii. Further efforts are being made to bring legacy sources (which may have been in existence from periods when regulatory controls were still in the evolving stage) under regulatory control by scanning old records.
- iii. The inventory of sources based on inputs from various Government departments/agencies, source suppliers, response to advertisement issued in newspapers, etc. is being updated.
- iv. The number of awareness programmes pertaining to radiation safety in various areas in the country has been increased. Members of scrap association have been sensitized to monitor scrap for radiation. On May 6, 2010 AERB organized an awareness programme for scrap dealers and workers of Mayapuri scrap market. In this program, more than 150 participants were familiarized with the use of radiation monitors.
- v. The requirement of pre-shipment inspection certificate for consignments imported to India declaring that they do not contain any type of hazardous, toxic waste, radioactive contaminated waste/scrap has been notified.
- vi. Enhanced regulatory control by increasing frequency of inspection and establishment of Regional Centres of AERB.

Racket of unauthorized international calls

1955. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARYAN SINGH:

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

- (a) whether a racket of unauthorized international calls from BSNL

exchanges at Roorkee in Uttarakhand has been unearthed recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise from 2000 to 2005 of grey market operations involving BSNL exchanges/employees;

(c) the quantum of loss to the exchequer due to this grey market operations from BSNL exchanges from 2000 to 2005, year-wise;

(d) the details of the mechanism available with BSNL to detect such activities of grey market operators; and

(e) the action taken by BSNL to curb the activities of grey market operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) A racket of unauthorized international calls from BSNL exchange at Roorkee in Uttarakhand has been unearthed in June, 2009. A BSNL official illegally activated unmetered ISD facility to ISD barred land line numbers of Ram Nagar Telephone Exchange Roorkee by tampering the computer of the said exchange and thereby enabled the private persons to make unmetered ISD calls. After getting *prima-facie* involvement of BSNL official, the case was handed over to CBI and CBI investigated the case and prosecution sanction in respect of BSNL official for prosecution in Court of Law has been given by BSNL. The official is under suspension.

(b) and (c) Details of Number of Cases and Notional loss due to all grey market operations from 2000-2005 is as below, which also includes losses due to misuse of BSNL telecom resources:-

Year	No. of Cases	Notional loss (in Rs. Crores)
2000	26	154.75
2001	55	126.63
2002	52	19.08
2003	25	17.56
2004	46	30.93
2005	195	201.81

(d) and (e) BSNL has set up the following mechanisms and taken steps to detect and curb the grey market operations:-

Inspection of premises of bulk users, call centres, etc. is done at regular intervals for verification of bonafides use of such facility

- Inspection of Leased Circuits and Internet leased lines for their bonafides use and to detect any misuse on regular intervals.
- Special verification of bonafides where 10 or more connections (bulk connections) for a single user as well as for a single location are provided.
- Four digit toll free number 1963 is opened to receive complaints on illegal grey market.
- Caller Line Identification Restriction (CLIR) is not being provided in case of bulk connections, call centres and tele-marketing services.
- Both way connectivity of ISP's node is not permitted.
- Inter-network call forwarding and call conferencing facility is not permitted at POI (Point of Interconnection).
- CDR (Call Detail Record) Analysis of numbers with unusually high call patterns. Password management procedures, system backup are followed.

Upgradation of Post Offices

1956. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

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

(a) whether Government proposes to modernize and upgrade all the post offices across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total investment made in the project and whether special priority is being given to post offices in rural areas; and

(d) if so, by when the modernization/upgradation is likely to be completed?

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

(b) (i) In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the Department has an approved project for Computerization & Networking of post offices (up to double handed level). Under this project 12604 number of post offices have been computerized and the process for computerization of the rest of the double handed post offices and networking them is under progress. The Department has proposed its IT Project Phase-II with an overall outlay of Rs. 1877.2 crores to be incurred in the FY 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto September 2012). The project envisages building up of a comprehensive IT solution for all the operations in a Post Office, Postal, Banking, Insurance, Retail operations and the required infrastructure for the computerization and networking of all the post offices in the country.

(ii) The Department has also launched Project Arrow in identified post offices for upgrading the "core operational areas and "look and feel" of Post Offices for modernization of Post Office in the country. It is an ongoing scheme. So far 1,000 Post Offices from 22 Postal Circles have been upgraded and modernized under the scheme. Another 510 post offices across the country are being covered in 2010-11.

(c) So far Rs. 330.47 crores has been utilized for computerization of 12604 post offices and funds to the extent of Rs. 146 crores has been utilized for covering post offices under Project Arrow and utilized to full extent. During 2010-11 Rs. 84 crores has been earmarked for Project Arrow, in mostly rural and semi-urban areas. Total outlay proposed Department's IT project Phase-II is Rs. 1877.2 Crores. Rural ICT solution is proposed for electronically linking of all rural post offices under the project proposal. The solution would provide for supply of appropriate rural ICT devices, rural connectivity and applications to rural population for services including postal, saving bank, postal life insurance and other related operations including MGNREGA wage distribution.

(d) The IT Project Phase-II is expected to be completed by September 2012. Subject to availability of Plan Funds, departmental post offices will be covered under Project Arrow in a phased manner.

2G Spectrum Policy

†1957. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of
COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether during first term of UPA Government 2G spectrum was allocated to all the new companies on first come first get basis in spite of auctioning the same;

(b) the total cost that was fixed for providing services of 2G spectrum across the country;

(c) whether these new companies sold their share of spectrum after getting the same in thousands crores of rupees without rolling the services; and

(d) if so, whether any big scam or incident has come to light and the estimated amount therefore, whether CBI and CAG have been requested to make an estimate of this scam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) 2G spectrum has not been auctioned in the country, 2G spectrum is only allotted to the Telecom licensees as per the licensing conditions after they sign the service license agreement on first come first served basis, subject to availability of spectrum. No upfront charges are levied for allotment spectrum only spectrum usage charges on percentage of Adjusted Gross Revenue are being levied.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Share of spectrum was never sold. However, On allegation of irregularities in the award of UASL Licenses, CBI had registered a case on 21st October 2009 and conducted a search on 22.10.2009 in some of offices of DOT and taken custody of certain files relating policy, issuance of UAS License and spectrum etc. case is still under investigation by CBI.

3G and WI-Max auction

1958. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recent 3G and Wi-Max auction in the country has generated interest across the world;

(b) if so, whether Government is now going to review the 2G auction earlier; and

(c) if so, whether Government is ready for 4G and 5G auction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) 3G & BWA spectrum has been auctioned in the country. However, information on the interest generated across the world on the auction is not available.

(b) 2G spectrum has not been auctioned so far in the country.

(c) TRAI has issued a pre consultation paper only on IMT-Advanced (4G) broadband wireless services on 10th February 2010 for the comments/views from stakeholders. Auction will be considered only after receipt of TRAI recommendations.

Termination of International Calls

1959. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether BSNL has been clandestinely terminating international calls as domestic calls on the network of private operators;

(b) whether it is also a fact that M/s Vodafone on 2nd November, 2004 brought to the notice of BSNL Gujarat circle that such international calls are being received on their network with BSNL network domestic CLI;

(c) whether BSNL was entitled to terminate international calls with domestic CLI from its network on other operators;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(f) the action taken by DoT on the officials of BSNL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Sir. Because BSNL started International Long Distance (ILD) services in January, 2005 only and started carrying incoming international calls w.e.f. from January, 2007.

(b) Sir, M/s Hutch (now Vodafone) vide its letter dated 2nd November, 2004 had informed BSNL Gujarat Circle that some ILD calls have been terminated in their network having CLI of six mobile numbers of BSNL.

On investigation it was found that four of these numbers were already disconnected by BSNL in September, 2004 itself and remaining two numbers were disconnected in November, 2004, as per prevailing guidelines of Department of Telecom.

(c) No, Sir.

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

(e) No operator is entitled to clandestinely terminate the international calls with domestic CLI as per present regulatory and licensing regime.

(f) Does not arise, in view of above.

3G in whole country

†1960. SHRI VEER PAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the time Government would take to introduce 3G mobile service in whole country; and

(b) the number of cities in the country where 3G mobile service has begun along with the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) 3G services have been started by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in few selected cities in February 2009. BSNL would be providing 3G services in total 760 cities in first phase covering all the district headquarters, commercially important towns and tourist places in the year 2010-11.

(b) As on 08.07.2010, BSNL has launched 3G services in 463 cities of the country Telecom circle-wise details are given in the Statement (See below). In addition, Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) has already launched 3G services in Delhi and Mumbai.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*Telecom Circle-wise details of Cities where 3G services have been
launched by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)*

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	No. of 3G cities
1	2	3
1.	Uttaranchal	19
2.	Punjab	23
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	1 (Soft launch)
4.	Himachal Pradesh	15
5.	Haryana	23
6.	Assam	1
7.	Kolkata Telephone District	1
8.	Orissa	44
9.	Rajasthan	38
10.	Bihar	49
11.	Jharkhand	15
12.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	20
13.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	57
14.	West Bengal	43
15.	North East-I	6
16.	North East-II	6
17.	Andman and Nicobar	1
18.	Chennai Telephone District	1
19.	Kerala	21
20.	Tamil Nadu	30
21.	Karnataka	10
22.	Andhra Pradesh	28

1	2	3
23.	Chhattisgarh	1
24.	Maharashtra	8
25.	Gujarat	2
Total		463

Auction of 3G Spectrum

†1961. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the auction of 3G spectrum has completed;

(b) if so, when and the amount collected by Government from it and excess amount Government received from it in comparison to 2G spectrum auction held in 2008; and

(c) the details thereof; State-wise?

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

(b) and (c) The Government has collected an amount of Rs.67718.95 crore through 3G spectrum auction during May/June 2010. 2G spectrum has not been auctioned so far in the country. Details of amount collected from 3G spectrum auction, State wise, is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of amount collected from 3G spectrum auction

3G Auction-Final Results

Service Area	Winning Price (Rs. Crore)	Successful Bidder
1	2	3
Delhi	3,316.93	Vodafone Essar Limited
	3,316.93	Bharti Airtel Limited
	3,316.93	Reliance Telecom Limited

Mumbai	3,247.07	Reliance Telecom Limited
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1	2	3
	3,247.07	Vodafone Essar Limited
	3,247.07	Bharti Airtel Limited
Maharashtra	1,257.82	Tata Teleservices Limited
	1,257.82	Idea Cellular Limited
	1,257.82	Vodafone Essar Limited
Gujarat	1,076.06	Tata Teleservices Limited
	1,076.06	Vodafone Essar Limited
	1,076.06	Idea Cellular Limited
Andhra Pradesh	1,373.14	Bharti Airtel Limited
	1,373.14	Idea Cellular Limited
	1,373.14	Aircel Limited
Karnataka	1,579.91	Tata Teleservices Limited
	1,579.91	Aircel Limited
	1,579.91	Bharti Airtel Limited
Tamil Nadu	1,464.94	Bharti Airtel Limited
	1,464.94	Vodafone Essar Limited
	1,464.94	Aircel Limited
Kolkata	544.26	Vodafone Essar Limited
	544.26	Aircel Limited
	544.26	Reliance Telecom Limited
Kerala	312.48	Idea Cellular Limited
	312.48	Tata Teleservices Limited
	312.48	Aircel Limited

1	2	3
Punjab	322.01	Idea Cellular Limited
	322.01	Reliance Telecom Limited
	322.01	Tata Teleservices Limited
	322.01	Aircel Limited
Haryana	222.58	Idea Cellular Limited
	222.58	Tata Teleservices Limited
	222.58	Vodafone Essar Limited
Uttar Pradesh (E)	364.57	Aircel Limited
	364.57	Idea Cellular Limited
	364.57	Vodafone Essar Limited
Uttar Pradesh (W)	514.04	Bharti Airtel Limited
	514.04	Idea Cellular Limited
	514.04	Tata Teleservices Limited
Rajasthan	321.03	Reliance Telecom Limited
	321.03	Bharti Airtel Limited
	321.03	Tata Teleservices Limited
Madhya Pradesh	258.36	Idea Cellular Limited
	258.36	Reliance Telecom Limited
	258.36	Tata Teleservices Limited
West Bengal	123.63	Bharti Airtel Limited
	123.63	Reliance Telecom Limited
	123.63	Vodafone Essar Limited
	123.63	Aircel Limited

1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	37.23	Bharti Airtel Limited
	37.23	S Tel Private Limited
	37.23	Idea Cellular Limited
	37.23	Reliance Telecom Limited
Bihar	203.46	S Tel Private Limited
	203.46	Bharti Airtel Limited
	203.46	Reliance Telecom Limited
	203.46	Aircel Limited
Orissa	96.98	S Tel Private Limited
	96.98	Aircel Limited
	96.98	Reliance Telecom Limited
Assam	41.48	Reliance Telecom Limited
	41.48	Bharti Airtel Limited
	41.48	Aircel Limited
North East	42.30	Aircel Limited
	42.30	Bharti Airtel Limited
	42.30	Reliance Telecom Limited
Jammu & Kashmir	30.30	Idea Cellular Limited
	30.30	Aircel Limited
	30.30	Reliance Telecom Limited
	30.30	Bharti Airtel Limited

Note: The above frequencies are Uplink frequencies.

Relevance of Postal and Telecom Services

1962. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government run postal and telecom services are fast losing their relevance to society and they function with lot of deficiencies when compared with private operators;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to compete with private operators;

(c) whether there is any specific mechanism proposed by Government to increase postal and telecom services comparatively with private operators; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Department of Posts through its large net work, provides services all over the country including rural, hilly and remote areas. The Postal net work is used not only for mail services, it is also used for Money Order, Saving Banks, Postal life Insurance, Rural Postal Life Insurance and for carrying out welfare activities of the government, such as payment of Old age pension disbursement of wages through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme etc. Private operators only provide courier services in limited areas, mostly in the urban locations. Telecom services given by BSNL & MTNL are also not losing relevance to society. These PSUs are giving their services throughout the country including even in those rural and remote areas where private telecom service providers generally hesitate to provide services because of commercial reasons. Quality of Service of both BSNL and MTNL is comparable to the quality of service of private telecom service providers as it generally meet the quality of service parameters prescribed by TRAI.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Specific mechanism proposed by government to increase postal and telecom services comparatively with private operators are as follows:-

- (i) Speed Post is being operated with web based Track and Trace system called Speed Net.
- (ii) Department of International Postal System software at Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Delhi for tracing of international Speed Post articles.
- (iii) 12604 Post Offices have been computerized.
- (iv) 1305 locations have been given Wide Area Network (WAN) connectivity.
- (v) Govt. has allotted 3G spectrums to BSNL/MTNL almost one year ahead of private telecom service providers.
- (vi) In order to compensate for losses in providing telecom services in rural and remote areas, Govt. has agreed to provide a support of Rs. 2000 crores annually for three years starting from 2008 to BSNL from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).
- (viii) Govt. reviews the performance of BSNL and MTNL regularly, on the MoU parameters, where parameter relates to Quality of Service and customer satisfaction are also included.

Computer Hardware

1963. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

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

(a) whether Government has taken any initiative to promote computer hardware industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Steps taken by the Government to promote electronics hardware (including computers) manufacturing industry are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

*Steps taken by the Government to promote electronics hardware
(including computers) manufacturing industry*

1. Foreign Direct Investment:

- Approvals for all foreign direct investment upto 100% in the electronics hardware manufacturing sector, including computer hardware are under the automatic route.

2. Customs Duty:

- Peak rate of customs duty is 10%. Customs duty on 217 tariff lines covered under the Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1) of WTO is 0%.
- All goods required in the manufacture of ITA-1 items have been exempted from customs duty subject to actual user condition.
- Customs duty on specified raw materials / inputs used for manufacture of electronic components is 0%.
- Customs duty on specified capital goods used for manufacture of electronic goods is 0%.

3. Excise Duty:

- The standard rate of excise duty (CENVAT) is 10%.
- Microprocessors, Hard Disc Drives, Floppy Disc Drives, CD ROM Drives, DVD Drives/DVD Writers, Flash Memory and Combo-Drives meant for fitment inside the CPU housing/laptop body are exempted from excise duty.

4. Special Incentive Package Scheme (SIPS):

- A Special Incentive Package Scheme (SIPS) to encourage investments for setting up Semiconductor Fabrication and other

micro and nano technology manufacture

industries in India, has been announced by the Government vide Gazette Notification dated 21st March, 2007.

5. Export Promotion Capital Goods scheme (EPCG):

- The general Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme allows import of capital goods at 3% customs duty, subject to an export obligation equivalent to 8 times of duty saved on capital goods imported under EPCG scheme, to be fulfilled in 8 years reckoned from Authorization issue-date. However, a Zero duty EPCG Scheme is available to exporters of electronic products. It allows import of capital goods at zero percent customs duty, subject to an export obligation equivalent to 6 times of duty saved on capital goods imported under EPCG scheme, to be fulfilled in 6 years reckoned from Authorization issue-date.
- The export obligation under EPCG Scheme can also be fulfilled by the supply of Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1) items to the DTA provided the realization is in free foreign exchange.

6. Supplies of Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1) items and notified zero duty telecom/electronic items in the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA):

- Supplies of Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1) items and notified zero duty telecom/electronic items in the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) by Electronics Hardware Technology Park (EHTP)/Export Oriented Unit (EOU) units are counted for the purpose of fulfilment of positive Net Foreign Exchange Earnings (NFE).

7. Special Economic Zones (SEZs):

- Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are being set up to enable hassle free manufacturing and trading for export purposes.
- Sales from Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) to SEZs are being treated as physical export. This entitles domestic suppliers to Drawback/ DEPB benefits, CST exemption and Service Tax exemption.

- 100% Income Tax exemption on export profits available to SEZ units for 5 years, 50% for next 5 years and 50% of ploughed back profits for 5 years thereafter.

8. Information Technology Investment Regions (ITIRs)

- The Policy Resolution for Setting up of ITIRs has been published in the Gazette of India dated 29.5.2008. The regions would be a combination of IT/ITES and Electronics Hardware Manufacturing Units; public utilities, residential areas, social infrastructure and administrative services. Such regions could include new integrated townships, SEZs, industrial parks etc.

9. Promotion of Research & Development:

Weighted deduction of 200% of expenditure incurred on in-house R&D in case of a company engaged in the business of electronic equipment, computers, and telecommunication equipment is available under clause (1) of sub-section (2AB) of Section 35 of the Income Tax Act.

Department of Information Technology has put in place the following Schemes:

- **Support International Patent Protection in Electronics & IT (SIP-EIT):** Under this scheme SMEs and Technology Start-up units will be reimbursed costs incurred in filling international patent applications in Electronics & ICT domain for their indigenous invention to the extent of 50% of the actual cost incurred by the applicant on filing International Patent, subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs per application.
- **Multiplier Grants Scheme:** The objective of the scheme is to encourage industry to collaborate with premier Academic and Government R&D institutions for development of innovative and commercially viable products/packages. Under this scheme the Government would provide grants up to the maximum of twice the amount invested by the industry/industry consortium / association towards the innovation at academic/R&D institution.
- **Scheme for Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TDE) in the area of Electronics, ICT and Management:** The Scheme aims to assist Institutions of Higher learning (IITs, IIITs and NITs) to strengthen their Technology Incubation Centres and thus enable young entrepreneurs to

initiate technology start up companies for commercial
exploitation of technologies developed by them.

Landline and Mobile connections

1964. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 6 lakh villages in the country, BSNL has covered nearly 5.90 lakh villages through landline and mobile phone connections with the teledensity in rural areas from 10 per cent to 22 per cent;

(b) if so, the details of the last three years thereof; and

(c) the aims and objectives set to achieve in future, rural and urban-area wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Out of total 5,93,601 inhabited villages in the country as per Census 2001, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has covered 5,66,333 villages with Village Public Telephone (VPT) facility as on 30.6.2010. The tele-density in rural areas is 26.47 by all operators including BSNL.

(b) Detail of villages covered with VPT facility in last three years is given in the Statement. (See below). The tele-density in rural areas during last three years and current year is given below:-

Tele-density in rural areas as on				
	31.03.2008	31.03.2009	31.03.2010	30.06.2010
Overall	9.46	15.11	24.31	26.47

(c) Eleventh Five Year Plan, *inter-alia*, provides for achieving a telecom subscriber base of 600 million; target of 200 million rural connections by 2012 and a rural tele-density of 25% in the country by the year 2012. Government has also envisaged to attain a rural teledensity of 40% by 2014.

Statement

Year-wise detail of Bharat Nirman and New Agreement VPTs provided during last three years

(2007-08 to 2009-10) & current year 2010-11

		Achievement											
		2007-08			2008-09			2009-10 (upto Mar. 2010)			2010-11 (upto June 2010)		
Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	under Bharat Nirman	under Bharat Nirman	under New VPT Agreement	Total	under Bharat Nirman	under VPT Agree-ment	Total	Total VPTS provided during 2007-2010	under Bharat Nirman	under VPT Agree-ment	Total	Total VPTS provided during 2007-June 2010
1	2	3	4	5	6=4+5	7	8	9=7+8	10	11	12	13=11+12	14=10+13
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	91	91	0	66	66	157	0	4	4	161
2	Andhra Pradesh	68	10	873	883	0	1971	1971	2922	0	57	57	2979
3	Assam	352	118	519	637	3	602	605	1594	0	6	6	1600

4	Bihar	0	0	1250	1250	0	1021	1021	2271	0	4	4	2275
5	Jharkhand	740	97	541	638	17	537	554	1932	0	7	7	1939
6	Gujarat	691	13	1521	1534	40	361	401	2626	0	0	0	2626
7	Haryana	0	0	231	231	0	83	83	314	0	0	0	314
8	Himachal Pradesh	64	94	986	1080	36	219	255	1399	0	31	31	1430
9	Jammu & Kashmir	231	125	53	178	76	161	237	646	28	1	29	675
10	Karnataka	0	0	829	829	0	165	165	994	0	1	1	995
11	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	238	31	2057	2088	20	74	94	2420	0	0	0	2420
13	Chhattisgarh	471	36	265	301	122	504	626	1398	3	5	8	1406
14	Maharashtra	538	53	2641	2694	294	1111	1405	4637	0	46	46	4683
15	North-East I	249	130	0	130	776	204	980	1359	8	13	21	1380
16	North-East II	511	121	355	476	661	370	1031	2018	0	5	5	2023

1	2	3	4	5	6=4+5	7	8	9=7+8	10	11	12	13=11+12	14=10+13
17	Orissa	1037	1368	928	2296	1202	1417	2619	5952	0	28	28	5980
18	Punjab	0	0	8	8	0	53	53	61	0	2	2	63
19	Rajasthan	1283	627	3919	4546	101	313	414	6243	0	0	0	6243
20	Tamil Nadu	0	0	482	482	0	189	189	671	0	0	0	671
21	Uttar Pradesh (E)	0	0	5966	5966	0	470	470	6436	0	0	0	6436
22	Uttar Pradesh (W)	0	0	629	629	0	762	762	1391	0	0	0	1391
23	Uttaranchal	715	201	377	578	1144	985	2129	3422	6	21	27	3449
24	West Bengal	0	0	911	911	0	2235	2235	3146	0	91	91	3237
TOTAL		7188	3024	25432	28456	4492	13873	18365	54009	45	322	367	54376

Note: (i) VPTs are being provided as per the agreements with USOF, DOT.

(ii) New VPT agreement was signed in Feb. 2009.

Lower Tariff in Telecom Industry

1965. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the healthy competition in the telecommunication industry has led to decrease in tariff and in other aspects also during the Eleventh Plan;

(b) if so, the complete and comparative details thereof in the last five years, year-wise; and

(c) the future action plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Due to the increased competition and various policy and regulatory initiatives, the tariff levels in the country, particularly in the mobile telephony segment, have shown a continuous downward trend. This has also resulted in the phenomenal growth in the mobile subscriber base. The year-wise details in the last five years are as under:-

As on Date	31.03.06	31.03.07	31.03.08	31.03.09	31.03.10
Average outgo per minute* (Rs.) - GSM	1.77	1.15	0.92	0.76	0.57
Average outgo per minute* (Rs.) - CDMA	1.00	0.81	0.79	0.57	0.49
Total Subscribers (millions)	142.09	205.87	300.49	429.72	621.28

*The call charges, which can be considered as the main indicator of tariff, vary among different operators and also depend upon the tariff plan/packs chosen by a particular subscriber. As it is difficult to arrive at a single figure to indicate level of call charges prevailing at any given point of time, Average outgo per minute (Rental revenue + Airtime revenue per outgoing minute) is a realistic indicator of tariff levels.

(c) Regulation of Tariff has been mandated to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) vide the TRAI Act of 1997. The tariff framework

prescribed by TRAI gives flexibility to the operators to offer different tariffs depending on the market conditions and other commercial considerations. The TRAI has followed a light handed approach in respect to the tariffs for services where competition is considered to be sufficient. In areas where competition is perceived to be inadequate, the TRAI continues to regulate tariffs so as to ensure affordable services to the telecom subscribers.

Call Centre in NE Region

1966. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no call centre in North-East Region and call centre for North East Region are now in Kolkata which is outside the region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether everything comes to halt in NE Region if there is any disruption in Kolkata;

(d) whether there is any proposal for setting up call centre at Guwahati for the whole NE Region within a short time-frame; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (e) Sir, call centres are available in North-East Region including Guwahati. Further, Call Centres are being set-up by the companies registered under the Indian Companies Act 1956 based on their commercial/business needs and availability of infrastructure at the proposed location. Government has no role to play as far as location of the call centre is concerned except grant of registration certificate for operation of call centre to the applicant company.

Spectrum Management and Licensing Framework

1967. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether TRAI is reviewing its recommendations on spectrum management and licensing framework dated 11th May, 2010, specifically Sections 3.82 and 3.91, relating to benchmarking of 2G spectrum and 3G current price established during the 3G auctions;

(b) if so, the manner in which TRAI reached the conclusion in Section 3.80 that system spectral efficiency, which influences traffic and quality of service, is nearly the same for 2G and 3G;

(c) whether TRAI proposes to release an additional consultation paper in this regard, consistent with Section 11 (4) of the TRAI Act;

(d) if so, by when this is likely to come out; and

(e) if not, the legal validity of such a recommendation, without a consultation paper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) TRAI has already initiated the exercise in respect of Para 3.82. Regarding Para 3.91 the Authority is not reviewing its recommendations.

(c) to (e) TRAI does not propose to release an additional consultation paper in this regard, as the issue of linkage of 3G prices to the 'Current Price' of spectrum in the 1800 MHz band was already included in the Consultation Paper on "Overall Spectrum Management and review of license terms and conditions" dated 16th October 2009. The relevant questions on the issue, given in the consultation paper were:-

"Q52 Should the service providers having spectrum above the committed threshold be charged a one time charge for the additional spectrum?

Q53 In case it is decided to levy one time charge beyond a certain amount then what in your opinion should be the date from which the charge should be calculated and why?

Q54 On what basis, this upfront charge be decided? Should it is benchmarked to the auction price of 3G spectrum or some other benchmark?"

The comments/counter comments received from all the stakeholders were posted on TRAI's website Subsequently, Open House Discussions were also held from 30th November, 2009 to 2nd December 2009 at New Delhi. Thereafter the Authority had submitted its recommendations to the Government in this regard on 11th May 2010. In a meeting held in TRAI on 20th May 2010, all the service providers had agreed to forward their comments on the above mentioned issue by 15th June 2010. To study the issue further, the Authority vide its letter no. 103-4/2009-MN (Vol. II) dated 21st May 2010 requested all CMSPs/UASLs to forward their views, if

any, in the matter, latest by
15th June 2010. Subsequently most of the service providers have submitted
their comments/views on

TRAI's letter dated 21st May 2010. The Authority is studying the subject and report in this regard will be sent to the Government in due course.

Unallocated 2G spectrum

1968. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total quantum of 2G spectrum available with Government which has not been allocated in the 900 MHz and 1800 MHz bands as of date, circle-wise;

(b) by when does Government propose to allocate this spectrum to private operators; and

(c) the methodology that Government proposes to use of allocating future spectrum to existing and new entrants especially as it relates 2G spectrum in the 900 MHz and 1800 MHz bands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The details of the 2G spectrum available in 900/1800 MHz with Government is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) TRAI in their recommendations on Spectrum Management and Licensing Frame work dated 11th May 2010 has recommended that all the service providers having spectrum beyond the contracted quantum (6.2+6.2 MHz for GSM and 5+5 MHz for CDMA) should pay excess spectrum charges at the Current price. TRAI further recommended that the 3G prices be adopted as the Current price of the spectrum in the 1800 MHz band and the Current price of spectrum in 900 MHz band be fixed 1.5 times that of the 1800 MHz band. Subsequently, on 18 May 2010 in continuation to their recommendations, TRAI suggested the Government to await further recommendation on the issue of payment of excess spectrum charges of the current price as TRAI is separately initiating the exercise to further study this subject and DoT is yet to receive these recommendations.

Statement

Details of the availability of GSM Spectrum

Sl. No.	Service Area	Availability of GSM spectrum in MHz	
		900 MHz	1800 MHz
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	NIL	3.6
2.	Mumbai	NIL	2.2
3.	Kolkata	NIL	18
4.	Chennai	NIL	20
5.	Maharashtra	NIL	NIL
6.	Gujarat	NIL	NIL
7.	Andhra Pradesh	NIL	15
8.	Karnataka	NIL	9.8
9.	Tamil Nadu	NIL	20
10.	Kerala	NIL	28
11.	Punjab	NIL	NIL
12.	Haryana	NIL	NIL
13.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	NIL	NIL
14.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	NIL	NIL
15.	Rajasthan	NIL	NIL
16.	Madhya Pradesh	NIL	18
17.	West Bengal	NIL	NIL
18.	Himachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL
19.	Bihar	NIL	NIL

1	2	3	4
20.	Orissa	NIL	18
21.	Assam	NIL	NIL
22.	North-East	NIL	NIL
23.	Jammu & Kashmir	NIL	NIL

Readyness for mobile number portability

1969. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the networks in the country are ready for implementing the number portability;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the networks which are not ready for Mobile Number Portability (MNP) service;

(c) the reasons for not getting themselves ready for MNP;

(d) the efforts being made by the Ministry to see that all networks are ready for MNP service; and

(e) the reasons why it is not possible to start implementing MNP service with networks which are ready for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (e) Sir, all the networks in the country have been technically upgraded for implementations of Mobile Number Portability (MNP) Service and the network of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) is in the process of upgradation. However, the readiness of networks can be ascertained after comprehensive testing of networks which is being conducted across all the networks. Government is regularly monitoring the status of implementation of MNP including readiness of the networks. All the networks of the Access Service Providers in all the service areas and International Long Distance Operators (ILDOS) in the country have to be ready and tested for satisfactory performance in post MNP implementation scenario before the MNP Service is commercially launched. In case, any of the networks is not ready and MNP service is launched, it will not be possible to make calls

from that network to ported numbers of other network.

Implementation of mobile number portability

1970. SHRI M. V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mobile Number Portability which was to be implemented from 31st March, 2010, could not be implemented;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) whether any revised deadline has been fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Sir, the Government had set the time line for implementation of Mobile Number Portability (MNP) Service as 31st March 2010 in the month of December, 2009 which was further extended to 30th June 2010. The whole network {all Access Service Providers in all service areas and International Long Distance Operators (ILDOS)} in the country have to be ready and tested before MNP Service is implemented. Keeping the complexity and enormity to the testing involved before MNP is implemented and keeping in view of the status of implementation by various operators in the month of June, 2010, Government has extended the time line for implementation of MNP to 31st October, 2010.

Unsolicited SMS

†1971. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the business of sending unsolicited SMSs over mobile phones is on the rise across the country;

(b) whether Government has prescribed any guidelines in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has taken any action under any legal proceeding against groups sending unsolicited SMSs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir. Majority of the complaints relating to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Unsolicited Commercial Communication (UCC) received in recent times pertain to receipt of marketing SMSs by the complainants.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) had notified the Telecom Unsolicited Commercial Communications Regulations on 5th June 2007 as amended time to time. The details of the framework under these Regulations are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) No, Sir.

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

Statement

Details of Telecom Unsolicited Commercial Communication Regulations

- 1 TRAI had notified the Telecom Unsolicited Commercial Communications Regulations, 2007 (4 of 2007) on 5th June 2007. Subsequently, the National Do Not Call Registry (NDNC) was established which is primarily a national database containing list of telephone numbers of all such subscribers who do not want to receive the UCC. NDNC was designed, developed and is being maintained by National Informatics Center (NIC).
- 2 Any subscriber who would like to register/de-register his request for NDNC registry can dial 1909 or send SMS to 1909 with keywords 'STAR DND' for registration and 'STOP DND' for de-registration. Initial registration is done by the telecom service providers, who in turn, update the NDNC registry periodically with its data base of registered subscribers. Thus the NDNC contains the telephone numbers of all those subscribers who have opted not to receive any UCC.
- 3 As per the DoT guidelines dated 6th June 2007, all the Telemarketers are mandated to register with DoT. The Telemarketers after registration get permission to access the NDNC. They can submit the calling list to the NDNC registry (using registration ID) for scrubbing and the registry returns the list after deleting those telephone numbers who are registered in NDNC for not receiving the UCC.
- 4 TRAI had issued the Telecom Unsolicited Commercial Communications

(Amendment) Regulations, 2008 dated 17th March 2008. This amendment to the principal regulations, apart

from providing for higher tariff for the telemarketers making unsolicited commercial communications (UCC) to the subscribers registered in the National Do Not Call Registry (NDNC) also has a provision for financial disincentive for the service providers who contravene the provisions of the UCC regulations.

- 5 The above amendment mandate the service provider to charge higher tariff from telemarketers, who make UCC at the rate of Rs. 500/- for first UCC and Rs. 1000/- for second UCC and to disconnect the telephone connection if UCCs are repeated. Further, in case service provider do not take action as per the above regulations and a complaint is made to TRAI, an amount not exceeding five thousand rupees for the first non-compliance and in case of second or subsequent non-compliance, an amount not exceeding twenty thousand rupees for each such non-compliance can be levied.
- 6 Suitable provisions were incorporated in the second amendment to the principal regulations (dated 21st Oct. 2008) providing for time limits to be specified by the TRAI. As per this regulation all Access Providers has to adhere to the limits of 28 days in case of complaints against their own telemarketers and 35 days in case of complaints against telemarketers belonging to other telecom service providers.
- 7 Subsequently, in the light of feedback given by service providers, TRAI directed all the service providers that the alpha-numeric identifier of all commercial SMSs which are sent with only sender identification and without the normal ten digit mobile number should be prefixed by the code of the service provider and the code of the service area as specified by the TRAI (for example in form of XY-HSBC, where X stands for the code allotted to the service provider and Y stands for the service area). This was implemented w.e.f. 1st February 2009.

Dubious officials of BSNL

1972. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that some top BSNL executives are joining private telecom companies;

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

(c) whether there is a need to put in place a sound and foolproof detection mechanism and highly stringent punitive provisions to deal with and arrest the deadly and fast spreading menace of nexus of top management of BSNL with service providers/vendors; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to plug the existing loopholes and infirmities and take stringent punitive action against such dubious officials of BSNL?

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

(b) Details of such cases are as below:

- 1) Shri P.K. Khindri, formerly CGM, BSNL T&D Circle, Jabalpur - Penalised with stoppage of full pension for a period of 02 (two years) for joining M/s Reliance Industries.
- 2) Shri Shabbir Ahmed, Former Director, BSNL CO - Penalised with deduction of 25% of pension for a period of one year starting from 01.07.2010 for joining M/s Reliance Infocomm Limited.
- 3) Shri Satya Pal Kalsi, former Chief General Manager, BSNL UP (East) penalized with deduction of 25% of pension for a period of one year starting from 01.07.2010 for joining M/s Reliance Infocomm Limited.

(c) and (d) The provisions to deal with this issue already exist and are invoked as and when it comes to notice and charges are established.

Blacklisted Chinese Companies

1973. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had blacklisted 25 Chinese telecommunication providers over security concern and banned Indian operators from Chinese purchase;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the Chinese Government has made any requisition in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) Government's response in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) No, 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, along with 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, including certain Chinese companies. The Chinese companies and embassy of China have made representations regarding obstacles faced by telecom equipment vendors.

Recently, 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 address 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 providers and vendors.

Decline in BSNL and MTNL mobile connections

1974. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the share of BSNL and MTNL in mobile connections is decreasing in the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to address this issue;
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) Yes, Sir. The market share of BSNL and MTNL in mobile connection during the last three years and current year up to 30.06.2010 is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Steps taken by BSNL and MTNL to improve their market share in mobile connections are as follows:-

BSNL

- Attractive tariff plans across all mobility segments-2G, 3G and Value Added Services (VAS).
- 4,500 strong channel management team created and trained in mobility sales.
- Significantly increasing BSNL's retails reach with heavy focus on rural.
- Information Technology (IT) platform being put into place to enable mobility sales & distribution.
- New bundling arrangements and sales alliances set up {Nokia, Mobile store, National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) etc.}
- Improving network operations across critical parameters {Base Transceiver Station (BTS) uptime, congestion etc.}

MTNL

- The mobile network in MTNL Delhi & Mumbai had been planned to be further expanded by 2 million each (including 750K line 3G). As on May 2010, capacity expansion has been completed in MTNL Delhi while in MTNL Mumbai, so far 1500K capacity has been added.
- MTNL has already rolled out the 3G services in both Delhi (on 5th February 2009) and Mumbai (on 30th May 2009).

- Mobile network is continuously optimized to improve the coverage.

Statement

Details of the market share of BSNL and MTNL in mobile connection during the last three years and current year up to 30-06-2010.

Percentage of Market Share of BSNL:

Sl. No.	Year	Wireless Telephone Connections in the country (in Million)			Wireless Telephone Connections Provided by BSNL (in Million)			%age Wireless Telephone Market Share of BSNL		
		WLL	GSM	Total	WLL	GSM	Total	WLL	GSM	Total
1.	31.03.2008	68.38	192.36	260.74	4.58	36.21	40.79	6.69	18.82	15.64
2.	31.03.2009	102.95	288.39	391.34	5.43	46.71	52.14	5.28	16.20	13.32
3.	31.03.2010	162.73	421.68	584.41	6.14	63.31	69.45	3.78	15.01	11.88
4.	30.06.2010	179.07	456.44	635.51	5.96	66.74	72.70	3.33	14.62	11.44

Percentage of Market Share of MTNL:

As on	Delhi Circle			Mumbai Circle		
	Mobile subscribers of all service providers	Mobile subscribers of MTNL	% share	Mobile subscribers of all service providers	Mobile subscribers of MTNL	% share
31.03.2008	10483600	1478440	14.1	8937200	1763411	19.73
31.03.2009	13257972	1918496	14.47	12350200	2258180	18.28
31.03.2010	16955894	2263620	13.35	15962593	2520833	15.79
30.06.2010	18662646	2328857	12.47	17529725	2573623	15

Restructuring of BSNL

1975. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sam Pitroda Committee report on restructuring of BSNL suggested splitting of the top post trimming the work force and allowing disinvestment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Sam Pitroda Committee has recommended the following in the matter:

Separate the post of the Managing Director/CEO (from CMD), who should be a person with relevant domain expertise, with full Profit/Loss responsibilities and autonomy to manage day to day operations.

Retire or transfer around 100000 employees through best possible processes like VRS.

Disinvest 30% in stages at the appropriate time, say after fundamental changes have been made to enhance enterprise value, through Indian strategic investor and at Initial Public Offering (IPO) to return 10% to the government and use 20% for employee VRS, expansion and operation.

(c) The recommendations of the Sam Pitroda Committee Report were deliberated in Full Telecom Commission meeting held on 7.7.2010. The Telecom Commission has decided to constitute 'Internal Committee' under Chairmanship of Member (Services), Department of Telecommunications to give its recommendations on the report.

Child care leave

1976. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether child care leave as implemented for the women employees in Central Government is also being implemented in BSNL, the fully

Government owned company;

(b) if not, the reasons for not implementing in BSNL; and

(c) whether Government has taken any action in this matter?

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

(b) BSNL Board formulates policies as per Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) guidelines DPE has not issued any instructions/guidelines regarding Child Care Leave.

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

Policy on open standard

1977. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a policy on open standard is under preparation by the Ministry?

(b) whether this policy will decide on the document formats in which information will be stored by Government;

(c) whether Government is considering only royalty free standards or royalty -based standards are also being considered; and

(d) whether adoption of royalty-based standards will force the public to buy proprietary software from MNCs to access Government documents?

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

(b) The policy will enable selection of standards for the document formats.

(c) and (d) The policy on Open Standards is yet to be finalized.

Broadband connectivity by BSNL

1978. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to award BSNL Rs. 18,000 crore project

to improve broadband connectivity in the country;

(b) whether the broadband for all projects involving building Wi-Max networks across rural India and laying a five lakh kilometres optic fiber optic cable to ensure that broadband connectivity reaches every Panchayat;

(c) if so, whether the Centre also plans to double the subsidy that the BSNL receives to maintain landline biz in rural India to Rs.4000 crores;

(d) whether it is estimated that nearly 27000 crore is lying idle in the USOR; and

(e) the steps that are being considered to utilize this fund?

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

(b) All types of technologies are being planned to be used for connectivity to Panchayats.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. It is not correct to say that Rs. 27000 crores is lying idle in the USOF. This is explained as under:

The resources for USO Fund are generated through Universal Service Levy (USL) which is at present 5% of the Adjusted Gross Revenue of all Telecom Service Providers except pure value added service providers. As per provisions of India Telegraph (Amendment) Act 2003, the collections under USL are first credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and allocations of Funds to USOF are made through Parliamentary approvals. Thus credits to the Fund are not a matter of course and the entire amount collected as USL is not credited to the USO Fund. Till 31.3.2010, an amount of Rs. 10,371.44 crore has been transferred to the USO Fund and the entire amount has been utilized for providing telecom services to the people in rural and remote areas.

As on 31.3.2010, an amount of Rs. 31,477.09 crores has been collected as USL. Rs. 10,371.44 crore has been disbursed for various USOF Activities and Rs. 6,948.64 crore has been debited by the Ministry of Finance by way of reimbursement Licence Fee and Spectrum Charges to BSNL

for fulfilling rural obligation. Thus a potential balance of Rs. 14,157 crore is available as on 1.4.2010 for funding ongoing and future USOF schemes.

(e) Until 2006 Universal Service Obligation was defined as the obligation to provide access to basic telegraph services to people in rural and remote areas at affordable and reasonable price as per clause 2(1A) of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2003. Thus USOF was supporting only telegraph facilities by way of VPTs, RCPs & RDELs falling under stream-I and stream-II of USOF activities.

With the amendment to Indian Telegraph Act and Rules in 2006, four new streams of activities have been added and USOF has been enabled to launch a number of new schemes for rural telecommunication. The schemes already launched include:

- The Scheme for Shared Mobile Infrastructure-Phase-I.
- Scheme for Wire line Broadband Connectivity in rural and remote areas.
- Scheme for OFC augmentation between block and district HQs in Assam.
- Pilot project schemes.

Apart from the above, the second phase of shared mobile infrastructure scheme for covering the remaining uncovered villages over next two to three years, schemes for broadband connectivity on wireless and satellite media, schemes for OFC augmentation between block and district HQs across the country (remaining States), scheme for OFC connectivity for 2.5 lakh village panchayats, scheme for induction of new technological developments for rural telecommunications on pilot basis and scheme for supporting renewable energy installations on pilot basis, are also in various stages of formulation/near finalization. A considerable outflow on account of subsidy support is expected on these schemes. Besides, a sum of Rs. 6000 crore is to be give to BSNL as subsidy support over three years for operational sustainability of its rural wireline network installed prior to 1.4.2008 by way of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules 2008. Thus, the outgo form the USO Fund shall increase substantially as these infrastructure/services under the above mentioned activities are rolled out in rural areas.

Losses to MTNL

1979. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that MTNL's profitability has come down in last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and quantum of losses in last two years; and

(c) the action Government is contemplating to rescue it out of the red?

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

(b) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) made a profit in 2008-09. However, it incurred a loss in 2009-10. Details thereof are as under:

Financial year	Profit/loss for the year
2008-09	Profit Rs. 211.72 crore
2009-10 (Reviewed and provisional)	Loss Rs.2514.87 crore

Main reasons, which have adversely affected MTNL's profitability, are as under:-

- General reduction in tariff due to intense competition.
- Upward Wage revision with effect from 1.1.2007 in accordance with 2nd pay revision based on Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) Guidelines.
- Provision for Spectrum Charges.
- Provision for Pension payment/Actuarial valuation as per changed Accounting Standards.
- Accounting for Voluntary Retirement Scheme payments.

(c) MTNL is making all out efforts to increase the revenue despite fall in tariff and tough competition in telecom sector. Prompt introduction of 3G services and broadband services has enabled MTNL to generate a substantial amount of revenue. MTNL is making efforts to generate new streams of revenue from enterprise business, value added services, mobile application etc. MTNL is also taking steps to improve operational efficiency and reduce churn in order to improve revenue

stream.

The Ministry is constantly monitoring MTNL's performance and has directed MTNL to make all efforts to improve its operational parameters. Further, with a view to make MTNL a result oriented organization, Government has constituted a six member Search-cum-Selection panel headed by Cabinet Secretary to hire Chairman & Managing Director (CMD) of MTNL on contract basis with a fixed term of three years. The term can be extended for a further period of 3 years, based on performance evaluation by an external Expert Group.

Rural telephony

1980. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CAG has recently pulled up the Department of Telecommunications for not utilizing funds of over Rs. 18000 crore collected for promoting rural telephony;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Department has misrepresented details regarding these unused sums of money; and

(d) if so, the action Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) in paragraph number 1.7.1.1 of its Report No. PA 1 of 2008 *inter-alia* observed that:-

(i) As on March, 2007, only Rs. 5081.44 crore, i.e. 33.87 per cent of Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund had been utilized out of total funds of Rs. 14,998.98 crore collected.

(ii) The amounts collected as Universal Service Levy (USL) from service providers were not credited fully to the USO Fund by the Government.

The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2003 provides that the sums of money received towards the USO (USL) shall be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) and the Central Government may, if Parliament by appropriation made by law in this behalf so provides,

credit

such proceeds to the fund from time to time. During the financial
years 2002-03 to 2006-07, final

allotments amounting to Rs.5081.44 crore, received through Parliamentary approvals in the respective years were transferred to USO Fund in the concerned years and the entire allocation was fully utilized in the respective years.

The Indian Telegraph Act was amended in 2006 to extend the support of activities of USO Fund to new areas such as mobile infrastructure and services, broadband connectivity, general infrastructure and pilot projects and new schemes have been launched accordingly since 2006. With the implementation of new schemes in rural and remote areas after 2006, the outgo from USO Fund shall increase substantially.

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

Outsourcing of 3G mobile services

1981. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) plans to outsource its 3G mobile services; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

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

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

Improvement of broadband connectivity

1982. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has agreed to award BSNL a Rs. 18,000 crore project to improve broadband connectivity in the country;

(b) whether Government has put any collateral conditionalities for granting the Wi-Max network to BSNL;

(c) by when BSNL will extend the broadband connectivity to all the Panchayats in the country;

(d) in what manner Government proposes to monitor the completion of this broadband grid in the country; and

(e) the steps proposed to create awareness on the benefits of this grid?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) BSNL would provide broadband connectivity to all the Panchayats at 256 kbps in the country by March 2012.

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

However, USOF has undertaken a number of Broadband Schemes for providing broadband services in rural and remote areas like.

(i) The Indian Telegraph Rules have been amended and stream IV has been added under the title "Provision of broadband connectivity to villages in a phased manner" to bring provisioning of broadband connectivity to the rural areas under the purview of the USOF.

(ii) Ongoing Scheme: "Rural Wire-line Broadband Scheme": USOF has signed an Agreement with BSNL on January 20, 2009 under the scheme to provide wire-line broadband connectivity to rural and remote areas by leveraging the existing rural exchanges infrastructure and copper wire-line network.

(iii) Planned Schemes: USOF is working on Scheme for providing financial assistance by way of subsidy for the wireless broadband active infrastructure.

(iv) USOF ha identified 5000 villages which do not have terrestrial connectivity and is working out a scheme accordingly.

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

Threatening notices by private telecom companies

1983. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether TRAI is aware that private telecom companies issue menacing and threatening legal notices very frequently and in disproportionate numbers to subscribers who contest unfair billing;

(b) whether TRAI has issued any guidelines to all telecom companies that menacing legal notices and written threats are not issued frequently for small bills;

(c) in what manner a subscriber can contest such menacing notices and avoid paying huge legal fees; and

(d) the full details of guidelines issued by TRAI on the limits imposed on private telecom companies who brow-beat the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has received few complaints from consumers regarding harassment by service provider for recovery of dues through outsourced agents and lawyers. TRAI has referred these complaints to the concerned service provider for redressal.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) TRAI has issued Guidelines to Telecom Service Providers regarding collection of dues by outsourced agencies engaged by them. These guidelines provide that outsourced agency shall not issue any legal notice on behalf of the service provider to any telecom consumer and Legal notice/Advocate notice/any legal procedure will be initiated only by the service provider through their legal representative (s). A copy of the guidelines is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Guidelines to Telecom Service Providers regarding collection of dues by
outsourced agencies engaged by them*

1. Dues recovery Policy:

- a. The service providers should have a transparent policy on mode of recovery of dues from consumers. The policy should be consistent with the licensing conditions and laws of the land. Such policy should be put on the website of the service provider for information of

consumers.

- b. In case the service provider has engaged outsourced agency, the service provider needs to ensure that outsourcing arrangement does not absolve them of their responsibility to fulfill their obligation to consumers. As the outsourced agency would be working on behalf of the service provider, the service provider cannot indemnify itself from any actions performed by the outsourced agency in this regard. Service providers, therefore, have to ensure that outsourced agency observe the same high standards of care in performing the service as would be applied by the service providers themselves, had the activities been carried out by the service providers and not outsourced.
- c. The service provider should have a formal Code of Conduct for outsourced agency and its employees/agents for collection of outstanding dues from consumers. Such Code of Conduct should also be put on the website of the service provider for information of the consumers.
- d. Outsourcing arrangement should not affect the rights of consumer against the service provider, including the right of the consumer to obtain redress as applicable under various licensing conditions, Indian Telegraph Rules, TRAI regulations, directions and orders etc.

2. Obligation of Telecom Service Providers (Licensees):

- a. Service provider need to ensure effective complaint handling mechanism for billing complaints as stipulated in the "Quality of Service (Code of Practice for Metering and Billing Accuracy) Regulation 2006" dated 21st March, 2006 and redressal mechanism as specified in "Telecom Consumers Protection and Redressal of Grievances Regulations, 2007" dated 4th May, 2007. The existence of an effective complaint handling mechanism for billing complaints and grievance redressal mechanism should significantly reduce the incidences of outstanding dues from consumers.
- b. Service provider should ensure that before a collection case is given to an outsourced agency, advance intimation through telephone call or SMS, followed by intimation in writing, is given to the customer regarding his outstanding dues so that the customer's response could

be elicited. Such intimation should have the contact details of the supervisory officer of the service provider who can be contacted for further clarification, if needed.

- c. Wherever the customer has disputed the bill/outstanding dues and such dispute/complaint/appeal is pending for redressal by the Nodal Officer or appellate authority, as the case may be, such cases shall not be handed over to outsourced agency for collection of dues.
- d. Service providers should have consumer awareness agenda for educating consumes, particularly on billing dispute resolution mechanism, and their recovery policy/procedure through outsourced agency.
- e. Secrecy/privacy of the consumer information should be ensured as per the licensing conditions.
- f. Service Providers shall publish the names and telephone numbers of its outsourced agencies and their authorized staff on their website, service area wise.
- g. Service provider shall not entrust a collection case of a defaulting consumer to more than one outsourced agency at a time.

3. Appointment of Outsourced Agency and Contract Agreement:

- a. Selection and eligibility criteria need to be specified.
- b. Agency appointed should have a clean record. The service provider, being licensee under Indian Telegraph Act 1885, can not appoint/contract such outsourced agency who employ illegal means to collect the dues.
- c. Service provider should have written agreement with the outsourced agency which shall contain, amongst other things, the following:
 - i. Recovery Policy of the service provider, including collection of outstanding dues through collection agents.
 - ii. Code of Conduct for the outsourced agency and its agents.
 - iii. The procedures to be followed by agent of outsourced agency for collection of outstanding dues.
 - iv. Penalties for contravention of the recovery policy, including collection through outsourced agency, and code of conduct by outsourced agency and its agents.

- v. Termination of contract.
 - d. Agreement/Contract should provide prior approval/consent by the service provider for engaging sub-contractors by the outsourced agency.
 - e. Agreement/contract should provide for regular training programmes for agents of outsourced agency about the code of conduct, recovery procedures, including collection through outsourced agency, of the company, terms and conditions etc.
 - f. Agreement/Contract should also incorporate mechanism for continuous monitoring and assessment by the service provider of outsourced agency.
 - g. Service Providers shall make appropriate provisions in their agreements/contracts with outsourced agencies to ensure that individuals with criminal background are not engaged as agents/employees of the outsourced agency.
 - h. Contract/agreement should have provision to ensure that the outsourced agency will not make multiple point of contact with a defaulting consumer at a time through its different employees/agents.
 - i. Outsourced agency shall not issue any legal notice on behalf of the service provider to any telecom consumer.
 - j. Legal notice/advocate notice/any legal procedure will be initiated only by the service provider through their legal representative(s).
- 4. Identification and role of Agent of outsourced agency:**
- a. Agent of outsourced agency should have photo Identity card issued by the outsourced agency alongwith authorization letter from service provider issued to the outsourced agency. Photo identity card should contain the contact number of supervisory officer /helpline of the service provider. Agent should show his identity card to the customer voluntarily at the time of visit.
 - b. At the time of calling/contacting to customer, agent of outsourced agency must convey the complete details such as name of contacting person, name of telecom service provider on behalf of which call is

being made, name of outsourced agency and contact number if customer
desire so.

- c. Agent of outsourced agency shall never misrepresent as lawyer/police or anyone belonging to any government agency.
- d. Agent of outsourced agency must identify as a representative of the service provider with clear indication of his role.
- e. Agent of outsourced agency shall not act as legal representative or lawyer of service provider.

5. Procedures:

a. Interaction of agent of outsourced agency with the customer in certain cases:

- i. Where the customer had already paid the bills - agent will politely request the customer to provide the evidence of payment.
- ii. In case customer says the bill is under dispute and he has not received any final decision from the service provider - for disposal of billing complaints the agent of outsourced agency will collect the necessary information and provide the feedback to the service provider for disposal of billing complaint/dispute. If bill is disputed, no follow-up action by the agent till the final decision is given by the service provider.
- iii. In case agent of outsourced agency finds that the telephone has been taken fraudulently with the identity/address proof theft - agent of outsourced agency will provide the feedback to the service provider. Service provider will examine the case to take appropriate action and written communication indicating withdrawals of bills shall be made to such person in whose name the telephone was taken fraudulently.

b. Expected Conduct from agent of outsourced agency:

- i. Agent of outsourced agency shall conduct himself while undertaking collection of the outstanding dues as per the laws of the country and as per the Code of Conduct for outsourced agency and agents.
- ii. Agent of outsourced agency shall be polite towards the customer so as to avoid aggregation of bad behavior. Security deposited as per agreement/contract shall be forfeited by the telecom service provider and agreements cancelled for such acts.

- iii. Agent of outsourced agency shall not threaten the customer by using abusive language or following criminal means.
- iv. Agent of outsourced agency shall call the consumer only from the telephone numbers published on the Website of the Service Providers. The agent of outsourced agency shall not make calls from any other telephone number to consumer.
- v. Agent of outsourced agency shall make calls to the consumer or visit the premises of consumers for collection of dues during 8.00 AM to 09.00 PM only or the appointed time.

Loss suffered by 2G spectrum deal

1984. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has ordered any probe into the alleged loss suffered in the 2G spectrum deal *vis-à-vis* the market value there;
- (b) the estimated extent of loss so incurred; and
- (c) the remedial steps to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) On allegation of irregularities in the award of UASL Licenses, CBI had registered a case on 21st October 2009 and conducted a search on 22.10.2009 in some of offices of DOT and taken custody of certain files relating policy, issuance of UAS License and spectrum etc. case is still under investigation by CBI.

Sam Pitroda Committee Report

1985. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Telecom Commission has constituted a Committee to give recommendations on the implementation of the Sam Pitroda Committee Report for improving performance of BSNL;
- (b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee;
- (c) whether the performance of BSNL in the past few years have come

down resulting huge financial losses; and

(d) if so, the further corrective steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Sir, the recommendations of the Sam Pitroda Committee Report were deliberated in Full Telecom Commission meeting held on 7.7.2010. The Telecom Commission has decided to constitute 'Internal Committee' under Chairmanship of Member (Services), Department of Telecommunications to give its recommendations on the report.

(c) and (d) The Financial Performance of BSNL during the last three financial years is contained in the given statement (See below). Keeping in view the changes which have been taking place in BSNL's operating environment and in order to improve the Company's competitive position, BSNL has undertaken a systematic exercise to develop an overall strategy and transformation agenda. Several critical areas have been identified to make the endeavour effective and impactful. Changes have been implemented in BSNL's organization structure with the objective of effectively implementing the overall business strategy. The exercise is aimed at providing adequate end-to-end focus on key growth segments, clearly defined accountability for different businesses and functions and significantly higher thrust on marketing, sales and distribution and customer activities.

Statement

*The financial performance of BSNL during last three financial years
i.e. 2007-08 to 2009-10 (Rs. in
Crores)*

Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
Income from services	32842.30	30169.42	27913.44
Other Income	5204.53	5642.50	4131.97
TOTAL	38046.83	35811.92	32045.41

Expenditure

Employee's Remuneration and benefits	8808.91	11363.23	13455.04
Licence fee and Spectrum fee	3152.13	2646.35	875.55
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1	2	3	4
Administrative, Operating and other expenses	11110.18	11377.97	10199.05
Financial Expenses	862.54	443.25	351.61
Depreciation	9696.10	8523.41	9196.79
TOTAL	33629.86	34354.21	34078.04
Profit Before Prior Period Items	4416.97	1457.71	-2032.63
Prior Period Items (Net)	34.58	-186.08	-164.85
Profit before taxation	4451.55	1271.63	-2197.48
TOTAL TAX	1442.16	696.78	-374.83
Profit After Tax	3009.39	574.85	-1822.65

Unbranded mobiles

1986. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in the country about the sale of unbranded mobiles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has prepared some note on this for the Cabinet;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the WTO agreements do not allow banning of unbranded mobiles; and

(e) if so, in what manner the Ministry is planning to go ahead in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Sir. Government has not conducted any such survey.

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

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There are no specific provisions regarding banning of unbranded mobile phones in the World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements. However, if any WTO member feels that such phones are necessary to be banned for security reasons or to protect human, animal or plant life or health or for protection of patents, trademarks and copyrights and prevention of deceptive practices etc., the Member can take recourse to provisions of General Exceptions [Article XX of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)] and Security Exceptions [Article XXI of GATT] subject to the provisions of GATT and WTO. The provisions relating to National Treatment [Article III of GATT] and Most-Favored-Nation (MFN) Treatment [Article I of GATT] are also required to be kept in mind while enforcing such ban.

(e) Government has, vide DGFT Notification No. 14/2009-2014 dated 14.10.2009, banned import of 'Mobile Handsets' without International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) No. or with all Zeroes IMEI and CDMA 'Mobile Phones' without Electronic Serial Number (ESN)/ Mobile Equipment Identifier (MEID) or with all Zeroes as ESN/MEID. Department of Telecom has also notified to all the mobile phone manufacturers to comply with basic restriction in terms of SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) value limited to 2W/kg (averaged over 10g tissue) localized for head and trunk in the frequency range of 10 MHz to 10 GHz.

Withdrawal of ADC Regime

1987. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) by when Government adequately compensate BSNL through ADC regime to offset incredibly huge losses it has incurred to meet socio-economic obligations of Government in accomplishing deployment of widespread country-wide telecom infrastructure and massive user penetration in remotest parts of the country at highly subsidized prices; and

(b) the reasons why the ADC regime has been withdrawn arbitrarily to provide strategic business leverage to private operators whose contribution in rural telecom expansion has been virtually nil in the so-called name of fallacious level playing field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Sir, Access Deficit Charge (ADC) regime was put in place by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to assist in sustainability of fixed line operations in competitive environment for below cost services. ADC was started from 1st May, 2003 for giving sufficient time to fixed line operators for rebalancing the tariffs in the transition period. ADC was instituted as a depleting regime to be phased out in 3 to 5 years. Review of ADC was done annually. TRAI has phased out the ADC on domestic calls w.e.f. 1.4.2008 and on international incoming calls w.e.f. 1.10.2008. The phasing out of ADC by TRAI was accompanied with the simultaneous support of BSNL's rural wire line network through Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) as subsidy.

USOF is providing subsidy to BSNL for the operational sustainability of the rural wire lines installed prior to 01.04.2002 at the rate of Rs. 2000 crores per annum for a period of three years from 18th July, 2008. Till 30.6.2010, subsidy support of Rs. 2907.61 crores has been provided to BSNL under this scheme.

BSNL Managements

1988. SHRI SMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state by when Government is going to give BSNL Management complete freedom to decide and finalize its commercial and business policies and procurement of equipment without any political/bureaucratic interference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Sir, BSNL management is completely free to decide and finalize its commercial and business policies and procurement of equipment without any political and bureaucratic interference. However, BSNL has been signing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Department of Telecommunications (DoT) on yearly basis in accordance with the MoU guidelines of the Department of Public Enterprises. The review of the same is held on quarterly basis. Further, various interactions on overall performance of BSNL, quality of service offered by it, suggestions for improving the services etc. also happen on

periodic basis at various levels in DoT.

Top BSNL Executives joining private telecom companies

1989. SHRI R.C. SINGH :

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some top BSNL executives are found to have joined private telecom companies without taking prior clearance from Government; and

(b) if so, the details of such cases detected so far and what penal action has been taken against such persons?

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

(b) Details of such cases are as enumerated as below:-

1. Shri P.K. Khindri, formerly CGM, BSNL, T&D Circle, Jabalpur - Penalised with stoppage of full pension for a period of 02 (two years) for joining M/s Reliance Industries.
2. Shri Shabbir Ahmed, Former Director, BSNL CO - Penalised with deduction of 25% of pension for a period of one year starting from 01.07.2010 for joining M/s Reliance Infocomm. Ltd.
3. Shri Satya Pal Kalsi, Former Chief General Manger, BSNL, UP-E- - Penalised with deduction of 25% of pension for a period of one year starting from 01.07.2010 for joining M/s Reliance Infocomm. Ltd.

National Broadband Policy

1990. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the data report of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), the expectations of National Broadband Policy announced in 2004 have fallen short in 2010.

(b) whether poor infrastructure coupled with lack of proper policy initiatives are main factors of this shortfall;

(c) the number of rural areas connected through e-governance to facilitate all the services to the rural population at their doorsteps;

(d) the number of additional facilities connected to broadband that have been provided to urban population as well; and

(e) whether Government is planning to review the policy to have desired results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Sir, Broadband Policy, 2004 had fixed the target of 20 million Broadband connections by end of year 2010. At the end of June 2010, broadband subscribers base has reached 9.4 million.

(b) Broadband connections provided in the country are predominantly based on ADSL technology (that is, wireline). The last mile connectivity has been a major problem in reaching the remote and far flung areas.

With the auction of 3G and BWA spectrum, rapid proliferation of wireless broadband in the country is expected.

(c) Under National e-Governance Plan, Department of Information Technology is setting up 100,000 Common Services Centres in the rural areas for delivery of public services to citizens. As on 30 June 2010, around 81,000 centres have been set up.

(d) Internet Protocol Television (IPTV), Voice on Internet Protocol (VoIP), Net PC and other VAS features such as antivirus, antispam etc. are provided to those customers who apply for it.

(e) TRAI has issued a consultation paper on 'National Broadband Plan' in June, 2010 discussing various issues affecting the growth of broadband such as non-availability of connectivity upto village level, non-availability of content in vernacular languages, affordability of customer premises equipment, high international band width prices, and low affordability of broadband etc.

Unsolicited calls and SMS

1991.SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the initiatives taken by Government about two years back to bring in effective regulations to end unsolicited calls and text messages (SMS) to phone subscribers has completely failed to yield the desired result;

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

(c) whether the various telecom operators continue to flout norms and neither the Union Government nor TRAI have initiated any action against them; and

(d) if so, the steps Government/TRAI proposes to take to bring suitable amendments in the IT Amendment Act, 2008 to check such menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Sir, in order to curb the Unsolicited Commercial Communication (UCC), Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) had issued Telecom Unsolicited Commercial Communications Regulations on dated 5th June, 2007. The Present status in this regard is given in the Statement (See below).

However, the above regulation has achieved limited results as all the Telemarketers are not registered with Department of Telecommunication (DoT) and large numbers of complaints are being received by the service providers. Further, many subscribers do not take initiative to get themselves registered with National Do Not Call (NDNC) Registry and a large number of subscribers, despite having registered with NDNC, do not complain to their service providers even on receipt of UCC.

(c) and (d) As per the provision in "The Telecom Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC) Regulations, 2007" as amended from time to time, if the service provider does not take action on the complaints of subscribers against telemarketers, the service provider is liable to pay an amount by way of financial disincentive not exceeding Rs. 5000/- for first non-compliance of the regulation and in case of second or subsequent such non-compliance an amount not exceeding Rs. 20000/- for each such non-compliance.

Further, in view of the limited effectiveness, TRAI has already issued a consultation paper on "Review of Telecom Unsolicited Commercial

communication Regulations" on 11th May, 2010 to seek suggestions / views of stakeholders on the issue. The IT Act 2008 does not deal with unsolicited calls and SMSs.

Statement

Present Status of Telecom

Unsolicited Commercial Communications Regulations

Sl. No.	Item	Detail
1	Date of NDNC came into effect	12th Oct. 2007
2	Number of telemarketers registered as on 3rd August, 2010	27506 Nos.
3	Number of subscriber registered in NDNC as reported by service providers. (as on 26th July, 2010)	77.96 Million
4	Average number of Telemarketers doing scrubbing per day	2000 to 2500
5	Total complaints received per month by service providers - (Average Jan. 2010 to May, 2010)	30000 to 35000
6	Average number of complaints received by service providers as a percentage of registered subscribers number in the NDNC.	0.63%
7	Number of telephone disconnections of registered Telemarketers till May, 2010.	24047
8	Number of telephone disconnections of unregistered Telemarketers till May, 2010.	53746
9	Number of Telemarketers charged with higher tariff of Rs. 500/- each for violation of Regulation till May, 2010.	42895
10	Number of Telemarketers charged with higher tariff of Rs. 1000/- each for violation of Regulation till May, 2010.	22107
11	Number of Telecom Operators levied with financial disincentive till 21 July, 2010.	8

3G Services in Goa

1992. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 3G services have been commissioned in Goa;
- (b) if so, the nature of facilities made available to the people of the State;
- (c) the towns/villages of the State covered by 3G services;
- (d) the percentage of area covered so far;
- (e) by when the entire Goa will be covered; and
- (f) the additional facilities proposed to be given other than the facilities made available today and by when?

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

(b) Following facilities are made available by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) to the people of the State of Goa:

Voice Call, Video Call, Peer to Peer Short Message Service (P2P SMS), Data Cards & Value Added Services and BSNL Live Portal.

(c) A list of 44 towns of the State covered by 3G services of BSNL is enclosed as statement (See below).

(d) 90% of the area of the cities has been covered.

(e) BSNL is targeting to cover the entire areas of the cities of the State of Goa in 2010-11. However, due to delay in getting No Objection Certificates (NOC) from various State Government Agencies and settling of local Panchayat issues, it will take longer time to cover the entire State of Goa.

(f) More value added services are proposed to be made available as and when launched.

Statement

List of Towns of Goa having 3G services of BSNL

Sl. No.	Name of the Towns
1	2
1	Aquem
2	Benaulim
3	Canacona
4	Chicalim
5	Chinchinim
6	Cuncolim
7	Curchorem Cacora
8	Davorlim
9	Margao
10	Mormugao
11	Quepem
12	Sancoale
13	Sanguem
14	Sanvordem
15	Sao Jose de Areal
16	Varca
17	Aldona
18	Bambolim
19	Bandora
20	Bicholim

1	2
21	Calangute
22	Calapor
23	Candolim
24	Ccarapur
25	Chimbel
26	Colvale
27	Curti
28	Goa Velha
29	Guirim
30	Mapusa
31	Pale
32	Panaji
33	Panaji
34	Parcem
35	Penha-de-Franca
36	Pernem
37	Ponda
38	Queula
39	Reis Magos
40	Saligao
41	Sanquelim
42	Siolim
43	Socorro (Serula)
44	Valpoi

Maintenance of Heritage Site in Rajasthan

†1993. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the monuments which have been granted the status of protected heritages by Archaeological Survey of India in Rajasthan;

(b) the details of the amount allocated for their maintenance during the last two years; and

(c) whether any policy is being formulated at all India level for their proper maintenance in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There are 162 monuments, archaeological sites and remains which have been declared as of national importance in Rajasthan.

(b) The details of funds allocated/ expenditure incurred for conservation, preservation and maintenance in Rajasthan during the last two years, are as under:

	Rupees in lakhs
Year	Expenditure
2008-09	280.00
2009-10	275.55
2010-11 (upto June, 2010)	51.38

(c) No, Sir. However, the monuments/sites are conserved, preserved and maintained by way of structural repairs as per established principles of conservation and maintenance.

Prayers in Heritage Monuments

1994. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether permanent measures are in place to prevent offering prayers in ASI protected heritage monuments;

(b) the number of complaints received from ASI and FIRs lodged regarding forcible entry into Centrally protected sites in Delhi and Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the details of the action taken against the violators; and

(d) the number of heritage sites in Delhi and Madhya Pradesh under encroachment by unauthorized persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has provided watch and ward staff at all such sensitive monuments where offering of prayers was not in vogue at the time of their protection. The help and assistance from State Governments and local Police authorities is also sought to maintain *status quo* in this regard.

(b) and (c) While no instance of forcible entry into the centrally protected monuments came to the notice of the Archaeological Survey of India in Madhya Pradesh, the details in respect of monuments in Delhi are as under:

Name of Monument	Number of Complaints/ period	Number of FIR(s) lodged date	Action taken
Jamali Kamali, Mehrauli	36 (23.3.2009 to 23.8.2009)	1 (30.3.2009)	Unauthorized namaz was stopped by the Police.
Khirkkee Masjid, Malviya Nagar	1 (24.7.2009)	Nil	Unauthorized namaz was stopped by the Police.
Kotla Feroz Shah	31 (22.8.2009 to 20.9.2009)	1 (6.8.2009)	Police is seized of the matter.

(d) At 11 centrally protected monuments in Delhi and 2 monuments in

Madhya Pradesh, encroachments exist.

Behari Satra in Assam

1995. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the hundreds years old Behari Satra in Assam is now on the verge of extinction due to erosion by Brahmaputra; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to protect the old Vaisnavite monuments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) As per the details furnished by the Directorate of Archaeology of the Government of Assam there is no record pertaining to Behari Satra. However, there exists a Satra named Sri Behari Satra, Post Office Behari, District, Barpeta in Assam, which is threatened due to erosion.

(b) Deputy Commissioner, Barpeta, Government of Assam has informed that RCC porcupine are being provided to contain the erosion as a preventive measure.

Nomination of Majuli Island in world heritage site

1996. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken up nomination of Majuli Island in world heritage site this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) and (b) The UNESCO World Heritage Centre has recommended rewriting the entire nomination dossier for inclusion of Majuli Island in the World Heritage List. This process is now underway.

(c) Does not arise.

Neglect of Orissa

1997. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is deliberately neglecting Orissa State; and

(b) the total amount released for Orissa and percentage of its utilization in last three years, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Protecting and Promoting Indian art and Culture all over the country is a major task of the Ministry of Culture and assistance is given to deserving persons/organization on the basis of Scheme-Specific criteria. Therefore the question of neglecting any State, including Orissa, does not arise.

(b) During the last three years, the following amounts have been released to various organizations based in Orissa State:

Sl.No.	Organisation/Schemes
2007-08 to 2009-10	
1	2
3	
1.	Lalit Kala Akademi Rs. 50,000/-
2.	Scheme of Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individual engaged for specified Performing Arts Projects. Rs. 82.80 Lakh
3.	Scheme of Building Grant to Cultural Organizations. Rs. 42.42 Lakh
4.	Scheme of Financial Assistance to persons distinguished in letters, Arts and such other walks of life and their dependents who may be in indigent circumstances. Rs. 1,71,60,000
5.	Amount released to National Institute of Social Work and Social Sciences, Orissa in connection with 2550th Anniversary of Mahaparinirvana of Lord Buddha commemorated Rs. 1.50 Lakh

from May 2006 to May 2007.

1	2	3
6.	Amount released for the MPCC project at the Kalamandal (Bhubneshwar).	Rs. 1.30 Crore
7.	Amount released under Scheme of Grant of Assistance to NGOs for celebrating Centenaries and Anniversaries.	Rs. 1,00,000 (Srasta Orissa) Rs. 50,000 (The Lifeline Mission, Bhubneshwar) Rs. 85,000 (Shyamsunder Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Orissa) Rs. 25,000 (Pallichetna Orissa)

Heritage status for old house of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

†1998. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether condition of old house of Late Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, the author of Vandemataram is not good;

(b) whether people have demanded to give it the status of heritage monument; and

(c) Government's point of view in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Sir. The old house of Late Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, is in a good state of preservation.

(b) and (c) No such demand has been received in this regard and there is no proposal under the consideration of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).

Proposal for Assistance for Museums from Madhya Pradesh

†1999. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted proposal for assistance for execution of work in various museums located in the State; and

(b) if so, the list of those museums and the details of the action taken on these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted the following 19 proposals seeking "Financial Assistance under the scheme Setting up, Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums", operated by the Ministry of Culture.

- (1) District Archaeological Museum, Shahdol
- (2) District Museum, Mandla
- (3) Rani Durgawati Museum, Jabalpur
- (4) Yashodharman Archaeology Museum, Mandsaur
- (5) Central Museum, Indore
- (6) Archaeological Museum, Orchha, Tilamgarh
- (7) Archaeological Museum, Ashapuri, Raisen
- (8) District Archaeological Museum, Rewa
- (9) District Archaeological Museum, Sagar
- (10) District Archaeological Museum, Hoshangabad
- (11) District Museum, Rajgarh
- (12) District Museum, Dhar
- (13) District Archaeological Museum, Panna
- (14) Gujari Mahal, Museum, Gwalior
- (15) State Museum, Bhopal
- (16) Tulsi Museum, Ramvan
- (17) Damayanti Museum, Damoh

(18) District Archaeological Museum, Vidisha

(19) Local Archaeological Museum, Sironj, Vidisha

An amount of Rs. 1.00 crore has been sanctioned as seed money to enable Government of Madhya Pradesh to undertake preliminary activities, including preparation of Detailed Project Report for the following three museums, prioritized by the Government of Madhya Pradesh out of the 19 proposals submitted by them:

- 1) State Museum, Bhopal
- 2) Gujari Mahal, Museum, Gwalior
- 3) Local Archaeological Museum, Sironj, Vidisha

Memorials at Karamsad in Gujarat

2000. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any request from Sardar Patel Trust for release of corpus fund for development of various memorial at Karamsad in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the latest status of Dandi Heritage Route from Ahmedabad Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) On the request of the Sardar Patel Trust Government of India has sanctioned a one time capital grant of Rs. 3.00 crore and a maintenance grant to them for development and maintenance of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel - Veer Viththalbhai Patel Memorial at Karamsad in Gujarat. There is no request from the Trust for development of any other memorial at Karamsad.

(c) Dandi Heritage Route from Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad to Dandi has been designated as "National Highway (No. 228)" by the National Highway Authority.

Improper maintenance of stocks at IGNCA

2001. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Government is aware that rare manuscripts, books, photographs, archives, paintings, sculptures and items of significant cultural value are being destroyed due to improper maintenance/conditions in Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA);

(b) whether no proper stock taking of these items has been done for the past several years and attempts to shift these national treasures to appropriate places for proper upkeep have been turned down by vested interests;

(c) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to ensure proper and scientific upkeep of these national treasures;

(d) if so, by when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e) Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) has reported that proper inventory of its collections is regularly maintained, through registers and catalogues. To ensure proper scientific upkeep of its collection, IGNCA has created a new air-conditioned space where the collection is to shift within next 4 months.

Funds for Khandagiri and Udaigiri caves in Orissa

2002. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had sanctioned funds during the year 2002 for setting up a sound and light show at Khandagiri and Udaigiri caves in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry to complete the project through the ASI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The show could not be made operational for the reason that during installation of fixtures and cables by an agency appointed by the India Tourism

Development Corporation, some damages to the monument had occurred. The advice of a Technical Committee has been sought to take out the fixtures and cables directly fixed over the monument and to suggest future course of action.

Technology to predict Tsunami

2003. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has developed any advanced technology to predict Tsunami;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it has any understanding with USA for sharing advanced satellite information to predict Tsunami?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has developed an advanced Expert Decision Support System (DSS) based on state-of-the-art Information Technology (IT), Visualization, geo-spatial and remote sensing technologies to build Indian Tsunami Early Warning System.

(b) The Indian Tsunami Early Warning System comprises a real-time network of seismic stations, Bottom Pressure Recorders (BPR), tide gauges and 24 X 7 operational tsunami warning centre to detect tsunamigenic earthquakes and to monitor tsunamis and to provide timely advisories to concerned government departments and to vulnerable community by means of latest communication methods with back-end support of scenario database, vulnerability modeling and Decision Support System.

Following are the Major Components of the Indian Tsunami Warning System:

(i) Dedicated Tsunami Warning Centre operating on 24x7 basis for generation of timely advisories.

(ii) A network of land-based seismic stations for earthquake detection and estimation of focal parameters in the two known tsunamigenic zones and to communicate the same to the Early Warning Centre in near-real time.

- (iii) A network of BPRs (that could detect and measure a change in water level of 1 cm at water depths of up to 6 km of water) to detect and monitor tsunami around these two tsunamigenic zones.

- (iv) Real-time observational network for upper ocean parameters and surface met-ocean parameters.
- (v) A network of real time tide gauges, radar-based coastal monitoring stations and current meter moorings to monitor progress of tsunami and storm surges.
- (vi) Generation of high resolution data base on bathymetry, coastal topography, coastal land use (for costal areas within 1-3 km in general and for 10-25 km at selected areas near coastal water bodies).
- (vii) Coastal vulnerability modeling & Inundation mapping.
- (viii) Capacity building, training and education of all stake holders on utilization of the maps, warning and watch advisories.
- (c) No, Sir.

Joint Commission meeting with Iran

2004. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Iran has decided to hold a Joint Commission meeting in a bid to firm up economic bonds between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes. The 16th Session of the India-Iran Joint Commission was held in New Delhi from July 8-9. 2010. The Session was co-chaired on the Iranian side by the Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance, Dr. Seyed Shamseddin Hosseini and on the Indian side by External Affairs Minister Shri S.M. Krishna. The meeting of the Joint Commission provided on opportunity to review bilateral economic and cultural cooperation. It was agreed that the next Session of the Joint Commission would be held in Tehran.

The following MoUs/Agreements were signed during the Joint Commission Meeting:

- i. Air Services Agreement
- ii. Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons
- iii. MoU on Cooperation in New & Renewable Energy
- iv. MoU on Cooperation in Small Scale Industry between National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) and Iranian Small Industries and Industrial Parks Organisation (ISIPO)
- v. Programme of Cooperation on Science & Technology
- vi. MoU on Cooperation between Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute of India (CPPRI) and Gorgan University of Agricultural Science and Natural Resources (GUASNR)

Visit on ruler of Myanmar

†2005. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the ruler of Myanmar visited India;
- (b) if so, the possible effect of his visit on India-Myanmar bilateral relations;
- (c) whether India made a request o him to restore democracy in Myanmar;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether both the countries have agreed to take forward their bilateral relations; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (f) Senior General Than Shwe, Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) of the Union Myanmar visited India from 25th to 29th July 2010. The visit was part of the series of regular high-level contacts between India and Myanmar over the past few years, to strengthen relations between both countries. During the visit both sides agreed to further strengthen and broaden the multi dimensional

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

relationship, including in the areas of security, trade and economic engagement, connectivity, infrastructure development, oil and natural gas, agriculture, railways, power, culture etc.

The Myanmar side informed the Indian side about the developments in Myanmar including the groundwork for elections scheduled towards the end of the year. India emphasized the importance of comprehensively broad-basing the national reconciliation process and democratic changes being introduced in Myanmar.

Foreign Secretary level dialogue with Pakistan

2006. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in recently held Secretary level dialogue between India and Pakistan, the Pakistani counterpart accused the Indian Home Secretary of insinuation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government failed to respond to this unsubstantiated charge?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Pakistan accusing India of water theft

†2007. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has been continuously accusing India of water theft and it has threatened to raise this issue in World Bank;

(b) whether Pakistan has presented any evidence to India to substantiate its allegations;

(c) the details of water pact between Pakistan and India; and

(d) the present status of Baglihar and Kishanganj Projects?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) In the Permanent Indus Commission, no such issue of theft of water has been raised by Pakistan's Commissioner for Indus Waters.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The sharing of water between India and Pakistan is in accordance with the Indus Water Treaty signed by the two countries in 1960.

(d) The stage-I of Baglihar Hydroelectric Project (450 MW) was inaugurated on 10th October, 2008 by Hon'ble Prime Minister. The State Government has recently submitted the Detailed Project Report of the Stage-II of the project for another 450 MW to Ministry of Power and Ministry of Water Resources for necessary clearances.

Work on Kishenganga Hydroelectric Project is under progress. Pakistan has instituted proceedings for a Court of Arbitration under the Indus Water Treaty to settle the disputes raised by it. Two arbitrators each have been appointed by India and Pakistan under the provisions of the Treaty. A draw of lots for determining the persons to be requested for selection of three Umpires was held on July 29, 2010. They would now be requested to select the Umpires as per the provisions of the Treaty.

Chinese Nuclear Deal with Pakistan

2008. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in various papers to the effect that Pakistan Army Chief has stepped up pressure on Chinese leadership to formalize a nuclear deal with China;

(b) whether it is a fact that China is about to clinch a new deal to sell two nuclear power reactors to Pakistan in violation of the current rules of international nuclear commerce; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) Government has seen reports that Pakistan and China have entered into an agreement for construction of two additional nuclear power plant units at Chashma. Both countries have stated that their nuclear cooperation is for peaceful purposes, consistent with their international obligations and subject to IAEA safeguards. Government continuously monitors all developments having a bearing on national security and takes all necessary steps to safeguard it.

Visit of US National security advisor

2009. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether US National Security Adviser visited India in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of various issues discussed with him during his recent visit; and

(c) the extent to which the strategic partnership between India and the USA has been strengthened?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes. US National Security Adviser, General James Jones visited India on 14 & 15 July 2010. Issues discussed were the bilateral agenda, regional and global issues of common concern.

(c) India and USA have steadily intensified their strategic partnership through the implementation of the various initiatives announced since the visit of Prime Minister to the USA in July 2005. The bilateral agenda has continued to expand, building on strategic, economic and political initiatives. A number of mechanisms for co-operation under the India-US Dialogues, frequent interactions at multiple levels and the formalization of bilateral understandings into agreements that are presently under implementation - have ensured the strengthening of the bilateral partnership. The India-US Strategic Dialogue in June 2010 - which focused on strategic planning to determine the next steps for India-US collaboration - was yet another step in this direction.

Discussion on Afghanistan

2010. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he had recently attended a conference on Afghanistan attended by the representatives of sixty countries;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed; and

(c) the final decisions taken therein?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Shri S.M. Krishna, External Affairs Minister, attended the 'Kabul International Conference on Afghanistan' on July 20, 2010 in Kabul. The Conference was co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Hamid Karzai, President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary General of the United Nations. The Conference marked the beginning of the 'Kabul Process' in the partnership between Afghanistan and the international community. It emphasized on Afghan leadership and ownership of the whole process. The Conference involved a reiteration by the International community of its long term commitment to Afghanistan.

The conference affirmed support for relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions upholding the security, prosperity and human rights of all Afghans and in particular the central role of the UN in supporting the Afghan Government's efforts in achieving these goals. Through the Communique issued after the Conference, participants reiterated the re-lines on the reintegration process, namely renunciation of violence, absence of links to international terrorist organizations, respect for the Afghan Constitution, and willingness to join in building a peaceful Afghanistan. Participants also welcomed the Government of Afghanistan's commitment to a phased exercise of full authority over its own security.

(c) A 'Kabul Conference Communique' was issued at the conclusion of the Conference.

Killing of Fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy

2011. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several fishermen from Tamil Nadu had become victims on lost their lives at the hands of Sri Lankan Navy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of fishermen who lost their lives due to firing by Sri Lankan Navy on them during the last two years; and

(d) whether Government had held any discussion with Sri Lankan Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) There have been incidents of apprehension and firing upon Indian fishermen allegedly by the Sri Lankan Navy. However, the Sri Lankan Navy has denied responsibility in such incidents of firing on Indian fishermen. In 2008, the number of fishermen reported killed was 5 with 1 missing. In 2009, there were no fishermen killed or missing. Recently we have had an incident in which one fishermen was killed and three injured.

We are constantly in touch with Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) on the issue of safety and security of our fishermen. Further, as soon as such incidents are brought to our notice, the matter is taken up immediately with Government of Sri Lanka on a priority basis. Keeping in mind the humanitarian and livelihood dimension of the issue, on 26th October 2008, both sides agreed to put in place practical arrangements to deal with *bona fide*. Indian and Sri Lankan fishermen crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL). As part of these practical arrangements, it was decided that there will be no firing on Indian fishermen and vessels and Indian fishing vessels will not tread into sensitive areas designated by GoSL along its coastline. We have impressed on the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure that the Sri Lankan Navy to act with restraint, not fire on our fishermen and treat our fishermen in a humane manner.

Bilateral relationship with Kosova

2012. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the step that has been taken by the Ministry to make bilateral relationship with Kosova;

(b) whether Government has any agenda to recognize this country; and

(c) if so, the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI
PRENEET KAUR): (a) India has not recognized the 17 February 2008
Unilateral Declaration of Independence by Kosovo.

(b) The recognition of Kosovo is not under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Fishermen in jails of Pakistan

2013. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps that has been taken by the Ministry of release fishermen of out country from Pakistani jails?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Government of India has been consistently taking up the issue of Indian prisoners, including fishermen, in Pakistani jails with the Government of Pakistan at all appropriate levels. The matter was raised with Pakistan at the talks between Foreign Secretaries on 25th February, 2010 in New Delhi and 24th June, 2010, in Islamabad, during Home Minister's meeting in Islamabad on 25th June 2010 and during Foreign Minister level talks in Islamabad on 15th July 2010. An India-Pakistan Judicial Committee on Prisoners consisting of four retired judges from each side was set up in February, 2008 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.

Effect of Australian immigration policy on students

†2014. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Indian students who have been denied visa due to change in Australia's immigration policy and the number of students who have been striving to get their tuition fees back; and

(b) the help being extended to the students by the Indian High Commission in Australia to get them their tuition fees back?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No student has formally complained to the High Commission of India in Canberra and Consulates General in Melbourne and Sydney regarding denial of Australia visa to him/her due to change in Australia's immigration policy. The High

Commission of India in Canberra as well as the Consulates General of
India in Sydney and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Melbourne have received around 20 representations from students affected by college closures for refund of fees.

(b) Wherever educational institutions have closed down in Australia, the international students are being offered alternate placement in similar institutions. If such placements are not available or accepted, the students can opt for refund. The cases of Indian students have been taken up with the concerned authorities in Australia for relocation/refund of tuition fees.

Problem of Tamils in Sri Lanka

2015. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamils in Sri Lanka are leading a miserable life there;

(b) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu had made several request to Government to provide humanitarian help to Tamils in Sri Lanka; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Government of India accords the highest priority to the welfare, resettlement and rehabilitation of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Northern Sri Lanka. In June, 2009 India has announced Rs. 500 crores for relief & rehabilitation & resettlement in Northern & Eastern Sri Lanka. The immediate relief assistance included 2.5 lakh family relief packs which were mobilized by Tamil Nadu Government; deployment of an emergency field hospital for six months and two consignments of medicines for the use of the IDPs. In order to facilitate and enable rapid resettlement and rehabilitation of the IDPs, we have deployed seven demining teams; sent 3 consignments of 2600 MT each of shelter material; distributed 70,000 agricultural starters packs to revive agricultural activities; gifted 55 buses to Northern, Eastern and Central Province; conducted an artificial limb fitment camp and have also gifted 4 lakh cement bags for resettling IDP families to assist them to repair their damaged houses.

India has announced construction of 50,000 houses for the IDPs in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka. India is also assisting Sri Lanka in several infrastructural projects in Northern

and Eastern Sri Lanka including railway lines, harbor, cultural centre, stadium, vocational centres, etc.

Visit of Sri Lankan President

2016. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of Sri Lanka had recently visited India and held discussions with various leaders on different issues;

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

(c) whether Government had raised any concerns regarding the growing presence of the Chinese in Sri Lanka posing a threat to Indian security;

(d) if so, the response of the Sri Lankan President in this regard; and

(e) the details of any steps Government proposes to take to address any contentious issues with Sri Lankan Government?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) President Mahinda Rajapaksa of Sri Lanka visited India from June 8-11, 2010. A Joint Declaration was issued by both sides. The discussions covered the entire gamut of our relations with Sri Lanka. The President of Sri Lanka reiterated his determination to evolve a political settlement acceptable to all communities. The President of Sri Lanka expressed appreciation for India's substantial assistance to Sri Lanka for the humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of IDPs and agreed on speedy resettlement of the remaining IDPs. India also announced a major initiative to undertake a programme to construct 50,000 houses for the IDPs in Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka.

Several bilateral initiatives were taken, including reiteration of India's support for various projects in Northern & Eastern Sri Lanka including railway line, KKS harbor, thermal power plant at Trincomalee, cultural centre, Duraiappa stadium, vocational centres, etc. Both India & Sri Lanka agreed to resume the ferry services between Colombo and Tuticorin and Talaimannar and Rameshwaram and also agreed to establish Consulates General of India in Jaffna and Hambantota. There was a

mutual commitment to enhancing connectivity, promote economic integration and

closer developmental cooperation. Seven MoUs/Agreement/Treaty were signed, including on Small Development Schemes, Cultural Exchange Programme, MoU on Talaimannar-Madhu Railway Line etc.

India's security concerns and sensitivities have been reiterated. However, our relations with Sri Lanka are multi-dimensional and stand on their own and are not dependent on Sri Lanka's relations with any third country.

Solution of boundary dispute with China

2017. SHRI RAASHID ALVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has expressed satisfaction at the progress being made by the special representatives of India and China towards mutually acceptable solution of the boundary dispute;

(b) the progress made in this regard;

(c) the total area occupied by China; and

(d) the stand of China on Arunachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) In 2003, India and China agreed to each appoint a Special Representative to explore from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship the framework for a boundary settlement. There have been thirteen meetings of the Special Representatives so far, last round in August 2009. The first five meetings resulted in the signing of the "Agreement on the Political Parameters and Guiding Principles for the Settlement of the India-China Boundary Question" on April 11, 2005. In the Joint Statement issued during the visit of Chinese Premier to India in 2005, the two sides "expressed satisfaction over the progress made in the discussions between the Special Representatives of the two countries". At present the two Special Representatives are exploring the framework for a settlement covering all sectors of the boundary.

(c) Indian territory under the occupation by China in Jammu & Kashmir is approximately

38,000 sq. kms. In addition, under the so-called China-Pakistan "Boundary Agreement" signed between China and Pakistan on 2 March 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq. kms. of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China.

(d) China disputes the international boundary between India and China in the Eastern Sector and claims approximately 90,000 square kilometers of Indian territory in the State of Arunachal Pradesh.

Assistance to terror groups

†2018.SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI RAASHID ALVI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the revelation about ISI's economic and other assistance to terror groups in Afghanistan for elimination of Indians, as posted on website 'wikileaks', through US military documents;

(b) whether it was ISI that gave thousands of dollars to "Haqqani" network for targeting the Indian engaged in construction of Jarong-Delaram road in afghanistan;

(c) whether above matters were known before the meeting of External Affairs Ministers held recently; and

(d) if so, whether these issues were raised in this meeting or were included in dossier handed over by Home Minister along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Government is aware of media reports about classified information, supposedly from US Government sources, placed in public domain, or support to terrorism by ISI - Pakistan's military intelligence agency. It is known that the Haqqani network has been targeting Indian interests in Afghanistan, including Indian personnel involved in building infrastructure.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The meeting was held prior to the 'wikileaks' disclosure.

(d) India's concerns relating to terrorism emanating from Pakistan have been clearly conveyed to the Pakistan side on number of occasions including the recent meeting of the Foreign Ministers of India and Pakistan and the earlier visit of the Home Minister to Islamabad.

Houseless population in country

2019. SHRI RAASHID ALVI: Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the houseless population in the cities of the country; and

(b) the target of Government to provide house to everyone?

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

(a) The Census of India, 2001 estimates, 4,47,585 houseless households throughout the country.

(b) The National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 aims at promoting sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of the society. The policy aims at forging strong partnerships among the public, private and cooperative sectors for accelerated growth. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation of the Union Government is propagating and promoting the NUHHP: 2007. However, 'land' and 'colonisation' being state subjects, it is for the State Governments to pursue the initiatives under the NUHHP:2007.

The Ministry is also implementing schemes for providing affordable housing to urban poor. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005, caters to provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in 5 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

A new scheme - Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) has been launched for providing interest subsidy on housing urban poor to make the housing affordable and within the repaying capacity of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG). The scheme encourages poor sections to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh.

The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership launched in 2009 with an outlay of Rs. 5000 crores, seeks construction of 1 million houses for EWS/LIG/Middle Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS Category. Furthermore, the Government has announced a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for providing support to States that are willing to provide property rights to slum dwellers. The Government's effort would be to make India slum free through implementation of RAY.

Shortage of houses in Gujarat

2020. SHRI NATHUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the MINITER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain the shortage of houses, particularly, in the lower and middle income categories in the cities of Ahmedabad, Surat, Rajkot, Mehsana and Jamnagar, keeping in view the existing demand and supply situation;

(b) if so, the details thereof, as on date in this context and the action taken to control the price rise in land and building to make it available for the said categories; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore?

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

(a) to (c) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry in 2006 to assess the urban housing shortage has estimated that according to factors of congestion and obsolescence at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan (2007-08), the total housing shortage in the country was 24.71 million. Out of this, shortage of 2.89 million units for Low Income Group (LIG) and 40,000 units for Middle Income Group (MIG) has

been estimated. Further, the Technical Group has not estimated town or city specific housing shortage; however, a shortage of 1.66 million units has been estimated in respect of Gujarat.

The National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 aims at promoting sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of the society. The policy aims at forging strong partnerships among the public, private and cooperative sectors for accelerated growth to overcome shortages, which is expected to soften the prices for serviced land and housing. However, 'land' and 'colonization' being state subjects, it is for the State Governments to pursue the initiatives under the NUHHP: 2007.

The Ministry is also implementing schemes to tackle the shortages from supply side. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 caters to provision of housing and basic services to urban poor i.e. Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

Interest Subsidy Scheme for the Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) has been launched for providing interest subsidy on housing urban poor to make the housing affordable and within the repaying capacity of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/ Low Income Group (LIG). The scheme encourages poor sections to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh.

The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership launched in 2009 with an outlay of Rs. 5000 crores, seeks construction of 1 million houses for EWS/LIG/Middle Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS Category.

Funds under urban poverty alleviation programmes

2021. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN

POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amounts spent for urban poverty alleviation programmes during last five years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the amounts sanctioned for Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand for the same during last five years, year-wise and State-wise?

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

(a) With a view to ameliorate the living conditions of the urban poor, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing an employment oriented Urban Poverty Alleviation Centrally sponsored scheme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), on all India basis (including Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand), with effect from 1.12.1997. The scheme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under employed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been comprehensively revamped with effect from 2009-2010.

The year-wise, Central funds released and expenditure reported under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The year-wise and State-wise Central funds released to Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), during the last five years, are as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Orissa	Chhattisgarh	Jharkhand
2005-06	469.86	405.67	0.00
2006-07	808.97	698.46	0.00
2007-08	1099.33	741.48	480.90
2008-09	1776.95	637.36	0.00
2009-10	1476.59	881.30	0.00

Statement

*State-wise Central fund Released & Expenditure reported under Swarna Jayanti Shahari
Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) during the last five years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
S.No.	State/UTS	Central	*Expendi-	Central	*Expendi-	Central	*Expendi-	Central	*Expendi-	Central	*Expendi-
		Funds	ture	Funds	ture	Funds	ture	Funds	ture	Funds	ture
		Released	Reported	Released	Reported	Released	Reported	Released	Reported	Released	Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	1526.17	1526.17	2295.94	2295.94	2058.41	2058.42	4327.22	2318.94	3390.53	2955.87
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	125.11	46.68	73.14	148.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	103.93	173.59
3	Assam	0.00	501.49	368.27	94.78	1974.81	1957.81	2947.90	385.27	1478.03	2947.90
4	Bihar	681.66	681.66	586.83	23.50	1225.54	586.83	1980.98	1114.42	895.12	102.39
5	Chhattisgarh	405.67	146.52	698.46	305.34	741.48	492.38	637.36	589.35	881.30	273.14
6	Goa	0.00	1.36	0.00	4.00	0.00	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	0.00	572.16	894.65	908.74	958.18	975.69	1548.80	156.53	1501.44	750.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8	Haryana	681.12	673.71	571.67	683.80	553.03	800.20	1334.27	486.48	585.34	388.03
9	Himachal Pradesh	45.36	34.45	9.24	32.74	7.69	20.09	12.43	12.62	12.15	5.62
10	Jammu & Kashmir	9.06	55.92	849.38	9.06	105.86	88.69	0.00	17.17	0.00	824.60
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	480.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1101.02
12	Karnataka	822.99	756.29	1416.98	945.41	2410.37	2102.72	4896.14	2319.30	3524.71	1010.70
13	Kerala	681.26	681.26	639.22	639.22	629.74	263.17	1017.91	746.21	948.13	716.75
14	Madhya Pradesh	1596.76	1196.69	2388.35	1848.27	3120.18	3050.94	5043.48	2847.07	4087.96	2125.04
15	Maharashtra	2552.92	2055.94	3776.34	2851.33	5944.50	6885.97	9608.72	7439.96	8075.96	1906.75
16	Manipur	111.39	232.70	0.00	106.10	297.28	116.97	445.71	92.55	461.88	528.88
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	97.65	97.65	254.81	166.27	190.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	351.90	351.90	533.40	233.40	233.58	116.79	350.20	349.69	369.51	252.26
19	Nagaland	194.51	194.51	145.23	145.23	191.11	191.11	286.53	143.06	277.13	0.00
20	Orissa	469.86	251.22	808.97	460.97	1099.33	730.39	1776.95	931.06	1476.59	433.13
21	Punjab	39.68	36.65	135.71	54.90	159.24	23.25	120.52	39.53	0.00	33.44
22	Rajasthan	495.38	497.69	852.93	568.21	1832.21	563.62	1574.91	764.08	1311.76	402.49

23	Sikkim	0.00	36.26	10.38	23.03	115.77	52.85	63.67	106.75	46.19	27.83
24	Tamil Nadu	924.36	924.36	1891.51	1891.51	2650.59	2650.59	4284.44	3370.20	3817.38	0.00
25	Tripura	0.00	130.49	127.08	131.80	297.28	264.38	248.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Uttaranchal	309.14	142.71	93.96	232.38	350.61	51.01	566.72	0.00	488.70	255.55
27	Uttar Pradesh	3071.43	3155.45	4566.49	5045.32	4545.23	3649.91	8846.94	5929.37	6462.43	1487.36
28	West Bengal	617.47	755.29	1063.13	807.59	1205.19	894.10	1948.07	1477.54	1940.44	1888.40
29	A & N Islands	0.00	44.78	0.00	19.75	0.00	20.03	0.00	5.25	0.00	24.53
30	Chandigarh	0.00	51.39	0.00	98.31	0.00	64.47	0.00	6.82	0.00	0.00
31	D & N Haveli	0.00	38.70	0.00	15.20	0.00	9.47	0.00	0.00	17.58	0.00
32	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Delhi	0.00	20.81	0.00	30.98	0.00	56.81	0.00	1.25	0.00	0.00
34	Pondicherry	0.00	401.59	0.00	126.41	100.00	89.14	7.80	0.00	6.66	45.27
TOTAL :		15588.09	16275.23	24868.45	20804.01	33691.56	28995.19	54067.25	31650.47	42160.85	20661.29

*Expenditure reported by Sates/UTs through Quarterly Progress Reports. This includes the expenditure of funds carried forward from the previous year balances remained unspent at the end of the year.

Integrated low cost sanitations scheme in Maharashtra

2022. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received from the State Government of Maharashtra under centrally sponsored Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme;

(b) the district which are covered under this scheme;

(c) whether Government has sanctioned these proposals; and

(d) if so, how much time it will take in release of grants?

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

(a) and (b) Proposals for construction of 35101 of new twin pit pour flush latrines under the revised guidelines of Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme have been received from six Districts namely, Sangli, Nagpur, Kolhapur, Ratnagiri, Solapur and Chandrapur of the State of Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) A Central subsidy for construction of 12237 new units has been sanctioned in the Sangli and Nagpur Districts of Maharashtra. Proposals for construction of remaining 22864 new units in the Districts of Kolhapur, Ratnagiri, Solapur and Chandrapur of Maharashtra are in the pipeline.

Slum free India

2023. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of physical targets and financial targets, for the next four years to achieve the objective of slum free India by 2013-14, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the achievement so far and the reasons for poor progress, if any, State-wise; and

(c) the details of corrective measures taken in this regard?

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

(a) to (c) The President of India, through her Address to both the Houses

of Parliament in June 2009 and

the Primes Minister, in his Independence Day Address, have announced the Government's vision of a "Slum-free India" through a new scheme "Rajiv Awas Yojana". Subsequent to this announcement, extensive consultations have been held with various Ministries, experts, State Governments, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), developers to frame the guidelines of the Scheme. These draft guidelines have also been critically appraised by an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Deepak Parekh. The process of consultation has been completed and while the finalization of the scheme is underway, the Ministry has launched the preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), called the Slum Free City Planning Scheme. This scheme comprises of the preparatory activities such as slum survey, GIS Mapping of Slums and development of Slum free City and Slum free State Plans with active involvement of experts having expertise in the areas of GIS, MIS and Planning etc. The guidelines of the scheme have been circulated to all States and UTs and a sum of Rs. 60 Crores has been released to States for preparing Slum free City Plans.

Victims of fraudulent marriages with NRIS

2024. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of protection/assistance being provided by Government to women victims of fraudulent marriages with NRIs;

(b) the number of cases reported during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the assistance provided to Indian brides during the period; and

(d) the cases pending with Government at present?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The details are given in the Statement-I (See below).

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

(c) Year	No. of cases
2007-08	12
2008-09	07

(d) Such complaints are forwarded by the Ministry to the authorities concerned including Indian Missions abroad, Police authorities, State Governments etc. for taking appropriate action in the matter.

The complaints received in National Commission for Women (NCW) are processed in the NRI call of the Commission and suitable action is taken as per the requirement of each case.

Statement-I

*Details of the nature of protection/assistance being provided by
Government to women victims of fraudulent marriages with NRIs*

(a) The approach of the Ministry in addressing these issues has been to create awareness amongst prospective brides and their families regarding their rights and responsibilities. The Ministry is working with relevant stakeholders to create awareness on this issue and help find solutions to mitigate the problems.

In its bid to assist the Indian women who have either been deserted or divorced by their overseas Indian spouses and are facing litigation abroad, the Ministry is implementing a scheme since the year 2006 to provide legal / financial assistance to Indian women deserted by their overseas Indian spouses through Indian Missions abroad.

National Commission for Women (NCW) was nominated as the Coordinating agency at the National level for dealing with issues pertaining to NRI marriages. The measures taken by NRI Cell of NCW are as under:-

- (i) NRI Cell of the NCW helps in facilitating effective action on the complaints of NRI desertees by coordinating with the relevant agencies.
- (ii) Press conference and media bytes on NRI issues to spread awareness regarding the risks and legal safeguards available.
- (iii) Awareness pamphlets have been circulated on Do's and Don'ts on the NRI marriages.
- (iv) A report on the "Nowhere Brides" has been published by the NCW.
- (v) Inter Ministerial meetings are held when required on policy matters

relating to NRI issues.

- (vi) Coordination with Indian embassies and High Commissions and NGO's in foreign countries for relief to the deserted women.

Statement-II

*The number of cases reported during the last three years, year-wise,
State-wise;*

Ministry of Overseas Indian National Commission for
Affairs (MOIA)

Women (NCW)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	MOIA 2007	MOIA Year 2008	MOIA Year 2009	NCW From September 2009 till July, 2010
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	11	3	10	15
2	Assam	1	1
3	Bihar	1	...	2	2
4	Chandigarh (UT)	2
5	Chhattisgarh	...	1	...	2
6	Delhi	22	9	6	...
7	Gujarat	5	7	4	14
8	Goa	1	
9	Haryana	8	1	4	16
10	Himachal Pradesh	1	3
11	Jammu and Kashmir (J&K)	2	...	5	...
12	Karnataka	...	1	1	9
13	Kerala	2	3	3	1
14	Maharashtra	10	1	2	22
15	Madhya Pradesh	1	...	2	4
16	Orissa	1	1	...	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
17	Punjab	51	13	6	23
18	Puducherry (UT)	1	...
19	Rajasthan	3	1	1	8
20	Tamil Nadu	8	8	3	5
21	Uttar Pradesh	4	2	3	24
22	Uttaranchal	2	5
23	West Bengal	8	3	...	12
Total		138	55	56	171

People working abroad from Rajasthan

†2025. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the list of number of people working in Arab countries from respective districts of Rajasthan;

(b) the number of incidents of inhuman treatment with such people received by Government in last two years, alongwith the details thereof; and

(c) the number of reports of victims of fraud practices received by Government along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The information regarding number of people working in Arab Countries from Rajasthan, District wise is not maintained.

(b) Indian missions, in the Arab countries have reported that they have not come across incidents of inhuman treatment particularly to Indian workers. However, cases of complaints from Indian Workers related to fraudulent offers for overseas employment, contractual violations and cheating on the part of foreign employers/recruiting agents are received from time to time.

(c)\ The details of the complaints, including fraudulent practices, received against registered agents as well as unregistered agents during the last two years and action taken thereon are given in Table A and B,

respectively, of enclosed statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of the complaints received during the last two years and action taken thereon.

Table A

Complaints received against registered recruiting agents and action taken thereof:-

Year	No. of complaints	Show Cause Notice	No. of Registration Certificate suspended/ cancelled	No. of complaints/ dropped/ resolved	Cases pending which are being followed up
2008	118	118	29	89	0
2009	158	158	51	33	74
2010 (up to 30.6.10)	58	58	18	02	38

Table-B

Complaints received against unregistered recruiting agents and action taken thereof:-

Year	No. of complaints	Prosecution sanction issued	Cases referred to State Government / POE for Action
2008	93	56	37
2009	136	14	136
2010 (up to 30.6.2010)	90	06	90

Indians in jails of Gulf countries

2026. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Indian nationals are languishing in jails and facing trials in various Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported;

(c) whether persons who were victims of job rackets were also among the imprisoned;

(d) if so, whether Government has taken any steps to help the victims; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, case-wise?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The Indian Missions in the six Gulf countries have reported the details of Indian nationals who are presently serving jail sentences in Gulf countries, which is as under:-

(i) Oman	126	
(ii) Bahrain	91	
(iii)	Saudi Arabia	1226
(iv) UAE	1361	
(v) Kuwait	263	
(vi) Qatar	28	

(c) to (e) The Indian Missions in these countries are not aware of any reports about Indian nationals imprisoned as victims of job rackets. However, Consulate / Mission officials periodically visit prisons to ascertain the general welfare of Indian prisoners.

Safeguarding interest of NRIS

2027. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether NRIs facing trial abroad are neither offered the basic principles of natural justice nor granted the right to have a lawyer of own choice;

(b) whether Indian citizens abroad are not treated equally with the citizens of that country and are discriminated;

(c) whether the Ministry has come across this kind of grievances;
and

(d) whether it is possible to safeguard the interest and right of NRIs living abroad?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) As per reports available NRIs living abroad enjoy basic rights and principles of natural justice including the right to have a lawyer of their own choice. They are treated equally with the citizens of the country of their residence within the prevalent legal system and are not discriminated against. Interests and rights of NRIs living abroad are safeguarded by the legal system in their respective countries of residence. The Government of India looks after the interests and rights of its citizens through the Indian diplomatic Mission and Posts abroad.

Indians working in Foreign Countries

2028. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian origin people living and working in different countries legally or without documents;

(b) the number of Indians that have been punished in the last three years and the number of NRIs who are inside the jails, country-wise; and

(c) the action taken by Government to help them if they are not involved in heinous crime?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) While the exact number of Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) and Non Resident Indians (NRIs) living in different parts of the world are not available, the estimated number of Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) and Non Resident Indians (NRIs) living in different parts of the world as given by Indian Missions/Posts abroad is detailed in the given Statement (See below).

(b) As per the information obtained from Indian Missions/Posts abroad there are about 126 Indian nationals serving jail sentence in Oman, 91 in Bahrain, 1226 in Saudi Arabia, 1361 in the UAE, 263 in Kuwait and 28 in Qatar.

(c) The Indian Missions/Posts abroad extend consular assistance to Indian origin people living abroad as and when necessary.

Statement

The number of Indian origin people living and working in different countries legally or without documents

Sl. No.	Country	Overseas Indians living abroad	NRI	PIO
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	3,749	3,749	NA
2.	Albania	20	20	00
3.	Algeria	450	447	3
4.	Andorra	140	NA	NA
5.	Angola	1500	NA	NA
6.	Antigua & Barbuda	630	20	610
7.	Argentina	1,400	300	1,100
8.	Armenia	450	445	5
9.	Aruba	300	NA	NA
10.	Australia	4,48,430	2,13,710	2,34,720
11.	Austria	25,000	14,000	11,000
12.	Azerbaijan	500	470	30
13.	Bahamas	410	400	10
14.	Bahrain	3,50,000	3,50,000	NA
15.	Bangladesh	10,012	10,000	12
16.	Barbados	3,330	330	3,000
17.	Belarus	602	600	2

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Belgium	16,000	6,500	9,500
19.	Bolivia	182	182	00
20.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	30	NA	NA
21.	Botswana	11,000	9,000	2,000
22.	Brazil	1,000	800	200
23.	Brunei Darussalam	7,047,	7,000	47
24.	Bulgaria	250	250	00
25.	Burkina Faso	155	NA	NA
26.	Burundi	250	200	50
27.	Cambodia	1,500	1,500	0
28.	Canada	10,00,000	2,00,000	8,00,000
29.	Cayman Islands	860	850	10
30.	Chile	1,200	350	850
31.	China	67,000	NA	NA
32.	China (Hong Kong)	37,250	23,000	14,250
33.	China (Taiwan)	2,525,	2,500	25
34.	Colombia	116	NA	NA
35.	Comoros	300	50	250
36.	Congo (Dem. Rep. of)	4,000	3,600	400
37.	Costa Rica	9	NA	NA
38.	Cote d'Ivoire	470	470	00
39.	Croatia	50	37	13
40.	Cuba	20	3	17

1	2	3	4	5
41.	Cyprus	4,000	3,900	100
42.	Czech Republic	1,050	1,000	50
43.	Denmark	6,419	3,927	2,492
44.	Djibouti	350	350	00
45.	Dominica (Commonwealth of)	530	30	500
46.	Dominican Republic	10	3	7
47.	East Timor	70	70	00
48.	Ecuador	34	NA	NA
49.	Egypt	3,500	3,300	200
50.	El Salvador	25	24	01
51.	Equatorial Guinea	100	NA	NA
52.	Eritrea	500	NA	NA
53.	Estonia	100	65	35
54.	Ethiopia	994	992	2
55.	Fiji	3,13,798	800	3,12,998
56.	Finland	3,500	2,800	700
57.	France	65,000	10,000	55,000
58.	France (Reunion Island)	2,75,200	200	2,75,000
59.	France (Guadeloupe, St. Martinique)	1,45,000	00	1,45,000
60.	Gambia	600	600	0
61.	Georgia	200	200	0
62.	Germany	70,500	42,500	28,000
63.	Ghana	7,100	6,997	107

1	2	3	4	5
64.	Greece	12,100	12,000	100
65.	Grenada	5,100	100	5,000
66.	Guatemala	24	21	3
67.	Guinea (Republic of)	253	253	00
68.	Guinea Bissau	60	60	NA
69.	Guyana	3,20,200	200	3,20,000
70.	Honduras	52	06	46
71.	Hungary	350	30	320
72.	Iceland	301	101	200
73.	Indonesia	85,000	15,000	70,000
74.	Iran	1,430	1,430	NA
75.	Iraq	9,000	8,995	5
76.	Ireland	19,365	18,018	1,347
77.	Israel	78,200	8,000	70,000
78.	Italy	99,127	97,719	1408
79.	Jamaica	53,500	3,500	50,000
80.	Japan	22,335	NA	NA
81.	Jordan	7,000	6,975	25
82.	Kazakhstan	2,550	2,500	50
83.	Kenya	75,000	37,500	37,500
84.	Kiribati	14	4	10
85.	Korea (DPR)	3	3	00
86.	Korea (Republic)	6,732	6,721	11

1	2	3	4	5
87.	Kuwait	5,79,390	5,79,058	332
88.	Kyrgyzstan	2,500	2,500	00
89.	Lao, PDR	300	250	50
90.	Latvia	40	NA	NA
91.	Lebanon	10,000	NA	NA
92.	Lesotho (Kingdom of)	1,200	800	400
93.	Liberia	1,496	1,495	1
94.	Libya	15,000	14,995	5
95.	Liechtenstein (Principality of)	03	03	00
96.	Lithuania	80	71	09
97.	Luxembourg	1,000	500	500
98.	Macedonia	10	10	00
99.	Madagascar	22,500	2,500	20,000
100.	Malaysia	20,50,000	1,50,000	19,00,000
101.	Malawi	7,000	1,500	5,500
102.	Maldives	26,001	26,000	01
103.	Mali	102	102	00
104.	Malta	158	150	8
105.	Marshall Islands (Republic of)	15	14	01
106.	Mauritania	20	20	00
107.	Mauritius	8,82,220	15,000	8,67,220
108.	Micronesia	03	03	0
109.	Moldova	18	15	3

1	2	3	4	5
110.	Mongolia	60	60	00
111.	Montserrat	210	10	200
112.	Morocco	400	00	400
113.	Mozambique	21,000	1,000	20,000
114.	Myanmar	3,56,560	3,160	3,53,400
115.	Namibia	160	140	20
116.	Nauru	21	4	17
117.	Nepal	6,00,000	1,12,500	4,87,500
118.	Netherlands	2,01,000	6,000	1,95,000
119.	Netherlands Antilles	4,500	NA	NA
120.	New Zealand	1,07,000	37,000	70,000
121.	Nicaragua	16	15	01
122.	Niger	40	40	00
123.	Nigeria	30,000	NA	NA
124.	Niue	03	03	0
125.	Norway	12,828	3,479	9,349
126.	Oman	5,57,713	5,56,000	1,713
127.	Palau (Republic of)	14	14	00
128.	Palestine (PLO)	81	80	1
129.	Panama	6500	NA	NA
130.	Papua New Guinea	800	NA	NA
131.	Paraguay	400	70	330
132.	Peru	316	273	43

1	2	3	4	5
133.	Philippines	50,000	47,000	3,000
134.	Poland	2,100	1,845	255
135.	Portugal	80,000	11,272	68,728
136.	Qatar	5,00,000	5,00,000	NA
137.	Romania	948	878	70
138.	Russian Federation	14,200	14,063	137
139.	Rwanda	540	500	40
140.	Samoa	70	40	30
141.	Sao Tome and Principe (Republic of)	03	NA	NA
142.	Saudi Arabia	17,89,000	17,89,000	NA
143.	Senegal	300	300	00
144.	Serbia and Montenegro (State of)	28	23	5
145.	Seychelles	8,500	4,000	4,500
146.	Sierra Leone	529	529	00
147.	Singapore	5,90,000	2,70,000	3,20,000
148.	Slovak Republic	80	35	45
149.	Slovenia	46	34	12
150.	Soloman Islands	20	20	0
151.	South Africa	12,18,000	18,000	12,00,000
152.	Spain	30,000	15,000	15,000
153.	Sri Lanka	16,00,500	500	16,00,000
154.	St. Kitts and Nevis	450	300	150

1	2	3	4	5
155.	St. Lucia	5,250	250	5000
156.	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	3,050	50	3,000
157.	Sudan	7,000	5,000	2,000
158.	Suriname	1,40,300	300	1,40,000
159.	Swaziland	550	50	500
160.	Sweden	18,000	4,000	14,000
161.	Switzerland	15,577	7,842	7,735
162.	Syria	650	635	15
163.	Tajikistan	369	362	7
164.	Tanzania	54,700	5,300	49,400
165.	Thailand	1,50,000	90,000	60,000
166.	Togo	302	NA	NA
167.	Trinidad & Tobago	5,51,500	1,500	5,50,000
168.	Tunisia	112	107	05
169.	Turkey	345	305	40
170.	Turkmenistan	700	NA	NA
171.	Turks & Caicos Islands	810	800	10
172.	Uganda	20,000	15,000	5,000
173.	Ukraine	4,000	3,850	150
174.	UAE	17,02,911	17,00,000	2,911
175.	UK	15,00,000	NA	NA
176.	USA	22,45,239	9,27,283	13,17,956
177.	Uruguay	70	70	0

1	2	3	4	5
178.	Uzbekistan	200	200	0
179.	Vanuatu	50	50	0
180.	Venezuela	200	NA	NA
181.	Vietnam	780	750	30
182.	Yemen	1,11,000	11,000	1,00,000
183.	Zambia	13,000	5,000	8,000
184.	Zimbabwe	10,500	500	10,000

Refunding of Social Security Fund

2029. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that those who are working abroad and contributing to Social Security Fund are not getting back the money refund at the time when they are leaving job, and coming back to India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) In countries in the Gulf region no mandatory social security system exists. As such workers don't have to make any such contribution. However, in most of the developed countries like USA, Canada, Australia, Japan, Korea and EU Member States, etc. there is a mandatory social security system involving compulsory contributions, entitlement to benefits (pension for old age, disability and survivors) subject to minimum period of contribution (e.g. 10 years in case of USA) and payment of benefits subject to residence in that country. In general, these countries have no provision for refund of contributions at the time of return of the workers. As a result, Indian employees lose their social security contributions and benefits when they come back to India.

To overcome this problem, the Government is pursuing social security agreements to provided for exemption from contributions for detached

workers, portability of benefits irrespective
of residence and totallization of contribution periods to fulfill
the minimum qualification criteria. The

Government has already signed such agreements with Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Hungary, Denmark and Czech Republic. Agreements with Canada, Korea and Norway have been finalized and will be signed shortly. Discussions with Sweden, Australia, USA and Japan are being pursued.

Complaints of NRIs on Flight Rates

2030. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had received complaints from NRIs regarding the hike in flight rates during vacations;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has taken this issue with concerned parties to give relief to NRIs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Complaints from NRIs have been received from time to time regarding the hike in flight rates during vacations. However, Airline fares are not regulated by the Government and airlines themselves decide fares based on the market conditions, revenue management needs and competition in the aviation sector.

Policy for selection of Information Commissioners

2031. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Information Commissioners are expected to retire shortly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any transparent policy has been formed for the selection of the Information Commissioners at Centre and States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps that are being taken to fill up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Chief Information Commissioner and two Information Commissioners of the Central Information Commission are retiring during 2010-11.

(c) to (e) Selection for the post of Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners is made by a committee headed by the Prime Minister (for Central Information Commission) or the Chief Minister of the State (for a State Information Commission) as per provisions of Section 12(3) or Section 15(3) of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

Area welfare officers in Government colonies

2032. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the Area Welfare Officers in various residential colonies for Government servants in New Delhi, area wise;

(b) the criteria for appointment of Area Welfare Officers;

(c) the reasons for exclusion of Chanakyapuri Officer's residential colony in the matter of appointment of Area Welfare Officers; and

(d) the steps being taken to appoint in Area Welfare Officer for Chanakyapuri?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The particulars of Area Welfare Officers, area-wise in New Delhi Residential Colonies for Government servants is enclosed as Statement-I (See below).

(b) Guidelines/Criteria for selection of Area Welfare Officers is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) No Officer has applied for nomination as Area Welfare Officer for Chanakyapuri.

Statement-I

*List of Officers nominated as Area Welfare Officer (AWO) for
the Calendar Year 2009 - 2010 in New Delhi*

Sl. No.	Name & residential address of the officers Shri	Degn./Name of Ministry /Deptt. \where working	Name of Area (s)	Tel. No. (Residence)	Tel. No. (Office)	CGHS Dispensary Number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Vinay Shankar Singh, 21/948, BKS Marg, New Delhi - 01.	Assistant Director, Rajya Sabha Sectt New Delhi.	Sector IV, Hanuman Road; DIZ Area, Block H - Type I & II, K & J and B.K.S. Marg	23718011 9868270099	23034729 23035343	31 North Avenue & 76 Gole Mkt.
2	S.L. Aggarwal, 13-B/67, Dev Nagar, Karol Bagh, N. Delhi - 05	Section Officer, D/o Heavy Industry, N. Delhi	Dev Nagar, Karol Bagh	25752897	23063594	19 Dev Nagar
3	Sanjay Singh, 869 Sector D, Peshwa Road, Mandir Marg, New Delhi-01	Executive Officer, Rajya Sabha Sectt.	Mandir Marg; Albert square; M S Flats; Sector I, Gole Market; R.K. Ashram Marg and Panchkuian Road	9811602422	23034027	01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Brahma Sarup, H.No. 811, Type IV, Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi-23.	Section Officer, M/o Home Affairs New Delhi	Type II, Laxmi Bai Nagar,	24676067 9312771951	23094435	15
5	Jagdish Kumar, No. 613, Type IV, Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi-23.	Joint Director, Rajya Sabha Sectt. New Delhi	Type IV, Laxmi Bai Nagar,	26880775	23034061	15
6	R.S. Bisht, H. No. 580, Block No.5, Lodhi Colony, N. Delhi-03.	Deputy Director, Rajya Sabha Sectt., New Delhi	Ali Ganj, Tyag Raj Nagar, Kasturba Nagar & Kotla	24638839	23035456	10 Kasturba Nagar
7	Dharam Vir Singh, Block 4/62, Lodi Colony, New Delhi-03.	Liaison Officer, Dte. Of Estates, Nirman Bhawan.	Lodhi Colony (MCD Area) & Lodhi Road Complex	24629393 9818002634	23062423	10
8	Anil Tripathi, III/88, North-West Moti Bagh, New Delhi-21.	Under Secretary, M/o Finance, D/o Economic Affairs.	North - West Moti Bagh	26882145 9868332285	23095067 23092835	16

9	M.S. Nagra, C-233, Nanak Pura, New Delhi	Under Secretary, M/o Overseas Affairs	Nanak Pura, South Moti Bagh (Blocks A, B & C)	9811938803	24624204	29 Nanak Pura
10	R.L. Mishra, 16/2, Type IV, Sector I, Pushp Vihar, New Delhi - 110017.	Assistant Director, M/o Statistics & P. I.	Pushp Vihar, Sec. 3 (Qr. No. 1206 Onwards) Sector 4 & 7.	64508064 9312991594	23744620/ 4131	78, Sector IV, Pushp Vihar
11	R.K. Garg, J-164, Puran Nagar, Palam Colony, N. Delhi - 45	Pay & Acctts. Officer, CAT, Principal Bench, New Delhi.	Delhi Cantt, Palam Colony, Dwarka (Sector - 1,6,7,8& 9)	25360582	23016485	66 Palam Colony
12	R.S. Dabs, 3/162, Sunder Vihar, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi	Section Officer, M/o Defence, Sena Bhawan, New Delhi	Meera Bagh, Bharon Enclave, Sunder Vihar & Ambika Vihar	28580035 9868102612	23012560	82 Sunder Vihar
13	A.J. Srinivasan, S-401, Nivedita Kunj, Sector 10, R.K. Puram, N. Delhi - 110022.	Store & Provisioning Officer, BSF (Airwing)	R.K. Puram, Sector 1,2,7 & 10; Mohammadpur Govt. Colony	26182647	25673489	57 Sector, 12 R.K. Puram
14	Surendra Kumar, GI-703. Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi - 23.	Section Officer D/o Pension & Pensioners Welfare	Sarojini Nagar, GI, DG & BD Blocks	9971661985	24644635	30 Nauroji Nagar

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15*	Sanjeev Chandra, I-631, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi	Assistant Director Rajya Sabha Sectt. New Delhi	Sarojini Nagar, I,F,G,H,H, K, L & M Blocks.	24103411	23034208	35 Sarojini Nagar
16	Sushil Kumar, WZ-35, Krishna Puri, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi - 110018.	Under Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs.	Tilak Nagar	25992170 9873412696	23095087	26
17	A.K. Makkar, C - 102, Mahindra Apptt., Ganga Coop. GHS, Phase-I, Vikas Puri, New Delhi - 110018.	Director, M/o Commerce & Industry, New Delhi.	Vikas Puri (Co-operative Societies F lats)	28533575	24616360	17 A
18	Naresh Kumar Gupta, 150A, GGI, Vikas Puri, New Delhi - 110018.	Sr. Acctts. Officer, M/o Information & Broadcasting.	Vikas Puri	28542396 9871964362	23702287	74 Janak Puri
19	Raman K. Gaur, B-43, Pandara Road, New Delhi - 110003.	Under Secretary, M/o Finance, D/o Fin. Services.	Pandara Road, Shahjahan Road & Curzon Road	23782210	23748715	02 Pandara Road

20	A.K. Sahdev, II - K - 13, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi - 110024.	Sr. Scient. Officer, M/o Civil Aviation.	Lajpat Nagar and Jungpura	29831498 9810178776	24622495 / 402	11 Lajpat Nagar
21	R. Vinayan, 87, Sector II, Sadiq Nagar, New Delhi.	Section Officer, Department of Telecommunication.	Sadiq Nagar Sec III, Andrews Ganj & HUDCO Place (S, T, U, W, X, Y & Z Blocks).	26265251 23372258 23036418	Sadiq Nagar, AG	
22	Jati Singh Meena, 44/3-D, Sector 2, DIZ Area, Gole Market Gole Market, New Delhi.	Section Officer,	Sector - 2 (Whole), DOPT, North Block. Diz Area Gole Market.	9711362616 23094678		01
23	Dharm Singh, 33- X, Chitragupta Road, New Delhi - 55.	Under Secretary. M/o Home Affairs, Deptt. of Official Language.	Aram Bagh, X, Y, Z Qtrs., Chitragupta Road.	23586793 24619709		51 Aram Bagh
24	Ram Swarup Suman, 802, Type IV, M.S. Flats, NW Moti Bagh, N. Delhi.	Pay & Acctts. Officer, M/o Commerce, PAO, Udyog Bhawan.	Moti Bagh - I	24104344 9810454732	23061035	16
25	Tarsem Chand, E-019, Pragati Vihar Hostel, Lodi Road, New Delhi - 03.	Deputy Secretary,	Pragati Vihar Hostel M/o Finance.	24365999 23340673		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	Satish Kumar, Qtr. No. 124, Sector VIII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi - 22.	Private Secretary, M/o Water Resources.	R.K. Puram, Sector VIII, Ix, & XII	65836649	26108590	52, Sec. 8, R.K. Puram
27	D.N. Sahoo, 479, Sector V, Pushp Vihar, M.B, New Delhi - 17.	Section Officer, M/o Finance.	Pushp Vihar, Sector III, D/o Economic Affairs, Type - I, Double Story (Qtr. No. I to 1205). & Sector I, V.	29564301	23095257 9868125897	65 Road
28	Dr. H.C. Bansal, D-II/21, East Kidwai Nagar, Nagar New Delhi - 23	Chief Medical Officer, Dispensary, New Delhi	Kidwai Nagar (East) CGHS Homeopathic	24604444	23364574	12 Kidwai
29	T. Radhakrishnan, I - 6, Shriniwaspuri, New Delhi-65.	Sr. Private Secretary, M/ External Affairs.	Shriniwas Puri	26925464 9350832424	26889066	37 Shriniwaspuri
30	.K. Subnani, 61 C-2A/16/186, Janak Puri, New Delhi - 58.	Senior Research Officer, Deptt. of Personnel & Trg.		Janak Puri **	25528036	26166856

31	M.P. Kharbanda, 4/142, Subhash Nagar, Hari Nagar N. Delhi - 27.	Private Secretary, M/.Finance, D/Economics Affairs	Hari Nagar, Maya Puri and Subhash Nagar	45517133 23094526 9891156703	48
32*	Rajiv Kumar Sharma, 30 Nauroji H-135, Mohammad Pur, New Delhi-66.	Extra Assistant Director, Ministry of Water Resources	Nauroji Nagar	Safdarjung Enclave & 26715116 9910622566	26195287 Nagar
33	Ramesh Kumar Suri, 26 Tilak 59/11, Ashok Nagar, Near Tilak Nagar, New Delhi - 18.	Retd. Private Secretary, Deptt. of Personnel & Trg.	Ashok Nagar, Ajay enclave & Minakshi Garden	25137117 9818684221	- Nagar
34	Prem Sagar, Flat No. 34, Plot No. 6, Sector 13, Dwarka, New Delhi.	Retd. Director, Ministry of Home Affairs	Dwarka (Sector 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 & 15)	28034205 9811991011	- -
35	D.K. Mustafi, 80 Paschim A - 1/33 B, Janata Flats, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi - 63.	Retd. Deputy Secretary, Planning Commission	Paschim Vihar	25288742 9868857742	- Vihar

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36	K.S. Kohli, 25/64, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi - 08	Retd. Sr. P.P.S., Central Vigilance Commission	Patel Nagar (West) & Addl. Charge of Moti Nagar	25884242 9871404242	24651020	38
37	S.S. Kamboj, 6/642, Lodhi Colony, New Delhi - 03.	Section Officer, D/Pension & PW	Lodhi Colony (NDMC Area)	24656642 9968099944	24623107	09
38	P.D. Sharma, A-2473, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi - 13.	Dy. Chief Accounts Officer, ITBP, MHA	Netaji Nagar	26875312 9968305712	24368142	21
39	Gopal, 318, New Minto Road Hostel, Block II, Minto Road Complex, New Delhi - 02.	Section Officer, Deptt. of Commerce	Minto Road Complex	987155282223062261 / Ext. 654.04		Minto Road
40	Manbar Singh, XY-64, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi	Section Officer, M/Information & Broadcasting	X Y Block, Sarojini Nagar	9873214840	23074319 23388685 - (Fax)	13, Y Block & Unani Disp.
41	Abhay Jain, 595, Sector 4, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	Section Officer, Cabinet Sectt.	Sector IV & V, R.K. Puram	9968092852	23015344	43, Sector 4, R.K. Puram

42	Vipin Mangla, C 5 A/99, Janak Puri, New Delhi	Director, C.W.C. M/ Water Resources.	Uttam Nagar & Nangal Raya #	011-20270638 25541113	26109024	61, Janak Puri & 58, Nangal Raya
43	Yash Pal, 39/4, Andrews Ganj, New Delhi - 49	Desk Officer, Deptt. of Personnel & Training	Andrews Ganj, Sadiq Nagar (Sector I & II)	26268526	23094824	Andrews Ganj
44	Ajay Kumar Garg, V-216, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi - 110027.	Addl. Director, Lok Sabha Sectt.	Rajouri Garden & Tagore Garden	25936005 9818144582	23035171	53 Tagore Garden

* Resigned.

** Excluding blocks of (C-5A, C6A, C-6B, C-5D, D-1), Janak Puri

Also nominated Area Welfare Officer for Janak Puri (Blocks: C-5A, C-6A, C-6B, C-5D, D-1)

Note: Sl. No. 33-36 in the above list are retired Govt. officers and have been nominated as Area Welfare Officers with the approval of the Competent Authority.

Statement - II

Guidelines/Criteria for selection of Area Welfare Officers

The tenure of Area Welfare Officers shall be for two years from the date of appointment or till their services are required by the Government whichever is earlier. However, if there is no other candidate for the area, the old AWO, if he has applied afresh, should be allowed to continue for another term.

He should be a gazetted officer.

The Residents Welfare Association should not be allowed to nominate any name for AWOs.

He must be a resident of the area for which he is the applicant and the area (including the adjacent areas) should have at least 300 Government Employees residing in that area(s).

The officer applying should not be an office bearer of Central Government employee or any other Residents Welfare Association.

He should not be retiring within 2 years of his appointment as AWO i.e. he should serve for full term of two years as AWO.

He should possess sound health to undertake the job in question.

Preference should be given to those, who have telephones at their residences.

He should not be a controversial person.

Evaluation of functioning of SICs

2033. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an independent jury under the Public Cause Research Foundation has evaluated the functioning of the State Information Commissioners (SIC) mandated with the implementation of the RTI Act;

(b) if so, a summary of ranking by four broad parameters of pro-disclosure factor, deterrent impact, effectiveness and overall public satisfaction of each of the States covered by the study; and

(c) the names of the jury members who adjudged the performance of State Information Commissioners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Public Cause Research Foundation (PCRF), a New Delhi based Trust, has published a Report titled 'State of Information Commissions in India - A Performance Evaluation, 2009' wherein it has reported evaluation of working of Central and State Information Commissions and Information Commissioners on the basis of analysis of a sample of the Orders passed by Information Commissioners in the year 2008.

(b) and (c) The methodology and findings of the study have been questioned by several Information Commissioners as well as some civil society organizations. Government also does not approve of evaluation of the working of the Information Commissions and the Information Commissioners who perform a quasi-judicial function, using the methodology adopted by PCRF. As such, government does not endorse evaluation and findings of the report in any way. Report containing detailed evaluation and rankings etc. as well as the Jury Members who finalized the RTI awards is available on the website of PCRF.

List of corrupt officials

†2034. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has recently released a list of corrupt officers having Government protection;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is back buster attitude of the Ministry behind the non submission of charge sheet against these corrupt officers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Appointment of Chief Information Commissioners

†2035. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States which have not appointed Chief Information Commissioner in their respective States;

(b) the reasons for the appointment not being done at right time;

(c) the reasons for the appointment of Chief Information Commissioner not being made as yet; and

(d) by when this appointment would be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (d) This information is not centrally maintained.

Status of CBI cases

2036. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases that have been booked by CBI during last three years, status-wise;

(b) the nature of these cases with breakup, for the above period, State-wise and UT-wise;

(c) the number of cases where the courts have disposed off and the cases where the accused have been convicted;

(d) the cost involved in these cases; and

(e) the number of cases in which charge sheet is not filed and which are yet to be disposed off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The following number of cases have been registered by CBI during the last three years i.e., 2007, 2008 and 2009.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	No. of cases
2007	940
2008	991
2009	1119

(b) The nature of cases for the above mentioned period with break-up is as under:-

Year	Nature of Cases			Total
	No. of cases Registered by Anti-Corruption Division	No. of cases Registered by Special Crime Division	No. of cases Registered by Economic Offences Division	
2007	716	119	105	940
2008	752	101	138	991
2009	840	121	158	1119

The State-wise figures are not maintained centrally.

(c) The number of cases disposed of from trial and cases resulting in conviction during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Cases disposed of from trial	Cases resulted in conviction
2007	674	426
2008	642	382
2009	719	435

(d) No data as regards cost is maintained.

(e) As on 30.06.2010, 1069 cases are under investigation.

Special status to Saurashtra Region

2037. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Saurashtra region of Gujarat has been granted special status to ensure accelerated development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the role of the concerned State Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Funds to unique identification authority of India

2038. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has refused to allocate the required fund for the Unique Identification Scheme and allocated half of the fund against the requisition of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The cost estimates for Phase-I and Phase-II of the programme comprising Rs.3170.01 crore spread over 5 years have been approved. The annual budget allocation for the programme for the Financial Year 2009-10 was Rs. 27.57 crore. The approved budget estimate for the Financial Year 2010-11 is Rs. 1900 crore. Budget for Phase-III programme will be brought before the Central Government in due course.

Natural resource Management

2039. SHRIMATI RATNA BAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that natural resource management plays an important role in the livelihoods of the poor;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction during the last three years in backward districts of Andhra Pradesh and comparatively in other States;

(c) whether Government is designing the activities in this regard in a sustainable manner to suit the present conditions in rural areas;

(d) if so, the complete details thereof during the last three years; and

(e) the action plan prepared for the remaining Eleventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. Natural Resource Management provides the resource base for sustainable production and livelihood.

(b) The development of rainfed areas through watershed development approach has been envisaged for all watershed programmes for which the National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) has brought out Common Guidelines.

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) is implementing various Watershed Development Programmes for conservation of soil and water resources. These programmes lead to development of degraded land and sustaining the agriculture production through various interventions on watershed basis.

Under the National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA), 21 districts of Andhra Pradesh have been covered.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, the watershed approach has been specifically designed for sustainable development of natural resources. In last three years (2007-2010) area to the tune of 19.57 lakh Ha. has been developed at an expenditure of Rs. 1685.08 crore. During 2010-11 also an amount of Rs. 555.71 crore has been allocated for development of 5.8 lakh Ha.

(e) The Action Plan has been prepared for Eleventh Five Year Plan by the respective states for the implementation of Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and other watershed programmes.

Livelihood programmes

2040. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the livelihood programmes require huge investments in capacity building, access to markets and technology and Government support for social security;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction during the last three years, State-wise, especially in the backward areas in Andhra Pradesh compared to other States; and

(c) the funds released and spent each year, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh compared to other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The livelihood programmes require huge investments in capacity building, access to markets and technology and Government support for social security. The Government has initiated a number of schemes for employment and capacity building. In the rural areas, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing schemes of self-employment under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), wage employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), construction of rural roads under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and social security under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). The funds released and spent during the last three year State-wise under SGSY, MGNREGA, PMGSY and NSAP are given in the Statement I, II, III and IV respectively (See below).

In the urban areas, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing an employment oriented centrally sponsored scheme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). The scheme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under employed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The SJSRY has been comprehensively revamped from 2009-2010 and has following major components:-

(i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)-Targeting individual urban poor for setting up of micro-enterprises.

(ii) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)-Targeting urban poor women self-help groups for setting up of group-enterprises and providing them assistance through a revolving fund for thrift and credit activities.

(iii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)-Targeting urban poor for imparting quality training so as to enhance their employability for self-employment or better salaried employment.

(iv) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)-Assisting urban poor by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets, in town having population less than 5 lakhs as per 1991 census.

(v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)-Assisting the urban poor in organizing themselves in self-managed community structures so as to gain collective strength to address the issues of poverty facing them and participate in the effective implementation of urban poverty alleviation programmes.

The State-wise central funds released and expenditure reported by the States/UTs under SJSRY during last three years, is given in the Statement-V (See below).

These schemes are under implementation in rural and urban areas of the country including Andhra Pradesh.

Further in order to encourage skill development initiatives in the country, a three tier institutional structure consisting of Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development, Skill Development Co-ordination Board and National Skill Development Corporation has been set up. State of Andhra Pradesh has also set up State level Skill Development Mission to provide inter-sectoral co-ordination among different departments as well as stakeholders to implement the mission.

Statement-I

Financial Performance of SGSY from 2007-08 to 2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

2007-08				2008-09				2009-10				
States/UTs	Central Utilisation Allocation	Central Releases	Total Fund Available	Utilisation	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Total Fund Available	Utilisation	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Total Fund Available	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	8980.19	8962.95	12658.15	12376.54	10616.38	10613.51	13667.89	12387.32	10887.00	11476.59	17408.30	16221.54
Arunachal Pradesh	498.44	307.66	424.99	198.90	609.20	373.78	497.31	178.98	568.00	435.14	681.34	247.83
Assam	12951.32	13565.96	20776.13	15080.79	15829.39	17568.00	22612.21	18765.16	14750.00	17734.34	26685.55	22522.07
Bihar	2163.17	10434.17	27998.25	15114.73	25255.54	23585.90	46775.87	20168.92	25899.00	13727.48	50598.17	30504.10
Chhattisgarh	4744.20	4735.78	6637.73	6529.53	5608.59	5608.59	7714.28	6919.11	5752.00	6046.62	8668.54	7979.52
Goa	75.00	65.83	91.27	65.99	125.00	81.98	138.55	79.43	150.00	75.00	180.88	84.71
Gujarat	3380.31	3345.82	4742.90	4351.63	3996.20	3996.20	5961.73	5179.56	4098.00	4319.90	6797.14	6216.22

Haryana	1988.70	1988.71	2691.61	2684.997	2351.04	2351.04	3185.01	2997.98	2411.00	2541.56	3733.95	3609.80
Himachal Pradesh	837.51	706.32	1290.86	854.83	990.11	989.45	1833.49	1325.12	1015.00	843.65	1796.26	1466.90
Jammu & Kashmir	1036.54	784.51	1279.36	933.71	1225.40	1084.41	1770.5	879.40	1257.00	828.47	1311.05	698.59
Jharkhand	8054.92	7507.84	12018.57	8138.72	9522.53	9374.22	15900.92	9974.35	9766.00	6706.52	16511.62	12882.67
Karnataka	6781.32	6592.64	10417.55	9879.54	806.88	8003.12	11982.41	10414.87	8221.00	8666.22	13800.58	12027.24
Kerala	3042.76	3041.20	4062.73	3932.09	3597.15	3597.15	4985.14	4721.34	3689.00	3855.01	5491.54	5087.97
Madhya Pradesh	10167.06	9964.64	14286.78	13182.35	12019.50	12018.27	17805.81	16858.66	12325.00	13590.63	19507.55	15690.17
Maharashtra	13405.01	13117.90	18896.67	18237.64	15848.40	15730.36	22077.66	21571.10	16251.00	17131.08	24145.59	22659.18
Manipur	868.24	180.39	303.87	217.54	1061.19	351.58	441.11	264.16	989.00	463.49	688.64	252.17
Meghalaya	972.76	449.68	686.36	531.38	1188.92	249.50	632.98	245.65	1108.00	648.01	1219.18	678.88
Mizoram	225.10	247.17	352.24	256.97	275.12	270.99	347.01	352.29	256.00	370.18	413.95	411.09
Nagaland	667.26	423.41	465.17	148.42	815.54	635.55	669.38	298.29	760.00	650.11	687.03	405.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa	10271.49	10036.46	13315.46	11694.96	12141.96	12132.09	17172.55	14818.29	12453.00	11981.12	194845.49	18184.11
Punjab	966.49	922.89	1346.75	1316.40	1142.58	1130.30	1392.48	1109.00	1172.00	1022.42	1708.27	1589.76
Rajasthan	5149.28	5072.68	8355.24	6054.31	6087.48	6087.47	9957.99	7549.05	6243.00	6581.09	12015.75	9209.61
Sikkim	249.22	224.73	332.41	282.19	304.60	346.24	465.2	316.77	284.00	382.27	568.66	291.30
Tamil Nadu	7940.46	7940.45	11026.02	10807.08	9387.22	9387.24	12836.58	12055.51	9627.00	10148.45	14769.40	13889.17
Tripura	1567.66	1740.85	2381.47	2340.01	1916.04	1897.58	2429.66	2472.55	1785.00	1845.71	2271.68	1981.05
Uttar Pradesh	30755.63	29995.93	44556.94	36606.60	36359.30	36301.78	54509.78	40455.09	37286.00	41205.26	72726.00	48871.72
Uttarakhand	1619.24	1618.59	2295.72	2004.98	1914.26	1914.26	2873.2	2305.16	1963.00	2069.31	3309.66	2735.58
West Bengal	11414.72	9896.13	15315.78	12645.70	13494.48	13066.81	19216.67	13735.25	13839.00	11863.68	21762.51	21228.62
A&N Islands	25.00	6.25	67.87	5.38	25.00	0.00	60.16	8.18	25.00	10.43	70.79	20.74
Daman & Diu	25.00	0.00	90.14		25.00	0.00	0		25.00	0.00	0.00	
D & N Haveli	25.00	0.00	0.00		25.00	0.00	1.91	2.04	25.00	12.50	12.50	0.00
Lakshadweep	25.00	0.00	38.05	25.33	25.00	12.50	12.5	0.00	25.00	0.00	17.48	2.30
Puducherry	150.00	150.00	213.67	98.25	200.00	200.00	377.42	131.41	250.00	263.50	519.86	269.09
TOTAL	170224.00	154027.54	239416.70	196597.47	202000.00	198959.87	300305.33	228539.96	205154.00	197495.74	349564.89	277919.08

Statement - II

Releases and Expenditure under MGNREGA

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Central Releases	Expenditure	Central Releases	Expenditure	Central Releases	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	137105.40	208374.75	321910.19	296390.38	378160.23	450918.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1265.38	303.90	2948.84	3289.54	3386.00	1726.00
3	Assam	52175.01	54914.93	95872.16	95380.73	77889.00	103351.00
4	Bihar	46707.83	105222.66	138819.05	131647.97	103278.00	181688.00
5	Chhattisgarh	114415.71	140183.20	166449.34	143447.52	82710.00	130374.00
6	Gujarat	5915.71	8184.24	16419.20	19600.66	77730.00	73975.00
7	Haryana	4840.97	5235.01	13656.65	10988.22	12400.00	14355.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	12754.06	12564.88	40974.63	33227.64	39543.0	55656.00
9	Jammu & Kashmir	7071.37	4200.26	10472.53	8772.02	17569.00	18236.00
10	Jharkhand	65069.07	106253.85	180580.14	134171.70	81216.00	137970.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Karnataka	25869.52	23650.54	39851.14	35787.46	276998.00	281653.00
12	Kerala	6900.55	8336.83	19887.32	22453.65	46771.00	47185.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	260279.82	289172.60	406111.54	355496.21	351923.66	377972.00
14	Maharashtra	2923.75	18907.21	18756.08	36154.33	24965.00	32109.00
15	Manipur	6184.13	6276.15	36540.97	34965.82	43681.00	39317.00
16	Meghalaya	5918.77	5091.18	7802.60	8945.10	21137.00	18353.00
17	Mizoram	3343.49	4200.70	15194.15	16455.70	27697.00	23824.00
18	Nagaland	4499.59	2397.57	26805.72	27231.15	56292.00	45985.00
19	Orissa	53695.69	57956.90	87843.67	67829.29	44581.26	93274.00
20	Punjab	2972.32	3004.29	6775.32	7177.06	14318.00	14872.00
21	Rajasthan	105600.20	147733.72	652157.16	616439.73	594264.49	564149.00
22	Sikkim	629.75	1185.76	4097.14	4275.61	8857.00	6409.00
23	Tamil Nadu	51609.09	51642.38	140126.58	100406.47	137119.00	176123.00
24	Tripura	17016.45	20860.34	46036.60	49077.13	88636.00	72393.00

25	Uttar Pradesh	166589.89	189825.13	393390.13	356887.72	531887.00	590004.00
26	Uttaranchal	11003.65	9575.01	10116.44	13579.33	27960.00	28309.00
27	West Bengal	88262.88	100434.62	92275.09	94038.47	178728.96	210898.00
28	A&N Islands	135.00		702.75	327.54	241.00	1226.00
29	D&N Haveli	45.00		45.10	10.03	39.20	134.00
30	Daman & Diu	90.00		21.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Goa	114.00		618.21	249.96	21.00	450.00
32	Lakshadweep	45.00		262.26	178.68	200.00	201.48
33	Pondicherry	45.00		419.44	136.10	460.00	727.00
34	Chandigarh	45.00		20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		1261139.05	1585688.61	2993960.00	2725009.92	3350658.80	3793816.48

Statement - III

Financial Performance of PMGSY from 2007-08 to 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2007-08	2008-09		2009-10		
		Releases	Expenditure	Releases	Expenditure	Releases	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	316.57	381.89	470.6	494.47	877.46	886.37
2	Arunachal Pradesh	102.03	131.76	107.98	152.01	282.52	247.61
3	Assam	555	608.75	982.12	1007.05	1179.00	1412.91
4	Bihar	733.06	580.68	1065.2	1067.54	1750.73	1874.51
5	Chhattisgarh	1050.89	932.50	976.12	863.34	540.03	805.06
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	144.56	156.99	229.67	255.26	193.80	190.46
8	Haryana	216.21	216.51	272.02	313.09	255.49	277.16
9	Himachal Pradesh	320.58	281.98	268.9	240.51	124.95	220.10

10	Jammu & Kashmir	72.74	105.09	191.74	190.71	372.60	359.42
11	Jharkhand	0.00	63.18	210.67	211.47	417.74	457.79
12	Karnataka	271.49	349.12	640.46	550.37	764.87	883.97
13	Kerala	24.68	61.32	84.02	84.41	100.11	113.77
14	Madhya Pradesh	1615.66	1358.73	1895.1	2198.06	2135.65	2234.83
15	Maharashtra	563.96	637.33	1030	929.98	949.18	994.60
16	Manipur	78.99	64.28	20	37.97	149.16	145.13
17	Meghalaya	0.00	15.59	35.95	12.64	0.00	20.38
18	Mizoram	21.96	59.47	65	54.55	44.58	66.86
19	Nagaland	12.51	20.42	85.71	87.31	65.02	71.61
20	Orissa	546.83	677.41	1251.38	1163.01	1594.35	1895.25
21	Punjab	360.21	366.95	243.42	269.02	348.42	322.64
22	Rajasthan	1646.64	1455.44	1771.32	1695.54	603.41	795.03
23	Sikkim	174.51	88.81	55	103.99	71.80	80.17
24	Tamil Nadu	71.03	108.65	88.68	127.87	525.00	560.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25	Tripura	143.00	155.60	379.99	315.77	168.49	253.74
26	Uttar Pradesh	1228.40	1201.04	1675.78	2000.07	2844.51	2914.96
27	Uttarakhand	78.74	99.73	116.66	152.79	165.95	172.57
28	West Bengal	549.69	439.47	635.48	583.18	375.00	575.82
	TOTAL	10899.94	10618.69	14848.97	15161.98	16899.82	18832.92

Statement - IV

State-wise release and expenditure under NSAP

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2007-2008			2008-2009			2009-2010		
		Allocation	Releases	Utilisation of funds	Allocation	Releases	Utilisation of funds	Allocation	Releases	Utilisation of funds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	20232.26	20232.26	19613.33	28989.21	28989.21	24284.74	30312.00	36443.00	23591.87
2	Bihar	25909.42	25909.42	34875.91	49996.41	49996.41	40959.96	61680.00	59776.00	40939.2
3	Chhattisgarh	11090.26	11090.26	10424.73	13408.63	13408.63	12867.02	17352.00	15577.00	11150.74
4	Goa	136.36	136.36	79.60	156.75	156.75	65.23	237.00	196.00	67.47
5	Gujarat	2468.01	2468.01	2503.63	2568.67	2568.67	2652.04	6612.00	7262.00	3911.81

6	Haryana	2982.65	2982.65	3559.00	4127.50	4127.50	3575.45	4293.00	3532.00	3937.7
7	Himachal Pradesh	2290.41	2290.41	1514.93	1989.31	1989.31	2259.52	2016.00	2179.00	1862.21
8	J & K	1863.99	1863.99	899.20	2042.75	2042.75	1489.13	2472.00	3322.00	1998.59
9	Jharkhand	14180.12	14180.12	12288.59	20983.60	20983.60	18880.77	22926.00	23606.00	12700.83
10	Karnataka	21176.47	21176.47	17738.22	22850.20	22850.20	21429.26	27243.00	31261.00	22992.56
11	Kerala	7497.36	7497.36	7084.47	5779.21	5779.21	3718.73	7386.00	5943.00	2038.28
12	Madhya Pradesh	24397.63	24397.63	24397.63	43592.42	43592.42	25303.90	44451.00	29747.00	15346.39
13	Maharashtra	20199.06	20199.06	18629.44	31332.25	31332.25	29844.00	40758.00	41540.00	26100
14	Orissa	18479.38	18479.38	20908.54	20802.81	20802.81	19277.35	27294.00	22043.00	13596.05
15	Punjab	1229.47	1229.47	1229.47	4792.37	4792.37	2787.13	4668.00	3769.00	3228.58
16	Rajasthan	15959.34	15959.34	12001.69	14316.14	14316.14	13197.14	18096.00	15259.00	12177
17	Tamil Nadu	18479.19	18479.19	18479.19	32070.19	32070.19	19879.70	35436.00	28618.00	20986.26
18	Uttar Pradesh	33106.56	33106.56	58176.00	84300.35	84300.35	88229.51	90186.00	112302.00	68138.83
19	Uttarakhand	1841.90	1841.90	1670.88	4720.53	4720.53	3342.00	5388.00	4745.00	2698.78
20	West Bengal	17012.92	17012.92	19129.91	27842.45	27842.45	22819.08	35763.00	37384.00	24960.95
21	Arunachal Pradesh	390.85	390.85	358.27	488.02	488.02	10.00	489.00	365.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22	Assam	16872.45	16872.45	15464.00	17941.11	17941.11	17318.51	17826.00	17265.00	0
23	Manipur	2082.48	2082.48	2082.48	2051.86	2051.86	2021.34	1881.00	2213.00	1126
24	Meghalaya	950.23	950.23	1264.62	1866.47	1866.47	1095.10	936.00	830.00	1045.49
25	Mizoram	429.71	429.71	429.71	602.20	602.20	602.20	423.00	578.00	353.03
26	Nagaland	789.22	789.22	525.95	835.15	835.15	690.27	771.00	691.00	647
27	Sikkim	441.39	441.39	421.96	437.90	437.90	239.71	471.00	530.00	150.23
28	Tripura	2648.32	2648.32	2616.82	3339.35	3339.35	3874.88	3561.00	3948.00	3014.08
29	A & N Islands	16.85	12.63	16.49	25.00	25.00	16.89	39.00	29.00	18.48
30	Chandigarh	186.54	30.91	30.91	181.00	181.00	181.00	283.98	212.66	163.82
31	D & N Haveli	41.67	30.00	30.00	61.00	61.00	0.00	96.00	72.00	36.33
32	Daman & Diu	9.93	6.69	6.69	13.00	13.00	0.00	21.00	15.00	1.57
33	NCT Delhi	3640.00	3640.00	3640.00	5327.00	5327.00	2967.00	5910.99	2996.33	326.5
34	Lakshadweep	0.77	0.57	0.57	1.00	1.00	3.65	1.98	1.66	0.1
35	Puducherry	115.00	115.00	115.00	168.00	168.00	126.00	264.00	198.00	110
Total		289148.20	288973.21	312207.83	450000.00	450000.00	386008.21	517543.95	514448.65	317416.73

Statement-V

Financial performance under SJSRY

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of the State/Uts	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2058.41	2058.42	4327.22	1773.79	3390.53	2955.87
2	Arunachal Pradesh	148.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	103.93	173.59
3	Assam	1974.81	1957.81	2947.90	385.27	1478.03	2947.90
4	Bihar	1225.54	586.83	1980.98	0.00	895.12	102.39
5	Chhattisgarh	741.48	492.38	637.36	413.84	881.30	273.14
6	Goa	0.00	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	958.18	975.69	1548.80	156.53	1501.44	750.75
8	Haryana	553.03	800.20	1334.27	321.98	585.34	388.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Himachal Pradesh	7.69	20.09	12.43	12.62	12.15	5.62
10	Jammu and Kashmir	105.86	88.69	0.00	17.17	0.00	824.60
11	Jharkhand	480.90	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1101.02
12	Karnataka	2410.37	2102.72	4896.14	2319.30	3524.71	1010.70
13	Kerala	629.74	263.17	1017.91	0.00	948.13	716.75
14	Madhya Pradesh	3120.18	3050.94	5043.48	2847.07	4087.96	2125.04
15	Maharashtra	5944.50	6885.97	9608.72	7439.96	8075.96	1906.75
16	Manipur	297.28	116.97	445.71	65.11	461.88	528.88
17	Meghalaya	254.81	4.72	190.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	233.58	116.79	350.20	174.85	369.51	252.26
19	Nagaland	191.11	191.11	286.53	143.06	277.13	0.00
20	Orissa	1099.33	730.39	1776.95	931.06	1476.59	433.13
21	Punjab	159.24	23.25	120.52	39.53	0.00	33.44

22	Rajasthan	1832.21	563.62	1574.91	455.94	1311.76	402.49
23	Sikkim	115.77	52.85	63.67	0.00	46.19	27.83
24	Tamil Nadu	2650.59	1938.27	4284.44	0.00	3817.38	0.00
25	Tripura	297.28	264.38	248.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Uttranchal	350.61	51.01	566.72	0.00	488.70	255.55
27	Uttar Pradesh	4545.23	3649.91	8846.94	3881.97	6462.43	1487.36
28	West Bengal	1205.19	894.10	1948.07	1477.54	1940.44	1888.40
29	A & N Islands	0.00	20.03	0.00	5.25	0.00	24.53
30	Chandigarh	0.00	64.47	0.00	6.82	0.00	0.00
31	D & N Haveli	0.00	9.47	0.00	0.00	17.58	0.00
32	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Delhi	0.00	56.81	0.00	1.25	0.00	0.00
34	Puducherry	100.00	89.14	7.80	0.00	6.66	45.27
TOTAL		33691.56	28121.32	54067.25	22869.91	42160.85	20661.29

Role of Planning Commission

2041. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission proposes to attain new and bigger role;

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

(c) in what manner it is going to improve the efficiency of Government?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Infrastructure sector

2042. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether major infrastructure sector of the country including Railways, crude oil, coal, road and power have missed their respective output targets during 2009-10;

(b) if so, to what extent each target remained to be reached;

(c) the reasons therefore; and

(d) the targets fixed for 2010-11 in respect of each sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The details of targets fixed and achievements for Railways, crude oil, coal, roads and power for the year 2009-2010 are as under:

Railways:

Sl. No.	Achievement during	Output Targets		Targets for
		2009-10	2009-10 (Provisional)	

Freight Traffic

1	Originating Traffic (MT)	890	888
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2	Freight Net Tonne Km. (Million)	5,84,125	5,84,760
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Passenger Traffic

3	No. of Passengers (Million)	7,380	7,443
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4	Passenger Kms. (Billion)	926	914
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Crude Oil:

Sl. No.	Output Target	Targets for 2009-10 (MMT)	Achievement during 2009-10 (MMT)
1	Production/ Out put of Crude oil	38.003	33.688

Coal:

Sl. No.	Output Target	Targets for 2009-10 (million tones)	Achievement during 2009-10 (million tones)
1	Production/ Out put of Coal	532.33	532.06

Road Sector:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Targets for 2009-10	Achievements during 2009-10
National Highways Development programme (NHDP)			
1	Widening of four lanes (Kms)	3,165.00	2,673.94
	Construction of bridges (Nos)	2	0
	Construction of By passes (Nos)	13	3
2	Non-NHDP		
	Improvement of low grade section (Kms)	20.00	30.67
	Widening to four lane (kms)	79.50	68.64
	Widening to two lane (kms)	1,321.00	1,233.85
	Strengthening of weak pavement (kms)	1,058.00	1,012.70
	Improvement of riding quality (kms)	2,510.00	3,168.02
	Rehabilitation/construction of bridges (Nos)	132	122
	Construction of bypasses (Nos)	6	0
	Construction of missing link (kms)	8.80	3.21

Power Sector:

Sl. No	Output Targets	Target for 2009-10	Achievement during 2009-10
1	Capacity Addition (MW)	14,507	9,585

(c) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in their report titled "Project Implementation Status Report of Central Sector Projects" (October - December, 2009) has identified the following main reasons for delays:

- (i) Fund Constraints;
- (ii) Land Acquisition Problems;
- (iii) Slow Progress in works other than Civil Works;
- (iv) Law and order;
- (v) Delay in Supply of Equipment;
- (vi) Environmental clearance.

(d) Targets for railways, crude oil, coal, roads and power for 2010-11 are as under;

Railways:

S.No.	Name of the Project	Targets for 2010-11
1	2	3

Freight Traffic

1	Originating Traffic (MT)	944
2	Freight Net Tonne Km. (Billion)	622.759

Passenger Traffic

3	Originating Passengers (Million)	7,773.07
4	Passenger Kms. (Billion)	1,005.84

Crude Oil:

1	Production/ Out put of Crude oil	40.39
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Coal:

1	Production Target (million tones)	572.37
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S.No.	Name of the Project	Targets for 2010-11
Road Sector:		
1	National Highways Development Programme (NHDP)	
	Widening of four lanes (Kms)	2,500
	Construction of bridges (Nos)	2
	Construction of Bypasses (Nos)	12
2	Non-NHDP	
	Improvement of low grade section (Kms)	0.30
	Widening to four lane (kms)	51.60
	Widening to two lane (kms)	1,046
	Strengthening of weak pavement (kms)	1,021
	Improvement of riding quality (kms)	1,871
	Rehabilitation /construction of bridges (Nos)	87
	Construction of bypasses (Nos)	9
	Construction of missing link (kms)	2.60
Power Sector:		
Sl. No	Output Target	Target for 2010-11
1	Capacity Addition (MW)	20,359

Monitoring of progress of planned funds

2043. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for sanctioning and monitoring the progress of planned funds by Planning Commission to various departments;

(b) whether interchangeability is allowed to Government Departments for diverting planned funds to non planned funds projects as has been done by Department of Pharmaceuticals; and

(c) if so, the guidelines of the Planning Commission in the matter and in what manner they ensure that the projects for which planned funds were allocated do not suffer and do not run into cost over runs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Planning Commission allocates Plan funds to different

Ministries / Departments based on availability of Plan funds,
requirements projected by different Ministries and the assessment carried

out by the Planning Commission as a part of Annual Plan exercise on the demands submitted by different Ministries. The Plan expenditure under different projects / schemes is monitored by the respective Ministries/Departments as per the institutional mechanism created in the Ministries for specific programmes. The expenditure of Plan funds is also monitored by Planning Commission through half-yearly review of each Ministry. The projects costing more than Rs. 150 crore are also monitored by D/o Programme Implementation, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation.

(b) The diversion of Plan funds to non-Plan funds is generally discouraged. However, the Plan funds can be diverted to non-Plan funds only with specific approval of the Finance Ministry. The Ministries/Department concerned do not have the power to divert Plan funds to non-Plan funds on their own. Planning Commission has referred the issue of diversion of Plan funds to non-Plan by D/o Pharmaceuticals. D/o Pharmaceuticals have replied that there has been no diversion.

(c) As indicated above, Planning Commission does not encourage diversion of Plan funds. The Plan expenditure of Projects / Schemes is intensively monitored. The detailed guidelines have been issued by Planning Commission and D/o Expenditure to ensure that Projects are completed within approved cost and time-cycle. In case of Projects costing more than Rs.300 crore cost-over-runs beyond permissible limits have to be examined by the Standing Committee on Time and Cost Over-run for fixing responsibility, headed by the Additional Secretary/Financial Adviser of the Ministry / Department concerned.

Failure of flagship programmes in naxal affected States

2044. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per assessment made by Planning Commission Government's flagship programmes have failed to make the desired impact in the naxal affected States including Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the financial and physical targets vis-à-vis achievements under various schemes in these States during the last three years; and

(d) in what manner Government proposes to make these schemes more effective and result oriented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) In August, 2009, Central Government decided that Planning Commission would monitor the implementation of major developmental schemes being implemented in the focus districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE). Planning Commission accordingly developed a Management Information System (MIS) for online monitoring of the implementation of 9 major developmental schemes and the implementation of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in 35 focus districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in 9 States. The Schemes monitored on the MIS are: (i) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), (ii) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), (iii) Ashram Schools, (iv) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), (v) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), (vi) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) , (vii) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), (viii) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and (ix) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY). The data uploaded on the MIS by the districts can be accessed online at <http://peserver.nic.in/lwe>. As per the reports uploaded by the Districts on the said MIS, complete details of only the financial performance of these schemes during 2009-10 in respect of 35 focus LWE districts in 9 States are available and the consolidated State-wise details are given in the Statement (See below). As may be seen from the Annexure, the financial performance reported by the districts varies from scheme to scheme and among States.

(d) A multi-pronged approach has been adopted to improve the pace of development efforts in these districts;

(i) Regular video-conferences/meetings have been held by the Planning Commission with the District Authorities, State Governments and the Ministries concerned to address the problems in implementation of the development schemes in these districts with focus on desired outputs and outcomes;

(ii) An Empowered Group of officers has been constituted under the chairpersonship of Member-Secretary, Planning Commission to suggest measures for accelerated development;

(iii) A quick evaluation study has been commissioned by Planning Commission on 14 major development programmes under implementation in these districts.

Statement

State-wise Details of Financial Performance during 2009-10 of the Major Development Schemes in 35 Focus LWE Districts

State (No. of LWE Focus Districts)	PMGSY % Expend to sanctioned cost*	NRHM % Expend to funds available	RGGVY % Release to total awarded cost	SSA % Expend to funds available	MGNREGA % Expend to funds available	NRDWP % Expend to funds available	ICDS % Expend to funds available	IAY % Expend to funds available	Ashram Schools % Expend to funds available
Andhra Pradesh (1)	43.21	77.30	64.62	99.74	101.79	89.37	98.79	80.95	0.00
Bihar (6)	24.49	60.44	81.80	84.06	84.90	36.71	86.95	61.66	**
Chhattisgarh (7)	49.75	49.84	36.33	88.35	76.65	89.88	85.01	94.16	74.39
Jharkhand (11)	44.16	53.08	87.01	85.18	74.09	59.35	82.50	55.54	95.35
Madhya Pradesh (1)	61.21	86.35	36.00	58.55	86.64	80.35	170.02	100.00	100.00
Maharashtra (2)	40.23	89.43	72.39	94.34	65.38	71.69	97.90	95.42	63.96
Orissa (5)	46.81	63.88	59.79	95.32	83.91	100.00	82.74	78.12	0.64
Uttar Pradesh (1)	86.43	89.63	104.89	78.16	87.60	100.00	90.58	81.73	**
West Bengal (1)	80.52	54.12	68.50	88.58	88.78	89.86	115.58	58.60	99.40

* Release of funds is made as per the progress of implementation.

** No release in 2009-10

Incidents involving dalit women

†2045. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes in the country at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that the incidents of rape with the women of schedule caste have registered an increase in the last five years; and

(c) the details of such incidents, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) As per 2001 Census, percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population in the country is 16.2%.

Data on percentage of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) is not available in 2001 Census.

(b) and (c) As per the data provided by the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, the number of registered cases of rape of women belonging to the Scheduled Castes, during 2004 to 2008, is as under:-

Year	Number of cases registered
2004	1157
2005	1172
2006	1217
2007	1349
2008	1457

* Data for 2009 is not available.

* Data for 2010 would become due after completion of the calendar year.

The State-wise data in this regard is given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise number of registered cases of rape of women belonging to the Scheduled Castes during years 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008.

S. No.	State	Registered cases of rape of women belonging to the Scheduled Castes during the years				
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66	74	97	105	88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	14	11	8	16
4.	Bihar	14	16	19	32	23
5.	Chhattisgarh	77	59	49	57	59
6.	Goa	0	1	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	19	20	19	30	30
8.	Haryana	33	35	31	21	60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6	9	11	6	5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	9	8	15	12	21
12.	Karnataka	14	30	27	20	29
13.	Kerala	49	44	62	69	67
14.	Madhya Pradesh	335	340	335	343	357
15.	Maharashtra	63	83	87	80	93
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Nagaland	0	0	1	0	0
20.	Orissa	45	33	52	57	48
21.	Punjab	9	9	11	1	5
22.	Rajasthan	126	136	132	153	153
23.	Sikkim	1	0	0	4	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	23	19	21	27	17
25.	Tripura	1	5	0	1	2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	258	224	229	318	375
27.	Uttarakhand	6	12	6	4	6
28.	West Bengal	2	1	2	1	0
Total		1157	1172	1217	1349	1457

Pradhan Mantri Aadarsh Gram Yojana

†2046. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pradhan Mantri Aadarsh Gram Yojana has been started by Government for the development of the villages dominated by dalit population in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that there was a target to convert 1000 villages into ideal villages in the year 2009-10 under the pilot project of 'Pradhan Mantri Aadarsh Gram Yojana; and

(d) if so, whether this target has been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Pilot Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Aadarsh Gram Yojana", which aims at development of 1000 SC majority villages into "model villages" in the States

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of Bihar, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh (225 villages each) and Assam (100 villages) was approved in March, 2010.

(c) and (d) The Pilot Scheme aims to develop these 1000 villages into model villages in a time span of three years. So far, full admissible, Central assistance under the scheme has been released to States of Assam, Bihar and Rajasthan. Partial assistance has been released to Tamil Nadu.

Assistance to disabled under ADIP scheme

2047. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the objective of assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids and appliances (ADIP) scheme;

(b) the details of steps taken to achieve the said objective;

(c) the details of camps organized to generate awareness among the disabled persons for using artificial limbs and appliances during the last three years, States/UT-wise and the number of disabled persons participated in those camps; and

(d) the details of artificial limbs and appliances distributed to the disabled persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The main objective of the Scheme is to assist the needy disabled persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential.

(b) Grant in aid is released to the Implementing agencies for holding camps as well as Headquarter/Centre based activities for distribution of aids and appliances. The amount released under ADIP Scheme for the last three years was as follows:-

Year	Amount released (Rs. in crores)
2007-08	49.08
2008-09	60.22
2009-10	67.35

(c) and (d) Composite Camps are organized under the Scheme for distribution as well as awareness generation. The details of camps and artificial limbs and appliances distributed during the last three years being collected from the Implementing Agencies and will be laid on the table of the House.

Manual scavengers in country

2048. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any serious effort in finding out the actual number of manual scavengers in the country; and

(b) when the growth of conversion of dry latrine does not commensurate with the growth of massive population and snail growth of construction of housing, on what basis Government has estimated/assessed the figure of 1.17 lakh manual scavengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) States have carried out surveys for identification of manual scavengers and their dependents for their rehabilitation under the Self Employment Scheme for rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS). 18 States/UTs had identified approximately 1.18 lakh manual scavengers and their dependents.

Under the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, dry latrines are converted into twin pit pour flush latrines for liberating manual scavengers from the practice of carrying night soil. Only Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have reported existence of dry latrines in their States. Funds have been released by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand for conversion of

all the identified dry latrines. The State of Bihar has been pursued to avail Central assistance under the Scheme. ILCS aims at conversion of all dry latrine by December, 2010.

Manufacturing units for orthopedic aid

†2049. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up more manufacturing units for making orthopedic aid like wheel chair, etc;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to assure the manufacturing of modern orthopedic aids and equipments in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to establish new manufacturing units for making orthopedic aids by the Government.

(c) The Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), a Government of India undertaking and having ISO 9001:2000 certification, is manufacturing orthopedic aids & equipments conforming to the BIS standards.

Vacant posts of Chairman/Vice Chairman of NCSK and NCSC

†2050. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH KESARI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a act that the term of Chairman, Vice Chairman and members of National Commission for Safai Karamchris and National Commission for Scheduled Castes has ended;

(b) if so, the date from which these posts are lying vacant in both the Commissions;

(c) the reasons for delay in constituting the same;

(d) the reasons for ignoring the representatives of scheduled castes; and

(e) by when both the commissions will be constituted?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One post of Member in National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK) is vacant from 1.9.2004, where the posts of Chairperson and three other Members are vacant from 1.4.2010. The post of Chairperson National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) is vacant from 25.5.2010, whereas those of Vice-Chairperson and two Members from 28.5.2010. Another post of Member in NCSC is vacant from 29.5.2010.

(c) to (e) The reconstitution of the two Commissions is under process.

Post-Matric scholarship for OBC in Maharashtra

2051. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has requested to the Central Government for the sanction and release of Central assistance under post-matric scholarship for other backward classes and requested for the early reimbursement of Rs. 111494.48 lakhs form the year 2001-10;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and Government's response thereto; and

(c) by when the amount of reimbursement will be provided to the State Government of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Proposal for release of Rs. 111494.48 lakhs for the period 2001-02 to 2009-10 and proposal for Rs. 32197.34 lakhs for 2010-11 under Post Matric Scholarship scheme for OBCs has been received from Government of Maharashtra. An amount of Rs. 73.33 crores was released to the State Government during the period 2001-02 to 2009-10 as against the total amount of Rs. 656.41 crores released under the scheme for all States/UTs. Funds are released based on annual budgetary allocation and no arrear payments are made to the State

Governments/UTs.

Rehabilitation of beggars

2052. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing schemes aimed at the rehabilitation of beggars and prevention of beggary;

(b) whether Government has considered at Centrally sponsored initiative for the rehabilitation of beggars and the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has data on the prevalence and presence of beggars across the nation and the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government has considered conducting a study to ascertain data on the prevalence of beggars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Presently, there is no Central Scheme for rehabilitation of beggars and prevention of beggary.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(c) There is no authentic data available on the prevalence and presence of beggars across the nation.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration. However, States/UTs have been advised to develop a sound data base in this regard.

Social security to senior citizen

2053. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to provide social security to senior citizens;

(b) the number of old-age homes in the country; and

(c) the facilities being provided to inmates in those homes by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP), 1999, envisages State support to ensure financial and food security, health care, shelter and other needs of older persons etc.

The Government enacted the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007. The Act provides for maintenance of parents/senior citizens by children/relatives made obligatory and enforceable through Tribunals, panel provision for abandonment of senior citizens, establishment of Old Age Homes for indigent senior citizens and adequate medical facilities and security for senior citizens;

The Government is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of 'Integrated Programme for Older Persons' (IPOP). Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to NGO's for running and maintenance of OAHs, DCCs, MMUs etc.

In addition to the above, Government is also running Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), where financial security in the form of pension is provided to elderly persons, above the age of 65 years, belonging to BPL families.

(b) and (c) During 2009-2010, financial assistance has been provided to NGOs for running and maintenance of 345 old age homes. Facilities provided in such old age homes include food, health care, clothing and recreation etc.

Role of District Disability Rehabilitation Centre

2054. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the genesis and role of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres;

(b) whether they have been set up in all 619 districts of the country;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore;

(d) the total number of disabled persons at present, category-wise; and

(e) whether district-wise data has been updates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The District Disability

rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) were established with the objective of providing comprehensive services to the persons with disabilities at the grass root level. The services include for awareness generation, survey, identification & early intervention, counseling, assessment of need for assistive devices, provision/fitment of assistive devices, and

their follow up/repair, therapeutic Services, e.g. Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy, Speech Therapy, etc., referral and arrangement for surgical correction, through Govt. & Charitable institutions, facilitation of issue of Disability Certificates and bus passes, sanction of bank loans etc. and promotion of barrier-free environment.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Government has decided to set up DDRCs in a phased manner. Presently, 199 DDRCs have been sanctioned 100 new DDRCs are to be set up bring the remaining two year of the XIth Plan, out of which, 50 new DDRCs will be set up this year i.e. 2010-11.

(d) and (e) Statement indicating disability-wise and State-wise data regarding number of persons with disabilities is given in the statement (See below). This data is based on Census 2001. Up-to-date data would be available after the current Census.

Statement

Disability-wise number of persons with disabilities in the country as per the Census - 2001

S.No.	State / UT	Visual disability	Speech disability	Hearing disability	Locomotor disability	Mental disability	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jammu & Kashmir	208,713	16,56	14,157	37,965	24,879	302,670
2	Himachal Pradesh	64,122	12,762	15,239	46,512	17,315	155,950
3	Punjab	170,853	22,756	17,348	149,758	63,808	424,523
4	Chandigarh	8,422	882	607	3,828	1,799	15,538
5	Uttaranchal	85,668	16,749	15,990	56,474	19,888	194,769
6	Haryana	201,358	24,920	27,682	151,485	49,595	455,040
7	Delhi	120,712	15,505	8,741	64,885	26,043	235,886
8	Rajasthan	753,962	73,147	75,235	400,577	109,058	1,411,979

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Uttar Pradesh	1,852,071	255,951	128,303	930,580	286,464	3,453,369
10	Bihar	1,005,605	130,471	73,970	512,246	165,316	1,887,611
11	Sikkim	10,790	3,174	3,432	2,172	799	20,367
12	Arunachal Pradesh	23,079	2,429	3,072	3,474	1,261	33,315
13	Nagaland	9,968	4,398	5,245	4,258	2,630	26,499
14	Manipur	11,713	2,769	2,994	6,177	4,723	28,376
15	Mizoram	6,257	2,006	2,421	2,476	2,851	16,011
16	Tripura	27,505	5,105	5,699	13,970	6,661	58,940
17	Meghalaya	13,381	3,431	3,668	5,127	3,196	28,803
18	Assam	282,056	56,974	51,825	91,970	47,475	530,300
19	West Bengal	862,073	170,022	131,579	412,658	270,842	1,847,174
20	Jharkhand	186,216	39,683	28,233	138,323	55,922	448,377
21	Orissa	514,104	68,673	84,115	250,851	103,592	1,021,335
22	Chhattisgarh	160,131	30,438	34,093	151,611	43,614	419,887
23	Gujarat	494,624	66,534	70,321	310,765	103,221	1,045,465
24	Daman & Diu	1,898	189	120	690	274	3,171
25	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2,346	295	337	795	275	4,048
26	Maharashtra	580,930	113,043	92,390	569,945	213,274	1,569,582
27	Madhya	636,214	75,825	85,354	495,878	115,257	

		1,1408,528				
		Pradesh				
28	Andhra	581,587	138,974	73,373	415,848	155,199
		1,364,981				
	Pradesh					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29	Karnataka	440,875	90,717	49,861	266,559	92,631	940,643
30	Goa	4,393	1,868	1,000	4,910	3,578	15,749
31	Lakshadweep	603	207	147	505	216	1,678
32	Kerala	334,622	67,066	79,713	237,707	141,686	860,794
33	Tamil Nadu	964,063	124,479	72,636	353,798	127,521	1,642,497
34	Pondicherry	10,646	1,818	2,277	8,830	2,286	25,857
35	Andaman & Nicobar	3,321	652	545	1,870	669	7,057
							21,906,769

DR. Ambedkar Medical help programme in Himachal Pradesh

2055. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched the Dr. Ambedkar Medical Help Programme for needy and poor people;

(b) if so, the salient features of the programme;

(c) the amount sanctioned/released to the State of Himachal Pradesh under the said programme;

(d) whether Government has issued any guidelines to the State Government for making the people aware about the said programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Dr. Ambedkar Foundation (DAF) is operating the Dr. Ambedkar Medical Aid Scheme.

The Scheme is meant to provide medical treatment facility to the patients belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities having an annual family income of less than Rs. 1,00,000/- and who are suffering from major ailments which need surgery related to kidney, heart, liver, cancer, brain or any other life threatening disease including knee surgery and spinal surgery.

All Central/State Government Hospitals, State Government Medical Colleges attached Hospitals, Hospitals recognized by State Government, Hospital fully funded by either the State Government or Central Government, all CGHS approved Hospitals, State Government Hospitals in District Headquarters where surgery treatment facility of the above disease is available, are covered under the scheme.

75% of the estimated cost of the treatment is admissible, with a maximum limit of Rs. 1,00,000/-, in each case. Admissible medical aid is paid, directly to the Hospital.

(c) During the current year, i.e. 2010-11 so far, no Medical Aid has been given for treatment to any patient of Himachal Pradesh.

(d) and (e) The copies of the Scheme were sent to the State Government for giving adequate publicity to the scheme.

Power problem in INSAT-4B

2056. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether INSAT-4B satellite is facing any power problem;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) to solve this problem?

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

(b) INSAT-4B communication satellite has 24 transponders, 12 Ku band and 12 C band. On July 07,2010, the satellite suffered an anomaly in its power supply from one of the two solar arrays. This led to switching off of 50% of the transponders (6 Ku band and 6 C band) on the satellite.

(c) An interim measure has been taken by ISRO to restore the services on two affected transponders. Measures have also been initiated to lease Ku band and C band transponders from foreign satellite operators.

Foreign Tourists in India

2057. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI:

SHRI P. RAJEEVE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of domestic and foreign tourists in India during 2008 and 2009;

(b) whether the number of foreign tourists declined in 2009 compared to the previous year and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of foreign tourists who visited India in 2009, State-wise;

(d) percentage share of foreign tourists who visited India in 2009, State-wise; and

(e) whether Government has considered allocating increased funding to States which experience higher intake of tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):

(a) and (b) The number of domestic tourist visits to States/UTs in India during 2008 and 2009 were 562.98 million and 650.04 million respectively. The number of foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) in India during 2008 and 2009 were 5.28 million and 5.11 million respectively.

The FTAs in India during 2009 registered a decline of 3.3 % as compared to 2008. This decline may be due to various reasons including the global financial slowdown, terrorist attacks, H1N1 pandemic, etc.

(c) and (d) The number of foreign tourist visits (FTVs) to various States/UTs in India and their percentage share during 2009, are given in the Statement (See below).

(e) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/UT Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance to States/ UTs on the basis of project proposals received from them in accordance with scheme guidelines subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority. During the 11th Five Year Plan (up to 30.06.2010), ₹2305.02 crore have been sanctioned to States/UTs for various tourism projects.

Statement

*Number of Foreign Tourist Visits to States/UTs in India
and their percentage share) during 2009*

S. No.	State/ UT	No. of FTVs in 2009	Percentage (%) share
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	795173	5.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3945	Neg
3	Assam	14942	0.1
4	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13684	0.1
5	Bihar	423042	3.1
6	Chandigarh	37967	0.3
7	Chhattisgarh*	1277	Neg
8	Dadra & Nager Haveli	7109	0.1
9	Daman & Diu	5748	Neg
10	Delhi **	1958272	14.3
11	Goa	376640	2.7
12	Gujarat	102747	0.7
13	Haryana	137094	1.0
14	Himachal Pradesh	400583	2.9
15	Jammu & Kashmir	54475	0.4
16	Jharkhand	8303	0.1
17	Karnataka	229733	1.7
18	Kerala	548737	4.0
19	Lakshadweep	4309	Neg

1	2	3	4
20	Madhya Pradesh	200819	1.5
21	Maharashtra*	1999320	14.6
22	Manipur	337	Neg
23	Meghalaya	4522	Neg
24	Mizoram	513	Neg
25	Nagaland	1423	Neg
26	Orissa	45684	0.3
27	Punjab	3184	Neg
28	Puducherry	54039	0.4
29	Rajasthan	1073414	7.8
30	Sikkim	17730	0.1
31	Tamil Nadu	2369050	17.3
32	Tripura	4246	Neg
33	Uttar Pradesh	1532573	11.2
34	Uttarakhand	106470	0.8
35	West Bengal	1180418	8.6
Total		13717522	100.0

Neg: Negligible

* Estimate using all-India growth rate

** Estimated using tourist visits figures of sample hotels furnished by Delhi Govt.

Development of historical/scenic places in Rajasthan

2058. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that there are scores of historical/scenic/beautiful places in Rajasthan which need development

as tourist resorts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the amount allocated/spent during the last three year, till date, spot-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):
(a) and (b) Development and promotion of tourist places is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for the Tourism projects based on the projects prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations and project proposals received from them subject to scheme guidelines, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

A list of tourism projects sanctioned to the State Government of Rajasthan including Tourism Infrastructure Projects, Large Revenue Generating project and Fairs and Festivals for the Eleventh Plan period years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (till 30.06.2010) is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

List of the projects sanctioned to Rajasthan during 11th five year plan.

(Rs. in lakh)		
S. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
Rajasthan		
2007-08		
1.	Development of Shekhawati as a tourist destination	754.46
2.	Development of Floodlighting of monuments as a tourist circuit	800.00
Total		1554.46
2008-09		
1.	Construction, Restoration of Parkota and various buildings Shergarh Baran	461.44
2.	Conservation, Restoration and Development of Nahargarh Fort, Jaipur	432.06
3.	Royal Rajasthan Palace on Wheels Train under	750.00

1	2	3
4.	Conservation & Restoration of Muchkund Dholpur	441.21
5.	Conservation & Restoration of Hawa Mahal PH-II	360.66
6.	Conservation & Restoration of Jantar Mantar PH-II	193.90
7.	Conservation & Restoration of Bala Qila and Kanakwari Fort, Alwar	480.61
8.	Ajmer-Pushkar Mega Project (*)	1069.68
9.	Integrated Development of Udaipur	241.37
Total		4430.93
2009-10		
1.	Infrastructure Development for Destination Salgaon Mount Abu	231.05
2.	Dev. Of Keoldeo National Park, Bharatpur	266.19
3.	Conservation and Dev. Of Amer Palace Jaipur	485.39
4.	Dev of Taragarh Fort	499.39
5.	Dev of Ghat ki Guni, Jaipur	479.36
6.	Elephant Festival, Jaipur	5.00
7.	Desert Festival, Jaisalmer	8.00
Total		1974.38
2010-11		
1.	Construction of Wayside facilities of RTDC situated on National Highways	605.64
Grand Total 11th Plan		8565.41

Shilp Gram Utsav

†2059. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of domestic and foreign tourists who traveled Shilp Gram Utsav during Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the steps being taken by Government in this regard to attract more tourists during the remaining period of Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):

(a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism does not maintain information on number of foreign and domestic tourists visiting Shilp Gram Utsavs in the country. However, the number of domestic and foreign tourist visits to different States/UTs during the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 are given in the Statement (See below).

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 a pilot basis for a period of one year.

Statement

Number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV's) to States/UTs in India during 2007 to 2009

(Figures in lakh)

S. No.	State/ UT	2007		2008		2009	
		DTV's	FTV's	DTV's	FTV's	DTV's	FTV's
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1279.33	7.70	1326.85	7.89	1574.90	7.95
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.91	0.02	1.49	0.03	1.95	0.04
3	Assam	34.37	0.13	36.17	0.14	38.51	0.15
4	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.36	0.11	1.24	0.13	1.42	0.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Bihar	103.53	1.77	118.90	3.46	156.86	4.23
6	Chandigarh	9.28	0.27	9.09	0.35	9.15	0.38
7	Chhattisgarh*	4.14	0.01	4.43	0.01	5.12	0.01
8	Dadra & Nager Haveli	4.73	0.06	5.05	0.06	5.07	0.07
9	Daman & Diu	4.46	0.05	4.65	0.05	5.63	0.06
10	Delhi **	23.88	20.19	21.33	23.39	20.41	19.58
11	Goa	22.09	3.88	20.20	3.51	21.27	3.77
12	Gujarat	134.77	1.04	155.05	1.11	159.10	1.03
13	Haryana	62.53	0.65	59.73	0.87	64.08	1.37
14	Himachal Pradesh	84.82	3.39	93.73	3.77	110.37	4.01
15	Jammu & Kashmir	79.15	0.53	76.39	0.55	92.35	0.54
16	Jharkhand	49.06	0.04	60.30	0.06	76.10	0.08
17	Karnataka	378.26	5.35	127.98	1.74	327.02	2.30
18	Kerala	66.43	5.16	75.91	5.99	77.89	5.49
19	Lakshadweep	0.17	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.04
20	Madhya Pradesh	138.95	2.34	220.89	2.52	231.06	2.01
21	Maharashtra*	192.27	19.33	205.53	20.57	237.39	19.99
22	Manipur	1.01	0.004	1.12	0.004	1.24	0.003
23	Meghalaya	4.58	0.05	5.50	0.05	5.91	0.05
24	Mizoram	0.43	0.01	0.56	0.01	0.57	0.01
25	Nagaland	0.22	0.01	0.21	0.01	0.21	0.01
26	Orissa	59.45	0.42	63.58	0.44	68.92	0.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27	Punjab	3.69	0.05	5.09	0.07	4.57	0.03
28	Puducherry	7.99	0.58	8.28	0.60	8.51	0.54
29	Rajasthan	259.21	14.01	283.59	14.78	255.59	10.73
30	Sikkim®	3.29	0.17	4.61	0.19	5.48	0.18
31	Tamil Nadu	702.55	17.53	982.85	20.29	1157.56	23.69
32	Tripura	2.45	0.03	2.45	0.04	3.18	0.04
33	Uttar Pradesh	1162.44	15.24	1248.43	16.10	1348.32	15.33
34	Uttarakhand	198.03	0.96	205.46	1.00	219.35	1.06
35	West Bengal	185.81	11.55	193.14	11.34	205.29	11.80
Total		5265.64	132.67	5629.82	141.13	6500.39	137.18

* Estimated using all-India growth rate

** Estimated using tourist visits figures of sample hotels furnished by Delhi Govt.

® Revised figure of domestic tourist visits for 2008

Mega Tourism project in Orissa

2060. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether ITDC proposes to develop Bhubneshwar, Puri and Satpada as a mega tourism destinations in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a Centrally funded project ; and

(d) if so, the details of the infrastructure that is proposed to be developed to boost tourism in this region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):

(a) to (d) Infrastructure development and promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State

Governments/Union Territory Administrations themselves. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects, identified in consultation and interaction with them, subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority under various schemes of the Ministry.

An amount of Rs.30.22 crores was sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism to Government of Orissa for development of Mega Tourist Circuit 'Bhubaneswar-Puri-Chilkla' during the year 2008-09. The Details Project Report was prepared by ITDC.

Neglecting tribal area for Tourism

2061. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has not utilized the scope and heritage all over the country to attract foreign as well Indian Tourists to visit all sides of the country;

(b) whether the entire concentration was on Kashmir and Rajasthan only; and

(c) whether the entire tribal area and States like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala were neglected all these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):
(a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourist places including the heritage and tribal areas is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Governments / Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance for tourism projects based on proposals received from them, subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority.

State wise details of projects sanctioned for the eleventh five year plan is given in the Statement (See below).

The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets, through media campaigns, tourist literature and publicity collaterals.

Statement

*State-wise details of Tourism projects sanctioned during the eleventh
five year plan (2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 up to 30.6.2010)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sr. 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 & Nicobar	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 & Nagar Haveli	3	0.24
9	Daman & Diu	1	0.12
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

1	2	3	4
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

Renovation of churches in Goa

2062. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken renovation/beautification of churches in Goa;

(b) if so, the name of the project/scheme under which renovation/beautification is undertaken and the cost involved in each case;

(c) by when the work is scheduled to be completed;

(d) the agency through which the work is being executed; and

(e) the details of the work done in each case so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):

(a) to (e) During the last three years an expenditure of Rs. 331.60 lakh has been incurred by Goa Circle of archaeological Survey of India on renovation and upgradation of churches and convents in Goa. Apart from this, State Government of Goa has also incurred an expenditure of Rs. 4.11 lakh for renovation of St. Jacinto Church, Vasco during 2009-10.

Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned a project for Integrated Development of Infrastructure for Heritage and Hinterland Tourism in Goa for Rs. 43.09 crore during 2008-09 to the State Government of Goa.

Implementation of projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism monitors the progress of implementation through site visits and review meetings from time to time.

Traffic problem in Country

†2063. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to formulate a time bound action plan to solve the problems related to traffic in different cities of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) The solution for traffic problem in the country lies in implementation of the National Urban Transport Policy by the State Governments and Urban Local Bodies in letter and spirit. The National Urban Transport Policy envisages prioritization of investment

in public transport,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

pedestrianisation and non motorized transport, land use and transport integration, Intelligent Transport Systems, transport demand management etc. The subject of urban transport is intertwined with urban development, which is primarily a State subject. However, for improving scenario of Urban Public Transport, Central Government has taken active steps like, formulation of National Urban Transport Policy, 2006, financing of buses for Urban Transport, Bus Rapid Transit System Projects, traffic transit management centres under Urban Transport under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) and sanction of metro railway projects for various cities.

Facilities to cities of National Capital Territory

†2064. SHRI VEER PAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) by when Government would provide facilities akin to National Capital to the big cities of the country included in National Capital Territory;

(b) the details of districts included in National Capital Territory. State-wise;

(c) Government's plan, if any, for development of those districts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission has been launched on 3.12.2005 for reforms driven , fast track, planned development of 65 mission cities in the country which include two cities namely Faridabad & Meerut falling in the National Capital Region (NCR). NCR constitutes the entire National Capital Territory of Delhi; nine districts of Haryana i.e. Panipat, Sonapat, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Palwal, Mewat, Rewari; five districts of Uttar Pradesh i.e. Baghpat, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Bulandshahar, Gautam Budh Nagar and one district in Rajasthan, i.e. Alwar.

(c) and (d) To meet the demand for basic services in NCR, the

National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) is financing infrastructure projects relating to water supply, sewerage, drainage, roads, land development, power transmission and distribution, generation etc. The NCRPB has prepared Regional Plan-2021 for NCR, which contains policy recommendations for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

various major infrastructure sectors. These are to be implemented by the NCR participating state/UT governments and concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India. Apart from this, NCR participating state/UT governments plan for their cities/towns and prepare Project Plans for various infrastructure projects in NCR and implement the same.

Policy for street vendors and small traders

2065. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a national policy pertaining to the street vendors and small traders;

(b) if so, details of the policy thereof;

(c) whether specific urban areas are to be demarcated for street vending according to the policy;

(d) if so, how many urban civic bodies have so far completed the process; and

(e) the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has comprehensively revised the National Policy on Urban street Vendors, 2004 and come out with the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors 2009. This revised Policy seeks to provide an enabling framework for street vendors to earn an honest living without harassment backed by a legislative framework.

It clarifies roles of Town Vending Committee, Local Authority and Planning Authority at city level and calls upon the State Government to provide a conducive environment to street vendors for carrying out street vending. The policy envisages city/town specific demarcation of 'Restriction Free Vending Zones', 'Restricted Vending Zones' and 'No vending Zones' depending upon the ground realities.

The National Policy on Urban Street Vendors 2009 provides for reservation of space for vending zones, vendors' markets etc. in master / development plans, zonal plans and local area plans by the Local Authority / Planning Authority / Regional Planning Authority. States are expected to monitor the progress of actions at city level. No State has reported the completion of the process of demarcating vending areas in cities / towns.

Encroachment in gram Sabha land of Palam village

2066. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale encroachments were removed from gram Sabha land of village Palam, New Delhi by Deputy Commission (South - West Delhi) office in 2007;

(b) whether the land mafia have re-encroached upon that land in collusion with Delhi Police and Revenue Department officials;

(c) if so, the action taken against the encroachers and Government officials for not reporting the re-encroachment to higher authorities; and

(d) the steps taken to remove the encroachments again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has reported that the large scale encroachments have been removed from the Gram Sabha land by the Deputy Commissioner, South West Delhi in 2007.

(b) GNCTD has also reported that the land mafia has not re-encroached up on that land in collusion with Delhi Police and Revenue Department officials.

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

Metro status for Ahmedabad

2067. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration with the Ministry in regard to declaration of metro status to Ahmedabad city within the stipulated time limit;

(b) if so, the salient features of the declaration with provisions made and further benefits to Ahmedabad as metro city;

(c) the estimated area to be covered under Urban Agglomeration; and

(d) by when the decision will be taken in this regard and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) There is no proposal under consideration with the Ministry to declare Ahmedabad as having metro status.

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

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

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

Life span of water supply pipeline

2068. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the average life span of water supply pipeline in the cities and how old are the present pipelines laid in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and other cities; and

(b) how much of them need to be replaced, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Urban Water Supply is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments / Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/State Government Departments to plan, design, execute, operate and maintain water supply projects. Ministry does not maintain data on life span or age of water supply pipelines in cities. However, the Manual on Water Supply & Treatment (1999) published by the Ministry mentions the design period of pipelines as 30years.

(b) Does not arise.

Launching of green urban transport project

2069. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a Rs. 1400 crore green urban transport project namely the Sustainable Urban Transport Project;

(b) whether the World Bank and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are providing both technical and financial assistance for its implementation and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has launched a Rs. 1439.01 crore Sustainable Urban Transport Project.

(b) The proposal involves grant from Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the World Bank and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and loan from the World Bank to the cities through the concerned State Governments.

(c) The main objectives of the Sustainable Urban Transport Project are:-

(i) to strengthen capacity of Government of India, States and cities in planning, financing, operating and managing sustainable urban transport systems; and

(ii) to assist participating States and cities in preparing and implementing demonstration "Green Transport" or "GEF supportable Transport" projects (GT projects).

The project cities are Indore, Mysore, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Pune and Naya Raipur. More cities can join the project in future on 'moving train' concept.

Starting of third metro project

†2070. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has made a demand for funds for starting third metro rail project between Colaba and Bandra in Mumbai; and

(b) if so, when and whether Government will grant this fund at the earliest and fulfil the demand of Maharashtra Government to start the third phase of metro rail along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Maharashtra forwarded proposal to the Central Government for Mumbai Metro Rail Project (line 3) for implementation of Colaba-Bandra Corridor under Viability Gap Funding Scheme of Ministry for Finance, Government of India. The complete documents were received on August 5, 2010. The necessary action in this regard has been initiated. It is not possible to give any firm date of final approval in such cases.

Desalination project in Mumbai

2071. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has requested to undertake installation of desalination plants using sea water and reverse osmosis technology to avoid acute drinking water shortage in Mumbai;

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

(c) by when the grant for proposed desalination project in Mumbai will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter was examined in this Ministry and the Government of Maharashtra has been advised to explore the possibilities for better water supply management through leakage control; metering for sustainable use; environment friendly pricing policies; reuse of treated waste water, besides water source potential creation through projects on Gargai, Pinjal, Kalu and other small and medium structures instead of opting for installation of a desalination plant using sea water and reverse osmosis

technology.

(c) Does not arise.

UIDSSMT in Maharashtra

2072. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals from the State Government of Maharashtra for early sanction of 113 development plan reports of 86 cities under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns Scheme (UIDSSMT);

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

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken for the early sanction to the said proposals; and

(d) the reasons behind the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir. Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UDISSMT), State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) of State of Maharashtra has recommended 113 Projects in 86 town for release of funds.

(b) and (c) Of these, 94 projects of 86 towns were considered for release of funds committing Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 2166.39 crore and an amount of Rs. 1367.57 crore has been released to the State so far.

(d) Since the State of Maharashtra has already exhausted its seven year Mission allocation under UIDSSMT, the remaining 19 projects of 16 towns cannot be considered for release.

Brihan Mumbai storm water drainage project

2073. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN:

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage Project is implemented for the prevention of flooding in Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details of the works done under this project;

(c) the details of the funds approved and released up till now; and

(d) how much time it will take for release of remaining funds under this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Brihan Mumbai storm water drainage project has been sanctioned by the Government of India with the purpose of addressing the issue of flooding in Mumbai city.

(b) The project comprises 2 phases. Phase I includes 20 works and Phase II includes 38 works. The works include construction of pumping stations, widening and draining of existing nallas, construction of box drains, etc. Out of 20 works in Phase I, 11 have been completed, 6 are in progress and 3 are yet to start. Out of 38 works in Phase II, 27 are in progress and 11 are yet to start.

(c) Out of a total amount of Rs. 1200.53 crore sanctioned, an amount of Rs. 1000 crore has been released during the period 2007-08 to 2009-10.

(d) The balance will be released on receipt of demand from the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai/Government of Maharashtra and subject to fulfillment of conditions such as submission of QPRs (Quarterly Progress Report) and Utilisation Certificates.

Relaxation by DDA

2074. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Questions 1155 given in Rajya Sabha on 26 February, 2009 and state:

(a) whether relaxations in the scheme of 2006 have been made;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore; and

(c) by when the same will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) Delhi Development Authority vide letter dated 24 October, 2007 has sought certain clarifications in the matter of execution of conveyance deed in favor of purchaser/GPA holder and a

decision on that has not been taken till date. Additional details have since been received from the Delhi Development Authority. The matter has been further taken up and in view of the financial and legal issues involved in the proposal, a precise time-frame for arriving at a decision on the matter cannot be indicated at this stage.

Urban infrastructure development

2075. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) total population residing in urban areas and whether that population will increase further by 2020-21 and if so, by how much;

(b) the steps taken to improve the urban infrastructures and basic services and urban transport;

(c) whether investment to meet the urban infrastructure, housing demands were grossly inadequate and lagged behind the required levels and if so, the details of inadequacies and lack of funds; and

(d) the reasons for low percentage of total expenditure incurred on urban development by the Central Government together with the details thereof and the steps taken to utilize the allotted funds to check their wasteful expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) According to the census of India the urban population was 28.61 crore in 2001 which is likely to increase to 43.26 crore in 2021.

(b) The Government of India has taken a number of steps to improve urban infrastructure and basic services. These include the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which was launched in 2005-06 and seeks to improve urban infrastructure, housing, transport and urban basic services. The JNNURM comprises sub-Mission-I on Urban Infrastructure and Governance and sub-Mission-II on Basic Service for Urban Poor and covers 65 identified towns apart from Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) which covers other towns. Financial assistance for urban infrastructure is also being provided by the Ministry of Urban Development under the 10 percent lump sum scheme for the development of Northeastern region including Sikkim, the ADB added North Eastern Region Development Programme and Pilot project on Development of Urban Infrastructure in Satellite Towns around the Seven mega Cities, besides identified metro and other projects.

(c) Urban development is subject matter of states. Central Government supplements the efforts of the states through financial assistance and policies. As per the 11th Five Year Plan estimates, the requirements for water supply, sewerage, sanitation, drainage, solid waste management and urban transport are projected at Rs. 2,61,809 crore. The revised estimates of housing requirements stand at Rs. 5,10,000 crore. Against these requirements, the overall central assistance under JNNURM was initially envisaged at Rs. 50,000 crore over a seven year mission period of 2005-12.

(d) With the launch of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission in 2005, the Government of India has significantly increased the expenditure on urban development. The Ministry of Urban Development has taken a number of steps to ensure that allotted funds are effectively utilized. A system of calling for quarterly progress reports, review meetings and independent review and monitoring by third parties has been developed for efficient utilization of funds.

Inclusion of major cities in JNNURM

2076. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that all the major cities of the States are included in Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission;

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

(c) the amount sanctioned by Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) There are three categories of cities included

as Mission cities under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) based on population as per census 2001. Category A includes cities with population of 4 million and above; Category B includes cities with

population between 1 million to 4 million; Category C includes cities with population of less than 1 million but being State Capitals or having religious/historic/ touristic importance. Details of Mission Cities are given in the Statement (See below).

It was proposed to include the following 28 cities/urban agglomerations with population of 5 lakh and above under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM.

S.No.	Name of the State	Name of Town
1	2	3
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 Bhiwandi Kolhapur Solapur
8	Orissa	Cuttack
9	Punjab	Jalandhar
10	Rajasthan	Bikaner Jodhpur Kota

1	2	3
11	Tamil Nadu	Salem Thiruchirapally Tiruppur
12	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Bareilly Ghaziabad Gorakhpur Moradabad

On account of resource constraints, these cities could not be included in UIG of JNNURM.

However, cities that are not covered under this component are eligible for coverage under another component of JNNURM, namely Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) subject to availability of funds.

(c) 528 Projects have been approved under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of JNNURM for 62 Mission Cities with approved cost of Rs. 59953.85 crore with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs.27852.07 crore.

763 Projects have been approved under UIDSSMT of JNNURM in 640 towns with approved cost of Rs. 12920.50 crore with ACA commitment of Rs.10429.19 crore.

Statement

List of cities included in JNNURM

Sl. No.	City/Urban Agglomeration	Name of the State	Population as per 2001 census (in lakh)
1	2	3	4
a) Mega Cities			
1.	Delhi	Delhi	128.77
2.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	164.34

3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	45.25
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1	2	3	4
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	57.01
5.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	65.60
6.	Kolkata	West Bengal	132.06
7.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	57.42
b) Million-plus Cities			
1.	Patna	Bihar	16.98
2.	Faridabad	Haryana	10.56
3.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	14.58
4.	Ludhiana	Punjab	13.98
5.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	23.27
3.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	22.46
7.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	12.03
8.	Nashik	Maharashtra	11.52
9.	Pune	Maharashtra	37.60
10.	Cochin	Kerala	13.55
11.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	12.04
12.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	13.31
13.	Amritsar	Punjab	10.03
14.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	13.45
15.	Vadodara	Gujarat	14.91
16.	Surat	Gujarat	28.11
17.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	27.15
18.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	21.29

1	2	3	4
19.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	14.61
20.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	11.61
21.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	10.98
22.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	11.04
23.	Asansol	West Bengal	10.67
24.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	10.42
25.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	10.39
26.	Rajkot	Gujarat	10.03
27.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10.65
28.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	16.40

**c) Identified cities / Urban Agglomerations (UAs)
with less than one million population.**

1.	Guwahati	Assam	8.19
2.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	0.35
3.	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	6.12
4.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	7.00
5.	Panaji	Goa	0.99
6.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	1.45
7.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	8.63
8.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	8.90
9.	Imphal	Manipur'	2.50
10.	Shillong	Meghalaya	2.68
11.	Aizawal	Mizoram	2.28.

1	2	3	4
12.	Kohima	Nagaland	0.77
13.	Bhubaneshwar	Orissa	6.58
14.	Gangtok	Sikkim	0.29
15.	Agartala	Tripura	1.90
16.	Dehradun	Uttaranchal	5.30
17.	Bodh Gaya	Bihar	3.94
18.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	4.31
19.	Puri	Orissa	1.57
20.	Ajmer-Pushkar	Rajasthan	5.04
21.	Nainital	Uttaranchal	2.20
22.	Mysore	Karnataka	7.99
23.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	5.05
24.	Chandigarh	Punjab & Haryana	8.08
25.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	9.88
26.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	3.23
27.	Hardwar	Uttaranchal	2.21
28.	Nanded	Maharashtra	4.31
29.	Porbunder	Gujarat	1.58
30.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	2.28.

House-Tax by municipal corporation of Delhi

2077. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Municipal Corporation of Delhi has recently imposed house-tax on the properties in unauthorized colonies which have recently been issued provisional regularization certificate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that house owners have been asked to pay house tax of their houses with effect from the date of construction of houses which were constructed much before the issue of provisional certificate; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and under which provision of the law such taxes are being imposed when the MCD did not provide any facilities in these colonies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has informed that as per The Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 all lands & buildings within the jurisdiction of MCD, irrespective of authorized/unauthorized, urban or rural are leviable for property tax.

(c) and (d) MCD has further informed that under Unit Area Method, all properties are liable to property tax with effect from 1st April, 2004. MCD has also informed that levy and collection of property tax like any other tax is not dependent on provision of services or civic amenities. It is also not dependent upon the taking over of service.

Pending work in CPWD colony Vasant Vihar.

2078. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of installation of iron grill doors in the block nos. 65 to 74 (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha quarters), CPWD colony, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi, block-wise/quarter-wise details;

(b) the reasons for delay/abandoning the work mid-way and why in some blocks/certain quarters are left out;

(c) the action Government proposes to complete the work immediately by fixing responsibility on the concerned J.E./A.E./Exe. Engineer of CPWD in-charge of Vasant Vihar and Contractors for inordinate delay in completing the said work; and

(d) by when the said iron grill doors will be installed in all the aforesaid blocks/quarters for the safety and security of residents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) The status of installation of iron doors in block Nos. 65 to 74 in Government Colony, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi is as under:-

S.No.	Block	Total Number of iron doors to be provided	No. of Doors installed	Remaining doors to be installed
1	65	15	15	—
2	66	15	2	13
3	67	15	4	11
4	68	15	3	12
5	69	15	4	11
6	70	15	1	14
7	71	15	3	12
8	72	15	3	12
9	73	15	5	10
10	74	15	11	4

(b) In some blocks, certain quarters could not be taken up due to following reasons:-

(i) At the time of execution of work at the site, 28 nos. grill doors were stolen from contractor's store.

(ii) Some of the doors had varied openings/sizes which could not fit the standard frames.

(iii) Some of the house occupants gave restricted time for the work as per their convenience.

(c) In view of (b) above, does not arise.

(d) Target date of completion of work is 31.12.2010 subject to

availability of funds.

Difficulties due to beautification drive of Connaught Place

†2079. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the work related to beautification of Connaught Place, New Delhi was started;

(b) whether it is a fact that passengers are faced with a lot of difficulties as the entire Connaught Place dug up;

(c) whether it is also a fact that mud and insanitation have adversely impacted the sale of shops in Connaught Place; and

(d) if so, the time by which the work of beautification would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC), the agency executing the project, has informed that the present façade restoration and engineering work was started in April, 2009 and January, 2010 respectively.

(b) and (c) NDMC has also informed that in the short run there may be little inconvenience to the public, though the upgradation of various services and facilities will result in more convenience in the long run.

(d) NDMC has further reported that façade restoration and engineering works are to be wound up before the Commonwealth Games. The remaining work will be taken up by NDMC after the Commonwealth Games. The total time-frame for completion of the work is 30 months.

Funds under AIBP for lift and minor irrigation projects

†2080. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has framed any policy for sanctioning of funds to State Governments under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme for lift and minor irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the quantum of fund allocated to various State Governments for lift and minor irrigation projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Central Government has received proposal from various State Governments for sanctioning of fund for these projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India has framed a policy for sanctioning of funds to State Governments under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) for Lift & Minor Irrigation Projects.

(b) As per guidelines of the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Major/medium lift irrigation projects are eligible for inclusion in the Programme. The eligibility criteria for inclusion of project for assistance under the Programme are as follows:

For Major/medium projects:

1. Having investment clearance of the Planning Commission,
2. Project is in advanced stage of construction and could be completed in next 4 financial years and
3. Project or component of the project proposed for AIBP is not receiving any other form of financial assistance.

New major/medium project can be included in AIBP:

1. On completion of an ongoing project under AIBP on one to one basis. However, following category of projects could be included in AIBP in relaxation of one to one criteria stated above:
 1. Projects benefiting drought prone/tribal areas
 2. Projects in States having irrigation development below national average
 3. Projects in the districts under Prime Minister's package for agrarian distress.

Major/medium Lift Irrigation projects are eligible for 90% grant

assistance under AIBP if they provides irrigation benefits to the drought prone/tribal areas, undivided Koraput Bolangir Kalahandi

(KBK) districts of Orissa and projects of North East, Hilly states (Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttaranchal). The projects of other areas are eligible for 25% grant assistance under AIBP.

Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) schemes of Special Category States (North-Eastern States, Hilly States i.e. Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand and undivided Koraput Bolangir Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Orissa) are eligible for consideration for assistance under AIBP provided that:

1. Each individual scheme has irrigation potential of at least 20 hectares OR.
2. Group of schemes (within a radius of 5 km) has total ultimate irrigation potential of 50 ha AND
3. The proposed scheme has benefit-cost ratio greater than 1 AND
4. Development cost of the scheme per hectare is upto Rs. 2 lakh with the condition that wherever the estimated cost of the project is more than Rs. 1.50 lakh per hectare, the AIBP assistance would be limited to cost norm of Rs. 1.5 lakh per hectare only AND
5. Maximum time period within which they are to be completed is 2 years excluding the year of their inclusion under AIBP.

SMI schemes of non special category states (all other states not covered in special category states) are eligible for consideration for assistance under AIBP provided that

1. Each individual scheme has irrigation potential of more than 50 hectares AND
2. Located in drought prone/tribal area (as decided in consultation with the Planning Commission) AND
3. Proposed scheme has benefit-cost ration of greater than 1
4. Development cost of the scheme per hectare is upto Rs. 2 lakh with the condition that wherever the estimated cost of the project is more than Rs. 1.50 lakh per hectare, the AIBP assistance would be limited to cost norm of Rs. 1.5 lakh per hectare only AND

5. Maximum time period within which they are to be completed is 2 years excluding the year of their inclusion under AIBP.

SMI schemes included in the programme are eligible for 90% grant assistance of the cost of the scheme.

(c) The state wise details of grant released under AIBP to the major/medium lift irrigation projects during last three years and the current year is given in Statement-I (See below). The details of grant released in respect of SMI schemes for the similar period is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(d) and (e) No proposal for release of central assistance under AIBP for the year 2010-11 has so far been received in respect of major/medium lift irrigation projects but the proposal for release of central assistance under AIBP for the year 2010 has been received in respect of surface minor irrigation schemes.

The details of proposal received in respect of surface minor irrigation schemes are given in the Statement-III.

Statement - I

Central Assistance (CA) grant released under AIBP during last three years and current year to Major/medium Lift Irrigation Projects

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. Name of State/Project		Amount				
No. (Started in Plan)		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Grant released during 2007-08 upto 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh						
1	Tadipudi LIS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2	Pushkara LIS	13.9692	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	13.9692

3	Ali Sagar LIS(C) (PMP)	2.8700	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.8700
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	J. Chokkarao LIS (PMP	405.0000	0.0000	180.0000	0.0000	585.0000
5	A.R. Guthpa LIS (PMP)	6.5500	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	6.5500
6	Rajiv Bhima LIS (PMP)	233.1400	269.8700	662.6610	0.0000	1828.3320
(Andhra Pradesh) Total		661.5292	269.8700	842.6610	0.0000	2436.7212
Assam						
7	Hawaipur LIS (VI) (C)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
8	Rupahi LIS (A.P. 1978-80) (C)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
9	Burhi Dihang LIS (A.P. 1978-80)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
(Assam)-Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Haryana						
10	JLN Lift Irri. (V) (D)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Haryana - Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Himachal Pradesh						
11	Changer Lift (IX)	23.40000	24.30000	0.0000	0.0000	42.9300
(H.P.)-Total		23.4000	24.3000	0.0000	0.0000	42.9300
Jammu & Kashmir						
12	Marwal Lift @ (IV) (C)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
13	Lethpora Lift @ (IV) (C)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
14	Koil Lift @ (V) (C)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
15	Rajpora lift (A. P. 1978-80)	12.8600	17.5422	0.0000	0.0000	26.9322
16	Tral Lift (A. P. 1978-80)	12.5400	12.2103	0.0000	0.0000	21.2203
17	Raflabad Lift Irrigation (IX)	10.5400	9.9157	0.00000	2.3372	19.5229
(J&K)-Total		35.9400	39.6682	0.0000	2.3372	67.6754

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka						
18	Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme, 2009-10(XI)	0.0000	0.0000	58.6400	0.0000	58.6400
19	Guddada Malapura LIS DPAP, 2009-10(XI)	0.0000	0.0000	32.4000	0.00000	32.4000
(Karnataka)-Total		0.0000	0.0000	91.0400	0.0000	91.0400
Madhya Pradesh						
20	Punasa Lift Irrigation Project (XI) 2008-09	0.0000	48.6000	227.6370	0.0000	342.6570
(Madhya Pradesh)-Total		0.0000	48.6000	227.6370	0.0000	342.6570
Maharashtra						
21	Vishnupuri (A. P. 1978-80) (C)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
22	Tajanpore LIS	0.0000	3.9300	0.0000	0.0000	3.9300
23	Krishna Koyna LIS (XI) 2009-10 111.9200		0.0000	0.0000	111.9200	0.0000
(Maharashtra)-Total		0.0000	3.9300	111.9200	0.0000	115.8500
Uttar Pradesh						
24	Gyanpur Pump Canal (VII) (c)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
25	Jarauli Pump Canal (1990-91) (c)	0.5900	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.5900
(Uttar Pradesh)-Total		0.5900	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.5900
Grand Total		721.4592	386.3682	1273.2580	2.3372	3097.4636

(c): Project completed

(D): Project deferred

Statement - II

*State-wise grant released under AIBP to Minor Irrigation
Schemes during last three years and current year*

(As on 10.08.2010)

Sl. No.	State	Grant released (Rs. in crore)				Cum. Grant released
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1	Arunachal Pradesh	47.1800	33.9580	30.7800		111.9180
2	Assam	62.1480	322.7044	577.9694	47.1550	1009.9768
3	Manipur	49.8070	39.5600	42.5403		131.9073
4	Meghalaya	1.1600	24.8009	22.5018		48.4627
5	Mizoram	34.3430	50.7176	36.4500	21.5360	143.0466
6	Nagaland	40.5100	48.5979	57.2860		146.3939
7	Sikkim	3.2400	0.0000	2.6049		5.8449
8	Tripura	8.1000	20.5065	31.3488		59.9553
9	Himachal Pradesh	43.5100	37.5078	37.8195		118.8373
10	Jammu & Kashmir	105.1851	297.7547	158.0534		560.9932
11	Orissa (KBK)	14.8700	24.1697	40.5000		79.5397
12	Uttarakhand	265.6500	371.6580	127.0063	31.2077	795.5220
13	Andhra Pradesh	0.0000	231.6600	0.0000		231.6600
14	Chhattisgarh	59.5700	151.0212	16.0383		226.6295
15	Madhya Pradesh	128.3250	51.7594	173.3724		353.4568
16	Maharashtra	86.4900	210.9920	0.0000	256.1439	553.6259
17	Bihar	3.5500	34.8489	0.0000		38.3989
18	West Bengal	8.1200	0.0000	0.0000	8.1000	16.2200
19	Rajasthan			14.1700		14.1700
20	Karnataka			48.5066		48.5066
Total		961.7581	1952.2170	1416.9477	364.1426	4695.0654

Statement - III

*Details of AIBP release proposals received during 2009-10 in respect of Major/medium
Lift Irrigation projects and surface Minor Irrigation Schemes*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the project/ scheme	Amount of grant requested by State Government (Rs. in crore)	Status of proposal
1	2	3	4	5
A Major/Medium Lift Irrigation Projects			No proposal received so far	
B Surface MI schemes				
1	Assam	9 ongoing SMI	8.1380	Grant released
2	Assam	42 ongoing SMI	39.0170	Grant released
		Total	47.1550	
3	Mizoram	73 ongoing SMI	21.5360	Grant released
4	Mizoram	41 new SMI	17.6608	Grant released
		Total	39.1968	
5	Uttarakhand	39 ongoing SMI	31.2077	Grant released

6	Uttarakhand	13 ongoing SMI	10.8423	Grant released
7	Uttarakhand	9 ongoing SMI	2.2765	Grant released
		Total	44.3265	
8	West Bengal	34 new SMI	8.10	Grant released
		Total	8.10	
9	Jharkhand	116 new SMI	72.90	With Ministry of Finance for release
10	Jharkhand	Sukhari Reservoir Project	5.670	Under scrutiny with Ministry of Water Resources
11	Assam	39 ongoing SMI	22.4462	Under scrutiny with Ministry of Water Resources
12	Assam	42 ongoing SMI	13.2572	Under scrutiny with Ministry of Water Resources
13	Assam	1 ongoing SMI	3.3082	Under scrutiny with Ministry of Water Resources
14	Assam	85 ongoing SMI	123.3946	Under scrutiny with Ministry of Water Resources
15	Assam	89 ongoing SMI	147.3418	Under scrutiny with Ministry of Water Resources
16	Himachal Pradesh	191 ongoing MIS	32.40	Under scrutiny with Ministry of Water Resources

1	2	3	4	5
17	Meghalaya	9 ongoing MIS	7.0518	Under scrutiny with Ministry of Water Resources
18	Meghalaya	23 ongoing MIS	27.2483	Under scrutiny with Ministry of Water Resources
19	Uttarakhand	464 new MIS	91.4335	Under scrutiny with Ministry of Water Resources
20	Bihar	32 new MIS	40.00	Sent to Planning Commission for advice
21	Chhattisgarh	6 new MIS	10.00	Sent to Planning Commission for advice
Grand Total			735.2299	

River linking project

2081. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given up the ambitious river-linking project; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Proposals for flood control and management

2082. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain districts in the country have been adversely affected by the recent floods;

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

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard;

(d) the proposal received from the various State Governments including Rajasthan for flood control and management along with their present status, State-wise; and

(e) the funds allocated and released by Government under various schemes to the State Governments, State-wise including Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A total of 80 districts have been reported adversely affected by the recent floods. State-wise details of affected districts are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) to (e) The State Governments are primarily responsible for undertaking relief measures at ground level in the wake of natural calamities. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistic and financial support. A statement showing the allocation and release of Central Share under Calamity Relief

Fund (CRF)/State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) during the current year is given in Statement - II (See below).

Further, flood management being a State subject, the flood management schemes are planned, executed and funded by the State Governments as per their own priority. However, a plan scheme, namely, "Flood Management Programme (FMP)" under State Sector has been approved, in principle, by the Government of India at a total cost of Rs. 8000 crore during XI plan to provide central assistance to the State Governments to undertake the flood management and anti-erosion works including anti-sea erosion, drainage development, flood proofing works, etc. in the critical reaches. State-wise details of flood management schemes approved and funds released to the State Governments under "Flood Management Programme" are given in the Statement - III (See below).

In addition, 42 new flood management schemes have been approved recently during the 6th Meeting of the Empowered Committee held on 12th July, 2010, the details of which are given in the Statement - IV (See below).

No proposal for flood control and management from Rajasthan has been received in the Ministry of Water Resources.

Besides the above, grants-in-aid is also being provided to Bihar, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal States for taking up flood protection works on border rivers under the Central Sector Scheme "River Management Activities and works related to Border Areas" during XI Plan. The grants-in-Aid released to the State Governments under "River Management Activities and works related to Border Areas" are given in the Statement-V (See below).

Statement - I

State-wise details of districts reported affected due to flood and rains etc. during 2010.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Nos. of districts affected	Names of severely affected districts
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	14	Nellore, Vishakhapatnam, Khammam, Prakasham, West

Godavari, Vizianagaram,
Srikakulam, Guntur, East
Godavari, Krishna, Chittoor,
Kadapa, Ananthapur, Nalgonda.

1	2	3	4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10	East Kameng, Lohit, Anjaw, Kurung, Kumey, Tawang, Changling, Lower Dibang Valley,
			Upper Subansiri, Papumpare, Dibang Valley.
3	Assam	15	Lakhimpur, Karimganj, Cachar, Darrang, Dhemaji, Jorhat, Morigaon, Dibrugarh, Hailakandi,
			Sonitpur, (Tezpur), Barpeta, Bongaigaon (Salmara), Dhubari, Sivasagar, Nalbari.
4	Bihar	5	Kishanganj, Araria, Katihar, Purnia, Supaul.
5	Goa	1	Porvorim
6	Haryana	5	Sirsa, Ambala, Kurushetra, Kaithal, Fatehabad.
7	Kerala	10	Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Idukki, Ernakulam, Palakkad, Wayanad, Kasaragod.
8	Meghalaya	1	Selsella
9	Mizoram	8	Aizawl, Champhai, Kolasib, Lawngtlai, Lunglei, Mamit, Saiha, Serchhip.
10	Punjab	8	Roop Nagar, Ludhiana, S.A.S. Nagar, Patiala, Fatehgarh Sahib,
			Sangrur, Mansa, Moga.
11	Uttarakhand	1	Pithoragarh
12	West Bengal	1	Uttar Dinajpur
13	Puducherry	1	Yanam
Total		80	

Statement - II

*The allocation and release of Central Share under Calamity Relief Fund
(CRF)/ State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) during the year 2010-11*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Allocation under CRF/SDRF	Central Share released under CRF / SDRF
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	508.84	190.82
2	Arunachal Pradesh	36.74	16.54
3	Assam	263.77	118.70
4	Bihar	334.49	125.44
5	Chhattisgarh	151.32	56.75
6	Gujarat	2.96	1.11
7	Goa	502.12	188.30
8	Haryana	192.90	72.34
9	Himachal Pradesh	130.76	58.84
10	J & K	172.46	77.61
11	Jharkhand	259.45	97.30
12	Karnataka	160.96	60.36
13	Kerala	131.08	49.16
14	Madhya Pradesh	392.75	147.28
15	Maharashtra	442.69	166.01
16	Manipur	7.22	3.25
17	Meghalaya	14.65	6.60
18	Mizoram	8.55	3.85

1	2	3	4
19	Nagaland	4.97	2.24
20	Orissa	391.58	146.85
21	Punjab	222.92	83.60
22	Rajasthan	600.66	225.25
23	Sikkim	22.75	10.24
24	Tamil Nadu	293.52	110.07
25	Tripura	19.31	8.69
26	Uttar Pradesh	385.39	144.52
27	Uttarakhand	117.66	52.95
28	West Bengal	304.83	114.31
Total		6077.30	2338.93

Statement - III

State-wise Schemes approved under the State Sector Scheme "Flood Management Programme" and Funds released during XI plan

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Schemes Approved under FMP Nos.	Total Cost	Central Share	Funds Released (as on 31.07.2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Arunachal Pradesh	11	67.80	61.02	29.33
2	Assam	82	708.59	637.73	320.73
3	Bihar	34	840.52	630.39	374.83
4	Goa	1	8.84	6.63	4.22
5	Haryana	1	173.75	130.31	46.91
6	Himachal Pradesh	2	218.94	197.04	76.95

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Jammu & Kashmir	19	211.33	190.20	77.95
8	Jharkhand	1	20.12	15.09	10.53
9	Manipur	12	39.64	35.68	24.32
10	Mizoram	2	9.13	8.22	—
11	Nagaland	5	13.90	12.51	9.68
12	Orissa	69	164.02	123.02	71.77
13	Punjab	4	142.38	106.78	34.59
14	Sikkim	24	86.21	77.59	45.72
15	Tamil Nadu	1	12.41	9.31	1.11
16	Tripura	11	26.57	23.92	7.98
17	Uttar Pradesh	13	302.56	226.93	134.19
18	Uttarakhand	4	28.68	24.02	16.39
19	West Bengal + For 'AILA' Project	15	157.38	118.04	44.98 187.50
Total		311	3232.77	2634.43	1519.66
Spilled over works of X Plan85.15				85.15	
Grand Total				2719.58	1604.81

Statement - IV

*State-wise proposals approved during 6th meeting of Empowered Committee
held on 12.07.2010 under 'Flood Management Programme'*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Proposals	Estimated Cost	Central Share
1	2	3	4	5
1	Assam	3	109.20	98.28
2	Bihar	7	385.99	289.49

1	2	3	4	5
3	Goa	1	13.89	10.42
4	Gujarat	1	7.94	5.96
5	Jammu & Kashmir	1	97.46	87.71
6	Kerala	2	143.61	107.71
7	Manipur	10	69.70	62.73
8	Orissa	1	40.00	30.00
9	Puducherry	1	139.67	104.75
10	Tamil Nadu	4	623.13	467.35
11	Uttarakhand	1	14.24	12.82
12	Uttar Pradesh	8	254.63	190.97
13	West Bengal	2	1664.70	1248.53
Total		42	3564.16	2716.72

Statement - V

Grants-in-Aid released under the Central Sector Scheme

*"River Management Activities and works related
to Border Areas" during XI Plan*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Funds Released (As on 31.07.2010)
1	Bihar	135.64
2	Tripura	12.51
3	Uttar Pradesh	18.00
4	West Bengal	17.51
Total		183.66

Funds to Jharkhand for water resources

2083. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the funds for the last three years given by Government to Jharkhand to create water resources;

(b) the details of funding, year-wise, scheme-wise and district-wise;

(c) the amount of funds Government plans to give to Jharkhand for the next three years; and

(d) the details thereof, scheme-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Annual Plan allocations for Major and Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrigation, Command Area Development & Water Management and Flood Control sectors for Jharkhand for the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as under.

	(Rs. in crores)		
Sectors	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Major and Medium Irrigation	357.00	478.00	453.00
Minor Irrigation	163.00	100.00	80.00
Command Area Development & Water Management	2.00	2.00	2.00
Flood Control	7.00	20.00	15.00

The Central grants of about Rs. 9.22 crores and Rs. 3.72 crores have been released to Government of Jharkhand under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) during 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively. Under the Flood Management Programme (FMP), central grants released during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are about Rs. 7.37 crores and about Rs. 4.52 crores respectively.

The project-wise details in respect of central grant released under AIBP are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Central grant is released to States on receipt of the new

proposal as per the guideline and on submission of requisite details including the utilization certificates in respect of ongoing projects.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Project-wise details in respect of Central Grant released under AIBP

(Rs. in crores)

Name of Projects	Fund Released Under AIBP	
	2007-08	2008-09
Gumani	3.71	-
Sonua	0.90	-
Surangi	1.13	-
Upper Sankh	1.80	2.70
Panchkhero	1.68	1.02

Status of inter-linking of rivers

2084. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of inter-linking of rivers in the State of Gujarat and rest of the country;

(b) the budgetary allocation made in this regard and spent so far, project-wise;

(c) whether the viability of the same has been re-assessed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) 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 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 & 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs).

Out of 16 Inter-basin water transfer links identified under Peninsular Component of NPP, two links viz. (i) Par-Tapi-Narmada (P-T-N) and (ii) Damanganga-Pinjal (D-P) pertain to Gujarat and Maharashtra States. Out of 14 Inter-basin water transfer links identified under Himalayan Component of NPP, one link namely 'Rajasthan-Sabarmati' pertain to State to Gujarat.

Feasibility Reports (FRs) of 14 links under Peninsular Component and FRs of 2 links (Indian Portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed. The field surveys & investigations for the preparation of FR of 'Rajasthan-Sabarmati' link 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 (Vijaywada) link is part of the Polavaram project of the Andhra Pradesh. Planning Commission has given investment clearance to the Polavaram Project and the Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up the above project including link component as per their proposals.

The preparation of Pre-Feasibility / Feasibility Reports of intra state links proposed by States were included in the functions of NWDA in November, 2006 in consultation with the State Governments. So far, NWDA has received 36 proposals of intra - state links from 7 States viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Orissa, Bihar, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu and out of them Pre Feasibility reports of 12 intra-state links have been completed by NWDA. The Government of Gujarat has proposed one Intra-

state link viz. Damanganga - Sabarmati - Chorwad. The PFR of this link is scheduled for completion along with the DPRs of Par - Tapi - Narmada & Damanganga - Pinjal links.

(b) National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 291.67 crore from 1982-83 upto June, 2010 for preparation of Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs)/FRs/DPRs of link proposals under NPP, preparation of PFRs/FRs of intrastate links and other studies in this regard. Further, the Government has provided a budget outlay of Rs. 182.80 crore for the above works by NWDA during XI plan (2007-12) against which NWDA has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 90.48 crore upto June, 2010. The expenditure is not maintained project-wise.

(c) to (e) The viability of link proposals under NPP is assessed at every stage of their formulation as is done for any other water resources project. While preparing PFRs, their techno-economic viability is established at the preliminary stage. The FRs of such link proposals which are found techno-economically viable at PFR stage are taken up. While preparing FRs various studies such as Survey and Investigation, hydrological analysis, rapid socio-economic and environment impact assessment studies, etc. are carried out. Thereafter, DPRs of such link proposals which are found viable at FR stage are taken up with the concurrence of concerned states. At DPR stage the detailed studies regarding all the aspects of the link proposal are carried out. Thereafter, such proposals along with requisite statutory clearances from other Ministries/Departments are considered by the Advisory Committee of the MOWR for approval.

Haryana's water entitlement

2085. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering the legal and tenable claim of Haryana as a co basin State of Indus basin and allocated in rightful share of waters *vide* notification dated March 24, 1976;

(b) whether a share of Haryana's entitlement about 1.9 MAF has been usurped by Punjab by dithering on the construction of Sutlej Yamuna Link (SYL) canal despite Supreme Court's two orders dated 15 January, 2002 and 4 June, 2004;

(c) whether the State Government of Haryana has rightly claimed

payment of royalty for illegal utilization of its share 1.9 MAF for the
last 33 years; and

(d) if so, the Centre's stance thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Government of Punjab have enacted Punjab Termination of Agreements Act (PTAA), 2004 which provides that notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force and any judgment, decree, order and decision of any Court, Tribunal or Authority, all agreements relating to Ravi-Beas waters stand terminated. A Presidential Reference on the validity of the Act has been made to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. In view of this, the question does not arise.

(b) According to the PTAA, all existing and actual utilizations through the existing systems, shall remain protected and unaffected. Pursuant to the enactment, Punjab Government informed in regard to handing over of works of Sutlej Yamuna Link (SYL) Canal pursuant to the orders dated 04.06.04 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, that any action taken in pursuance of the 1981 agreement on Ravi-Beas waters will be against the mandate of the PTAA. Completion of the canal would have enabled Haryana to draw 3.5 Million Acre Feet (MAF) allocated to it under the 1981 agreement on surplus Ravi-Beas waters as against its current drawal of about 1.6 MAF through the Bhakra Main Line.

(c) and (d) The matter is dependant on the outcome of the Presidential Reference and further legalities, as necessary. As such, Central Government has no stance in the matter.

Canalization of river Ghaggar

2086. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation for canalization of river Ghaggar; and

(b) if so, the status of the representation and by when Government is planning to complete the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Letters from VIPs for early clearance of Phase II of the project for construction

of embankments and canalization of the river Ghaggar from Makror Sahib
to Karail, by the Ghaggar

Standing Committee, were earlier received and the status was informed to them. In letters dated 19 July, 2010 and 27 July, 2010 from Hon'ble Chief Minister of Punjab addressed to the Hon'ble Prime Minister, a proposal for a project for canalization of river Ghaggar in Punjab and Haryana to be implemented as a National Project has been suggested.

(b) For the clearance of the Phase II project from Makror Sahib to Karail, the representatives of the State Governments in the Ghaggar Standing Committee have been requested in the Committee's meeting held on 25.03.2010 to apprise their State Governments of the Committee's suggestions for certain works to be attended to by Punjab. According to Central Water Commission, no further information has been received from the State Governments. As regards the recent request of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Punjab, the scheme for National Projects provides Central financial assistance for projects with benefits of irrigation and water supply as against benefits of flood protection/control. Also, the formulation of a Detailed Project report for canalizing the river and its implementation after getting the requisite clearances/ approval and arranging funds, rest with the State Government(s) concerned.

Funds for relining of feeders

2087. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP);

(b) the amount Government provides for relining of Rajasthan feeder and Sirhind feeder;

(c) whether Government has received any representation from the State Government of Punjab to provide funds for relining of Sirhind feeder as per the norm of Rajasthan feeder; and

(d) if so, the status of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Some of the important features of the existing guidelines of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme are given below:

1. Major/medium projects including Extension Renovation & Modernization projects benefitting drought prone/tribal areas and flood prone areas are eligible for 90% grant assistance.
2. Major/medium projects in the Special Category States and projects in undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi districts of Orissa are also eligible for 90% grant assistance.
3. Other major/medium projects are eligible for 25% grant assistance under AIBP.
4. Surface water minor irrigation (SWMI) schemes benefiting the Special Category States and drought prone/tribal areas of non Special Category States are eligible for 90% grant assistance.
5. Time allowed for completion of major/medium projects under AIBP is 4 years excluding the year of inclusion of the project under AIBP.
6. Time allowed for completion of SWMI schemes under AIBP is 2 years excluding the year of inclusion of the scheme under AIBP.
7. The State governments are required to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Ministry of Water Resources for timely completion of the project specifying year-wise targets of potential creation under AIBP.
8. A new major/medium project may be included in AIBP only on completion of an ongoing project under AIBP on one to one basis. However, projects benefiting drought prone/tribal areas, projects in the states having irrigation development below national average and projects included in the Prime Minister's package for Agrarian Distress Districts of the Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra may be included in AIBP in relaxation to one to one criterion.

Cabinet Committee on Infrastructures in its meeting held on 13th May, 2010 considered proposal of the Ministry of Water Resources for further relaxation in the AIBP guidelines and approved the following proposals:

1. Allowing funding for three projects benefiting areas under Desert Development Programme (DDP) under AIBP at par with projects

benefitting Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) area; and

2. Enhancing present cost norm for SWMI schemes from Rs. 1.50 lakh per hectare to Rs. 2.00 lakh per hectare for the purpose of inclusion of projects under AIBP with the condition that wherever the estimated cost of the project is more than Rs. 1.50 lakh per hectare, the AIBP assistance would be limited to the cost norm of Rs. 1.50 lakh per hectare.

(b) No funds have been released under AIBP for Rajasthan feeder and Sirhind feeder so far.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The funds under AIBP to Sirhind feeder is to be provided as per guidelines of the AIBP which envisages 90% grant to the command area benefitting Desert Development Plan (DDP) areas for this project and 25% grant to normal areas. As the State Government of Punjab is not likely to get central assistance under AIBP for Sirhind feeder at par with Rajasthan feeder, the State Government has been advised to approach Planning Commission for additional central assistance for Sirhind feeder.

Ground water quality

2088. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that ground water in Malwa belt and Tarantaran in Punjab has become poisonous;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is also aware that cow belt of the country is also adversely affected by poisonous ground water;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has taken any steps to improve ground water quality in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated, sanctioned and utilized therefor and the details of progress made therein, State-wise and region-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The analysis of ground water samples collected by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has revealed contamination in ground water in some isolated pockets of the country including in parts of Malwa belt and Tarantaran in Punjab. The data indicated problems of high salinity, nitrate and fluoride in ground water in isolated pockets of Bhatinda, Patiala and Muktsar districts and sporadic occurrences in parts of Faridkot, Ferozepur, Mansa, Ropar and Tarantaran districts in Punjab. Some special studies conducted in the state have also revealed sporadic occurrences of heavy metals like Chromium/ Cadmium/ Manganese/ Lead from parts of Bhatinda, Fatehgarh Sahib, Ferozepur, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Ropar, Sangrur and Tarantaran districts.

(c) and (d) The CGWB has reported arsenic contamination in ground water in 28 districts of Uttar Pradesh and 15 districts of Bihar in the cow belt. Other contaminants of groundwater indicated are fluoride, iron, lead, cadmium, chromium, and manganese. As per reports, Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam conducted a survey of arsenic contamination of ground water in 51 districts of the State with assistance of United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) which revealed arsenic problem in 1018 habitations and other quality problems in 6377 habitations in the State.

(e) to (f) The Ministry of Water Resources does not provide financial assistance to the States for tackling ground water quality problems. However, the Union Government has taken following measures and provided assistance to mitigate the problem of ground water pollution:-

- (i) Drilling arsenic free wells by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) in the arsenic affected areas and providing technical guidance for clearing of source of drinking water in arsenic affected areas. So far a total of 21 exploratory tube wells each in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh drilled to delineate arsenic free deeper aquifer zones. Successful exploratory wells have been handed over free of cost to the concerned State agencies for utilization in their water supply schemes.
- (ii) Organization of mass awareness programmes in ground water affected areas.

(iii) Providing financial and technical assistance by the Union
Ministry of Rural Development

(Department of Drinking Water Supply) through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to supplement the efforts of the States for provision of safe drinking water to the rural population as per the stipulated norms. 20% of the annual NRDWP funds are allocated for tackling water quality problems.

- (iv) To ensure safe drinking water supply to all the urban population of the country, the Ministry of Urban Development has launched two new programmes, viz. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).
- (v) Directions issued by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to limit the discharge of effluent within the stipulated standards and setting up of network of water quality monitoring stations and common effluent treatment plants.
- (vi) Support to the States by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), for improvement of health service delivery, which includes mitigation of health risks due to water borne diseases.

National water mission

2089. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives and goal of National Water Mission;
- (b) whether a conference of Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of States and UTs for the development and management of water sector was held in the recent past;
- (c) if so, the details of the issues discussed and suggestions received during the said conference; and
- (d) the details of the action taken by Government on such suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The National Action plan on Climate Change released in June 2008 envisages

institutionalization of eight national missions. National Water Mission is one of the eight identified national missions. Ministry of Water Resources has prepared the draft comprehensive Mission Document for National Water Mission through a consultative process. The 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". Five goals identified for the National Water Mission are: (i) comprehensive water data base in public domain and assessment of the impact of climate change on water resources; (ii) promotion of citizen and State actions for water conservation, augmentation and preservation; (iii) focused attention to vulnerable areas including over over-exploited areas; (iv) increasing water use efficiency by 20%; and (v) promotion of basin level integrated water resources management.

(b) to (d) The annual conference of Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries of Irrigation/ Water Resources Department and Command Area Development Department of the States/ Union Territories was held on 14.07.2010 to discuss the progress in respect of various activities and ongoing schemes/ programmes namely National Water Mission (NWM), Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CADWM), Flood Management Programme (FMP), Ground Water Development and Management, Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies and Externally Aided Projects. During the meeting, strategies for efficient and timely implementation of the projects were discussed. Important points that emerged during the conference are as under.

- To achieve the goal of "increasing the water use efficiency by 20% of National Water Mission, necessary steps have to be taken by States/UTs.
- All proposals under, AIBP, CADWM, FMP, RRR of water bodies etc. for release of first and second instalments of central assistance are to be submitted well in time by August and December 2010 respectively to ensure the achievement of physical targets.
- The State Governments have been requested to expedite submission of

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) of each Command Area Development
Projects of the State, to

enhance budget provision in State Plan and also to constitute a State Level Monitoring Committee to monitor the progress of the CAD & WM programme.

- States may initiate action for speedy implementation of scheme of Dug Well Recharge to Ground Water.
- Integrated ground water management programme needs to combine augmentation of ground water resources in over-exploited and critical areas and ground water development in safe areas having good ground water potential.
- The States/ UTs have been advised to make efforts to improve the slow progress of Hydrology Project Phase II being implemented in 13 States and 8 central agencies from April 2006.

The Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries of the States have assured full cooperation and appropriate follow-up actions.

Review of inter-linking of rivers projects

2090. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been carried out to oversee the progress made in interlinking of the rivers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(b) the projects which are lagging behind and reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to remove bottlenecks to complete the project early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) (b) and (d) 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 of two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development Component. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up under

the Ministry of Water Resources in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the

feasibility of the inter-linking of the rivers proposals envisaged under NPP and to give concrete shape to them.

The issues related with the inter-basin water transfer proposals under NPP are regularly discussed with the officials of State Governments in the Governing body (GB) and Society of NWDA. So far 54 meetings of GB and 29 meetings of Society have been held. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources also examined the subject of Inter Linking of Rivers in its sitting held on 12.4.2008.

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. The consensus building for eight more links under Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar linkage system for taking up their DPRs with concerned states has been initiated.

The activities of NWDA are reviewed on Plan to Plan basis. Government has reviewed the activities of NWDA while finalizing its outlay for XI Plan.

(c) Based on various studies conducted, NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component & 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). Out of these, FRs of 14 links under Peninsular Component and FRs of 2 links (Indian Portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed.

Five links under Peninsular Component namely (i) Ken-Betwa, (ii) Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal, (iii) Damanganga-Pinjal, (iv) Par-Tapi-Narmada & (v) Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) were identified as priority links for building consensus among the concerned states for taking up their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). 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 (Vijaywada) link is part of the Polavaram project of the Andhra Pradesh. Planning Commission has given investment clearance to the Polavaram Project and the Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up the above project including link component as per their proposals. The names of the links under NPP and their present status is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

List of water transfer links identified under NPP and their status

Peninsular Rivers Development Component

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari
(Dowlaiswaram) link | - FR completed |
| 2. Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna

their own proposal | - Taken up by the state
(Vijayawada) link *as per |
| 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 (Srisaillam) - 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 |

& DPR taken up

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 12. Par - Tapi - Narmada link* | - FR completed
& DPR taken up |
| 13. Ken - Betwa link*
Completed | - DPR of phase-I |
| 14. Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link | - FR completed |
| 15. Netravati - Hemavati Link | - PFR completed |
| 16. Bedti - Varda link | FR taken up |

Himalayan Rivers Development Component

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Kosi-Mechi link | - Entirely lies in Nepal |
| 2. Kosi-Ghaghra link | - S&I works taken up |
| 3. Gandak - Ganga link | - S&I works taken up |
| 4. Ghaghra - Yamuna link
Indian | - FR completed (for
portion) |
| 5. Sarda - Yamuna link
Indian | - FR completed (for
portion) |
| 6. Yamuna -Rajasthan link | - S&I works completed |
| 7. Rajasthan-Sabarmati link | - S&I works completed |
| 8. Chunar-Sone Barrage link | - S&I works completed |
| 9. Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries
of Ganga link | - S&I works taken up |
| 10. Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link | - S&I works taken up |
| 11. Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka
(Alternate to M-S-T-G-) link | - S&I works taken up |
| 12. Farakka-Sunderbans link | - S&I works completed |
| 13. Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha link | - S&I works completed |
| 14. Subernarekha-Mahanadi link | - S&I works completed |

* Priority links

PFR - Pre-Feasibility Report; FR - Feasibility Report; DPR - Detailed Project Report

S&I - Survey & Investigation in Indian portion.

CAG's report on performance of AIBP

2091. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the CAG audit report on the performance of the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) which has found crucial loopholes in its implementation;

(b) if so, the gist of its findings and recommendations; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) The said CAG report has been taken up by the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament for examination. The comments of the Ministry of Water Resources on observations and recommendations contained in the report have already been submitted to the Lok Sabha Secretariat. The gist of findings and recommendations are as under:

(A). Gist of findings in CAG report

1. Repeated modifications have been made in the AIBP guidelines.
2. Project-wise data regarding utilization of irrigation potential creation was not furnished. Ministry do not maintain project-wise details of irrigation potential created and utilized under AIBP Minor irrigation projects.
3. Poor progress in completion of projects.
4. Short creation of irrigation potential/Non-utilization of created irrigation potential.
5. Deficiencies in Planning and approval of AIBP projects.
6. Poor project execution such as incorrect phasing of project component, main and branch canals constructed in patches with gaps. Maintenance of assets created under AIBP is not given due priority.
7. Poor financial management i.e., major portion of grant released under AIBP during 2005-06 to 200-08 was concentrated to six states, releases under AIBP mostly concentrated to fag end of financial year, delay in release of central grant by the State Governments to

implementing

agencies in stipulated time, non enforcement of AIBP guideline related to conversion of grant into loan in cases of failure of state in completion of project in time, diversion of funds to unintended uses etc.

8. Poor contractual management such as undue benefits to contractors, unauthorized/irregular expenditure, irregular contractual management.
9. Monitoring and evaluation : Less number of monitoring visits to major/medium projects by CWC than prescribed, less number of MI projects visited by CWC, follow up action on earlier evaluation study carried out by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation not taken etc.

(B) Recommendations in the CAG Report

1. There has been significant dilution in the focus and objectives of AIBP due to repeated modifications (six sets of modifications since its inception in 1996-97) in the scope and funding pattern of the scheme. Consequently, GOI must have a long-term perspective of AIBP in the programme guidelines and avoid repeated and piecemeal modification in an ad hoc manner.
2. The Ministry must institute a system to collect authentic and validated data of not only creation, but also utilization of IP for AIBP projects in the major/medium/ERM and MI Sector at least for a period of five years after the completion of the projects.

The role of AIBP in funding a large number of individual MI Projects with miniscule IP needs to be re-examined, particularly in view of the lack of monitoring and data collection by both the Ministry and CWC.

3. MoWR must investigate all cases of incomplete/ non-commissioned projects reported as complete to ensure that there is no diversion or misuse of funds released for these projects. Appropriate action must also be taken against the authorities issuing such false completion certificate.
4. Since AIBP is an Additional Central Assistance (ACA) programme, GOI

may ensure equitable distribution of AIBP funds to states based on predefined criteria e.g. population dependent on

agriculture, UIP yet to be fulfilled; and also past performance in completion/ commissioning of projects and utilization of targeted IP under AIBP.

5. In order to encourage the defaulting State Governments to ensure timely completion of projects, GOI must apply the provision for conversion of grant to loan in all cases of serious slippages in completion schedule, as provided for in the MoU.
6. GOI may recover the amounts diverted by the State Governments, if necessary, by making deductions from the next instalment of Plan Assistance to the defaulting State Governments.
7. The major reasons for non-completion of major/medium/ERM projects include (a) non-acquisition of land; (b) delays in construction of railway/highway crossings; (c) improper synchronization of project components (dealt with elsewhere in this Report), and (d) delayed tendering and contract management. While we note that acquisition of land is a complex and sensitive process, GOI funds should be released only after the State Government certifies that the major portion of the land required for the project (not just for the dam/head works but also for the canals) has already been acquired. Further, future releases should be linked to progress in land acquisition.

Better co-ordination with railways and NHAI is required for quick completion of crossings.

8. In case of irrigation projects which have been split into two or more AIBP projects or which have been separated in to AIBP and non-AIBP components, MoWR should ensure that linked components of AIBP projects are completed so as to ensure the creation of targeted IP under AIBP, and commissioning/ utilization thereof.
9. Survey and investigation may be ensured in respect of all preliminary reports for investment clearance; these cannot be based only on desk study.

Formal DPRs may be insisted upon for all minor irrigation projects; concept paper or equivalents should not be treated as sufficient.

AIBP guidelines and the Planning Commission's investment clearance lay great stress on Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) so as to provide assurance regarding the economic viability of the project. In this context, the MoWR must ensure that BCRs for all projects are properly calculated, based on validated and verifiable data and assumptions relating to costs, revenues, cropping patterns, etc.

10. To tackle the problem of incorrect phasing of project implementation e.g. dam section incomplete, but main and branch canals completed or nearly complete; main/ branch canals completed, but work of distributaries/water course not taken up or at a very preliminary stage; main/branch canals constructed in patches, with gaps (particularly in the initial stages), creation of irrigation potential should be recognized by MOWR/CWC only where (a) there are no gaps in the main/branch canals, and water is capable of flowing right through the sections recognized for creation of IP; and (b) not just the main/branch canals, but also all associated minors and distributaries have been completed.
11. In order to ensure that funds provided under AIBP do not go waste due to poor maintenance of assets created under AIBP, MOWR may ensure that before approving a project for AIBP funding, the State Government provides a formal undertaking to ensure adequate resources for its maintenance for the next ten years. Further, MOWR/CWC may consider instituting a system to assess the actual quality of maintenance of Major/ Medium AIBP projects post-completion.
12. In order to maintain sanctity of budgeting process, MOF/MOWR must ensure release of AIBP funds well in time and not in the last quarter or in March.
13. GOI may take up the matter with the concerned State Governments to avoid short release and delayed release of AIBP funds to the implementing agencies. Further, a system should be put in place for monitoring releases on a project-wise basis.
14. The Ministry/CWC should ensure that the stipulated monitoring visits twice a year to all major and medium projects are carried out without fail. As regards minor irrigation projects, a reasonable sample of

projects should be inspected by the Ministry/CWC; if CWC is unable to carry out such inspections, the Ministry may consider hiring its own consultants for such inspections.

Identification of recharge structures by NCRPB

2092. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Capital Region Planning Board has identified 45,000 recharge structures which could yield approximately one billion cubic meters of groundwater annually;

(b) if so, whether a comprehensive execution project has been framed so that prospective recharge structures in areas like Aravali ridge, abandoned quarries, village ponds, urban areas, flood plains of Yamuna, Ganga and Hindon, etc. could be systematically used for the purpose; and

(c) as lot of institutional buildings, housing complexes and other large-sized residential dwelling units are coming up in NCR whether it will be made mandatory for them to ensure rainwater harvesting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per information received from the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB), the said plan is to be translated into District-wise plan of action for implementation by the participating NCR State Governments/ concerned agencies/ district administration. Copies of the functional plan have been sent to Chief Secretaries, Principal Secretaries of concerned departments and DCs/DMs of NCR State Governments for implementation.

(c) The Governments of NCT of Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have already made roof top rain water harvesting mandatory in their respective States.

Artificial recharge through dug well scheme

2093. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Ministry has succeeded in recharging the wells and improvement of ground water situation in the State of Rajasthan under the Artificial Recharge of Ground water through Dug well Scheme;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) A scheme for "Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells" was launched by the Government in the year 2008 in seven States including 204 assessment units (Over-exploited, critical and semi-critical) in 33 districts of Rajasthan. Under the scheme, a sum of Rs. 349.79 crore including subsidy component of Rs. 283.07 crore has been allocated for the State of Rajasthan. Subsidy to the tune of Rs. 30.48 crore has been released to 91162 small and marginal farmers identified under the scheme for construction of dug wells recharge structures. The water being the State subject, the increase in the productivity and expansion of agriculture acreage is measured by respective State Government.

Gap between demand and supply of water

†2094. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the gap between the demand and availability of water is growing rapidly;

(b) whether it is also a fact that lack of awareness among people of water harvesting is also leading to rising water crisis;

(c) whether the water table is depleting due to illegal tapping of water by the persons involved in selling bottled water; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government for water security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The total water requirement for India has been assessed by the "Standing Sub-Committee for Assessment of Availability and Requirement of Water for Diverse Uses in the Country" to be about 1093 billion cubic meter (BCM) and 1447 BCM by the year 2025 and 2050 respectively. However, the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development has assessed that

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

with achievement of the desired level of efficiency, the water requirement by the year 2025 and 2050 will be about 843 BCM and 1180 BCM respectively. The overall water availability in India has been assessed to be about 1869 BCM with estimated utilizable water of about 1123 BCM. Awareness about the scarcity value of water and the future challenges is necessary for ensuring efficient water use.

Realising the urgent need, Ministry of Water Resources has taken up a scheme, "Information, Education and Communication (IEC)" during the XI Five Year Plan under which various activities related to mass awareness are being launched. Further, various State Governments have also taken up the programme for mass awareness in respect of scarcity of water, as also the need for maintaining the quality of water resources. Ministry of Water Resources has actively associated various academic institutions, NGOs etc. in these programmes.

(c) & (d) The decline in ground water levels in an area is a cumulative effect of ground water withdrawal for all purpose including domestic, industrial as well as agricultural sectors. Specific information about the impact of tapping of water for selling bottled water has not been reported by States or by Central Ground Water Board . The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under Environment (Protection) Act of 1986 to regulate and control ground water management and development through notification in area. The CGWA is regulating withdrawal of ground water by new industries/projects in these notified areas. Guidelines for regulation of withdrawal of ground water in these areas have been issued to all concerned including State Governments.

Districts on verge of getting uninhabited

†2095. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to indiscriminate tapping of ground water by mineral water companies, water table is constantly depleting continuously in various parts of the country and 138 blocks of forty districts of Uttar Pradesh are on the verge of getting

uninhabited;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to enact a law to improve the situation; and

(c) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) Analysis of ground water level data collected by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) reveals that ground water levels have declined in some parts of the country including some parts of Uttar Pradesh due to indiscriminate extraction of ground water for agricultural, industrial and drinking purposes. As per the ground water resource assessment carried out jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Ground Water Organizations (as on 2004), out of 803 blocks (ground water resource assessment units) in Uttar Pradesh, 138 units are categorized as over-exploited / critical / semi-critical. However, there is no report about these assessment units getting uninhabited due to declining ground water level.

The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has initiated the process of enactment of legislation namely "The Uttar Pradesh Ground Water Conservation Protection and Development (Management Control and Regulation) Bill 2010" on the lines of Model Bill circulated by the Ministry of Water Resources for Regulation and Control of the Development and Management of Ground Water.

Youth hostels in Rajasthan

†2096. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts in Rajasthan, when youth hostels are being run along with the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up youth hostels in all district headquarters; and

(c) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) There are four Government Youth Hostels in Rajasthan, which are located in four districts of Rajasthan,

viz. Ajmer, Jodhpur and Udaipur. The details of these hostels are indicated below:-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl.No.	Location of	Address
	Bed	
	the Youth	Capacity
	Hostel	
1.	Ajmer	Youth Hostel Ajmer, In front of Rajasthan Public Service Commission, Jaipur Road, Ajmer, Rajasthan.
2.	Jaipur	Youth Hostel Jaipur, Janpath, Near Sawai Man Singh Stadium, Bhagawan Das Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan-302005.
3.	Jodhpur	Youth Hostel Jodhpur, Circuit House Road, Ratanada, Jodhpur, Rajasthan-342011.
4.	Udaipur	Udaipur Youth Hostel, Chitrapur Nagar, National Highway, Udaipur, Rajasthan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Inferior quality of material in Yamuna Sports Complex

2097. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that false ceiling of Yamuna Sports Complex collapsed after heavy downpour on 12 July, 2010 due to use of inferior quality of material and poor workmanship in the complex; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the steps taken in the matter and to punish the concerned agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The damage of false ceiling was not the result of inferior qualities of material or poor workmanship. Due to sudden downpour of rain on 12.7.2010, with a recorded intensity of 51.4 mm in about 40 minutes, the rain water gutters provided for roof drainage overflowed resulting in seepage of water and some damaged false ceilings at few locations in Match Court porting of TT Stadium. The

drainage of the roof was under testing and alarm overflow outlets

were in the process of construction. The false ceiling of stadium is mostly of Gypsum board. Once it is wet, it loses its strength. The damaged portion has been removed and redone by the agency at his cost.

Foreign visitors during CWG

2098. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tourists visiting India during Commonwealth Games will be staying in the college/school hostels while students will be staying in Barat Ghar, etc,;

(b) if so, the number of tourists expected and number of rooms likely to be available for their stay; and

(c) whether Government is sure that there would be no inconvenience to the foreign visitors including the players?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. Some college hostels will also be used to accommodate tourists during Commonwealth Games for which purpose they have been upgraded. During that period students of these college hostel will stay in alternative accommodation. These hostels are being upgraded through Government funding and will have lasting legacy value for the students.

(b) Number of tourists expected is about one lakh. 40,0000 rooms are likely to be available for their stay.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Catering arrangement for CWG

2099. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commonwealth Games (CWG) are to commence in the first week of October;

(b) if so, whether necessary preparations have been made;

(c) whether it is a fact that yet catering arrangements have not been finalized; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of the 18 Competition Venues, 17 have been completed and remaining 01 will be completed by 15th August, 2010. Other arrangements for Conduct of the Games are in an advanced stage of completion by the Organizing Committee (OC).

(c) and (d) Catering arrangements for the Commonwealth Games Village have been finalized by the Organizing Committee. Proposals for providing catering services to volunteers, workforce, media, VIPs, Games Family, Police & Security are in the process of finalization by the Organizing Committee. The OC had received the tenders from different agencies but since these were found to be of higher rates, the tenders were re-invited from various agencies in this regard.

Diversion of funds for CWG

†2100. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the actual expenditure on the construction works being made to organize the Commonwealth Games, 2010 has gone up manifolds against the estimated expenditure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has included even Dalit welfare fund in Commonwealth Games' expenditure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The requisite details are as under:

(Rs. in crores)			
Sl. No.	Project	Initial Estimates	Revised Estimates
1	2	3	4
Sports Authority of India - Upgradation/Renovation of SAI Stadia			
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium	455	961

2.	Indira Gandhi Stadium	113	669
3.	Dr. S.P.M. Swimming Pool Complex	145	377

1	2	3	4
4.	MDC National Stadium Complex	113	262
5.	Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range	16	149
6.	Consultancy for SAI Stadia	—	42
Total		1000	2460
Delhi University (DU)			
1.	Competition/Training Venues	222.27	306.41
Jamia Millia Islamia University (JMI)			
1.	Training Venues for Table Tennis & Rugby 7s	33.41	42.57
All India Tennis Association (AITA)			
1.	Development/Upgradation of R.K. Khanna Tennis Stadium	30.00	65.65
CRPF Academy, Kaderpur, Gurgaon.			
1.	Big Bore Shooting Ranges, Kaderpur, Gurgaon	15.00	28.50

(c) Government of India has not utilized/diverted any Dalit welfare fund for Commonwealth Games' expenditure.

(d) Does not arise.

Funds for Jharkhand

2101. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) since Jharkhand is known for hockey and other sports, the details of funds Government has given to Jharkhand to create sports complexes for the last ten years;

(b) the details thereof year-wise, district-wise and sports-wise;

(c) the funds Government proposes to give to Jharkhand to coach sportsmen specially tribal sports women/men of the next three years; and

(d) the details thereof sports-wise year-wise, and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The erstwhile Sports Infrastructure Schemes transferred to State Sector with effect from 01.04.2005. Prior to that the Ministry had released Rs.30.00 lakhs to Government of Jharkhand on 04.10.2004 for construction of additional facilities in the District Sports Complex, Hazaribagh.

(c) and (d) Funding of Coaches in the States is the Responsibility of the State Governments.

Communication infrastructure for CWG

2102. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of present progress in different projects of Commonwealth Games 2010;

(b) whether the Ministry has awarded contract to public sector communication companies like MTNL, TCIL and ECIL to develop communication infrastructure networks at Commonwealth Games sites;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the sites which has been connected by communication network and which has not been connected till date;

(e) whether any guideline has been issued to the Ministry by Cabinet Secretariat in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) 18 competition venues are being developed for Commonwealth Games 2010, out of which 17 are already complete and one venue will be completed by 15th August, 2010.

(b) and (c) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL), as the Telecom Service Provider for the Commonwealth Games will provide exclusive and dedicated telecommunication network for the Games. Government of India has approved Rs. 182 crore to MTNL for this purpose.

(d) Out of 49 sites where communication has to be provided, 40 have been connected by communication network, 9 are under progress.

(e) and (f) No guideline has been issued by Cabinet Secretariat in this regard.

Expenditure for opening and closing ceremony of CWG-2010

2103. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the budget for the opening and closing ceremony for CWG-2010 and how this compares to the budget for the opening and closing ceremonies of the Asian Games, 1951 and the Asian Games, 1982;

(b) the component elements of the budgeted expenditure for these events, including the payments being made to Bollywood stars participating in the events; and

(c) the payment, if any, made to Pandit Ravi Shankar for his famed welcome song to the Asian Games, 1982. "Swagatham, Shubha, Swagatham"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) The budget for the Ceremonies for the Commonwealth Games Delhi 2010 is Rs.106 crores, which has been enhanced to Rs.300 crores. The component elements of the budgeted amount for the events are as under:

- (i) Airfare, accommodation & hospitality
- (ii) Ceremonies conduct
- (iii) Finance & Legal
- (iv) Information Technology
- (v) Material and equipment
- (vi) Professional fee
- (vii) Conduct of cultural events & countdown
- (viii) Salaries and wages.

Shri A.R. Rahman, who has composed the Theme Song will be participating in the Opening Ceremony. Contract value of Shri A.R. Rahman is Rs.5,55,91,200 including Service Tax.

Records pertaining to the Asian Games, 1951 are not available. As regards 1982 Asian Games Ceremonials, including Opening and Closing Ceremonies and the Hymn, resources of the Ministry of Defence were utilized. A budget provision of Rs.44.90 lakhs was also sanctioned by Ministry of Education and Culture for which also Ministry of Defence continued to exercise financial control. Ministry of Defence have informed that the information sought is 28 years old and no records are available with them.

Unfair treatment to hockey team on return to country

2104. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that when Indian hockey team returned to India on 17th May, 2010 after wining international trophy, no officials were present at the airport to receive/welcome them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons why normal courtesies were not extended to players of national game of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Indian Hockey Team returned from Malaysia on 17th May, 2010 after winning the 19th Sultan Azlan Shah Cup Hockey Tournament and was received at the Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi by the officials of the Hockey India.

(c) Normal courtesies were extended to the team at the arrival hall of the Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi.

Separate sports law

2105. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the eminent sports experts have urged the Union Government to enact a separate sports law;

(b) if so, whether the existing laws relating to sports are neither clear nor transparent; and

(c) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to announce adequate sports laws to keep the sports federation in check of their irregularities, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) Yes, Sir. There have been recommendations for enactment of a separate Sports Law by the Central Government.

(b) and (c) At present, there is no central legislation on sports. However, some States have enacted sports legislations for regulating sports activities at the state level. The need for having a central legislation for regulating the activities of National Olympic Committee and National Sports Federations has been engaging the attention of the Government in the light of their non-compliance with Government guidelines on good governance. The Government had issued these guidelines way back in 1975, which *inter-alia*, impose restrictions on the tenure of office bearers of national sports bodies, holding fair and transparent elections, and giving adequate representation to sportspersons. The Government has carefully studied the sports regulation systems prevalent in different countries and is considering several options, including that of enacting a National Sports law for better governance and management of sports.

12.00 o'clock

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, in the Chair)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I Report and Accounts (2008-09) of Nava Nalanda Mahavihara Nalanda and related papers.

II Report and Accounts (2008-09) of CIHTS, Varanasi 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 (in English and Hindi) of the following

papers:-

- (I) (a) Annual Report of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, for the year 2008-09.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, for the year 2008-09 and the 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 (i) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2822/15/10].
- (II) (a) Annual Report of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies (CIHTS), Sarnath, Varanasi, for the year 2008-09.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies (CIHTS), Sarnath, Varanasi, for the year 2008-09 and the 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. 2821/15/10]

I Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of various corporations and related papers.

II MoU (2010-11) between GOI and ITDC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):

Sir, I lay on the Table:-

1. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
 - (a) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited (ITDC), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the Comments

of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2856/15/10]

(b) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporations.

(2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2857/15/10]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Tourism) and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited (ITDC), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2858/15/10]

Notification of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सचिन पायलट) : महोदय, मैं भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1997 की उप-धारा 37 के अधीन भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक प्राधिकरण (अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति) (दसवां संशोधन) विनियम, 2010 को प्रकाशित करने वाली संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (दूरसंचार विभाग) की अधिसूचना फा.सं.5-4/2000-प्र. एवं का., दिनांक 14 जुलाई, 2010 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2870/15/10]

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

SHRI A.A. JINNAH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2009-10):-

- (i) Tenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers); and
- (ii) Eleventh Report on Action Taken by the 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 Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals).

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
FOOD CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2009-10):-

- (i) Sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution); and
- (ii) Seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shri Mangala Kisan, stating that he is unable to attend the House due to the sad demise of his younger

son. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from the 10th August, 2010 till the end of the current (220th) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 10th August, 2010 till the end of the current (220th) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No. Hon. Member dissented)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Nalanda University Bill, 2010

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to implement the decisions arrived at the Second East Asia Summit held on the 15th January, 2007, at Philippines and subsequently at Fourth East Asia Summit held on the 25th October, 2009, at Thailand for the establishment of the Nalanda University in the State of Bihar as an international institution for pursuit of intellectual, philosophical, historical and spiritual studies and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the thirtieth report of the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY;
THE MINISTER OF STATE 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 make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirtieth Report of the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on "Constraints being faced by Kendriya Bhandar".

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Alleged Pollution of the river Sutlej by Pakistan

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, the river Sutlej which is the lifeline of the Punjab farmer is being slowly poisoned by the Pakistan tanneries which are dumping untreated waste from its Kasoor factories. The river is becoming heavily polluted due to this toxic waste thereby affecting the health of a large section of the Malva region. Ferozepur, Mukatsar and Bhatinda are the worst affected districts. The river water which is being used by the villagers for drinking as well as irrigation purposes contain lethal quantities of mercury, lead and chromium which is leading to all kinds of ailments, including cancer. Scores of babies are born in the villages of this area with genetic diseases and deformities like physical and mental retardation and skin diseases are extremely common amongst all ages.

Sir, this is a direct violation of the Indus Water Treaty. Article 4 of the Treaty clearly binds the two countries to prevent pollution of the river waters and directs both the countries to take reasonable measures to ensure that only treated industrial waste would be allowed to flow into the river. Sir, I would urge the Union Government to urgently take up this serious matter with the Pakistani authorities and, if required, go to the international court to safeguard the health of the Punjab farmer.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : सर, इस विषय पर मैं इनको एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Orissa): Sir, I too associate myself with the subject.

Outbreak of Swine Flu in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): The people of Andhra Pradesh are suffering due to rampant spread of swine flu during the last few weeks. Two days back, four people died. The disease spreading due to the climatic change or other changes, those details are not known. Already hundreds of people have suffered due to swine flu. Twenty people have died in Andhra Pradesh. I see some reports in the media too. Because of the corporate sector rivalry, it becomes a duty of the Government to inquire into to see whether it is correct or not. But, anyhow, because of the media exposure there is panicky among the people. But, as a doctor, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister of the Government of India, through you, Sir, though the disease may not be a dreaded one, but the complications due to respiratory problem are there. It requires some specialized equipments like bile apparatus. In Andhra Pradesh only two hospitals are earmarked to cure this disease the Gandhi Hospital and the Chest Hospital. Even though the private hospitals too having this type of equipments, they are not admitting patients because of the panic created by the media. There is a need to strengthen availability of equipments like the bile apparatus. I request the Government of India to give vaccination material along with the equipments necessary. Otherwise, swine flu patients because of respiratory failure, there could be more deaths occurring. That is why I request the Government of India to assist the Andhra Pradesh Government to provide equipments, vaccinations and medicine to the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Thank you.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : सर, इस विषय पर मैं इन्हें एसोसिएट करता हूँ। सर, हमारे उड़ीसा में भी यही हालात है, उनके ऊपर भी ध्यान दिया जाए।

Demand for approval of Kochi Metro Project

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I would like to raise the issue of delay in giving approval to the Kochi Metro Project. Sir, Kochi is the commercial capital of Kerala. The traffic system is totally congested, the roads are very narrow. It is difficult to widen because it results in displacement,

demolition and serious rehabilitation problems. Kerala has scarcity of land, and the cost of land has skyrocketed. So the Government of Kerala has adopted the Kochi Metro Project and approached the Central Government for its approval. The Urban Development Ministry of the UPA-II Government had adopted the Kochi Metro Project in its 100 day flagship programme. The Planning Commission has also given clearance to the Kochi Metro Project as a joint venture of Government of Kerala and Government of India on the lines of Delhi Metro Rail Project. Mr. Sridharan has kindly consented to lead the Kochi Metro Project. The Government of Kerala has sanctioned Rs.158 crores for the preliminary preparation like widening of the roads and construction of bridges and some other things. But, Sir, it is reported that last year, at the last moment, the Cabinet has deferred the approval to the Kochi Metro Project. All the MPs of Kerala had raised this issue in both the Houses several times. We met the hon. Prime Minister, hon. Finance Minister, and hon. Urban Development Minister several times. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer at the age of 95 was here in Delhi only to brief the Prime Minister and to demand for approval of the Kochi Metro Project.

The hon. Prime Minister had given a very patient hearing, and he gave an assurance that he would intervene in this issue and it would be done as early as possible. But, Sir, nothing has happened up till now. Sir, today the left MPs from Kerala had conducted a *dharna* in front of the House, and tomorrow the people of Kochi will conduct a human chain at Kochi. So, I request the hon. Prime Minister to kindly intervene in this issue, and in view of the assurance given to us give the clearance to the Kochi Metro Project, as early as possible.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, this project should be given top-most priority.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

Drought in Jharkhand, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

श्री मोहन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, भारत के कृषि मंत्री जी ने घोषित किया कि इस साल मानसून बहुत अच्छा है और खरीफ की फसल बहुत अच्छी होने वाली है, लेकिन हम लोगों का दुर्भाग्य है कि उनकी घोषणा के विपरीत पूर्वी मानसून, दो महीने बीत गए, लगातार धोखा

दे रहा है। पूरा बिहार, झारखंड और उत्तर

प्रदेश का अधिकांश पूर्वी इलाका आज सूखे की चपेट में है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में चारे के अभाव में पशु मर रहे हैं, इस समय सारे तालाब और गड्ढे सूख गए हैं, खरीफ की फसल वहां रोपी नहीं जा सकती है तथा वहां बहुत हाहाकार की स्थिति है। राज्य सरकार से लेकर भारत सरकार तक की ओर से इस गम्भीर मसले पर, जिससे करोड़ों किसान आक्रांत हैं, कोई कार्रवाई करने की पहल अभी तक नहीं हुई है। मैं भारत सरकार से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और झारखंड के सूखे की स्थिति का निरीक्षण करने के लिए जितनी जल्दी हो सके केन्द्रीय सरकार की एक टीम भेजी जाए, वहां किसानों को हुए नुकसान की भरपाई की जाए तथा किसानों को राहत और पशुओं के चारे का इंतजाम करने के लिए उसके द्वारा पहल की जाए। मैं यही अपील करना चाहता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती कुसम राय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं खुद को इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर (बिहार) : सर, मैं स्वयं को इससे एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : सर, मैं खुद को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : सर, मैं खुद को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, मैं खुद को इससे एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

Rising water level in Bhakra Dam

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे को संसद के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ और सरकार से यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस संबंध में जल्दी-से-जल्दी उपाय किए जाएं।

सर, भाखड़ा डैम का डैजर मार्क 1680 फीट पर है। वहां पर 10 अगस्त को 1647 फीट तक पानी आ चुका है, जबकि पिछले साल 10 अगस्त को यह लेवल 1579 फीट पर था। डैजर लेवल तक पानी पहुंचने के लिए अब सिर्फ 33 फीट ही बचे हैं। ऐसी prediction की गई है कि 18 अगस्त को भाखड़ा के नजदीक के जितने भी इलाके हैं, चाहे वह हिमाचल हो या सतलुज का इलाका हो, वहां बहुत भारी वर्षा होने का अनुमान है। अगर भारी वर्षा होती है तो नैचुरली वहां से पानी छोड़ना पड़ेगा, जिससे पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान में बाढ़ की स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। पंजाब में पहले ही घघघर नदी ने बहुत नुकसान पहुंचाया है। वहां के पटियाला, मानसा, सरदूलगढ़ आदि जगहों पर इतना बुरा हाल हुआ कि अभी तक लोग उस मार को भुला नहीं पाए हैं, अभी तक उस शॉक से निकल नहीं पाए।

मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि जो prediction हुई है कि 18 अगस्त को बहुत भारी वर्षा होगी, उसमें अभी 5-6 दिन शेष हैं, और डेंजर मार्क तक पहुंचने का जो अनुमान है, उसको देखते हुए सरकार को चाहिए कि पहले से ही उसका उपाय करे ताकि पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान बाढ़ से बच सकें। इतना कहते हुए कि मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे को सरकार सीरियसली लेगी। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with it.

Re-REPORTED INFECTION OF SUPERBUG IN INDIAN HOSPITALS

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise an important issue about a very alarming situation created by an article which appeared in one of the international journals, namely, *Lancet Infectious Diseases*, pointing to hospitals in the country being the point of origin for a drug resistant superbug, namely, NDM-1, New Delhi metallo-beta-lactamase. This is the name they have given to this disease.

They are saying that this infection is spreading in Indian hospitals. Sir, with globalization when India is emerging as a medical centre or a medical destination or a centre of medical tourism, at this juncture, this type of news is appearing which is very unfortunate. It may be a sinister design of the multinational companies or multinational hospitals around the world. Sir, with globalization it is not only the population which migrates from one country to another country for livelihood or for development, they bring back bacteria, they bring back virus and they bring back infections also. Some of our experts say, especially Mr. Katoch, that we lack in our policies on antibiotics use for infections. Sir, the disease which has been detected by this journal is E coil and K Pneumonia. Some foreign tourists came to India, they fell sick here and when they went back to their country they detected that they might have been infected in India. It may not be true but when we are talking about globalization, when we are emerging as a safe destination for medical tourism, when we are emerging as a power, at that time we should come out when registry also in each and every hospital when any infection is detected that should be registered and proper research and investigation

should be done and also proper medicine should be identified to see which antibiotic is effective to that particular infection. So, all these things should be done. I demand action from the Government. It is an alarming situation created by this article particularly when we are going to hold in the next two months the Commonwealth Games. *...(Interruptions)...* It may affect arrival of foreign tourists. *...(Interruptions)...* I want response from the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your mike has stopped. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, the Calling Attention. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We want to know the response of the Government. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): It is a false report. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : Sir, I have also seen the report. I will find out from the Minister of Health. *...(Interruptions)...* I will find out from the Minister of Health and the Department of Biotechnology. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: We support what Mr. Ahluwalia has said because it is a wrong propaganda which is being spread throughout the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government has taken note of it. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, I will find out the details about it and come back to the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Special Mentions will be taken after the Calling Attention is over. *...(Interruptions)...* Special Mentions will be laid on the

Table. ...(*Interruptions*)...

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
Environmental impact of big dams in North Eastern region
States including lower Subansiri Hydro Electric Project

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Environment and Forests to the environmental impact of big dams in North Eastern States including lower Subansiri Hydro Electric Project.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: There is no written statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member for calling my attention to this matter of urgent public importance. The statement is being distributed.

Environmental clearance for projects became a mandatory requirement since 27.1.1994. In supersession of 1994 Notification, a new Notification was issued on 14.9.2006, which subsequently amended on 11.2.2009. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification regulates developmental projects in different parts of the country and their expansion/modernization activities. It mandates prior environmental clearance to be obtained for the projects listed in its Schedule. The procedure for environmental clearance has been elaborated in the notification. The environmental clearance for River Valley and Hydropower Sector is covered in item 1 (c) of the Schedule to the notification.

A comprehensive EIA Report is required to be prepared as per Terms of Reference (TOR) given by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC). The EACs are multidisciplinary sectoral expert committees comprising of various subject experts and are constituted as per EAI Notification of 2006, for appraisal of sector specific projects. The methodology followed for each and every parameter of the project will be critically scrutinized and examined by the EAC before recommending the projects for environmental clearance.

A Statement showing a comprehensive list of River-Valley projects from the State of Arunachal Pradesh that are at various stages of environment and forest clearance is attached to my

Statement. I will not go through table, Sir, but it gives a list of the ten projects that are at various stages of environment and forest clearance.

The concept of downstream impacts is a recent one. The issue has been considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee for River Valley and HEPs and the EAC has suggested downstream studies need to be undertaken by the proponents of Lower Dem we and Lower Siang HEPs located in Arunachal Pradesh. The major concern is drastic alteration of flow in the lean season in the river which may lead to significant adverse impact to both terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity.

Sir, the lower Subansiri Hydroelectric project, located near North Lakhimpur on the border of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh is being executed by the National Hydro Power Corporation (NHPC). This is the biggest HEP (2000 MW) undertaken in India so far and is a run-of-the-river scheme on river Subansiri. A concrete gravity dam of 116m high from river bed level will be constructed on river Subansiri. Total land requirement is 4111 ha. Out of which 4039.9 ha is forest land. Forest clearance has been issued on 10.6.2003. In all 325 persons will be partially affected due to this project. The project is scheduled for completion in 2012.

A comprehensive Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study for Lower Subansiri was submitted by NHPC for appraisal, covering all the environmental aspects and baseline data with respect to meteorology, geology, seismology, water quality, land use pattern, terrestrial ecology, wildlife, aquatic ecology fisheries and socio-economic aspects as well as Disaster Management plan. Based on the data given in the EIA report and subsequent clarification, Ministry of Environment and Forests accorded the environmental clearance on 16.7.2003.

The MoE&F has recently received the Report of the House Committee, Assam Legislative Assembly regarding the Impacts on the downstream areas of the Rivers in the State of Assam due to construction of big dams, presented to the Assam Legislative Assembly House on 17th July, 2010. The

recommendations covered in the Report indicate the need for Comprehensive
Scientific Studies

to be undertaken prior to various clearances for all future mega and small hydroelectric projects in Arunachal Pradesh and that the Government of Assam would play a proactive role in this regard. The need for comprehensive downstream impact studies covering all relevant aspects in hydroelectric projects is also emphasized.

The MoE&F has also taken note of the Study undertaken by University of Dibrugarh, University of Guwahati and IIT, Guwahati, submitted on 28th June, 2010 and the recommendations contained in the Report on the downstream impacts of the Lower Subansiri project. This study was commissioned by the Ministry of Power, Government of Assam, All Assam Students Union, and NHPC in December, 2006. Mitigation measures recommended by the Expert Group relate to the minimum discharge of the natural river be maintained through the turbines by, at least, one unit running continuously for 24 hours a day, development of thick vegetation cover/green belt along the river banks, flood shelters of the flood victims, etc. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has also received comments of NHPC on the recommendations of the Expert Group.

I wish to inform the House that the Ministry of Environment and Forests has undertaken two Basin Studies for Lohit and Bicham Basin in Arunachal Pradesh to adopt the River Basin approach for the future projects instead of the usual project-by-project approach to environmental impact assessment. Further, there are proposals for undertaking similar studies for Subansiri and Siang Basin by the Central Water Commission.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I share the worries of the hon. Member and other Members regarding the environmental impacts of big dams in the North-Eastern region States, particularly in Arunachal Pradesh. The country urgently needs to expand its hydal generation capacity, which is clean source of energy. I am also acutely conscious of the fact that serious ecological concerns have to be addressed while harnessing our hydel resources. I assure the hon. Members that a careful balance will be

preserved at all times and all decisions will be taken in a transparent and consultative manner.

Status of the Hydro Electric Projects in Arunachal Pradesh

Project	Company	Capacity (MW)	Environmental clearance status	Date of Issue	Forest Clearance Status	Date of Issue
Lower Subansiri	NHPC Ltd.	200	Issued	16/07/2003	Issued	12/10/04
Kemang	NEEPCO Ltd.	600	Issued	29/03/01	Issued	03/08/2000
Ranganadi	NEEPCO Ltd.	405	Issued	23/07/85	Issued	07/05/90
Tago Micro	PWD	4.5	Issued	28/11/83	-	-
Pare	NEEPCO Ltd.	110	Issued	13/09/06	In-principle	11/01/08
Lower Demwe	Athena Demwe Power Pvt. Ltd.	1750	Issued	12/02/10	FAC recommended. Certain clarification sought from the State.	-
Gongri	Dirang Energy Pvt. Ltd.	90	Issued	12/02/10	-	-
Nuranang	PWD	-	Issued	11/02/91	-	-
Dibang Multipurpose	NHPC Ltd.	3000	Scoping clearance issued	17/08/2009	Proposal under preparation with State Govt.	-
Lower Siang Hydro Electric Pradesh Ltd.	Jaypee Arunachal TOR issued	2700	Additional TOR issued	30/08/2010	Proposal under preparation with State Govt.	-

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Hon. Minister, in your reply, you have said many things. But, you have not mentioned about the recommendations made by the Expert Committee. Mr. Minister, the people of North-Eastern Region are not against power generation. But, we are against

if it is done at the cost of wildlife and property of the innocent people. Natural beauty and natural resources of Assam and the North-Eastern Region is the God's gifted. But, Sir, several big dams of North-Eastern Region have affected seriously the environment and the socio-economic lives of the lakhs of people of this region. We, the people of the North-Eastern Region, know the worst affects of Ranganadi Hydel Dam and Hydro project dam at Kurichhu, Bhutan. Due to release of excess water from the Ranganadi dam site and Kurichhu of Bhutan create flood havoc in Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Nalbari and Baksa districts of Assam by destroying lives and property, including roads, National Highways, railway bridges, etc. Sir, there is a Tipaimukh Hydro electric project in the North-Eastern Region. The project is opposed not only by us but also by Bangladesh.

Sir, totally ignoring the environmental aspect, the Government of Arunachal Pradesh signed MoU for more than 161 for hydro power projects. The Government of Arunachal Pradesh is building 4 other mega dams, besides many more small projects. These mega dams are taken up on Kameng River Basin, Siang River Basin, Diabang River Basin and the Lohit River Basin.

Sir, the Indian Sub-Continent is divided into five Seismic Zones with respect to the severity of the earthquake. Arunachal Pradesh falls in seismic Zone V which is considered as one of the most vulnerable areas. According to a seismic vulnerability study by Arunachal Pradesh Remote Sensing Application Centre, Parts of the State such as Peki Medi village in Upper Siang district, continue to experience frequent tremors on a daily basis.

The Lower Subansiri Hydroelectric Project is an inter-State project. The proposed dam site is 2.3 kms. upstream of Gerukamukh village in Dhemaji district of Assam. The 116 metres high dam would submerge 3,436 hectares of forest land. Hon. Minister, 3,436 hectares of land will be totally destroyed due to this dam. Secondly, the dam site is an important biodiversity spot. It will submerge Tele Valley Sanctuary of Arunachal Pradesh, Tele Reserve Forest of Arunachal Pradesh, Panir Reserve Forest

of Arunachal Pradesh and Subansiri Reserve Forest in Assam. It means,
this dam is going to submerge four reserve forests in our country.

The dam site is an elephant corridor. The dam site will block elephant movement. The site also seriously affects river dolphin population. They are not thinking about river dolphin. According to dolphin expert, Dr. Lal Mohan and his team, in a Report, suggested to establish dolphin sanctuary at Subansiri. Sir, the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, was totally ignored. Sir, most of the provisions of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1872, is totally ignored here. The dam site and submergence area is the habitat of a number of animals listed in the Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. If this dam is constructed, the entire area will be submerged and these animals will have no place to live. These animals which have been included would die.

Sir, an Expert Group was constituted, not by us, jointly by the State Power Department and All Assam Student Union after a thorough discussion. What the Expert Group Says? Hon. Minister, kindly look at what the Expert Group has reported. You should look into that. This is not my Report. This is not our Report. This is the Expert Group constituted by the Government and the AASU.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, this is a very important subject.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You are not asking any clarifications. You are making a speech. Anyway, I have given you the maximum time.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, the selected site for the mega dam of the present dimension was not appropriate in such a geologically and seismologically sensitive location. The seismic design parameter is not properly chosen for the project. According to the investigation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baishya, please conclude.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: ...the recommended seismic design parameter is at 0.5 metre. Therefore, it is recommended not to construct a mega dam in the present site. This is the recommendation of the Expert Group...(time-bell rings)...Sir, the Report further said that from geological, tectonic and seismological points of view, the Expert Group suggested not to consider the Himalayan foothills, south of MBT for any mega hydropower project. Sir, the Brahmaputra Valley Civilization is one of the ancient civilizations of our country. Due to this project, the Brahmaputra Valley Civilization is going to ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are repeating, Mr. Baishya. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: So, Sir, the hon. Minister is a very dynamic person. He has knowledge of everything. He has the knowledge of the report of the Expert Committee. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baishya, it is over now. Please finish it. ...(Interruptions)... Your are unnecessarily repeating the things. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: As a Minister, are you going to stop the construction of this project until the Environment Ministry gives its final clearance?

SHRI MUKUT MITHI (Arunachal Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to clarify certain issues involved with the development of mega hydro power projects in Arunachal Pradesh and its impact on the land and the people and, particularly on the neighbouring State of Assam.

Ours is a tribal society and we hate to part with our land and rivers. These very sentiments make us vulnerable to certain vested interests.

A particular group, which opposes mega dams, succeeds in exploiting this very sentiment of ours and makes us believe that what they think is right. And, the Government machinery lacks commitment to mirror the good

intention of the developing agencies of hydro power projects and benefits that would flow to us individually and to the society at large.

The key question, that I would like to raise, is this. Why the huge power potential of Arunachal Pradesh were not taken up for development in 60s and 70s when India could develop power projects in neighbouring countries of Nepal and Bhutan? Had we taken the kind of initiative, then, which we have been taking during the last ten years, Arunachal Pradesh would have been a developed State by now and the country would not have faced so much of power shortage. We would have, to a great extent, avoided the pollution generated by thermal power stations.

I understand that hydro power is a clean source of energy, as opposed to thermal power. However, any big dams would surely be affecting ecology and environment adversely. But this should not be a basis for abandoning the projects, as has been demanded by the hon. Member, who has raised this Calling Attention. We should strike a balance to ensure that environment is not affected beyond the permissible limit set under various laws. Moreover, the project should improve the quality of life of the project affected people. Our aim should be to develop hydropower projects in an eco-friendly manner causing minimum distress to affected people.

I have gone through the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy of Arunachal Pradesh. And, I can assure this august House that if the policy is implemented properly, project-affected people would be in a much better and happier condition.

As per the study carried out by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and the individual power developers, the total hydro power potential of the State of Arunachal Pradesh is estimated at over 57,000 MWs. Besides this, the estimated potential for development of micro/mini/ small hydel projects is around 1600 MW. Thus, Arunachal Pradesh has emerged as the front-runner State of the Union of India, as far as hydro power potential is concerned.

The apprehension, as expressed by the hon. Member, Mr. Baishya, that the dams situated in high seismic zone, like Arunachal Pradesh, might

result in a major disaster and would be a constant threat to lives and property of people inhabiting downstream side of the project amounts to doubting

the technical capacity of our engineers. If it is so, we are not safe anywhere. As a matter of fact, Sir, myself being an affected party, as my house is situated in the downstream of Debang Hydro Electric Project (3000 MW) I am interested in knowing the technical aspects of stability factor of a dam. I have learnt that the stability criteria, seismic allowances, etc. are factored into the design and the structure of the dam.

In the case of Subansiri Lower Hydro Electric Project of 2000 MWs in Arunachal Pradesh, situated along the Arunachal-Assam border, I am given to understand that some doubt was raised by Assam about the stability of Subansiri Lower Hydro Electric Project, in the event of high intensity earthquake to which Arunachal Pradesh is prone. (*Time-bell rings*). The doubt was technically verified by the ITT, Roorkee and the expert team of technical examination of the Project's structure dispelled any such doubts. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI MUKUT MITHI: Should we be guided by rumours spread by some vested interests or technical report of an expert team?

And, the eternal issue 'to be or not to be' is inherent with the issue of development versus environment. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI MUKUT MITHI: Sir, I will take just two more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no, you are making a statement; you are not seeking clarifications. In fact, you are all making statements. You are reducing the significance of the Calling Attention. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are making a statement. You are not seeking clarifications. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, please conclude. You cannot take unlimited time. In a Calling Attention, there is time limitation. We have to conclude it in one hour.

SHRI MUKUT MITHI: Sir, on the basis of the demand of the hon. Member,

I would just like to

ask the hon. Minister whether he is intending to stop all the projects that are going on in the country, and not only in Arunachal Pradesh, but also in the States, like, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand also, which are affecting the environment and the people of those States. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is the clarification.
...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKUT MITHI: Or, in the interest of the country from the power generation point of view, which is in deficit in our country, would the hon. Minister have a sympathetic consideration and will consider all the projects as per the law of the land.

श्री विश्वजीत देमारी (असम) : महोदय, डैम के बारे में जो श्री वैश्य जी कॉलिंग अटेंशन लाए हैं और उस पर मंत्री महोदय ने क्लेरिफिकेशन दिया है, इस पर मैं कुछ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। नॉर्थ ईस्ट में जितने भी बड़े-बड़े डैम बनने जा रहे हैं, उन पर से सारे लोगों का भरोसा उठ गया है और सब डर रहे हैं। अभी Lower Subansiri की जो समस्या है, इसमें डाउटफुल है, यहां पर फॉरेस्ट एंड एन्वायरनमेंट मिनिस्ट्री ने क्लिअरेंस दिया था, वह क्या सिर्फ अरुणाचल प्रदेश को देख कर दिया था या असम में भी भविष्य में क्या हो सकता है, इसके बारे में समुचित सर्वे करके दिया था। वहां पर जो एक्टिविटीज चल रही है, यहां पर सिर्फ इस प्रोजेक्ट को अरुणाचल के हिसाब से किया जा रहा है और जो वहां पर एन.एच.आर.पी.सी. कर रहा है, लोगों के भविष्य के लिए भी, वह भी सिर्फ अरुणाचल प्रदेश में ही कर रहा है। जैसे लोगों के यहां पर संस्थापन करने के लिए आई.टी.आई. सिर्फ अरुणाचल में ही बनाया है, कई स्कूल बनाने का निर्णय भी अरुणाचल में ही लिया गया है। जहां पर लोगों ने कम्पनी का वर्कशॉप वर्कशॉप वगैरह बनाया है, उसके सामने वे लोग कुछ भी करने नहीं जा रहे हैं कि यह सिर्फ अरुणाचल प्रदेश का प्रोजेक्ट है। तो इस पर फिर से ध्यान दिया जाए। दूसरा जो Pagladiya Dam Project है, इसको कई साल हो गए हैं और आज भी इसको करने जा रहे हैं, जबकि इस बारे में पब्लिक विरोध कर रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर फॉरेस्ट एंड एन्वायरनमेंट मिनिस्ट्री देखे कि इसका अच्छी तरह से सर्वे किया है या नहीं? अगर नहीं किया है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि सर्वे जल्दी करके आगे कार्यवाही की जाए, नहीं तो इसी तरह से समस्या आ जाएगी। भूटान एक दूसरा देश है। लेकिन इसका असर हमारे इंडिया पर भी पड़ता है, बोडोलैंड में भी स्पेशली पड़ता है। तो इस पर फॉरेस्ट एवं एन्वायरनमेंट मिनिस्ट्री उन लोगों के साथ कंसल्ट करे और जो भी प्रोजेक्ट लिया जाए, उस पर इंडिया से क्लिअरेंस

ले ले। उसको मैं अलर्ट करता हूं, क्योंकि अभी थोड़ा सा जो कुछ हुआ है, जो हमारी मानस वाइल्ड लाइफ सेन्चुअरी है, वह उसको भी अफैक्ट कर रहा है, नेशनल हाईवे उठा कर ले गया है, रेल ब्रिज उठा कर ले गया है और सारा जमीन भी ले जा रहा है।

वे लोग किसी भी समय डैम से पानी छोड़ देते हैं, तो फोर्स में आते हुए नदी दूसरी तरफ को डायवर्ट होती जा रही है। इसी तरह वहां पर Punatsengchhu में एक प्रोजेक्ट तैयार हो रहा है, जिसका असर कोकराझार डिस्ट्रिक्ट में पड़ेगा। अभी यह कम्पलीट नहीं हो रहा है, इसलिए आप इस विषय में भी थोड़ा देखिए और NHPC भी दो नए प्रोजेक्ट्स भूटान में शुरू करने जा रहा है। आप उसको भी फिर से देखिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी : सर, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हम एनर्जी को ढूंढते हुए अपनी जमीन को ही न खो दें, कहीं हमारा Environment नष्ट न हो जाए, मैं आप से इसका अनुरोध करता हूं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि Pagladia डैम प्रोजेक्ट एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, इसको खासतौर से देखा जाए। यह Barpeta डिस्ट्रिक्ट में है। इस प्रोजेक्ट से नलबाड़ी डिस्ट्रिक्ट और Barpeta दोनों डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्रभावित होंगे। आप इसे जल्दी से देखें और इसके लिए कुछ व्यवस्था करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Deepak Das, already, your leader has spoken. So, you just seek your clarification.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I just need a clarification on the matter that has been raised by Mr. Birendra also but he did not elaborate. One study paper has been submitted by the Guwahati University and IIT people to the Government. In that, it has been raised that Government in the State, Centre and the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) should immediately stop construction of Lower Subansiri Hydro-electric Project (LSHEP). This was one recommendation.

The second recommendation was that all the proposed mega dam projects in the region should also be shelved.

Thirdly, present location of Lower Subansiri Hydroelectric Project was not appropriate because the site is geologically and seismologically sensitive. Moreover, seismic design parameters have not been chosen properly for the project. The dam is designed to withstand an earthquake of magnitude

of 8 whereas the recorded history of seismic events is of magnitude 8.5. These are the recommendations.

One more recommendation that I want to raise here is, adequate compensation for the riparian rights of the indigenous people and complex biodiversity of the region should be paid. It should be paid at the minimum discharge rate of at least 320 cumec throughout the day.

Sir, the eight-member Expert Committee has submitted its report on the issue to the authority concerned. The Chinese bid to divert the Brahmaputra and the dam and the other Himalayan rivers could not be countered with the mega dam projects on such river inside the Indian territory.

Then, in the Statement by the Minister, it is mentioned "I wish to inform the House the Ministry has undertaken two Basin studies for Lohit and Bichom Basin in Arunachal Pradesh to adopt the River Basin approach for the future projects instead of the usual project-by-project approach to environmental impact assessment. Further, there are proposals for undertaking similar studies for Subansiri and Siang Basin by the Central Water Commission." Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will stop any kind of construction till the study is completed. These are my clarifications. Thank you.

SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN (Assam): Sir, I have gone through the Statement given by the hon. Minister. I share the concern of my friends who have already sought clarifications. I will request the Minister to get the data of damage and loss suffered by the people of the North bank of the river Brahmaputra because of the discharge of water, in the last three years, by the projects in Bhutan, that is, just in upstream of lower Assam and Arunachal. I do not want to repeat. May I request the hon. Minister to collect the reports of the last three years of damage and loss, on all fronts, suffered by the Government of Assam and the people of Assam?

I also want to know whether they will review their approach to the

problem. We shall have the power projects, but, at the same time, the loss to be suffered by the people in this process should not be beyond repair. Thank you.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Sir, as we know, the total installed capacity of the hydel power projects in this country is around 36,000 Mega Watts as on 21st of May, 2007 which comprises around 24.7 percent of the total power generation in this country. We understand that the Northern-Eastern States do need power and that is a demand which they have been making for a very long time. They also get power from Bhutan which is our neighbouring country.

Sir, there are only two possibilities how you can have power projects in such areas. One is by construction of dams which will create large reservoirs and then you have power generation through that and the other is the run of the river which are smaller projects. I believe there is conflict there in the North Eastern States that whether you want big dams or you want smaller power projects. The big dams will have power projects which will be 500-1000 Mega Watts and there are smaller power projects which can go up to 25 Mega Watts which come under the Ministry of renewable Energy. Sir, the conflict is because the State Governments want larger power projects and they want more infrastructure on that aspect. When you talk about large power projects, then you talk about a large catchment area, then you talk about large reservoirs, then you talk about large construction of dams, then you talk about large displacement of people, then you talk about large loss of biodiversity, and then you also talk about large loss of aquatic and fauna. So, all this is a part of this and there is an ambitious strive to have large power projects. I hope the Minister would be able to answer the ratio of the project proposals received as far as large power projects and smaller power projects are concerned because there is something which is happening which we know.

Now, yesterday, the hon. Minister with great pride said that he is going to launch a satellite to monitor the forest cover. It is a very good thing. Today we say that our forest cover has gone up to about 23.5 percent. But, Sir, the most noticeable aspect is that out of this 23.5 percent which we talk about, 68 percent today is in the North-Eastern

States. So, that credit which you take to yourself is largely attributed to what we have in the North-Eastern States and, I think, the Minister would agree with it.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It is 25 percent.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Okay; 25 percent. So, the existence in the North-Eastern States is 68 percent of that. Now, because we require about 33 percent coverage, we are crossing that. A place like Andaman and Nicobar Islands would have 98 percent forest cover, and that is all what we add to bring it to 23.5 percent. So, the criticality here is, when you talk about the forest cover, you also have to view what is happening in the North-Eastern States. Sir, the point which I would like to raise and ask the hon. Minister is, when we talk about the North-Eastern States, they have a desire of power. But they have large forest areas, large biodiversities and there is a historical background, different ethnic people are staying there and so it is a cultural diversity. Now, what is happening in that region is that all this is getting affected by the process of large dams, large power projects and large construction activities. So, what is the view of the Ministry of Environment in this regard and how many such power projects are there whether they come under the Ministry of Renewal Ministry which are less than 25 Mega Watts or whether they come under the Ministry of Power which are of 500-1000 Mega Watts? What is the policy of the Government as far as the Ministry of Environment is concerned? The only aspect which I would like to mention here, Sir, is that biodiversity, fauna and all that which is there in the North-Eastern States need to be preserved. We need a policy in this regard. The concern which our friend, Mr. Birendra Baishya, expressed is that the policy in the Northern Eastern State is that there is an aggressive desire to have more and more power projects but the policy across the country is not exactly that. Now, in those States which are in the North-Eastern region, there is a demand, there is a pressure on the Government, there is a pressure on the people. So how does the Ministry of Environment and Forests establish a balance between the desire of the Government, the desire of the people and the requirement of environment protection and the forest protection? These are a few aspects on which I wanted to seek

clarification. If the Minister

could throw some light on them, we would be in a better position to understand what is the policy of the Government as far as the power projects in the North-Eastern States are concerned. These are the clarifications which I wanted to seek. Thank you.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मुझे क्लैरिफिकेशन में केवल इतना ही कहना है कि बड़े बांधों के संबंध में, उसके पक्ष में लोग अपना तर्क देते हैं और उसके विरोध में लोग अपनी बात करते हैं। देश को आजाद हुए 63-64 साल हो गए हैं। मेरा केवल इतना ही कहना है कि इस पक्ष और विपक्ष के तर्क से ऊपर उठ कर, जिन बांधों का जीवन 20 साल या उससे अधिक हो गया है, क्या हम उनका socio-economic audit कर सकते हैं, उनका आर्थिक-सामाजिक अंकेक्षण हो सकता है? क्योंकि जब वह प्रोजेक्ट बन रहा था, तब यह claim किया गया था कि इसके कारण इतनी irrigation बढ़ेगी, इसके कारण इतने जंगल बढ़ेंगे, इसके कारण इतनी bio-diversity बढ़ेगी और हमने इतना submerge कर दिया, इतने जंगल डुबो दिए, इतनी खेती की जमीन डुबो दी, इतनी investment कर दी। आप profit and loss account बना लीजिए। प्रोजेक्ट को बने हुए 20 साल, 30 साल हो गए हैं। इससे हमारे सामने रिजल्ट आ जाएगा। लेकिन सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि बड़े बांधों के संबंध में इस प्रकार का आर्थिक अंकेक्षण करवाते समय भगवान के लिए इसे ब्यूरोक्रेट से मत करवाइएगा, क्योंकि वे उन बातों को बार-बार claim करते थे और रहेंगे।

जैसा आपने forest cover के बारे में कहा, जब forest cover की बात आती है, तो हम कहते हैं कि 37 परसेंट forest है, जबकि वन विभाग के अन्दर forests चार श्रेणी के हैं - बड़े झाड़ का जंगल, छोटे झाड़ का जंगल, झाड़ी और घास। इन सबको जंगल कहते हैं। जब टोटल देने की बात आती है, तो हम कहते हैं कि 37 परसेंट forest हैं, जबकि उसके अंदर घास भी आ गई, झाड़ियां भी आ गई, छोटे झाड़ का जंगल भी आ गया और बड़े-बड़े झाड़ का जंगल भी आ गया। इसलिए मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य इतना ही है कि इस संबंध में बड़े बांधों के environment clearance के पहले हम जितना विचार करते हैं, अगर उतना विचार 20 साल बाद भी कर लें, तो अच्छा होगा।

सर, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि बांधों के upstream के अंदर पानी कम होने लगा है और
यह कहा
जा रहा है कि इन बांधों से हाइड्रो प्रोजेक्ट्स से पैदा होने वाली बिजली घट जाएगी। बांधों के downstream में अंदर

नदियां मर रही हैं। इन सब कारणों से जो परिवर्तन आ गया है, वह बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन है। अगर इसका कोई प्रामाणिक अंकेक्षण हो जाएगा, तो मुझे लगता है कि दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी हो जाएगा।

श्री समन पाठक (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों की भावनाओं से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ। जहां तक पॉवर प्रोजेक्ट का सवाल है, हम लोग समर्थन करते हैं कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में और पॉवर प्रोजेक्ट्स आने चाहिए। सर, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में सिक्किम राज्य के अन्दर तीस्ता नदी है। 2006-07 में तीस्ता नदी के ऊपर 26 प्रोजेक्ट्स पास किए गए। एक छोटी सी नदी के ऊपर 26 प्रोजेक्ट्स पास किए गए। इसका जो मूल उत्पत्ति स्थल है, वहां पर एक ट्राइबल कम्युनिटी रहती है, that is called Lepcha community. वे लोग धार्मिक भावना से मानते हैं कि यह उनका एक पारम्परिक, historical place है। वहां के लोगों और ट्राइबल लोगों के इतने विरोध के बावजूद वहां पर छोटी-सी नदी के लिए 26 प्रोजेक्ट्स पास किए गए, तो ज्यादातर प्राइवेट हैं। काम शुरू करके प्रोजेक्ट का नाम दिखा कर वे भाग गए। आज तक उनका अता-पता नहीं है कि वे कहां चले गए। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि कोई भी प्रोजेक्ट पास करने से पहले उसको ठीक तरह से क्यों नहीं देखा जाता? नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में young mountains हैं। जहां तक दार्जिलिंग या सिक्किम का सवाल है, यहां young mountains हैं। तीस्ता नदी के ऊपर स्टेज-II में NHPC द्वारा दो प्रोजेक्ट्स चलाए जा रहे हैं, जिनकी वजह से NH-31 बहुत damage हो रहा है। इसके साथ-साथ लालटुंग बस्ती, forest villages के साथ-साथ, इसके बाद जलपाईगुड़ी एरिया है, वह सबको affect कर रहा है। हालांकि यह मंत्री जी का subject नहीं है। वह पॉवर प्रोजेक्ट, जिसे 2009 में खत्म होना था, जो इतनी लागत से बना था, 2010 में उसकी स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं है। वह बार-बार टूटता है और बार-बार उसको और पैसा देना पड़ रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में मंत्री जी बताएं कि Environment Ministry से कैसे इन प्रोजेक्ट्स को examine किया जाता है और कैसे एक छोटी-सी नदी के ऊपर इतने प्रोजेक्ट्स मिलते हैं, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : सर, मैं भी कुछ बोलना चाहता हूँ ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, पाणी जी, ऐसा नहीं होता है ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : सर, मैं केवल आधा मिनट बोलना चाहूंगा। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, नहीं। आप कॉल अटेंशन को डिस्कशन में कन्वर्ट कर रहे हैं। यह नहीं हो सकता कि पूरे हाऊस को अपॉयुनिटी दी जाए। It is only for those who seek clarification. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, मुझे आप सिर्फ आधा मिनट दे दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, नहीं, ऐसा नहीं हो सकता। We have a lot of business. Try to understand it. ...(*Interruptions*)... आधा मिनट कोई भी नहीं बोल सकता। I will test you today.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, this is a very important subject that has been brought here for discussion today and I rise here to say something on this Calling Attention Motion. This has been discussed in the NDC for a number of times and almost all the States have no objection on the construction of dam. I would like to remind my hon. friend from AGP that as early as in 1988 the then Chief Minister submitted a memorandum. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: You are giving wrong information. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: You have the right to reply. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, he has no right to reply. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: As early as in September 1988, the then Chief Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would like to remind the hon. Members that don't convert everything into a discussion. It is a Calling Attention Motion. Please seek clarifications only and the subject is environmental impact on the construction of dam, not beyond that.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: I want to know whether there was a memorandum submitted by the then AGP Government in support of the dam. Secondly, there is no objection about the dam,

but there are objections about the down streaming dam. ...(*Interruptions*)... In the last NDC meeting, the present Chief Minister of Assam has raised the concern that we should be careful about the down-stream impact of the dams because the areas surrounding dams, which belong to Assam area, are experiencing unprecedented flood situation because of the releases of excess water from those dams. There are various suggestions that, I think, have been made to the NDC also. So, we should be careful about the down-stream impact of dams. I want to know from the hon. Minister what has been proposed to reduce the down-stream impact which causes flood in the Assam areas and brings miseries to common people of Assam.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, आप मुझे बस आधा मिनट दे दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : मैं देखता हूँ कि आधे मिनट में आपकी बात खत्म होती है या नहीं होती।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, मैं बहुत कृतज्ञ हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। माननीय सदस्य ने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाया है। पर्यावरण का संवर्धन बहुत आवश्यक है और हम सभी इसके प्रति प्रतिबद्ध हैं। देश को ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता है। 64% ऊर्जा कोयले पर आधारित है, जिससे बहुत प्रदूषण होता है। जो ऊर्जा हम नदियों को बांधकर प्राप्त करते हैं, वह शुद्ध ऊर्जा होती है, क्रीम एनर्जी होती है। आपने इन दोनों के बीच समन्वय का पैमाना क्या रखा है ताकि विशुद्ध ऊर्जा भी आए और पर्यावरण का पूरा प्रबंधन भी हो? देश के लिए यह जानना बहुत जरूरी है।

मेरे असम के मित्र ने जो समस्या बताई है, वह बाकी प्रदेशों की भी है, लेकिन देश के विकास के लिए विशुद्ध ऊर्जा भी उतनी ही जरूरी है। हम आपसे यह जानना चाहते हैं कि इन दोनों में समन्वय के संबंध में आपकी सरकार का पैमाना क्या है? सर, मैंने आधा मिनट ही लिया है।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और उड़ीसा की सीमा में एक पोलावरम डैम है, जो एक बहुत बड़ा बांध है और जिसका पर्यावरण पर बहुत असर पड़ रहा है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will not come under the North-East.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, मंत्री जी जवाब देंगे? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं देंगे। वह नहीं देंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं अलाऊ नहीं करूंगा। जब मंत्री जी जवाब देते हैं तो मैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, मंत्री जी पोलावरम डैम के बारे में अच्छी तरह जानते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप कोई दूसरा नोटिस दीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, पोलावरम डैम का environment पर impact पड़ता है। ... (व्यवधान) ... पोलावरम डैम का environment पर impact पड़ता है, सर। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : हो गया, हो गया। Hon. Minister, please give your clarifications in brief.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, large number of issues have been raised in the context of this Calling Attention Motion. The Calling Attention Motion is very specific on big dams in the North-East and the lower Subansiri Hydro Electric Project. But, issues relating to the policy of the Government on big dams, issues relating to the audit of the dams that have completed 20 years in operation, issues relating to the loss of bio-diversity and forest cover and environmental impact assessment have been raised. Sir, you will not give me the time to respond to all these questions. I think we can have a separate discussion on this. I am willing at any point of time for any debate of any duration on these issues. So, let me start with that. Sir, in my previous incarnation, I was also the Minister of State for Power. So, I am very well aware of the need to make India much more self-sufficient in the production of energy in which electricity plays a very important role. We have about 35,000 MWs of installed capacity of hydel power today. Our ultimate assessed potential is about 150 thousand MWs. We must increase the contribution of hydel power. It is a clean source of energy. It is a renewable source of energy. We must, in the context of global climate change particularly, lay greater stress on hydel power. Let me also say from a strategic point of view that we must lay stress on hydel power because if we do not develop our hydel potential, particularly on the

Siang River in Arunachal Pradesh, our negotiating position vis-à-vis China on the Brahmaputra issue weakens. So, from an energy point of view, and from a strategic point of view, we must have a programme for development of hydel resources. I believe in this. At the same time, Sir, if you ask

me, "Have we been sensitive to the environmental impact of hydel projects?" The answer is: No. Have we taken environment and bio-diversity impacts into consideration? The answer is a clear and categorical 'no'. So, I am acutely conscious of the need to increase energy on the one side and improve our strategic bargaining position, particularly in China, on the other side. Regarding our hydel projects in Bhutan, I want to assure my friends from Assam that our projects in Bhutan fulfil not only an economic necessity but are also a strategic necessity for us. Bhutan is of vital strategic importance. So, please, don't criticize our hydel project in Bhutan. So, I think, we must strike a balance. I am grateful to Shri Ravi Shankar Prasadji for raising this issue, and I will address this balance issue in a separate debate on how we propose to bring about a balance between the need for developing hydel resources and the need to protect and preserve the environment.

Sir, on the North-East, let me respond to the clarifications that have been sought. Ten Members have spoken. Sir, the first clarification, that has been sought, is what I am going to do on the Expert Committee report that has been submitted by IIT (Guwahati), Guwahati University and Dibrugarh University on the future of lower Subansiri hydro electric project. My answer to this is that on the 10th September, I am going to Guwahati. I am going to have a consultation with the members of the Expert Group and the NHPC. I have received the comments of the NHPC on the recommendations of Expert Group, and on the 10th September, I am going to have a wider consultation with the members of Expert Group and with NHPC to find a way out. Sir, today, let me speak with full sense of responsibility, I cannot become a Minister for stoppages. I cannot become a Minister who puts a stop to all on going projects. But I can be a Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): If it is against the guidelines. ...(*Interruptions*)... If it violates his own guidelines, why should it be allowed? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, the Athirapally project.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, the project in the State of Kerala. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Let me finish. ...(Interruptions)... Athirapally project has not started, my friend. ...(Interruptions)... I am talking of projects, on which substantial amount of work has been done.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: But if the conditions are not fulfilled.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I cannot answer like this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, the Minister gave an assurance and now. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : यह क्या हो रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is something which is not. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is not answering on Kerala.
...(Interruptions)... The Minister is not answering on Kerala.
...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. Please sit down.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, the Minister has to stop the damage.
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री उपसभापति : आप एक word पर उठ खड़े होते हैं। आप उनको बोलने तो दीजिए।
...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... If fifty percent of the work has already been completed, I cannot stop this work.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Can you halt it?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, please listen to me. Please halt yourself, and, listen to me

for a while. I have halted some projects. Where projects are under implementation, all I can do is, insist on mitigation measures, neutralization measures, Environmental Impact Assessment measures so that the adverse environmental impact is minimal. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: In this House, the Minister gave an assurance that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, the hon. Minister can take up. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baishya, it is a limited issue. Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: What is this, Sir? The conditions have been violated. What is the Minister going to do?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please confine yourself to Assam, North Eastern States and the environmental impact. Otherwise, you please seek the information either through question or. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Let me say that I cannot give a clear and categorical assurance today that the lower Subansiri project will be stopped but I can give a clear and categorical assurance to the hon. Members that all the recommendations made by the Expert Group on how to minimize the adverse environmental impact of lower Subansiri in Arunachal Pradesh and in Assam are implemented by the NHPC. I can give this assurance on the floor of this House.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, I want to seek one clarification.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No clarification. The Minister has already made a statement. The statement contains everything. Clarification does not mean that he should go on giving answers. ...(*Interruptions*)... The statement has been given; clarifications have been answered. It is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, he has given this reply in the Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the first clarification that was sought was what do I propose to do? The Expert Committee has given a report.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, the Expert Committee gave a report that. ...(Interruptions)... It should be stopped.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: His statement contains everything.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Who constituted the Expert Committee?
...(Interruptions)... It is in the memorandum.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kalita, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, the assurance
was...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down, Mr. Baishya. ...(Interruptions)...
Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA:*

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baishya, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...
Please address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, you must have a special dispensation for
Members of the States where Assembly elections are going to be held very
soon. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: No, no. This is not right.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: What is this, Sir? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, I think, you have clarified it.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am answering it, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: What is this, Sir? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you saying? ...(Interruptions)... Please go
...(Interruptions)... Please go ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Baishya, please go.
...(Interruptions)... What is this?

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: What is this, Sir? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: WHAT? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: We need your protection, Sir.

...(Interruptions)... There is no question of elections. ...(Interruptions)...

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. There is no election in your State.
...(Interruptions)... There is no election in Assam. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baishya ...(Interruptions)... Please, Mr. Baishya ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... You are not speaking from your seat.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Minister, I request you to please withdraw that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH : Okay, Sir, withdraw my comments.
...(Interruptions) withdraw my comments, Sir. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, he is ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kalita(Interruptions) Mr. Kalita ...(Interruptions) thought it is only DMK and AIADMK, but now it is ...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I withdraw a factual statement that I just made. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Baishya, you take it in the right spirit.
...(Interruptions) Why are you taking it otherwise? Take it in right spirit. ...(Interruptions) No, no, it is not political...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH : Sir, Mr. Baishya, who is a friend of mine
...(Interruptions) on many occasions, on this subject, I have explained to him that 10th of September I am coming to Guwahati ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Minister, you have given all the clarifications needed. Please conclude it. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH : I am going to look at the recommendations and I am going to ensure that all the necessary measures required for ensuring that the lower Subansiri will not have an advance on the downstream areas

of Assam....(*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, please(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Brindayji, you are a senior Member.(Interruptions) You also want to(Interruptions) This Calling Attention is not on a wider issue.(Interruptions) Please don't take(Interruptions) We are not discussing today the entire environment. We are discussing only the impact(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, it is a general statement.(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is not a general statement. I will not agree that it is a general statement....(Interruptions) Mr. Minister, please conclude.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, on the projects that have not been implemented so far, that are still going through the process of environmental and forest clearance, I want to give a clear and categorical assurance that we will take the utmost care and we will not repeat the insensitivity of the past. We will be extraordinarily careful in giving environment and forest clearance. We will conduct river basin studies; we will conduct downstream studies and if the decision is that the project should not proceed, we will not hesitate to say 'No' to the project.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. (Time-bell rings)

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: So, I want to say this clearly and categorically(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We will now take up the Special Mentions.(Interruptions)

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, finally(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We have to conclude this because one Calling Attention cannot take the time of the entire business of the House....(Interruptions)

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, finally, I want to say ...(*Interruptions*)...
finally, I want to say that environmental audit of dams, of the type that
Mr. Dave has raised, has indeed been carried out. Bhakra Nangal, which
was one of the first, in fact, the earliest. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please ...(Interruptions)... Let us not deviate from the subject. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am responding to the clarification. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, if it does not belong to your subject, please don't give it. ...(Interruptions)... If it is not on the subject ...(Interruptions)... Calling Attention has a limited scope. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, if you give me a chance to finish, I will finish. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Minister.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I will finish now, if you give me a chance. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will have one more discussion on it if somebody gives a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I will finish by simply saying that Arunachal Pradesh has over 15,000 megawatts of hydel capacity and not all of this hydel capacity can be developed because of adverse environmental impact. The challenge for us is to develop the maximum possible element of this capacity in such a manner that both the people of Arunachal Pradesh benefit and people of India also benefit but without significant. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now I am going to take next subject. ...(Interruptions)... Please, Mr. Minister. Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTIONS *

**Demand to take steps to bring into Force
the Draft Sports Policy, 2007**

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, India's new Sports Policy has still not been finalized. Draft Sports Policy, 2007 ought to have been brought into force by now, at least, considering the spirit of Commonwealth Games.

*Laid on the Table of the House

The draft policy states that "it is estimated that out of a population below 35 years, some 77 crore, only 5 crore or so have any access to organized sports and games, to the neglect of nearly 72 crore of our children, adolescents and youth.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development in one of its reports has said that there is a lack of sports culture in our country, and that, there is no integration of sports with formal education system.

In my humble opinion, one of the steps that the Government of India has to take in the matter of encouraging our children to participate in the sports activities, is to see to it that every educational institution in the country, including universities and the authorities holding national level tests like CET, award grace marks for sports activities in a manner which can be laid down in the new Sports Policy for these institutions to adopt.

It is learnt that some universities put the ball in the court of their statutory bodies which are free to decide in such matters.

The Central Government therefore should make its position clear and do something urgently in the matter of institutions which overlook national interest and refuse to encourage children from taking sports activities on one pretext or the other. Thank you.

**Concern over the increasing incidents of crimes
against women in the Country**

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : सदियों से भारतीय परंपरा में स्त्री का बहुत ही सम्मानजनक व महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। ऐसा स्थान शायद ही किसी और परंपरा में मिलता हो। ऐसा नहीं है कि उन्हें यह सम्मान यूँ ही मिला हो, भारतीय स्त्रियों द्वारा अनेक महान कार्य बखूबी किए गए हैं, पर 21वीं सदी के इस आधुनिक काल का प्रयास इस तरह समाज पर हावी हुआ है कि स्त्रियों के साथ आपराधिक घटनाओं का ग्राफ काफी बढ़ चला है।

महिलाओं के साथ दुर्व्यवाहार राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली में जैसा देखने को मिल रहा है, उससे तो लगता है कि महिलाओं के लिए दिल्ली रहने लायक ही नहीं बची है। दिल्ली महिलाओं के रहने के लिहाज से नर्क होती जा रही है।

दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा संयुक्त सामाजिक संस्थाओं से महिलाओं के साथ घटने वाली आपराधिक तथा यौन घटनाओं के संबंध में अध्ययन करवाया गया, जिसे दिल्ली की महिला मंत्री ने सार्वजनिक किया। इस अध्ययन में कहा गया है कि दिल्ली में हर 3 महिलाओं में से 2 महिलाओं के साथ यौन दुर्व्यवाहार, छेड़छाड़ या अन्य यौन से जुड़ी हिंसा की घटनाएं होती हैं। इसी अध्ययन में आगे कहा गया है कि 85 फीसदी महिलाओं के साथ इस प्रकार की घटनाएं होती हैं। सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित 15 से 19 साल की आयु वर्ग की युवतियां हैं। स्कूल, कॉलेज या कार्यालय जाते समय इन युवतियों को यौन दुर्व्यवाहार का सामना करना पड़ता है।

राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों के इस दौर में महिलाओं के संबंध में ऐसा आंकड़ा आना अत्यधिक चिंता की बात है। अगले 2 से 5 महीनों में खेल से जुड़ी तमाम महिलाएं देश में शिरकत करेंगी। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि जब दिल्ली में निवास कर रही महिलाओं के साथ इतने बड़े पैमाने पर यौन दुर्व्यवाहार हो रहा है तो किस

प्रकार विदेशी महिला मेहमानों की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था तथा अन्य इंतजाम सरकार सुनिश्चित करेगी?

**Demand to include provisions of Reservation for SCs/STs/OBCs in
the Bill paving way for Establishment of Foreign Educational
Institutions in the Country**

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : महोदय, भारत में विदेशी शिक्षण संस्थानों के आने का रास्ता साफ होने वाला है। विदेशी शिक्षण संस्थान (प्रवेश एवं संचालन विनियमन) विधेयक, 2010 में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण और चौंकाने वाली बात यह है कि इसमें विदेशी शिक्षण संस्थाओं पर दलितों, आदिवासियों, पसमांदा तबके (पिछड़े वर्गों) के लिए आरक्षण लागू करने की शर्त नहीं लगाई गई है।

भारतीय लोकतंत्र में संसद ने संविधान में 93वां संशोधन करके यह व्यवस्था दी है कि राज्य, यानी संसद या विधानसभाएं, किसी भी शिक्षा संस्थान (चाहे सरकार उसे पैसे देती हो या नहीं) में दाखिले के लिए सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों, अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण का प्रावधान कर सकती हैं। इसके लिए संविधान के अनुच्छेद 15(4) के बाद एक नया खंड 15(5) जोड़ा गया। इस संशोधन से सिर्फ

अल्पसंख्यक शिक्षण संस्थानों को बाहर रख गया है। अतः संविधान की धारा 15(5) में संशोधन किए बगैर सरकार विदेशी शिक्षण संस्थानों को आरक्षण के दायरे से बाहर नहीं रख सकती।

93वें संविधान संशोधन के तहत विधानसभाओं को यह अधिकार प्राप्त है कि वे सरकारी मदद न लेने वाले शिक्षण संस्थानों में भी आरक्षण लागू कर सकती हैं। विदेशी शिक्षण संस्थान (प्रवेश एवं संचालन विनियमन) विधेयक, 2010 की वजह से राज्य सरकारों का यह अधिकार कम हो जाएगा। इस तरह से केन्द्र सरकार का यह अधिनियम भारत के संघीय ढांचे के विरुद्ध है।

साथ ही, विदेशी शिक्षण संस्थान (प्रवेश एवं संचालन विनियमन) विधेयक, 2010 के खंड (1)(ई) में विदेशी संस्थानों की परिभाषा के तहत जो विदेशी संस्थान भारतीय संस्थान के साथ मिलकर या साझेदारी से चलेंगे, वे भी शिक्षण संस्थान माने जाएंगे। विदेशी शिक्षण संस्थानों को मिलने वाली छूट (मिसाल के तौर पर आरक्षण लागू न होना) को देखते हुए भारतीय शिक्षण संस्थान इसी मकसद से विदेशी शिक्षण संस्थानों के साथ साझेदारी कर सकते हैं। विधेयक के तहत सरकारी संस्थानों को भी ऐसे साझेदारी करने से रोका नहीं गया है।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार को या तो इस विधेयक में संशोधन करना चाहिए और इसमें अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति और पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए आरक्षण का प्रावधान करना चाहिए या फिर यह विधेयक वापस लेना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

**Demand to make companies responsible for the losses incurred by farmers
due to Terminator Seeds in the Country**

डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा) : अनेक बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियाँ किसानों को अंधेरे में रखकर अपने बीजों का बड़े पैमाने पर परीक्षा करती हैं। पिछले दिनों बिहार में मक्के के टर्मिनेटर सीड (निर्वश बीज) का प्रयोग किया गया। लगभग 2 लाख एकड़ भूमि में इन बीजों से पौधे जरूर पैदा हुए, लेकिन उनमें दाना नहीं आया। किसानों ने इन बीजों को 180 से 285 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम की दर पर खरीदा था। बिहार सरकार के अनुसार 1 लाख 59 हजार एकड़ में मक्के की फसल बिना दाने के रही है, जिसके लिए सरकार ने 4000 रुपये प्रति एकड़ मुआवजा देने की घोषणा की है। बिहार में 2003 में भी ऐसा ही हादसा हुआ था, जब टर्मिनेटर बीज के उपयोग के कारण फसल में दाने नहीं आए थे।

ये बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियां मूलतः रसायन बनाती हैं। इन कंपनियों की आधी कमाई खरपतवार नाशकों और अन्य रसायनों पर आती है। ये कंपनियां प्रभावशाली व्यक्तियों, बड़े अफसरों और कृषि वैज्ञानिकों के साथ सम्पर्क बनाकर

अपना व्यापार करती हैं। लाभ ये कंपनियां कमाएं और किसान के हर्जाने की भरपाई साधारण करदाता की जेब से की जाए, यह अन्याय होगा।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि बिना पूर्ण परीक्षाओं के बाजार में लाए गए बीजों के कारण होने वाले किसान के नुकसान की भरपाई इन कंपनियों को कानून के घेरे में लाकर करनी चाहिए। इन कंपनियों पर भारी हर्जाना लगाना चाहिए। जो अधिकारी इन बीजों के प्रयोग की अनुमति देते हैं, उन्हें कठोर दंड मिलना चाहिए।

Steps for upgradation of the Tuticorin Vagaikulam Airport

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Tuticorin Airport has brought about remarkable growth and development of industries, trade and commerce and to the people of the southern districts of Tamil Nadu. There is vast potential and also huge inflow of investments. The Tuticorin Sea Port is one of the major sea ports of India and is poised for many major development works in order to cater to the EXIM trade. For all these development and upgradation projects, development to the airport is important. Hence, it is vital to improve and develop the infrastructural facilities in the Tuticorin Vagaikulam Airport to meet the people's expectations and to meet the global standards. Therefore, extension of the runway and the status of an international airport is a must. The Airport Authority of India and the Ministry of Civil Aviation should undertake to acquire, at least, 1000 acres (instead of 586 acres) of land for the expansion projects of this upcoming industrial town airport. The new runway should be big enough to accommodate bigger international flights, and the Tuticorin Airport should be declared as an international airport, with frequent air service to Sri Lanka, Far-east and Middle-east countries. The airport should provide night navigation and lighting facility. Passengers' amenities like ATM, cab and bus service to the airport, trolley service, waiting and departure halls and interior decoration work must be provided for. New domestic flight service to other metro cities such as Bangalore, Cochin, Hyderabad and Mumbai should be commenced from the Tuticorin Airport.

**Demand to grant Adequate Funds for proper implementation of the
Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers (Recognition
of forest rights) Act in the State of Chhattisgarh**

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं परम्परागत वन-निवासी अधिनियम, 2008 के क्रियान्वयन में प्राप्त 4,86,101 को प्रायः शतप्रतिशत निपटाया है, पर इस पर मांगे गये 10 करोड़ के विरुद्ध, मुझे सूचना मिली है कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अंतर्गत निर्धारित प्रावधान में कटौती कर, कुछ आबंटन किया गया है। इसके कारण न केवल अनुच्छेद के अनेक कार्य लम्बित रह गये, वरन् इस अधिनियम के क्रियान्वयन हेतु पर्याप्त राशि उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकी है। जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के सामने विद्यमान चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रख कर उपरोक्त विषय पर प्राथमिकता से विचार कर सरकार वन-अधिकारों की मान्यता सम्बन्धी अधिनियम के क्रियान्वयन के लिए पृथक् रूप से राशि यथाशीघ्र प्रदान करे, ऐसा मेरा आग्रह है।

**Demand to take steps to reduce wastage of Aviation Turbine Fuel by
Airlines Companies in the Country**

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I invite the attention of the Government towards the wastage of Aviation Turbine Fuel.

Sir, often it is observed that aircrafts from regional jets to commercial aircrafts, are made to hold overhead for an average duration of half-an-hour before permitting them to land.

Holding aircraft overhead leads to wastage of Air Turbine Fuel. For instance, around 750-800 flights reach Delhi and the amount of fuel thus wasted by holding them overhead can be anybody's guess. In holding the aircraft overhead above airport for an hour will lead to waste of 6000 litre fuel. The cost of Air Turbine Fuel is around Rs.40,000 per kilo litre. Moreover, this sort of holding aircrafts overhead will lead to mishap due to any slip of the Air Traffic Control and misunderstanding of instruction, which in turn can lead to collision of aircraft like that one which happened at Dadri in Haryana on 12.11.1996. Besides these, air passengers are forced not to keep punctuality.

In sequence command method, Air Traffic is managed efficiently in busiest airports around the

world like Dubai, Frankfurt, Malaysia, etc. It requires coordination between regional air traffic control. In doing so, adverse effect on safety, fuel, resource can be obtained considerably.

Sir, the need of the hour is to minimize the wastage of fuel. The hard earned revenue of airline companies is dried up due to inefficient traffic management.

I appeal to the Government to adopt the efficient methods and minimize fuel wastage and ensure punctuality and safe air travel.

**Demand to resume the Process of updating of
National Register for Citizens in Assam**

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): After 25 years of signing of Assam Accord by the then Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the decision for upgradation of National Registrar of Citizen (NRC), 1951, was taken in the tripartite meeting chaired by Dr. Manmohan Singh on May 5, 2005. But, the process was delayed by the State of Assam to formulate the modalities for updating the NRC documents. Ultimately, two pilot projects were started in Chaygaon and Barpeta revenue circle in July, 2010. It is pertinent to mention here that said proposal to update the NRC was supported by all the political parties and all the non-political and student organizations of the State. It was the bounden duty of the Government of Assam to make people aware of the steps taken to ensure that the name of genuine Indian citizens are not left out of the updated NRC. Again, if there are any loopholes in the process, the same will come out during the process of implementing the pilot project. In this way, it can be rectified when the actual work of updating the NRC starts. But, the Government has suddenly stopped the entire process in response to a law and order situation that has arisen in Barpeta town. It is needless to mention here that situation has arisen due to the security lapse on the part of the State Government. On the other hand, the situation of Chaygaon circle was totally peaceful and the said pilot project had worked smoothly. But, it has stopped the process of pilot project in the

revenue circle. To protect the future of the indigenous people of the State of Assam, the detection, deletion, deportation of illegal foreigners is a must. It is, therefore, demanded to resume the process of updating of NRC without further delay.

**Demand to take action for Converting All Unmanned Railway crossings into
manned ones in the Country**

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Last Sunday, four people including two German nationals died at Poopally in Alappuzha District, Kerala when a train, Chennai Express, hit a car at an unmanned railway crossing. The unmanned railway crossings have become death traps. There are 15,590 unmanned railway crossings in the country. In Palghat and Trivandrum railway divisions, there are 147 unmanned railway crossings. The majority of railway accidents occur at unmanned railway crossings. Still, the railway authorities continue their callous attitude. The Comptroller and Auditor General had pointed out that fifty percent of the railway safety fund was not utilized.

The Railway Ministry must take urgent actions to convert all unmanned crossings to manned railway crossings.

**Request to review the Implementation of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities)
Act, 1986 for Proper Administration of Criminal Justice.**

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, the Nagpur Bench of the Bombay High Court judgment dated 14th July 2010 in the case of Khairlanji dalit killings has raised many issues requiring urgent attention of the Minister of Law and Justice and also the Home Ministry, Government of India.

The implementation of The Scheduled Castes and The Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act by the police department and the interpretation of the said Act by the Judiciary at lower level are always in favour of accused. Hence, in many cases, the accused are acquitted and victims do not get any relief.

The population of Khairlanji village of Maharashtra consists of OBCs, and there are only three families belonging to the Scheduled Castes category. All the accused in the case belong to the OBC community, that is, land owning class of the village. Those who were killed were Surekha

(Mother), Sudhir (Son) and Priyanka (Daughter) belonging to the Scheduled Castes family. The lone member of the family who could survive was Shri Bhaiyyalal Bhotmange as he was able to run away. He filed

the FIR in this case. The lower court took stand that the complainant had not disclosed the caste of the accused. The killings were proved and admitted by the court but not offence under the Atrocities Act.

The four witnesses who appeared were not from the Scheduled Castes category. One was from OBC community and the other three were from ST community. However, they were treated as non-reliable.

This House should take a serious view of this judgement and advise the victims as to whom they should approach, police, court of this Parliament for social justice and empowerment.

I would, therefore, request to revisit the implementation of The Scheduled Castes and The Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in so far as administration of criminal justice is concerned.

Demand to provide security to workers belonging to

Bahujan Samaj Party in Jammu and Kashmir

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, जम्मू-कश्मीर में कानून-व्यवस्था पूरी तरह से चौपट हो चुकी है। आम जनमानस का विश्वास सरकार से उठ चुका है। लोकतंत्र कमजोर हुआ है। दलित और पिछड़े तबके के लोग भूखे मरने की स्थिति में आ गये हैं। असामाजिक तत्वों एवं आतंकवादियों के अन्यायपूर्ण रवैये से विशेषकर कश्मीर घाटी में आक्रोश पैदा हो गया है। आगजनी, मार-धाड़ और तोड़-फोड़ की घटनाओं से जगह-जगह पर कर्फ्यू लगा है। घाटी में भयानक हालात पैदा हो गये हैं। बहुत-से निर्दोष लोग हत्या के शिकार भी हुए हैं तथा सैकड़ों लोग जख्मी हुए हैं। करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति जलकर नष्ट हो गई है। सरकार के रुख से बहुजन समाज पार्टी के वरिष्ठ पदाधिकारियों में रोष व आक्रोश है, क्योंकि जम्मू-कश्मीर के आतंकवाद से प्रभावित होने के बावजूद बी.एस.पी. के वरिष्ठ नेताओं/पदाधिकारियों को उनकी सुरक्षा हेतु सुरक्षाकर्मी नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं। उन्हें वाहन व भवनों का आबंटन भी नहीं हो रहा है, जिसके कारण बी.एस.पी. के पदाधिकारीगण अपने कर्तव्य व लोकतंत्र की बेहतरी में आवश्यक कार्य नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से अपील करता हूँ कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में बहुजन समाज पार्टी के पदाधिकारियों को शघ्र सुरक्षा, वाहन और भवन आबंटित कराने का कष्ट करें।

**Demand to take immediate steps for facilitating the easy access of
tribals to Financial Institutions of the Country.**

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House through the Special Mention on the need to take steps for financial inclusion of tribals in Andhra Pradesh agency areas and also all over the country in the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan.

As the House is aware, a large section of our population, especially tribal people, does not have awareness and access to formal financial institutions. The informal market provides credit at extremely high rates of interest and on arbitrary terms. Due to certain factors, financial institutions do not have adequate network in tribal areas, especially in East Godavari, West Godavari, Araku and Bhadrachalam areas in Andhra Pradesh. In the absence of formal institutions, the tribal population is unable to obtain credit.

The payments of many schemes, which are running by the Government, are made through banks. Payments for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and some crop insurance are being made through banks to check diversion of funds. However, in the absence of bank accounts, the tribal people are unable to receive such monetary benefits. The number of bank branches in rural areas were reduced from 51 per cent in 1999 to 40 per cent in 2009.

Despite the RBI periodically issuing circulars for giving credit facilities to the SC and the ST by simplifying banking procedure, the banks are not following the same.

I therefore, request the hon. Minister of Finance, through the Chair, to take immediate steps for financial inclusion of tribal population by encouraging banks to expand their network and services in rural areas to provide customized services keeping in mind the unique problems faced by the tribal people not only in Andhra Pradesh agencies areas but all over the country in the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Demand to grant the facility of free journey to the freedom fighters and their widows in II AC of Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express in the Country

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Orissa): Sir, the freedom fighters of our country are most respected citizens. Most of them are at the twilight hour of their life. So, utmost care should be given

to them. They were given free travel facilities in second Act in all express and super fast trains except Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express. At the request of the freedom fighters, now the III AC travel facility is given in Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express by the Railway Ministry. Since the freedom fighters are above eighties and most of them are ailing, it is difficult for them to travel in III AC. They cannot climb to middle or upper berth and cannot sit on the lower berth when the middle berth is occupied by a fellow traveler. So to make the travel convenient, I request the Railway Minister, through the Chair, to grant free journey facility to the freedom fighters and their widows in II AC in Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express trains.

SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY (Orissa): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Baishnab Parida.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : सर, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**Demand to Expedite the Process of Air-Connectivity of
Kanpur to other cities of the Country**

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से नागर विमानन मंत्री का ध्यान कानपुर हवाई अड्डे के त्वरित विकास की तरफ आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। वर्ष 1978 में कानपुर से इंडियन एयरलाइंस का बोइंग विमान दिल्ली, अहमदाबाद, मुंबई और कोलकाता के मध्य उड़ान भरता था, जो काफी सफल था। 1998 में अर्चना एयरवेज का 18 सीटर विमान चला, लेकिन कुछ ही माह में अव्यवस्थाओं के कारण बंद हो गया। 2003 में डेक्कन एयरवेज की सेवा शुरू हुई लेकिन वह भी बंद हो गई। 20 सितंबर, 2007 से इंडियन एयरलाइंस ने 48 सीटर ए.टी.आर. विमान सेवा शुरू की है। यह विमान पहले दिल्ली और कानपुर के बीच था, लेकिन अब दिल्ली, कानपुर तथा इलाहाबाद के मध्य चलता है। इस विमान का कोई भरोसा नहीं रहता कि कब रद्द हो जाए।

महोदय, कानपुर उत्तर भारत का प्रमुख औद्योगिक शहर है तथा यहां के व्यापारी, उद्योगपति लखनऊ से विमान सेवा लेते हैं। लखनऊ से विमान सेवा लेने वालों में 40 प्रतिशत यात्री कानपुर के होते हैं। कानपुर में Instrument Landing System न होने के कारण एकामत्र उड़ान को भी कभी लखनऊ या इलाहाबाद की तरफ divert कर दिया जाता था। 2009 से ILS पर काम चल रहा है। मैं मांग करता हूं कि शीघ्र ही यह काम पूरा हो तथा

testing flight द्वारा इसे हरी झंडी दिखाई जाए तथा कानपुर शहर के आद्यौगिक स्वरूप को देखते हुए शीघ्र ही यहां से दिल्ली, कोलकाता, मुम्बई, चेन्नई, जयपुर और अहमदाबाद के लिए एयर बस की सेवाएं शुरू की जाएं।

**Demand to sanction special Financial Package to
drought affected Districts in West Bengal**

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to draw urgent attention of the Central Government about the grave situation created in West Bengal, covering a major part of the State, due to an acute drought. Barring a few district in the North, most of the South Bengal districts, particularly, the ten districts like Purulia, Bankura, South and North 24 Pargana. Medinipur, Birbhum, Howrah, Hooghly, Nadia and Murshidabad are under the grip of drought. On an average, rainfall there is less than 50 per cent of the normal monsoon, which has seriously caused loss of crops. Due to extreme dryness, the early crops have been dried due to shortfall of timely rains. Even now, if there may be any trace of very late monsoon, that will not help fresh sowing. Moreover, recent phase of extreme heat is aggravating the adverse situation. The State now faces imminent shortage of food grains and vegetables and disastrous financial sufferings for the poor farmers.

In such a situation, I would urge upon the Union Government to grant a special package of financial aid and an additional quota of food grains to the State PDS. And above all, to assess the whole situation, I would request for a Central team to immediately visit the State and take necessary measures accordingly.

**Demand to formulate a Comprehensive Plan for Conservation and Maintaining
availability of clean drinking water in the Country**

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : महोदय, देश के पास सीमित पानी का भंडार है। जमीन से जो पीने का पानी निकाला जा रहा है, वह प्रति दिन कम होता जा रहा है। अगर शरीर में 3 प्रतिशत पानी की कमी हो जाए, तो प्यास लगती है और इससे ज्यादा पानी की कमी हो जाए, तो ग्लूकोज़ लगा कर इस कमी को पूरा करना पड़ता है।

इसी तरह जमीन से निकलने वाले पानी की position है। हमें पानी बचाना चाहिए। वर्षा का पानी धरती में जाए, इसके लिए देश भर में एक मुहिम शुरू करनी चाहिए।

इतना ही नहीं, पंजाब के कई जिलों में पीने के पानी में कई ऐसे तत्व आ गए हैं, जिनसे पानी पीने योग्य नहीं रहा। ऐसे ही जिलों में लोगों को पानी पीने से cancer हो रहा है। पानी के कई samples में uranium के तत्व भी मिले हैं। किसान एक किलो चावल पैदा करने के लिए 3000 लीटर पानी का उपयोग करता है। अगर इसी तरह से पानी को waste करते गए, तो देश मरुस्थल बन जाएगा। पानी बचाने व साफ-सुथरा पानी उपलब्ध करवाने के लिए सरकार को एक व्यापक और विस्तृत योजना बनानी होगी। सरकार को ऐसी योजना तैयार करनी चाहिए, जिससे देशवासियों को पानी मिले, साफ-सुथरा पानी मिले, पानी का दुरुपयोग न हो और पानी waste न हो। धन्यवाद।

Demand to take measures for proper Management of NALCO

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : उपसभापति जी, भले ही सरकार की नई आर्थिक नीति के तहत नए सिरे से कोई सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का उद्योग न लगाया जाए, लेकिन वर्तमान में विद्यमान किसी भी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम से निवेश न किया जाए, विशेष रूप से जो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र लाभदायक है, उससे "जनस्वामित्व" के नाम पर पूंजी निवेश न किया जाए। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रमों का "जनस्वामित्व" (People's ownership of Public Sector), यह खंड वाक्य कहीं न कहीं निरर्थक लगता है। सरकार को देखना चाहिए कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में कार्य संस्कृति (work culture) में वृद्धि हो। इस संदर्भ में मैं भारत सरकार से नेशनल एल्युमिनम कंपनी (NALCO) की ओर विशेष ध्यान देने का आग्रह करता हूँ। इस उपक्रम के अधिकारियों का वेतन पुनरीक्षण तथा PRP अर्थात् performance related payments एवं perks आदि का तुरन्त समाधान कर दिया जाना चाहिए। NALCO के घरेलू प्रतिस्पर्धियों के प्रति सरकार को सतर्क रहना चाहिए। उड़ीसा में NALCO के कई प्रतिस्पर्धी जैसे Vedanta Aluminium, Aditya Aluminium, Hindalco आदि मौजूद हैं। इसके अधिकारियों, कर्मचारियों तथा ठेके पर कार्यरत श्रमिकों के प्रति आवश्यक ध्यान न दिए जाने की सूरत में brain drain जैसी स्थिति बन सकती है। इस नवरत्न कंपनी के कार्य सभी स्तरों पर ठीक हों, इसके लिए नोडल मंत्रालय यानी खान मंत्रालय की ओर से विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। ठेके पर कार्यरत श्रमिकों की सामाजिक सुरक्षा से लेकर आसपास के लोगों के लिए परिधीय विकास के प्रति कंपनी की ओर से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि राज्य सरकार की Rehabilitation and Peripheral Development Advisory Committee की बैठक नियमित रूप से नहीं हो रही है। नवरत्न कंपनी होने के कारण इसके एक निदेशक का पद भी कभी खाली नहीं रहना चाहिए। विद्युत संयंत्र हेतु नियमित रूप से कोयले की आपूर्ति की जानी चाहिए। इस संयंत्र की स्थापना के समय विस्थापित हुए सभी लोगों को

न्याय मिलना चाहिए। Substantially तथा affected, सबके प्रति ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। कंपनी का green filled संप्रसारण बरगड़ अथवा रेढ़ाखोल में ऐसे ढंग से किया जाए, जिससे कि विस्थापन समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु एक अच्छा अवसर मिले। इस उपक्रम के ऊपर संभावित नक्सल आक्रमण के प्रति भी सतर्कता बरती जाए, ऐसा मेरा आग्रह है।

Demand for revocation of ESMA on the nurses of U.N. MEHTA Institute

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the Government of India and the Union Minister of Labour and Employment, in particular, to the fact that nurses of U.N. Mehta Institute of Cardiology and Research Centre of Ahmedabad were seeking leave benefits, hike in salary, mediclaim, fixed working hours and permanent jobs for the last three months. Instead of settling the just demands of the nurses through negotiations, the State Government evoked ESMA against them on 10th August, 2010 and the police rounded up a total of 193 striking nurses. While condemning the incident of invoking ESMA, I demand immediate release of the arrested nurses and intervention of the Ministry of Labour and Employment into the matter and settle the long pending, legitimate demands of the nurses forthwith.

Demand for restoring flights of Air India between Thiruvananthapuram and Gulf Region and not to hike Airfares in the Kerala-Gulf sector during peak season.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, I may be permitted to raise the following matter of extreme importance.

The Air India Express has decided to cancel three international flights from Thiruvananthapuram International Airport to Sharjah, Abu Dhabi and Dubai this month (August, 2010) for no apparent reason. This is bound to affect thousands of Non-Resident Keralites (NRKs) working in the aforesaid countries, and their families because of the following reasons:

(ii) August is the all important "Onam" festival season for the Malayalees world over. The NRKs mostly prefer to visit their native place during "Onam". This year's "Onam" falls on 23rd August.

(iii) Because of the extreme heat, July-August is the summer vacation period for the schools in the Gulf countries. So, the working parents of children studying in the Gulf Region choose to visit their native place during this time.

(iv) The passenger traffic in this sector is the maximum during August, hence the decision of Air India Express to cancel the said three flights will be a huge setback for the passengers in this sector.

(v) Taking advantage of the situation, the private airlines operating in this sector have decided to hike the airfare to Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode drastically. This is another big blow to the NRKs, who are compelled to shell out more money to visit their native place, as they are left with no choice but to travel in private airlines at a higher cost.

I, therefore, demand that the Government should take immediate steps to:-

(i) maintain the *status quo* of Air India Express flights between Thiruvananthapuram and the Gulf Region (especially to Sharjah, Abu Dhabi and Dubai); and direct the private airlines not to hike airfares in the Kerala-Gulf sector during the peak season of August-September.

Demand to take steps for creation of National Mission for Indian Languages

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I would request the Government to initiate steps to form a National Mission for Indian Languages.

India's rich linguistic diversity is a matter of pride, as it is one of the most invaluable intangible assets reflecting the genius of our people, evolved through millenniums. Twenty-two of these languages are recognized as official languages. Each recognized regional language of India represents a unique culture having Pan-India ethos as its core development and progress of State speaking each regional language involve nurturing and timely advancement of particular regional language as it is

integral to the cultural identity of the people.

As an aftermath of changes, the most significant being that after globalization, thousands mother tongues are in serious existential crisis, a number of them face extinction, says the United Nations. The UN suggests various measures to preempt such a situation, which has unfathomable negative impacts. In a country like India neglect of mother tongue will create cultural as well as identity crisis that would be detrimental to our developmental goals and in a wider perspective national interests. Taking the gravity of the situation in to account, it becomes highly imperative to form a National Mission for Indian Languages. Thank you.

**Demand to prepare strategy for making investments Abroad by fully
utilizing our Human Expertise and Technologies**

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Sir, India has already distinguished itself at the global level as a fast-growing and extremely well-managed economy. Being a leading Member of G-20, we are ardent votary of "Growth for all Nations". There are opportunities for our entrepreneurs in the nearby 10 member ASEAN and other Asian regions.

As a commercial and financial regional hub, an IT powerhouse, a tourist destination, as a shipping and logistics staging point with exceptional connectivity, there can be no better gateway for us to the prospering ASEAN markets. It is high time we launch our foreign investment policy, not only for Asian all-round development, but also for strengthening multilateral trade, investment, infrastructure, and techno-economic ties.

With a natural partnership amongst ASEAN nations, with shared cultural bonds and commitment to democracy and social equity, food security and regional safety, the opportunities are galore for deepening their techno-socio-economic base through our proven record of insulating our economy from recent global inflationary trends and universal meltdown. Setting up infrastructure being ASEAN dire necessity, an amalgamation of political will and growing enterprising spirit of public

and private sectors will, certainly, usher in an era of our investments, and financial management skills for raising up their socio-economic milieu. Apart from making foreign investment, such a course will

open further opportunities for deployment of our vast reservoirs of trained manpower and fuller utilization of technological capabilities.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to prepare a well-thought of strategy, fine-tuning it with synergetic inputs from professional bodies and multi-disciplinary federations and chartering out well-structured composite modalities for making investments abroad.

**Concern over alleged illegal and irregular appointments for
the Post of Business Executives in SBI**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I would like to raise an important issue regarding the illegal and irregular procedure of appointment in the State Bank of India. The Bank had selected hundreds of business executives on a temporary basis without any specific selection procedure. The Bank had appointed them after conducting a walking interview. It was alleged that most of these newly recruited business executives were relatives of the top officials of the Bank. The Bank had not followed any reservation policy for this appointment. Earlier, SBI had tried to conduct campus selection without considering the reservation policy of the Government of India. At that time, serious protests had been raised by several organizations across the country and, at last, the management was compelled to withdraw that move. Thereafter, they had appointed the business executives on contract basis. Now, the management has decided to appoint them as permanent officers. There was no reservation for SCs and STs in this selection process of the Bank, which is a leading public sector bank of our country. This is a serious violation of the constitutional provision to ensure reservation to SCs and STs. At present, other public sector banks are trying to follow this model.

Therefore, I urge upon the Finance Ministry to intervene in this serious matter, protect the constitutional rights of SCs and STs and ensure a transparent selection process.

**Demand to take steps to bring the National Heritage - The Kohinoor and
the Bhawani sword of Chhatrapati Shivaji from Great Britain in the**

country

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, इस सदन के माध्यम से मैं अपने देश की दो धरोहर "कोहिनूर हीरा" और छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज की "भवानी तलवार" को अपने देश में वापस लाने के लिए सरकार से आग्रह करना

चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण धरोहरों को अपने देश में वापस लाने के लिए ब्रिटिश सरकार के साथ गंभीरता से बातचीत की जाए जिससे अपने देश के ये दो जो गौरव हैं, वापस आ सकें।

जैसा कि सर्वविदित है कि कोहिनूर हीरा सन् 1839 में महाराजा रंजीत सिंह के पुत्र महाराजा दलीप सिंह की हार के बाद लाहौर समझौता संधि के रूप में महारानी विक्टोरिया को समर्पित कर दिया गया था और इंग्लैंड ले जाया गया था। आज़ादी के बाद इसे भारत में वापस लाने के लिए ब्रिटिश सरकार से आग्रह किया गया परन्तु कोई सफलता हाथ नहीं लगी। इसी तरह छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराजा की भवानी तलवार को वापस लाने के लिए श्री अन्तुले जी के मुख्यमंत्रित्व काल में महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा उठाया गया था। यह धरोहर भी ब्रिटिश सरकार के पास है और ऐतिहासिक है। यह न केवल महाराष्ट्र की, अपितु पूरे भारत की शान का सवाल है। मेरे विचार से इन रत्नों को वापस लाने में सरकार गंभीर दिखाई नहीं देती और हमारी approach इस मामले में बड़ी casual सी रही है। जब-जब यह मामला उनके साथ उठाया गया, तब-तब ब्रिटिश सरकार ने अपने Museum Act 1963 का हवाला देते हुए इस धरोहर को वापस करने से यह कहते हुए मना कर दिया कि इस हीरे को वैद्य तरीके से अधिगृहित किया गया था इसलिए उनके National Museum से ऐसी ऐतिहासिक और कीमती धरोहर नहीं हटाई जा सकती। इस बात को ब्रिटिश प्रधान मंत्री ने अपनी हाल की भारत यात्रा में भी दोहराया है। परन्तु बड़े दुख के साथ यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि कोहिनूर के मामले में ब्रिटिश प्रधान मंत्री ने जिस प्रकार का बयान देकर सारी उम्मीदों पर पानी फेरने का काम किया है, इस संदर्भ में मेरा कहना यह है कि उसी आवाज में हमें अपने अधिकार की बात को उनको वापस दोहराना चाहिए और तब तक चुप नहीं रहना चाहिए, जब तक ये दोनों धरोहर हमारे पास वापस भारत में न आ जाएं।

**Demand to take steps for revival of Railway Wagon Factories at Muzaffarpur and
Muzaffarpur in Bihar and revise salaries of their workers**

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : बिहार औद्योगिक दृष्टि से अति पिछड़ा प्रदेश है। भारत वैगन की दो इकाई मोकामा एवं मुजफ्फरपुर में अंग्रेजों के ज़माने से बटलर का कारखाना के रूप में कार्य कर रही थी। रेलवे वैगन का उत्पादन करने के बावजूद पिछली सरकारों की आर्थिक नीतियों के कारण वे कारखाने बन्दी के कागार पर पहुंच गए। किन्तु इन कारखानों के कुशल कारीगरों द्वारा बनाए गए वैगनों की भारतीय रेल में उपयोगिता समझ पूर्व रेल मंत्री ने बिहार की दोनों इकाईयों को रेल विभाग के अधीन 13-08-2008 को कर लिया। किन्तु वर्तमान में बिहार के

दोनों कारखाने एवं उसमें कार्यरत हजारों कर्मचारी लगातार उपेक्षा का पात्र बने हुए हैं। समय पर वैगन उत्पादन का आर्डर प्राप्त न होना, उत्पादन के लिए आवश्यक है मैटीरियल की आपूर्ति न होना आम बात है। किन्तु मुझे आश्चर्य इस बात का है कि पूरे भारत में छठवें वेतनमान का हल्ला हो रहा है, हर राज्य में कर्मचारियों को वह देर सवेर मिल रहा है जबकि इन कारखानों के हजारों कर्मचारी आज भी पांच हजार रुपए मात्र के वेतन पर काम कर रहे हैं। तीन वेतन पुनरीक्षण 1-1-1997, 1-1-2002 और 1-1-2007 लम्बित है। कारखाने के प्रबंधक कर्मचारियों के तमाम बकाया एवं 5 माह के वेतन को निबटाने में अक्षम हैं। प्रबंधक ने यूनियन के साथ वेतन का 35 प्रतिशत बढ़ाकर अप्रैल, 2009 के वेतन में देने का समझौता किया था, किन्तु अब तक कर्मचारियों को कुछ नहीं मिला है। सुना है कि कम्पनी के लिए कोई रिवाइवल पैकेज का प्रस्ताव रेल विभाग में है। किन्तु इस महंगाई की मार से पीड़ित बिहार के इन कर्मचारियों को बचाने के लिए गुजारिश है कि सरकार बिहार के प्रति अपनी नीति बदलकर शीघ्र निर्णय करे और इन कारखानों का पुनरुद्धार करे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for lunch for one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at twenty-seven minutes
past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at twenty seven minutes
past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The LOP wanted five minutes.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Recent Development relating to Bhopal Gas Tragedy

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I am extremely grateful to you that even though the debate had finally concluded, for a very brief intervention arising out of what happened yesterday, you have been gracious enough to permit me a few minutes. One of the

questions which has been arising in the course of this debate, and several times, it has arisen over the past 26 years, is that when the then Chairman of the Union Carbide, Warren Anderson, came to India, who really took the decision with regard to this arrest and the manner in which he was allowed to go out and the manner in which he was released. Most people who could be connected with that decision, are no longer in this world. Had some of them been there, perhaps, some people would have thrown light on the subject.

But fortunately, we have the privilege in this House of having one of our senior-most and distinguished Members, Shri Arjun Singhji, who was here yesterday, and as you rightly ruled that when a Member intervenes or speaks, there is no convention to ask him to explain what he has said. But the whole mystery to the question which we have been wanting an answer to, yesterday, after his intervention, becomes curious. In sum and substance of that is what when the Home Minister replies today, we would like him to shed some light on the subject. Because the sum and substance of what he said yesterday was that he regarded Mr. Warren Anderson as the representative of the colonialist. He hopes that the Prime Minister takes up with President Obama the issue of his extradition. But who really took the decision to allow him to go out? And in a nutshell, Mr. Arjun Singh said that neither the Prime Minister of the country nor the Chief Minister of the State was privy to that decision. An anonymous person - whom he does not name - an official of the Home Ministry, made a telephone call to the then Chief Secretary of Madhya Pradesh, and, therefore, the entire thing, without the knowledge of then Prime Minister, without the knowledge of the State Chief Minister, was handled by a telephone call from an anonymous source in the Home Ministry, an official, made to the then Chief Secretary, who is no longer here to testify whether any such thing took place or not. Sir, I said, *prima facie*, maybe, things look far curious than what they are. It is doubtful and highly dubious, the kind of explanation which has been given. Fortunately, for us, there are some people who are still around, and one

of those persons is the then Foreign Secretary. The then Foreign Secretary, Mr. M.K. Rasgotra, was the gentlemen who handled the whole thing. He

has gone on record, and almost everything that he has said in the course of his interviews to the media - and I have with me the text of one of the interviews on the electronic media raises his serious doubts about what has been said yesterday. And I read just three-four sentences. The questioner asked. "Mr. Rasgotra, let me start with Warren Anderson.

In 1984 when he visited India, shortly after the Bhopal Gas Leak, did he request for a safe passage?" The answer of Mr. Rasgotra to Mr. Karan Thapar, the interviewer, was: "Yes. Indeed, he did through the United States Embassy." "In fact, - this is a question - Gordon Streeb, the American Deputy Chief of Mission, at that time, who was the Charge de Affairs in Ambassador Baron's absence, has gone on record to say that he contacted you with a request. Is that true?" "Yes. It is true." I am skipping over the irrelevant parts. Then, Mr. Rasgotra says: "But he will come only if he is granted a safe passage. Where, you know, the Ministry of External Affairs cannot grant a safe passage, they got in touch with the authorities in the State. The Foreign Secretary does not get in touch. I have told the Charge de Affairs that he would have to wait for instructions." In the questions, - this is the most important thing: "In the end, was the safe passage granted?" This is before Anderson came. Answers M.K. Rasgotra: "It was. Yes." Again, the question: "Sir, would I be right in concluding that there was no problem that the Government of India had in granting a safe passage? N.K. Rasgotra: "Not really. No." Question: "It then pertains several questions. How much did the then Prime Minister know about it?" To which Rasgotra answers: "Well, not only he would have learnt, he would have been informed afterwards by the PMO." I am not reading the rest of the interview text. What do we have today? We have a farcical impression being given to us that the then Prime Minister did not know, that the then Chief Minister did not know. But how did this curious thing happen? The gentleman lands on the soil of Madhya Pradesh. He is arrested; not taken to the prison; not taken to the police stations; taken to the Guest House of the Company! The Judge reaches the Guest House of the Company! It is a sad commentary of the functioning of

our judicial system, which is, otherwise, independent of the Company. The Judge reaches the Guest House of the Company; the accused asked for bail; there and then, bail is granted.

At that time, the original FIR still had Section 304, Part II, Culpable Homicide, no conditions of bail are imposed. No restraint of travel, confiscation of passport is informed. The entire proceeding was held in the guest house. The State plane was then provided to him and he left. It was a collusive ball and it was a collusive departure, and an advance safe passage was negotiated. Are we to believe that it was only between the anonymous source in the Home Ministry and the late Brahm Swaroop, who is no longer around? The country is entitled to know as to what really happened because the mystery gets deeper. When statements which are made are not accurate or far from the truth, then, not telling the truth is a circumstance against those very people who are making these statements that had the truth been disclosed it would have been a lot more embarrassing.

With the brief intervention, I hope, the hon. Home Minister will now deal with this question also while replying to the debate. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Home Minister.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, just one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. I permitted him as he is the LoP.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I m only requesting you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After the conclusion of the Minister's reply.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I am grateful to hon. Members beginning with my good friend, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, for this very illuminating debate on a tragic incident and a graver tragedy that followed because of the neglect of successive Governments to deal with the issue with the seriousness it deserved. I am sorry that I was not present throughout the debate. I was required to be in the Lok Sabha for most part of yesterday. But I have listened to a part of the debate and I read the notes about the other parts of the debate. I am very grateful to the hon. Members for keeping it, by and large, non-partisan, non-polemical and non-controversial, and focusing on

the issues that have to be addressed now.

We have two choices in a debate like this. We can look back. We can look back 25 years, look back with anger, look back with a sense of indignation and look back with grief or we can look

forward and see what can be done. I am very grateful that most of the Members tend to look forward. The Leader of the Opposition in his brief intervention, which I welcome, sought to look back. He is entitled to do so. I only wish he had done so not in 2010 but in the year 2001. That would have meant he was looking back only 16 years. Today, he is looking back 25 years. As the years roll by, memories tend to fail and memories tend to play tricks. Sometimes what did not happen seems to have happened; sometimes people think what happened did not happen.

Be that as it may, I will deal with the issues that we think are most important and I shall also briefly deal with the issue which the Leader of the Opposition has raised.

Firstly, let me say that what happened in Bhopal was a man-made tragedy. This tragedy was in the making. There were enough indications to the authorities that a tragedy of this kind would happen. When it happened, of course, virtually everyone was unprepared. A number of people lost their lives; a number of people were permanently disabled and a number of people were temporarily disabled. We can see the aftereffects of this on women, especially young girls who have since become women and are in child bearing age. We can see the aftereffects on the second generation. The manner in which the Governments addressed this through the last 26 years, has been, to be charitable, most unsatisfactory. What compounded the matter was the judicial proceedings that we are all aware of. The first set of cases with compensation. This was decided in three judgements of 15th February, 1989, 4th May, 1989 and 3rd 'October, 1991.

There was another set of cases which dealt with criminal liability. This was finally dealt with, in so far as the accused before the court was concerned, by a judgement dated 13th September, 1996. I chose my words carefully because that judgement did not, and I repeat, did not apply to Warren Anderson or accused No. 10 or accused No. 11.

There was third set of legal proceedings relating to the extradition of Warren Anderson. It began with an FIR filed on 3rd December, 1984 and

it rests today with the rejection of the request for

extradition and an effort by the CBI and the Government of India to add more material and give more information in support for the request for extradition.

The fourth set of proceedings deal with the claims for compensation, the distribution of compensation, the medical and health problems of the victims and the assurances of how they will be dealt with in future.

The last but, by no means, the least, important issue relates to the toxic waste and toxic material which is lying on the accident site.

My respectful submission is, all this could have been dealt with in a more satisfactory manner and better answer could have been found if they had been dealt with at the appropriate time in the last 1980s and the early 1990s. This House is never dissolved. This House is there since it was first constituted. The compensation cases were decided between 1989 and 1991. There were three Prime Ministers in that period. The Welfare Commission distributed the compensation between November, 1992 and October, 2003. There were four Prime Ministers during that period.

The criminal cases were decided between 1989 and 1996. There were three Prime Ministers during that period. The extradition proceedings straddle the period between 1984 and now and are still incomplete. Everyone, who has been a Prime Minister and headed a Government, is in one way or the other responsible and accountable. During this period, we have had the Eight to the Fifteenth Lok Sabha. So, while today, I share the grief, the sorrow and the pain of the victims of Bhopal, I also wish to tell them that I feel a deep sense of guilt that, in all these 26 years, neither the Executive nor Parliament appeared to have exercised the vigil and supervision that the situation warranted. And, in a sense, the elected political class of the country let down the victims of Bhopal. What complicated matters were the interventions made by the Judiciary. I think, in a sense, the Executive and Parliament thought that they could hide behind judicial pronouncements and leave it to the judiciary to handle the matter. That is how the Judiciary took over

control of the hospital; the Judiciary

appointed the trustees of the hospital; the Judiciary started saying, "We will supervise the running of the hospital." The Judiciary said, "We will distribute compensation." So, this is another example where the Executive and Parliament ought not to abdicate its functions in favour of the Judiciary. A tragedy of this proportion and the management of the consequence of this tragedy must be squarely in the hands of the Executive accountable to Parliament, and the Judiciary ought to intervene only by exception, if there is a violation of Fundamental Rights or legal rights. On the contrary, what happened was, and let us all learn a lesson here, that the Judiciary took control over the situation. We referred the settlement to the Judiciary. The question of criminal liability, the question of compensation, the question of providing medical and health care, everything was abdicated in favour of the Judiciary by the Executive and Parliament.

Be that as it may, as I said, we have to look to the future. Now, on the 7th June, the Trial Court pronounced its judgement sentencing Keshub Mahindra and others to a maximum of two years. That was a wake up call. It jolted everybody from his or her slumber. The Government constituted a Group of Ministers. We looked into the matter of the best of our ability. The fact that so many years had passed was, certainly, a constraint. For example, however much you might like to disbelieve or believe me, the fact is that there are no records of immigration and emigration for that period. Who came and who went out, there are no immigration records there. However much it may be distasteful to believe me, there are no records in the MEA of who met whom, who had a conversation with whom, what meeting was held, etc. There are no records available...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Strange!

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Truth is stranger than fiction. The fact is that records are not there. I have tried my best of put the right questions and seek the records. But these records are simply not there. Therefore, we had to rely, to some extent, on contemporary media reports. And, media

reports are not only contemporary but they can also be contradictory, as they are often. So, within these constraints, we have tried to deal with the problem. We have made a set of recommendations. The Government has accepted those recommendations and those recommendations are under implementation.

Sir, I want to share with this House that the wards that were selected as affected wards were selected on the basis of a recommendation made by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. They gathered mortality and morbidity records of the wards and, then, said, 36 wards were affected. Two were classified as severely affected, five as moderately affected and 29 as mildly affected. These were based on mortality figures collected from cremation/burial grounds and, later, confirmed from municipal records. The studies carried out by the Ministry of Environment also took into consideration the temperature prevailing on that day and the speed and directions of the wind. Subsequently, there was a proposal from the State Government for declaring the remaining 20 wards as also gas-affected. The GoM sought full data in respect of the 20 wards from the State Government. The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals requested the State Government to furnish detailed information with related data on mortality and morbidity and other parameters required for declaring the remaining 20 wards as gas-affected. However, the information was not received from the State Government. On a reference of the matter from Shri Babu Lal Gaur, the then Minister in charge, the matter was again examined and a detailed reply dated 29.05.2006 was sent by the Minister, pointing out the background facts and requesting the State Government to expedite the information and the required parameters of mortality and morbidity. However, the required information was not received. The issue came up for consideration again, on 17.04.2008 when the Chairman of the Group of Ministers decided that since the required information had not been furnished, it would not be appropriate to reopen the issue. Subsequently, in a meeting held on 11.06.2008, the issue was discussed in detail and it was decided that the matter need not to be reopened, as it was the decision of the Government of Madhya Pradesh in terms of mortality, morbidity and other parameters to declare 36 wards as gas-affected and the Government of India had no role in declaring those 36 wards alone as gas-affected.

Likewise, Sir, on the question of compensation, neither the

Government of India nor the Government of Madhya Pradesh had a role in classification or distribution. The Supreme Court judgment on 4th May, 1989 gave some guidelines and, then, detailed guidelines were laid down on

13th of April, 1992 and the 8th of September, 1992. Based on these guidelines, claims were received. The Welfare Commissioner was a Sitting Judge of the High Court. The Deputy Welfare Commissioners were District Judges. At the first instance, the Civil Judges were to receive the compensation. Every claim went through these three tiers. And the Welfare Commissioners categorized the claims over a period beginning November, 1992 to October, 2003. And all but one claim has been settled.

Now, as far as compensation is concerned, this was based on the classification; the classification was made by the Commissioners based on the guidelines. Initially, out of the money that was available, in death cases, the average amount paid was Rs.1.03 lakhs. In the injury cases, the average compensation was Rs.25,154. However, because of exchange rate variation and accumulation of interest., more money was available. So, it was decided that for every one rupee paid, another rupee will be paid. Thus, the average in the case of death became Rs.1.03 lakhs plus Rs.1.03 lakhs, that is, Rs.2.06 lakhs. In 3,512 cases they got Rs.2 lakhs each. The highest is, a few persons got Rs. 8 to 10 lakhs. In the injury cases, the amount was, the original sum was Rs.25,145 plus another sum of Rs. 25,145. Depending on the seriousness of the injury, more compensation was paid. Altogether, initially Rs.1,548 crores was paid. On a 1:1 ratio, another Rs.1,509 crores was paid. The difference of Rs.39 crores is because 11,745 persons have not come forward to receive the second instalment of the pro-rata compensation. If they do come forward, the money is available, it can be given.

So, after deliberation, we felt and that has been accepted by the Cabinet, that in death cases we will now pay Rs.10 lakhs per person less amount received, permanent disability will be Rs.5 lakhs per person less amount received, cancer cases and total renal failure cases would be Rs.2 lakhs per person less amount received, and temporary disability would be Rs.1 lakh per person less amount received. This money will be provided by the Government of India and that will be distributed in the same manner as the earlier money was distributed through the Welfare Commissioners.

Sir, no one reopened the issue of compensation after the last judgement of 3rd October, 1991. It is a failure. The law on curative petition was settled, I think, about 8-9 years ago. It occurred to no

one that this amount of 470 million which was settled or decided or whatever, should be reopened. On the contrary, the judgment said, 'Any additional compensation must be paid by the Central Government.' Successive Governments have accepted that and today, without prejudice to our right to file a curative petition, we have accepted that irrespective of the outcome of that petition when it is filed, when it is heard and when it is decided, any additional compensation will be paid by the Government of India and the Finance Minister has kindly agreed to provide the funds. The funds will be provided by the Government of India and will be paid to the victims of Bhopal.

Sir, I now turn to criminal liability. Sir, criminal liability was decided by a judgment of the Supreme Court dated 13th September, 1996. Again, in all these fourteen years, it occurred to no one that that judgment should be challenged. That Judgment, and I seek the indulgence of this House for a few minutes, rose out of a petition filed by Keshub Mahendra and others. We would do well to remember that the criminal cases against the accused were bifurcated. One set of cases dealt with Keshub Mahendra and other accused, another set dealt with Warren Anderson, accused number 10 and accused number 11. The three accused did not appear before the court, subsequently. The cases were bifurcated. When Keshub Mahendra and other were charged under the grave sections of the Indian Penal Code, 304 part-II, etc., etc., read with section 35 of the IPC, they challenged it ultimately in the Supreme Court. It is in that case judgment was pronounced, that the facts and evidence on record did not attract 304 part-II, at best they could be tried only under 304A. There is some significance about what I am saying because that judgement in my respectful view was wrong. But, assuming that it was right, it did not apply to Warren Anderson, it did not apply to accused number 10, it did not apply to accused number 11 because they were not petitioners before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court was looking into the material on record *vis-à-vis* the petitioners before the court, namely, Keshub Mahindra and other accused. And on that material, the Supreme Court came

to the conclusion, wrongly, in my opinion, that 304 Part II was not attracted. No one

challenged that judgement either. Today, the Government has decided, I mean, the Group of Ministers has decided and the Cabinet accepted it that a curative petition must be filed. The Attorney General is being instructed to file a curative petition. A curative petition is, perhaps, more or less ready, and I think, it is being filed shortly. We intend to file the curative petition and argue the matter before the Supreme Court, and request the Supreme Court to review its decision of 13.9.1996 in the case of Keshub Mahindra and others.

Sir, the third issue concerns the extradition of Warren Anderson. FIR against Warren Anderson was filed on 3rd December, 1984. Warren Anderson's name was not mentioned. It mentioned officials of the Union Carbide. So, one assumes that anyone who is charged subsequently is covered by the same FIR and that is the position in law, and others, 'unknown others'. That FIR mentioned only 304(A). Of course, that did not bar the police from adding other sections subsequently, which they did, in fact. A charge sheet was drawn up on 30th November, 1987 under section 304 Part II, 324, 326, 429 read with section 35 IPC. A summons was issued to Warren Anderson on 1.12.1987; he did not appear. On 15.11.1988, a bailable warrant was issued, he did not appear. On 1.1.1992, a proclamation was published in the US newspaper, which was followed by an order of attachment. On 10th April, 1992, a Non-Bailable Warrant was issued. An Extradition Treaty between India and US was formally signed on 14th September, 1999. The CBI submitted its request for extradition in September, 1993, and it is a commentary on the way we run Governments in this country. Between 1993-2001, this file was tossed up and down. No decision was taken; 1993 to 2001, takes within its broad sweep all of us sitting in this House. In 2001, the then Government sought the opinion of a US law firm, which said, 'there is no case to extradite Warren Anderson'. It sought the opinion of the then Attorney General, who said, 'there is no case to extradite Warren Anderson and, certainly, there is no case under 304 Part II.' The matter was considered by the then External Affairs Minister, who quite rightly, after obtaining the Prime

Minister's view, asked the opinion of the then Law Minister. The Law Minister was also of the view, but in taking that view he relied upon the judgement in

Keshub Mahindra's case, and said, "the case for extradition appears to be weak," and, that relying on the Supreme Court judgement, Warren Anderson and others could not be charged under 304 Part II. As I said, in my view, the judgement in Keshub Mahindra's case was not only wrong, but even if it was right, it did not apply to Warren Anderson. Nevertheless, that view was taken by the then Government. But the Central Bureau of Investigation stood its ground and said, 'nothing doing. Our request for extradition will remain under 304 Part II'. I want to compliment the officers of the CBI who stood their ground firmly and said that it must only be under 304, part II and the graver sections. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete my speech. You should have said this when you got an opportunity. On 5th of May.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I never realized that you would use your articulation for side stepping.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: No, no, I am not side stepping.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: What you say and what you have said in the other House is not accurate.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Whether it is accurate or not is a different matter.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It is not accurate and we can refer to those papers which you have not read.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: There are other Members who have read it. I did not want to read it.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Please bear in mind just one sentence. "But as a matter of policy we may still take a decision to file an extradition and that is the reason for the first time extradition was filed in 2003."

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): That is what we wrote in the file. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: From 1984 to 1998 you don't file it.

...(Interruptions)... For the first time it is filed in, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, they are interrupting me before I have completed this section. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has not completed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Wait a minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are not allowing me to complete. That is the problem. If you knew about it, if you had knowledge about it, you should have said it in your opening statement. You should have, if you wanted to. But, let me complete the section. I have not mentioned any names. I have not attributed any motives. I have not questioned anyone's intention. I am simply narrating facts as I see it.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): But not fully.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: He feels that I am visually challenged but I will say it the way I see it. The CBI stood its ground. The Government said this as a matter of policy. Despite the weakness recorded by successive persons who were consulted in the matter, the CBI stood its ground and because CBI stood its ground, the Government said, 'As a matter of policy we will go ahead with extradition despite the shortcomings.' No one gave up the argument that there were shortcomings. According to me, the shortcomings were an invention. There were no shortcomings. The original request of CBI was a perfectly legitimate request. There were no shortcomings. Shortcomings were read into that request. But, then, despite the shortcomings let the CBI go ahead. A request for extradition was issued on the 5th of May 2003 by the then Government. Ultimately, the request was issued by the then Government. That is the first request that was considered since 1991.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: From 1984 to 1998, you were.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have said so. From 1993 to 2001, it embraces all of us in this House. I said so. You didn't hear me. Prakash nodded his head when I said that. The way we run our Government in this country, the file is tossed up and down for eight years. When I said that, you

nodded your head. I am grateful for the nod. Therefore, Sir, that request was rejected by the US Government on the 7th of June 2004. Since then there have been a number of meetings between Indian officials and US officials. The US steadfastly refuses to entertain the request for extradition. But, we have decided in the Cabinet that we will now see it in the light of the judgment of the trial court which has brought on record evidence. Earlier it was only what the prosecution will adduce before the trial court. Now, the prosecution has brought the evidence on record. There has been cross examination. A large amount of evidence has been added to the record. For example, 178 prosecution witnesses were examined and 3009 documents were marked between September, 1997, and November, 2005. The bulk of this was more recently. The accused were questioned under Section 313 between November, 2005, and May, 2009, 8 defence witnesses were examined between June, 2009, and February, 2010. So, you will see that the bulk of the evidence has come on record after the extradition request of 05-05-2003. Therefore, we think that this material must now be placed before the US authorities and press our request for extradition and the Ministry of External Affairs is doing precisely that - press our request for extradition.

The last issue before I deal with the issue raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition is about the toxic waste. Now, contrary to popular belief, well before the Bhopal gas leak, the factory has had been dumping toxic material on that very site. In fact, NEERI, NGRI and IICT were appointed to do an environmental impact study only in 2008 - another instance of collective failure of the successive Governments. No one, between 1984 and 2008, wanted a comprehensive, thorough and rigorous study on the environmental issues. Now, their Reports have come. There is 1.1 million tones of contaminated soil, 1 metric tone of mercury spillage, 1,500 metric tones of corroded plant and 150 metric tones of underground dumps. The quantity is unknown. But, approximately, it is 150 metric tones of stored hazardous residues, and tarry residue of 350 metric tones. And, all this has to be incinerated or they have to be

decontaminated or another method has to be found before we can say

that the site is free from environmental hazards and the neighborhood is free from environmental hazards. The NEERI, NGRI and IICT have given their Reports. The Government has decided that these Reports will be subjected to a peer review of scientists. NGOs will be invited to comment on the Report and give their recommendations. Finally, the Peer Review Committee will recommend the course of action and I have the word the word of the hon. Minister of Environment and Forests that whatever the Peer Review Committee recommends, after considering the views of the NGOs, will be accepted as the Government's course of action. The most viable option appears to be what is called secured landfill which, in common terms, is burial on the site. Sir, 1.1 million tones should be buried on site and a secured landfill is created. Otherwise, it is commonsense, nowhere you can transport 1.1 million tones and there is no manner in which it can be transported or can be disposed of.

Be that as it may, I am not giving any opinion on this. The scientists will give their final view. And, we have agreed with the Government of Madhya Pradesh that while the cost of the remediation will be borne by the Government of India, the responsibility of undertaking remediation works will be with the Government of M.P. They will suitably empower the Department of Gas Tragedy, Relief and Rehabilitation. They will grant the Department enhanced financial powers and an Oversight Committee will be established at the level of the Government of India. The Minister of Environment will Chair the Committee. The Minister of the Government of Madhya Pradesh will Co-Chair the Committee. And, I have already given assurance in the other House which I will repeat here that this will be done by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. We will offer our fullest support to the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA (Madhya Pradesh): What about the Dow Chemicals?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will answer. Please sit down.

The bill will be born by the Government of India and we hope that remediation will takes place. The question is, why do you not ask someone

else - Union Carbide, Dow Chemicals, Eveready - to do the remediation? I have no problem. If someone willingly comes forward to do the remediation,

we have no problem. If someone is found liable for doing remediation, we have no problem. But the issue is not yet settled. The first petition, saying that the Dow Chemicals must be saddled with the liability, was filed in the year 2005. Between 1984 and 2005, much happened to Union Carbide. No one has all the documents. But with whatever documents, which are available, it appears, I underline the word 'appears', that a part of the property of the Union Carbide in India was bought by Eveready; the world-wide assets of the Union Carbide was bought by Dow Chemicals. They have their own agreements, which have not yet surfaced. And, the liability of either Union Carbide or Dow Chemicals or Eveready, is a matter pending in an application in WP 2802 of 2004, filed by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers before the High Court of Madhya Pradesh, at Jabalpur, on 10th of May, 2005. Until then, no one filed any application. This application - we have, now, directed - must be expedited. The court must be requested to constitute a Special Bench and hear this matter, decide the liability, respondents 5, 6 and 1 in the applications are the Union Carbide, Dow Chemicals and Eveready. Whether they have liability or proportionate liability or joint liability or several liabilities, it has to be fixed. If that is fixed, not only can the court direct them to do the remediation, but even if we do the remediation ahead of that, we intend to claim restitution from who is found liable for remediation work.

Sir, I am happy to inform the House that the Curative Petition against the judgment of Justice Ahamadi has been filed by the CBI on 02nd of August, 2010. Yesterday, I did not have this information. It has actually been filed. So, that answers my learned friend.

I was completing the other one. Let not anybody be under any misapprehension that we are passing on the responsibility to the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The responsibility is joint. The task of carrying out remediation is given to the Government of Madhya Pradesh.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA: Site selection is also very wrong.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: All this will be decided by the Government of
Madhya Pradesh.

And, there is an Oversight Committee, in which both, the Government of India and the Government of Madhya Pradesh, are being represented. They will decide the matter.

So, one issue that remains is about the health and medical aspects. That will be with us for many, many years to come. The Bhopal Memorial Trust runs the Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre. It was established in July, 2000. It has eight main units. Besides, there are six hospitals, nine day-care centres, three Unani dispensaries, three Homoeopathy dispensaries, and three Ayurvedic dispensaries. This is run by the Trust, chaired by Justice Ahamadi. But we moved the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has, now, discharged that Trust. The hospital can, now, be taken over by the Department of Atomic Energy. The Tata Memorial Hospital and Research Centre is under that. And, we will, now, run it. There is a corpus of Rs. 436 crores with this Trust. That is also being taken over. This hospital is in a very poor shape. Salaries paid to its doctors are lower than the salaries paid by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to its own doctors. Many posts are vacant. Some departments are non-functional. We have directed that all this should be remedied very quickly. It will be done. The ICMR had established a research centre in 1984. It conducted certain epidemiological studies. It published papers in 1987 and 1994. Then, it stopped working on 31.12.1984. We have, now, directed the ICMR to set up a full-fledged research centre. It will, I think, be the 31st centre of the ICMR. It will continue to do the research and rehabilitation work in respiratory diseases, eye-related diseases, cancer, total renal failure, genetic disorders, congenital disorders, women-related medical issues and second-generation-children-related medical issues. This hospital will be upgraded to a super speciality hospital. All other hospitals will continue to be run by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The ICMR will establish its 31st research centre at Bhopal. An Empowered Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Health and Family Welfare is being established to implement this part of the recommendations.

All the victims of Bhopal Gas tragedy, including the second generation victims, have been identified and they have been given cards. All of them will continue to receive every kind of treatment

for every ailment and every disease completely free in these medical facilities for the rest of their lives. So, no one needs to have any apprehension that medical facilities are inadequate. In fact, we will upgrade the BMHRC into a super speciality hospital and all other hospitals can also be upgraded by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for which funds have been provided in this very Cabinet decision.

So, I think, I have dealt with issues relating to compensation, to claims, to toxic material, to extradition and to the penal issues. There is one issue about.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, there are three issues.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Just tell me the issues.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: One is about the CBI inspection of the West Virginia Plant, that letter which is pending. The second was the basic demand of reassessment of medical categorization and the death claims. Those are the two basic demands. The third was on the clinical trials which were conducted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have said so. ICMR is setting up its.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: No; no; I am not talking about that. I am talking about the illegal clinical trials conducted at the behest of American pharmaceutical companies on the victims of Bhopal. I want to know whether you will set up an enquiry on that.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am not aware of that. I am sorry that it was not brought to my notice. I am not aware of either issue 1 or issue 3 which she mentioned of the CBI's inspection of West Virginia Plant or the alleged illegal clinical trials. But I will try to get a response and send it to her.

On the second issue, it was, in fact, Shri Babulal Gaur who first told us about this. At this distance of time, it is virtually impossible to reopen categorization. Now, after very careful

deliberations, we have accepted the categorization made by the Welfare Commissioners over a period of 11 years. Now, I am willing to concede that there may be errors in categorization. I am willing to concede that more than 5,295 people perhaps died, proximate cause being the gas leak. But only 5,295 have been classified as death cases. There were 10,000 other cases of death which were classified as injury cases and dealt with under permanent disablement or temporary disablement. It is quite possible that some or them should have been in this category. But at this distance of time, with the best of intentions and with the best of effort and going by the best advice that was available to us, we decided that it is not possible to reopen the categorization because that will mean that the whole thing will get unraveled and it will be impossible to deal with if for many, many years. What we promise is, free and comprehensive medical and health facilities for the rest of the lives of the victims, their children and for second generation victims. That is the best answer that I can give now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, this is a grave injustice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is a point of view. I have answered it.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Without that, Sir, this is another injustice on the victims.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I have answered it to the best of my ability.

Sir, the last point is, the point about what happened on that day of 7th December, 1984. Sir, if you ask this question 25 years later, it is most likely that most players would have passed away; if you ask this question 50 years later, it is most certain that everyone would have passed away. I wish this question had been asked by the hon. Leader of Opposition in 2001 when he was dealing with the extradition of Warren Anderson. Perhaps, memories would have been fresher; more players would have been alive. But to ask the question in 2010 of me and our

Government, not having asked the question in 2001, I think, is a little,
if I may say. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, it is an issue which is not between the Minister and the LoP. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am entitled to. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He had earlier raised that question. ...(*Interruptions*)...Brindaji, he had raised that question. ...(*Interruptions*)...No; no; please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am answering that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has raised that question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Secondly, I have not refused to answer. This is prefatory remark to his reply. Certainly, Sir, I am entitled to reply in my own way. Therefore, I wish that he had asked this question in 2001, before he asked it in 2010. Why he did not ask it in 2001, only he can answer.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The question would still be asked of you.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You should have asked the question in 2001.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If questions were raised in 1984, we would still have been in the dark 2001. The answer can only come from you; it can't come from us.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You would not have been.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The answer can only come from you.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am sorry. In 2001, he was in Government and if he had asked the question then, there were other persons, witnesses, actors, participants; he would have found a way to ask of them what happened in 1984. He was in Government then.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: You were the MoS for Home in 1984.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You are making a mistake. On the 7th of December, 1984, I was a candidate in the election. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: But, within hardly a month, you had become a Minister.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Again, you are wrong. Sir, this is what I said earlier. Memories tend to play tricks. Memories fail. I mean, he is a young man but memories can fade early in life also.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Did you become MoS, Home, or not? You have to tell me that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will answer that. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will answer that. ...(*Interruptions*)... I became MoS, Home Affairs, in May, 1986. We are talking about 7.12.1984.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Since you became a Minister, on 7th of November, 1984 please tell us the rest of what happened.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am trying to do that. You must be patient. I will tell you what happened on 7th of December, 1984. So, for 7th of December, 1984, we can, therefore, only go by contemporary reports; some of them are contradictory. Please do not forget that, some of them are contradictory, and by anyone who is willing to come forward and given his version of the events.

As hon. Member of this House has given his version of the events and, therefore, you cannot now selectively reject parts of that statement and selectively use parts of that statement. What was your intention in raising this issue? Your intention, unstated or stated - some have stated it some have not stated it - in raising that issue is to show that all this was done with the knowledge of the late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. That is the real intention. Be honest enough to admit it. But the version that has given in this House by a person who was a principal actor at that time is, "Rajivji had nothing to do with it. Rajivji never told me anything about it".

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Was he ignorant of what was going on his regime?
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can he answer if. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will answer. ...(Interruptions)... You can't selectively reject part of the statement. Sir, this is what defence lawyers would do - selectively reject prosecution evidence and accept part of the prosecution evidence. You can't do that! You either take the statement at its whole and accept it and then say, 'All right. These are the admissions made in the statement. Answer them.' I would answer. But you can't selectively reject part of the statement and selectively accept part of the statement.

I have read the statement made in this House and it says categorically, "On the night itself, I contacted the office of the Prime Minister in Delhi and informed them of this calamity. Rajivji was away on tour". He doesn't say, "He told Shri Rajiv Gandhi on that day". ...(Interruptions)... You can make your commentaries later, do it in writings or speeches. Let me make my intervention.

So, he did not say that. Then, he says, "Rajivji arrived at 4 p.m. on the 4th of December. He was in a very grave mood. The only thing on Rajivji's mind was, 'how we can provide relief and rehabilitation to those who have been affected'. In the evening, Rajivji flew back after telling me, 'we have to go all out to help the affected people' and he asked me to be in touch with him everyday". We then come to the 6th. He says, "I made up my mind that as soon as he" - 'he' is Warren Anderson - "lands on the soil of Madhya Pradesh, he should be arrested. I did not share my decision with anybody". He didn't share it with Rajiv Gandhi either. He didn't share it with Rajiv Gandhi either. You cannot selectively reject them because it is inconvenient. These are statements made - accept them *in toto* or reject them *in toto*. "As soon as Mr. Anderson stepped down from the plane, the police, the SP, Mr. Puri, escorted him in a car and told him that he was under custody." Then, 26

years later, "I would tell you that it pricks my heart." He further said,
"I then

called my Chief Secretary, Mr. Brahma Swaroop, who unfortunately is no longer alive, and sought his advice as to what we should do." He said, "Now that he has arrived and we have decided to arrest him, we should see that whatever needs to be done should be done effectively." He was arrested. We are now on the 7th, "Rajivji was, at that time, in Harda town of Hoshangabad. I drove straight to that place, met him and told him about the events of the morning, and also the arrest of Mr. Anderson. Rajivji heard me out without any comment, and just said, 'Let us go to the next meeting'. There was not even a flicker of any kind of sympathy for anyone much less Mr. Anderson, I take the full responsibility for having arrested Mr. Anderson." This part says that the decision was taken by the Chief Minister, Mr. Arjun Singh. Mr. Rajiv Gandhi had nothing to do with it. When he was informed, he did not make any comment; he did not give any advice and he did not attempt to intervene in the matter. Then, "The Chief Secretary informed me that there have been persistent calls for granting bail to Mr. Anderson from Home Ministry officials in Delhi. I told him, he can do whatever he liked, but the arrest of Mr. Anderson must be duly recorded so that subsequently when we want, we can summon him, to arraign him before the laws of the land." This sentence indeed says that Home Ministry officials contacted the then Chief Secretary. That is what he has said. Now, to the best of my enquiry in the short span of time, there are no records of who made any call on the 7th of December, 1984 to Mr. Brahma Swaroop. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Americans have that much power. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Pranab Babu has a favourite phrase and I am borrowing his phrase which he has used, "This instruction came from some other planet." ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Whose phrase? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Pranab Babu has a favourite phrase when he says, "Did the people come from another planet?" So, I am borrowing his phrase

which he has used. "Did these instructions come from some other planet?"
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: No, They didn't come from another planet.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: He takes the responsibility of arresting him, but not the responsibility for departure. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This instruction, according to Shri Arjun Singhji's statement, came from Home Ministry's officials on this planet. Nobody is disputing that.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The Foreign Secretary says that this is wrong you had a safe passage bargained in advance.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We will come to safe passage later. We are talking about how Anderson was allowed to go. We are not talking about how Anderson was allowed to come. I know you made the point; I will deal with it. All that this says, take it in totality. Some Home Ministry officials got in touch with the Chief Secretary of Madhya Pradesh and told him that Anderson must be granted bail. That's all this says.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has not competed. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, यह क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप क्यों नहीं बोलने देते? ...(व्यवधान)... Why are you losing patience? ...(Interruptions)... Please wait. आज जैसा चाहते हैं, वह तो होगा नहीं।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : वे कुछ तो convincing बोलें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : क्या बोलें? वे तो बोल चुके हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप चाहते क्या हैं?
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I find this extremely amusing. They wanted a right for the LoP to address after the debate is over. You gave him that liberty. He thanked you for the liberty. Now, they are saying, "Why is he answering the LoP?? If the LoP raises some questions, I am bound to

answer. The issue that I go back to is: you are asking this question today and I am giving the answer today. I may be inadequate; I may be incompetent; I may be not thorough in my work. If you had asked this question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... If they had asked this question in 2001, a more competent Home Minister in 2001 would have found that who the official was, what the records were, and told the then Law Minister what the answer was. He should have raised it in 2001. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, just on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has not completed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't understand. He has not completed. Why are you interrupting?

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: He can take my question into account.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has not yet completed his submission. I will give you an opportunity.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, अगर अडवाणी जी यह कह सकते हैं कि जसवंत सिंह जी बिना उनकी जानकारी के कंधार में चले गए, तो फिर उस समय वह बात सही है, क्योंकि वे डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे और आज यह कहा जा रहा है कि बिना राजीव गांधी की जानकारी के कुछ नहीं होता ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : शुक्ल जी बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... This is not connected with the issue.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, again, reliance has been placed. Now, I will come to the safe passage. Yes, Mr. Rasgotra says and I heard it on television, 'safe passage was assured to Mr. Anderson'. I have no quarrel with that. If that assurance had not been given, maybe he would have never come. That's common sense. He came on safe passage. Now, question is that at what level, the safe passage was decided for Mr. Anderson. That is the real issue. Again, what is your intention? Your intention is to somehow point the finger at Shri Rajiv Gandhi and say. "Shri Rajiv Gandhi

directed that safe passage should be granted." Now, what do you rely upon? You rely upon - You relied in that House, and I am sure, somebody may have relied in this House - a report written by the famous journalist, Shri G.K. Reddy, in The Hindu. Now, you rely upon parts of that report for other purposes. But, then, you should rely upon Shri G.K. Reddy for this purpose of safe passage. What does Mr. Reddy say?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We have not relied on that.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Not you but others. ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay, fine, I relied.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Who was the Foreign Affairs Minister at that time? Mr. Rajiv Gandhi was also in charge of External Affairs at that time.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not denying that. They did not rely upon it; I will rely upon it. Contemporary media report says, and Mr. G.K. Reddy writes, "It is quite possible that Mr. Rajiv Gandhi was not aware of the safe conduct assurance given to Mr. Anderson before he left the U.S. for India." Now, if you want to rely upon Mr. G.K. Reddy for some other parts, I rely upon Mr. G.K. Reddy for this part. But, point is that safe passage was indeed given, according to Mr. Rasgotra. Anderson was allowed to leave, according to Shri Arjun Singh, when Home Ministry officials asked the Chief Secretary to grant him bail. I am in no position to either confirm or dispute these two facts. Each Member of the House may draw his own conclusions. But, let me conclude by saying that these questions have been asked far too late in the day. They should have been asked immediately after 1984, and certainly, the LoP, who raised it, I think in my respectful submission, should have asked it in 2001. With these words, Sir, I conclude.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I will just seek a two-minute clarification only on one question. Since a reference has been made to what happened in 2001, the record has to be put straight. The tragedy took place in 1984. After the tragedy, the CBI investigated the case. From 1984 till 1998, no effective

steps were taken towards extradition. After 1998, the CBI consulted the then Attorney General who gave an opinion and said, "Since it will involve a matter concerning interpretation of American law and how the American courts are going to deal with it, let us consult the best experts on American law on this subject." The Indian Embassy consulted the best experts on the subject, who returned an opinion, it won't make any difference. I hope, you are right that the case against Anderson under 304-II still subsists. I do pray that you may be right on that, though there may be some doubt in it, but that is not the issue.

What is the level of proof required in the CBI chargesheet, which had been earlier filed when none of us was in power, and, probably, you were in power. They found that level of proof more vicarious and less strict, and, said, unless it is more direct, you are unlikely to succeed. The Attorney General then gave a second opinion and said, it is still possible to correct the missing links in the evidence, and, therefore, the same can be done but if that is not done, then, you will have to face this reality. Its on that basis, an opinion was expressed by the Law Ministry at that time, which says, yes, theses are your weaknesses - the CBI is being told - if you want the extradition but as a matter of policy, we may still take a decision to pursue the extradition.

And, that is why, fro the first time, what did not happen between 1984 and 1998, that happened in June, 2003, and the extradition was filed, and, that is the extradition process which still subsists in some way, and, I hope, the CBI does not continue to fall in that error, and, still substitutes those mission links, which it did not do in that period. That is all what I have to say.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I did not want to quote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, you can reply after all clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: No, no. Let me make it very clear. I did not question anybody's freedom to form an opinion in law. After all, opinions

are what they are, 'opinions'. Justice Ahmadi formed an opinion. We are now standing and saying respectfully that that opinion is wrong, a curative petition should be filed. That does not mean that we disrespect the gentleman or question his intention. We simply say that his conclusion was wrong. Likewise I said, when the then Law

Minister said, therefore, any request for extradition of Warren Anderson will have to be limited to the offence of Causing Death by Rash and Negligent Act, equal to 304(A), he relied upon the judgement in Keshub Mahendra's case, and, that I say, with great respect, was wrong, the reliance was wrong and the conclusion was wrong.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I think, he misses the main point. Irrespective of the point. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have to give more direct evidence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has said, opinion differs, and, that is all. Next is Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I would like to see three quick clarifications. How many people exactly died? I say, it is 22,000. As Brinda ji pointed out, the ICMR study was discontinued. Is the result going to come still for long-term damage?

Secondly, you said, most of the evidence came during trial in the last four to five years. If that was the case of direct complicity of Union Carbide, why did not the CBI seek an alteration of charge under 216 for 304-II before the case and provided it. Why was there a failure?

Lastly, you say, 1984 case is too old. I have got the press statement, which I quoted yesterday, which says that a safe passage was promised; that was the claim of Union Carbide. But I have got very recent contemporaneous evidence of June 10, 2010. Your very esteemed colleague, who is the General Secretary of your Party, and, who was the Chief Minister of the State for ten years, has publicly said so. It is titled, "Digvijay again: US pressure freed Anderson". This is very contemporaneous, Mr. Home Minister. This is of June 10, 2010. I have also got a documentary proof of how the Union Carbide gave substantial fund to the kitty of then Chief Minister's private trust. I do not want to embarrass you on that. But since you are asking for contemporaneous evidence, I would say, your General Secretary has said that US pressure freed Anderson. Would you kind reply? I will be grateful to you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Thank you, Sir. I will seek only two clarifications. Sir, this is not an

issue of: you did this when you were in power; or, you did this when you were in power. It is not an issue between the Congress and the BJP. It is an issue of very serious nature as far as the country is concerned, and, therefore, with that in mind, I want to state on record, whether they have raised it, or, they have not raised it, that is not the issue, but we from the Left have been raising in this House and in the other House all along since 1984. So, it is not correct to say that these questions were not raised. They were raised. It is very strange, and my first clarification on this issue is that on three important occasions, the Minister said that there were not facts.

At one stage, he answered me saying that facts are stranger than fiction. Now, Sir, this is a very very serious point that you have archival records for what happened under the British rule but you don't have records of what happened 20-25 years ago. It is a ridiculous situation in which case whoever be in the Government will have to take this responsibility saying that contemporary archives of modern India are not being maintained. What does he say, Sir? He says that there are lack of facts of actually what happened on that day. There are lack of facts of who instructed the safe passage. There are lack of facts of what happened to the medical records ascertaining how these people can be checked. On three important issues, and late Mr. G.K. Reddy was read out saying that the Prime Minister was unaware of the fact that this right of passage was given. He was also the Foreign Minister then. It is not a question of an individual. We are not targeting Mr. Rajiv Gandhi as an individual.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Someone did that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That may be. ...(*Interruptions*)... But, what I am saying is, I am talking of a system, Sir. How can the head of the Government not know what is happening? Or, how do we today say that we do not know because there is nothing on file? You have a Foreign Secretary going on record to a television channel saying this is what happened. But

what he says to a television channel is not substantiated by anything on record. That's what the Home Minister claims today.

How can you have such a situation? The only conclusion, the only conclusion from all this is one and that conclusion is that the US multinational corporations have a tremendous hold on Indian bureaucracy and on the Indian regime, and this is something India, as a sovereign country, cannot afford and that is something that has to be corrected. If both the Governments say that they did not know and they are saying that he should not have said and they are saying what he should have said, this is the only conclusion you can draw. This is a very pathetic state of affairs.

My second clarification deals with. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I thought it is over. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: My second clarification, Sir, is this. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, this is a contentious issue because we have gone through this whole issue of a strategic alliance with the USA, etc. etc. We have had this a bit on other issues. I know that is there in the background, but I am not talking about that. We have a growing strategic relationship with the US. Very good. Let us emulate them, at least, on one count, Sir. If President Obama of the USA can today. *...(Interruptions)...* Okay, I will come to the relevant point. If today, the President of the USA, on the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, can hold the company responsible and talk in terms of that they should raise the resources to clean up that mess and the onus is put on that company, why can't you today put that onus on the Dow Chemicals and say that they have to take this onus of responsibility for cleaning this toxic waste? If something to the tune of 20 billion dollars is what the US President is asking the British Petroleum to do, why can't the Indian Government today say that the Dow Chemicals will take that responsibility for cleaning this toxic waste? Why are you hesitating? Are there any pressures? Otherwise, we, the whole country, will support you. You ask this company which is the universal norm, international norm. If they have done something because of which there is this toxic waste, they take the responsibility. So, we want to know why is the Government of India not

proceeding on that course?

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, he has mentioned that some of the question.

...(Interruptions)... But I would like to stress this, Sir, because there has been. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only clarifications, please.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Yes, Sir. When we talk about injustices, one of the injustices has been the lack of any consultation with the representatives of the Bhopal victims. Those are the people who have been fighting this case. Therefore, what I would ask the Home Minister is this. You have said that you do not want to re-assess the medical claims. According to me, at the end of this debate in Parliament, we are committing yet another injustice to the Bhopal victims.

This is my request. Would you at least set up a committee which would look at the adjudicatedly accepted claims of death? There would be another 12,000-13,000 death claims, which are not included in the central list. It would make it a total of around 20,000-22,000 death claims which are there and which have been accepted in one form or another by this or that tribunal. Would you set up a committee with the representatives of those families to re-assess the death claims? As you know, there are no proper medical records even with the victims who are going to the hospitals every day for the last twenty-five years. The smart cards given by the Bhopal hospital erased the medical record after six visits to the hospital.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have raised the question.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: On the issue of medical claims and categorization, unless you discuss it with the victims, how can you think of giving them justice? Will you set up such a committee to meet the representatives of victims to hear their point of view and then officially re-assess the issue?

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (उत्तराखंड) : सर, सबसे पहले मैं गृह मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप क्लैरिफिकेशन पूछिए।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : कि आज उन्होंने बड़ी ईमानदारी के साथ बहुत सारी चीजों को कहा और स्वीकार किया।

सर, कल मैंने intervention के दौरान एक बात कही थी कि दरअसल यह पूरा एपिसोड 1984 से लेकर अभी तक इस बात का प्रमाण है कि हमारे देश में प्रशासनिक failure हुआ, judicial failure हुआ और हमारा political system भी उस जिम्मेदारी को उठाने में नाकाम रहा। इससे हम सबक सीखना चाहते हैं और इस बात को आज गृह मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस घटनाक्रम से और इस घटनाक्रम के दौरान हुई हमारी असफलताओं से सबक सीखने के लिए इस बात की कोई comprehensive exercise कर रही है कि विभिन्न स्तरों पर judicial, प्रशासनिक और political system में हम इस समस्या को address करने में कहाँ और क्यों फेल हुए? ऐसे corrective steps उठाने के लिए, जिससे कि भविष्य में अगर कभी ऐसा कोई हादसा या कोई ऐसी घटना हो तो दोबारा ये failures फिर से न आएँ, इसके लिए क्या सरकार कोई कदम उठा रही है? यह बताने की कृपा करें।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, let me briefly deal with the three or four issues that have been raised. According to the classification and categorization made by the welfare commissioners, 5,295 cases were categorized as death cases, meaning thereby death where the proximate cause is the gas leak. And 10,047 cases, claimed as death cases, were accepted and categorized as injury cases. Those are the numbers. There is no proposal to reopen that categorization. However regretful it may be, I am afraid given the distance of time and practical considerations, the GoM came to the conclusion and recommended to the Cabinet and the Cabinet accepted it that we cannot reopen the categorization.

Sir, as far as the ICMR is concerned, as I said in my Statement, the ICMR had a research centre in Bhopal in 1984. They conducted epidemiological and clinical studies. Some papers were published in 1987 and 1994. But they stopped their research work on 31.12.94 and handed over the research centre to the Government of Madhya Pradesh which runs it as the Centre

for Rehabilitation Studies. But not much work has been done. They have done some long-term epidemiological studies. We found that there is an unsatisfactory state of affairs, so we have directed the ICMR to set up a full-fledged research centre. It would be the 31st research centre of the ICMR. It would be on a par with its other thirty research centres. I have told you the eight subjects in which they will continue to do research. The research centre will be set up in a time-bound manner and the staff of the existing Centre for Rehabilitation Studies, to the extent they are qualified, will be taken over by the ICMR.

The third question is about the US pressure. It's possible that the safe passage was negotiated, as Mr. Rasgotra says, by the US Embassy officials. The US Embassy officials negotiating safe passage of one of their citizens can be described as pressure or can be described as carrying out their duties. It is also on record that Mr. Rasgotra said that safe passage was assured to Warren Anderson. Beyond that, I have not found any evidence of the US pressure having any influence upon anything that was done or not done in the last 25 years. If there has been a commission, it is our commission; if there has been an omission. It is our omission. Why shift it to the United States and say that the omissions and commissions of the successive Governments are under the US pressure? *...(Interruptions)...* I hope you are not underlining the word 'your'. *...(Interruptions)...* I don't see why we should pass on our commissions and omissions to any other Government. Whatever we did right - and we did some things right - belong to us. Whatever we did wrong is also our responsibility. And, I am the first to say, as I said it in the other House, we did many things wrong in the last 25 years. Then comes the liability of Dow. I think, I have answered that. There are three players - Union Carbide, Dow and Eveready. All the agreements have not surfaced. There is an application pending in the High Court and pursuant to the Cabinet decision, a fresh application was filed on 15th of July 2010 asking for expeditious hearing out of that application. Once that application is decided and a liability is fixed, we will certainly hold

that company or those companies liable for remediation and whatever we had done by way of remediation before the liabilities are crystallized, we will ask for restitution. We are not allowing anyone to go scot-free. They are disputing the liability and any disputed liability has to be settled in a properly constituted legal proceedings. Sir, I think that's all. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you said that 10000-odd were treated as injured. How much does it cost the Government? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the problem in it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, we are not getting into another debate here. I have said that over several lakhs of people filed injury claims. Out of that, 10047 were injured and they filed it after some time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, why am I being interrupted? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's all right. You have said that. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Minister has given the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the reply is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, we will take up the State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill 2010.

GOVERNMENT BILLS (Contd.)

The State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2010

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the State Bank of India Act, 1955, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA, in the Chair)

Sir, the State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2006 (No. 99 of 2006) was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 18th December, 2006. The said Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Finance of Parliament. The Committee had recommended certain modifications in the Bill. After incorporation of the recommendations of the Standing Committee, it was decided to move the official amendments to the Bill, Further, consequent upon the transfer of ownership of the State Bank of India from the Reserve Bank of India to the Central Government in 2007, it was also proposed to modify certain provisions in the State Bank of India Act, 1955 dealing with the approval of consultation with the Reserve Bank in the management and functions of the SBI.

However, the official amendments and the Bill could not be taken up

for consideration and passing on the dissolution of the 14th Lok Sabha.
The SBI Act was last amended in 1993 to enable

the State Bank of India to access capital market. While the State Bank of India can access capital market by issuing equity shares or bonds, or by both, equity shares and bonds, there is no express provision under the SBI Act to enable the SBI to issue preference shares and bonus shares. The State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2010 seeks to provide for enhancement of the issued capital of the SBI by issue of preference shares, to enable it to raise the resources from the market by public issue or rights issue or preferential allotments or private placement. The Bill also seeks to enable the SBI to issue bonus shares. In order to enable the SBI to further strengthen its capacity to meet with the regulatory requirements of the capital, the Bill proposes to enable reduction of the Government's stakeholding requirements of 55 per cent to 51 percent. With these amendments, the public sector character of the SBI would not be diluted. Rather the public would be allowed to increase its participation in capital raising efforts of the SBI. The Bill also aims to provide the flexibility of the management of the SBI. This Bill also propagates various amendments to bring the SBI Act in line with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

I commend that the Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, may be considered by this august House.

The question was proposed.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (Maharashtra): Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Chairman for allowing me to speak on the State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2010 which is proposed to amend the State Bank of India Act, 1955. Sir, we are all aware that the State Bank of India is the country's largest commercial bank. It has done yeoman service to this nation over the years in reaching out to many backward areas, in reaching out to the un-banked areas, in reaching out to the people in the villages, and over the years, this Bank has been considered as the primary bank which implements the Government of India's policies. It has been considered as the bank of the Government and it has

carried out many functions which the Government over the years needed to do to carry out its fiscal responsibilities. However, I feel very sad that the Government of India does not wish to retain or does not wish to allow the State Bank of India to function as a commercial bank, competing in the international arena. For a bank of this size of the State Bank of India to be able to compete, to be able to create an impact in the world scenario of banking. It is very important that the State Bank of India is given freedom to operate; it is given freedom to work in the commercial interests of depositors and the bank and shareholders, all stakeholders of the bank. It is still even more unfortunate that over the years, the Government has sought gradually to bring more and more controls into the working of the State Bank of India, and that, Sir, is going to be the primary focus of my intervention today.

At the outset, the hon. Finance Minister mentioned that the Bill has come after four years. It was first introduced in December 2006. I feel very sad that a commercial bank, which needs decisions to be taken fast, quickly, decisions which impact its day-to-day working, it has to take three and a half years for the Government of India to bring that Bill to the House and carry out the necessary amendments which they have themselves in their Statement of Objects and Reasons mentioned are necessary for the smooth functioning and flexibility in the management of the bank, In fact, the hon. Finance Minister, in his intervention in an earlier debate on the 2nd of August in Lok Sabha, has raised certain apprehensions about the working of the Standing Committees,

I mentioned it on the 9th in a debate in which I was participating. I do not repeat the whole context here, but, yes, I do agree with the hon. Finance Minister that the Standing Committees of Parliament, some times take inordinately long to approve or decide on what to do with legislation. And specially for economic legislation, a legislation which impacts economic issues and banking issues, certainly, it is important that decisions are taken fast. But I would like to know, even after the Standing Committee gave its recommendations, some time in 2008, that is

what the Bill has

mentioned, then why the Government took two years after that to bring the Bill to Parliament, to bring the legislation to Parliament. These are to valuable issues. I do not know what the impact of that is on the working of banks, as important, as large and as widespread as the State Bank of India. But even if the Standing Committee, maybe, after a year and a half, has taken the decision, I feel the Government of the day should have brought this Bill much earlier, should have acted upon the recommendations of the Standing Committee and not let this element of uncertainty prevail in the banking system.

Sir, there are many dynamic issues while the working of a bank goes on. Banks' working cannot be monitored on a day to day basis by the Central Government. Unfortunately, for us, the State Bank of India is the only bank, Sir, which is, to date, monitored and administered under the direct control and supervision of the Central Government. The State Bank of India is the only bank, Sir, which still has the State Bank of India Act and is not covered under the Banking Regulation Act of, I believe, 1959. It is very important that all banks should have a level-playing field. Why should we differentiate in the case of the State Bank of India when it has to compete in the public arena of international banks, foreign banks, private banks and even public sector banks? It is important that we give a level-playing field and we should now review whether the State Bank of India needs a separate Act at all or we should allow the Banking Regulation Act provisions to prevail in the working of the State Bank of India. I believe, if, at all, the Government chooses, despite my clear contention that the Government should now do away with the Act, if, at all, they believe that this Act should continue, we should not make this kind of piecemeal amendments to the Act, some 10, 12, 15 clauses being amended. But that Act needs to be over headed and come within the purview of the international banking norms that prevail in India and the world wide today.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has mentioned that they would like to increase the equity share capital of the company, of the State Bank of

India, I think, it is very necessary that a bank of the size of State Bank should be able to compete with foreign banks and will, certainly, need more capital in the days to come. We are conscious that with the coming in of Basel II Norms, with the coming in of

new Prudential Norms of Provisioning, banks will require to enhance their equity capital and their net worth on a regular basis. In fact, the State Bank of India went in for a very successful rights issue about two or three years ago in which a substantial amount of money was mopped up from the public market, and the Central Government also subscribed about Rs. 10,000 crores of equity capital as their part of the rights issue, I think that has enhanced the bank's capital to a great extent. Why can't the Government of India continue on the same path? Why can't it continue to have the rights issue, which is in the interest of the public, which is in the interest of the Central Government? Why can't it continue to enhance the capital, as and when required, sharing the benefit of growth, sharing the benefit of higher valuations with the shareholders, the public shareholders, and with the Government of India? I do not see any reason for them to allow preferential allotments or private placement of shares which this Bill proposes to allow. That is very disturbing feature in the Bill, Sir. I would urge the hon. Finance Minister to reconsider that there is a need to allow preferential allotment and private placement of equity shares of a national asset such as the State Bank of India.

Why is the Government thinking, why is the Government feeling that there is need to dilute the ownership of the Bank in favour of the private parties or foreign institutions on a bulk basis, or, on a preferential basis, or, on a private placement basis? This, I believe, is completely contrary to the stated public policy. If at all it allows the bank to give equity shares and preference shares, it should be only by way of rights issue which is in the interest of everybody. The Government also participates and the Government also gets the benefit of the growth of the bank. But if at all they want to do another issues, they can do follow-on public issue. There is absolutely no need to do a preferential issue or a private placement, which will be fraught with all sorts of dangers because we don't know who will be preferred people. How will the Government of the day decide that one party is preferred to the other

party? There will be all sorts of allegations against the management, the Reserve Bank and the Government in selecting or of bias in selecting the people in preference to others. I believe, that is a very dangerous trend. The hon. Minister should reconsider the preferential allotment and the private placement proviso in this Bill which allows the Bank to raise the preference capital and equity capital.

In this respect, I would also like to make on small observation. Most of the Indian banks, wherever they are required to raise capital, they raise it in the form of equity shares or preference shares. They are also allowed to issue bonds which come into Tier-I or Tier-II of the capital of the banks and goes towards the capital adequacy. Most of the Indian banks have a sort of club among themselves. If one bank is issuing shares, all the other banks subscribe to those shares and this goes on. It is like "You scratch my back, I will scratch yours". All the banks turn by invest in each other's equity capital and pick up the bonds issued by each other. If you go into the banking system, as a whole, I believe, the capital adequacy in the banking system, as a whole, is grossly inadequate. Ultimately, they all have to protect the investors' interest; they all have to protect the depositors' interest. It is important that they raise the capital. It is very important that they issue preference capital and equity capital bonds. But, I think, there should be some directive from the Government that it should be genuine capital in the market; it should not be something which is raised within the banking system, one bank picks up the equity of the other and so on and so forth.

Sir, one of the most disturbing features of this Bill to which I would like to draw the attention of this august House is the provision giving powers to the Central Government to supersede the management of the State Bank of India at its whims and fancies. It has been provided on page 5 of the proposed Bill:

"Where the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank is satisfied that in the public interest or for preventing the affairs of the State Bank being conducted in a manner detrimental to the interest of the depositors or the State Bank or for securing the proper management of the State Bank, it is necessary so to do, the Central Government may, for reasons to be recorded in writing."

Sir, my objection to this is that it is possible that there may be

problem with the working of a bank and certainly there should be an authority which can act in the event of a problem. But I disagree with this that the Central Government taking the power in its hands. The Reserve Bank of

India is the regulator in this case. The Reserve Bank of India monitors the working of all the banks. The Reserve Bank of India monitors and regulates the day to day affairs and the Bank management. It has a nominee on the Board of Directors of the Bank which, I believe, you are trying to remove. I will come to that a little later. With this kind of controls which the Reserve Bank of India is supposed to exercise on the working of the Bank, I don't see any reason why the Central Government wants to take the power of being able to remove the management of the Bank, to supersede the Board of Directors of the Bank, and to remove the Managing Director and the Chairman. This will lead to a lot of uncertainty in the working of the bank which would not be good for the banking system. It will also open up the bank management to tremendous pressures from the Executive and the political authority in Delhi because they will be bound by all sorts of instructions and directions from the Central Government with the fear: if you don't listen to me, I can throw you out. It is important that the Central Government allows the regulator to carry on its functions and not us the powers of the regulator by itself. We are seeing more and more of that happening in the recent days and it is a matter of concern. I would like to draw the attention of this House towards this and I hope the Members of this House will also appreciate that this type of interference in the working of professionally managed commercial organizations is not in the public interest, not in the interest of shareholders and depositors and not in the interest of this nation.

Further, Sir, I come to Clause 19 - Insertion of section 24A, of the Bill. Clause 19 (2) says, "The Central Government may in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, on super session of the Central Board appoint an Administrator (not being an officer of the Central Government or a State Government) who has experience in law, finance, banking, economics." That part it is okay. It says that the Central Government may appoint an Administrator. What happens in the case of any other bank, Sir? In any other bank, if there is a problem, the Reserve Bank of India

interferes and appoints an Administrator. The Central Government does not do it. Why should it be in the case of

the State Bank of India? The Central Government wants to appoint an Administrator, a person of their choice, a person who will be amenable to their pressure, a person whom they can direct. They are specifically providing in the next sub-clause (3), "The Central Government may issue such directions to the Administrator as it may consider necessary and the Administrator shall be bound to follow such directions". Kindly note, Sir, that the Administrator shall be bound to follow the directions of the Central Government. This, Sir, in my opinion, is a very, very dangerous trend. You may not like somebody in the seat of power there. You may not agree with some of his commercial decisions. After all, he is a professional you have selected in the first place to become a chairman or to become a Managing Director of that bank. But if you find his decisions are uncomfortable to you, you chose to throw him out. You chose to appoint a person who is amenable to you as an Administrator. When you give him directions and order him to follow those directions, he shall be bound to follow those directions. I think this law has very dangerous potent for the future and the House should take note of this.

Sir, the hon. Minister in his Amendment Bill has mentioned that he has brought in some qualifications for elected Directors. I heartily welcome those qualifications. It is necessary that a bank, as important and as large as the State Bank of India, is not run by a Board which is not full of competent people. I think that is a very good move. But I fail to understand why there is also not a provision that the Directors, appointed by the Central Government, on the Board of the State Bank of India shall also have some prescribed qualifications. In recent years, in the last four-five years, we have seen Directors being appointed on the Boards of the banks purely for political consideration. I am not against appointment of Directors by the Central Government. I have myself been a Director on the Board of two banks, as a nominee of the Central Government. But you have to have certain criterion. I have also seen other Directors being appointed with no qualifications whatsoever, with absolutely no contribution on the bank's Board. I believe it will be in

the interest of the Government to appoint Directors. They may have political background. I am not against that because it is not as if to

say that the politicians cannot have qualifications. But they should have qualifications which are necessary for the effective running and administration of the Board of the State Bank of India, along with whatever other criteria the hon. Minister and the Government would chose to put.

Sir, there is another provision in this, which I would like to draw your kind attention to. There is a procedure to elect Directors in this Bank in fact, it applies to all public sector banks. Unfortunately, what is happening is that when Independent Directors are elected by the public, the bank management selects a few people whom, if feels, will be in tandem with the bank management, with the Chairman and with the executive authorities. They select a few people, ask them to fill up vacancies, or, to become candidates in the election to the Board of the Bank, and then, gently nudges or persuades all the large institutional shareholders to vote for them. This is why I mentioned earlier that is not proper for banks to rotate all the shares, or, a major bulk of their shareholdings, within themselves. So, when large shareholding is held by each other in each other's bank, they are able to nudge those shareholders and tell them, "Vote for these four candidates. This is my Panel. And, it is usually called the Chairman's Panel. Sir, if the hon. Finance Minster investigates this over the last ten or twelve years, he will find that systematically, the position of independent Directors has been undermined; candidates, or, a panel of candidates, selected by the management have got elected, and any Independent Director, who wishes to come in with the support of small shareholders, has never got an opportunity to be on the Board of a bank. In this respect, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to consider bringing in some sort of provisions for directors, who re elected by small shareholders. Small shareholders could be shareholders holding less than 100 shares or 500 shares or 1000 shares; I leave that for the Government to decide. But thee must be some provision for small shareholders, to protect the interest of these shareholders.

Sir, the provisions of this Bill have sought to eliminate the position of the Vice-Chairman of the State Bank of India. For that matter, they have never appointed a Vice-Chairman in so many years. As the hon. Home Minister has said, during the course of the earlier discussion, the Finance Minister

also may choose to blame that in six years when the NDA was in power, they also did not appoint a Vice-Chairman. But that is not a point over here. The issue is, over the years, a Vice-Chairman has never been appointed. I feel that Vice-Chairman was a very important position in the bank. If we had a position of the Vice-Chairman, then, he could officiate in the absence of the Chairman. A person, who is holding the position of Chairman of the State Bank of India, is often required to travel. He is probably out of the country 100 days in a year. He has 32 offices all over the world, and he is supposed to travel and look after them. If he has a Vice-Chairman, then, there will be clear line of authority by which the bank can function. What do we see now? We see a situation where there will be four Managing Directors, as per this Bill, instead of the present two. And, it is a welcome step. Having four Managing Directors is good because it is a large bank. It is growing day by day. It will have millions and crores of depositors, and their interest needs to be protected. So, having four Managing Directors is welcome. But between the four Managing Directors and the Chairman, there should be a clear demarcation of authority. There should be clarity on roles and functions. In that respect, having a Vice-Chairman would have brought in some semblance of a premedical structure. In fact, the Bill does not provide for the senior-most Managing Director. It provides for the Managing Director chosen by the Chairman, to act as Chairman in his absence. It is not even the senior-most managing Director. And, I would contest that. If at all it has to be amongst the four Managing Directors, then, it should be the senior-most Managing Director. But, more importantly, it would be better if there was a Vice-Chairman, or, a person designated as a Vice-Chairman and Managing Director, who would hold office, or, who would officiate, in the absence of the Chairman, then, I think, this would bring functional improvement in the day to day operations of the bank.

Sir, there is a provision in the State Bank of India Act, which is not relevant to this Bill right away. But, I am talking out of my

experience of being on the Board. There is the Central Board, and there are 14 Local Boards in the State Bank of India. In my experience, those 14 Local Boards have completely ceased to have any relevance. It is a cost on the bank. It is, probably, only a method to

oblige a few people to appoint them as Directors of these Local Boards. They are carrying out absolutely no functions.

The meetings are held sparsely, once in six months or eight months, when there is enough agenda collected. The agenda comprises of things which are executive responsibilities of bank's officials. By and large, they are just okayed. And there rest the local boards. Again, over the years, in most years, there have been no people appointed on the local boards and, without them, the bank has functioned equally well, if not better. So, there should be a rethinking, which brings me to my original point that the State Bank of India Act either needs to be abolished and the Banking Regulations Act should come in or there should be a complete overhaul of the Act; do not tinker with the law which is incomplete, Sir.

Sir, there is one small clause which has come in surreptitiously and which the hon. Finance Minister may like to review. It is not very clear on a plain reading of the law, but in the last point of the Statement of Objects, it has been mentioned that the workmen director's tenure is sought to be restricted to three years. That is fine. In fact, if, at all, there is a restriction on workmen directors, I think there should be a similar restriction on political appointee directors, as also on independent directors. Why should workmen directors be different from the other directors? They have all the same powers, the same authority and the same responsibility as directors on the board of the bank. I think they should all be contemporaneous and their tenure should be same. But if you are providing that workmen directors tenure should be restricted to three years, then, till the next man is appointed, you will have a situation where the board will have no workmen director. The only other provision was that the workmen director continues till such time as you appoint the next director. I think workmen's interests should be protected. My friend on the Left would probably harp more on it than me. But I think workmen's interests should be protected and workmen's director should be allowed to continue in office till such time as the next director is appointed which is the condition for

political appointees and other directors. I was told by some colleagues and my very senior leader, the Leader of the Opposition, that in my last and maiden address, I tended to repeat myself and be a little long. So, I will rest my case here. I think I have made all the major points that I wanted to make on this subject. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will not misunderstand anything of what I have said. I think it is in the interest of the bank. I have personal knowledge and experience. It is a wonderful bank, Sir. Please allow it to function independently. Please allow it to function without the pressures of interference on a day to day basis. In fact, I wanted to make one other point which is not relevant to this Bill, Sir. But I take this opportunity.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र) : पीयूष जी, अभी एक सदस्य और बोलने वाले हैं।

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Just a small intervention, Sir. I think there must be a review of the amount of pressure on commercial decisions of banks that they have. They have the pressure of CVC and CBI and all sorts of agencies. Commercial decisions of the Bank should be respected in the context in which they are taken at that point of time. They cannot be allowed to function with the kind of pressure and the kind of threat that they always have for any failure in the future. Thank you, very much, Sir.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, I am here to support the State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2010. I am supporting this Bill as a Member of Parliament and also as an account holder of the State Bank of India for the last forty years. If the RBI is a bank of banks, the State Bank of India is a Government bank. My previous speaker wanted to know why it should be a fully controlled public sector bank, as far as I am concerned, personally, not only as an MP but also as a citizen, I am out rightly in favour of the public sector. We have seen in our country what best services are provided by hundred percent public sector units in this country, be it the State Bank of India or the old IPCL or the present ONGC or the famous BHEL in Madhya Pradesh and many other public sector

undertakings which are providing services to the country and services to the people. And, Indian Railways is one of the best examples. Right now, we are construction rail lines in more than

twelve countries and that work is being done by the Indian Railways. Our old time communication services—everything was fully controlled by the Government because it was the democratic Government. It is not controlled by the outsiders. So, we should not have any objection for the State Bank of India for being the only public sector bank.

As far as the amendments are concerned, the hon. Finance Minister has very rightly pointed out that the Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha during December, 2006. However, it could not be passed. The fourteenth Lok Sabha got dissolved and, as a result, automatically the Bill lapsed. It was brought in the present Lok Sabha and it is already passed in Lok Sabha. Now, it is in Rajya Sabha.

One good information which we should appreciate is, this Bill has accepted various suggestions given by the Standing Committee on Finance. After accepting those suggestions, certain amendments are made in the Act of 1955. I will not go into all the amendments because most of them are for strengthening the bank. Most of them are for improving the functioning of the bank. My previous speaker demanded that we could have given a free hand as is given to a commercial bank. We have seen what happened in our country and other countries also during the last ten-fifteen years. We had a very big scam in our country. It was all because of small banks and so-called cooperative banks. When the Government of India permitted merchants to have their own bank, communities to have to have their own bank, agricultural farmers to have their own bank with the hope that they will conduct their business in the interest of the market, in the interest of the members; but, what did we experience? The money of the shareholders was not utilized for the purpose of the poor people, for the purpose of the members, but they were utilized only for the benefit of chairman and directors. Those banks failed! After that, who should support that bank? We had two JPCs in our country during the last 10 years as a result of Harshad Mehta scam and Parekh scam where Rs. 170 crores were removed from a bank chest and invested in the share bazaar, at the cost of the public interest. That should stop. That is why, a bank

like State Bank of India is very much required and it should be strengthened.

The very first amendment regarding the strength of the bank is enhancement of the capital of the bank, issue of preferential share to enable raising the resources. The best decision taken via this amendment is, the authorized capital of the bank is raised to Rs. 5,000 crores and further rights given to the bank for effective control and monitoring. Now, there is nothing wrong. There are seven or eight clauses. At the time of implementation, the State Bank of India is directed that it should be done in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India is the bank of banks in our country. We know that it is the Reserve Bank of India which is auditing the other banks. It is the Reserve Bank of India which has its own policies regarding the economic progress in this country. It is the Reserve Bank of India which decides at what rate loans should be given to the people, at what rate interest should be charged, at what rate deposits should be accepted. All these main decisions are taken by the Reserve Bank of India and it is in the interest of the State Bank of India that whatever decisions they are taking, they should do in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. The best, according to me, the very acceptable amendment in the present amendment is regarding the appointment of additional director.

And, it is given here as to how they should be selected. I mean, it is not an ordinary amendment. It is given here from which areas the selection should be made. He need not be a man of big industry; he need not be a man with political affiliation. The amendment has given a beautiful suggestion. The Directors elected under Section 19 shall be from following areas. The areas given in the amendment are these. The first one is, agriculture and rural economy. We should all appreciate that this Bill has given first importance to agriculture and rural economy, which was not considered as economy all these years; which was not considered as industry all these years. Now, the Government has accepted and considered that agriculture is also an economy, agriculture is also an industry. In good olden days, bank means rich people; bank means merchants; bank means a particular community only. In fact, there

are certain banks in our country which are held by only one

community. It may be in South or it may be in the North, I don't want to give the names of those banks. Banks were there only for a particular rich community. Those days have gone, after nationalization of banks. After nationalization of banks, a poor man can enter the bank. Now, NAREGA will be controlled by banks. The salary of a BPL man will be given through banks where there will be 100 percent safety. What is the second category? The second category is given to the experts in banking industry. We cannot ignore banking as a sector. The third category of Directors will be from the cooperative sector; cooperation. The fourth category will be from economics. Now, see this House. We have, at least, 10 or 12 Members here. I will admit my limitation. I may know much about workers; I may know much about Dalits; I may know much about trade-unions, but I do not know economics, like my friend, Shri Y.P. Trivedi or my another friend, Shri N.K. Singh, who was earlier there in the revenue Department. These are the senior people concerned about the economic policy. You have cooperation, economics, then, finance. Again, the entire finance sector is also accepted as one of the important sectors. And, the next category is law. Our country believes in Constitution. There is rule of law. It is not rule of Rama or it is not rule of Ravana; it is no rule of A or it is not rule of B; it is not rule of Right or it is not rule of Left. It is the rule of law. Those who belong to the legal side, they should also be Directors there. Then, the next category is from the Small Scale industry. We have a Ministry for the Small Scale Industries in our country. There is the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise; it concerns with Khadi and Gramodhyog, rural industry. So, Small Scale Industry is there. Then, the last item is very important, which is left to the Reserve Bank of India. The last category is that of 'Special Knowledge'. There are sectors like cinema, artists, drama, sports, handloom, handicraft, which come under special knowledge. These are the special branches which may not reflect in university. It is special knowledge and that selection is done by the RBI. The bank will restrict to those eight items, according to sector-wise, and the RBI will select

from special knowledge sector in the interest of depositors, in the interest of farmers, in the interest of workers and in the interest of artisans.

And, then, as pointed out by my friend, there are 14 Boards. There is the Central Board, and this is how the whole Bill is placed before the country. I support the Bill because now the competition is not confined to the domestic market. Competition is not within country. It is a global competition.

We have seen before one year or two years what happened in Europe, where we were going to put our money. We means, not me, those who have surplus money, black money. They used to put their money in the Swiss Bank. They had no faith in Indian banks. They do not want to pay tax. Why should one go to Switzerland and open a bank account? It is because he wants to avoid paying income tax. Banks in Europe have failed. Banks in America have failed, but, in the last two years there is not a single case of failure of banking industry in this country. It means State Bank of India and Reserve Bank of India had sufficient control over the banking industry and we should strengthen and support. However, when I am supporting the Bill, I have only one issue in addition to this to bring to the notice of the Finance Ministry. Day before yesterday, there was a Starred Question by me to the Finance Ministry. The question is No. 233. It was regarding workers. I have pointed out to the Finance Ministry about a Madras High Court Judgment which was delivered in the month of December 2009 and it was in favour of Scheduled Castes officers and the court has directed that it should be implemented within four weeks of receipt. I am sorry to know that according to the information given to me that judgment is not implemented by all nationalized banks. When I put a question to the Finance Ministry the reply given to me is: "in the mean time the concerned five banks, namely, Union Bank of India, UCO Bank, Central Bank of India, Canara Bank and Syndicate Bank went in appeal in the hon. Supreme Court of India against the judgment dated 9.12.2009" which I want to be implemented but it is not being implemented. "The hon. Supreme Court in its interim order dated 15.3.2010 has issued directions that." Now, this sentence is also wrongly spelt. "Status to quo." I don't know what this word is. "Status to quo as of today shall be maintained until further orders." Further the reply of the Ministry is, "However, the Banks are following instructions contained in the DoP&T circular dated 13.8.1997". But the beauty of admission in this House is State Bank of India has not gone in appeal. Other banks have gone in appeal. If State Bank of India has not gone in appeal, State Bank is supposed to

implement the judgment as delivered by the Madras High Court and I want
to read the beautiful paragraph written by Madras High Court in the

same Judgment. "The weaker sections of the society are victims of social injustice practice of untouchability and segregation from the mainstream of national life. The object of protective discrimination is to integrate them into the national mainstream so as to establish an integrated social order with equal dignity of person in which justice - social, economic and political - are enjoyed by them in equal measure with the general members of the society. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in his closing speech, in reply to the debates in the Constituent Assembly, had stated that the 'edifice in the Constitution was built up with laborious effect.' The provision for reservation in appointments under Article 16 (4) is not aimed at economic upliftment or alleviation of poverty. Article 16 (4) is specifically designed to give a due share in the State power to those who remained out of it mainly on account of their social, educational and economic backwardness. Reservation affords backward class of citizens a golden opportunity to serve the nation and thus gain security, status, comparative affluence and influence in decision making process. Article 16 (4A) was incorporated, thereby introduction and enabling provision for providing reservation in the matter of promotion. Backwardness and inadequacy of representation are the constitutional requirements without which the structure of equality of opportunity in Article 16 would collapse." Now I am referring to the situation in the State Bank of India. There are various scales of officers. In scale 8, there are 44 officers in SBI all over the country. Not a single officer is from Scheduled Caste and not a single officer is from Scheduled Tribe. In scale 7, there are 130 officers all over the country. There are only three officers from Scheduled Caste and 'Nil' from Scheduled Tribes. Now, in Scale VI, there are 444 officers all over the country and there are only 13 from SC, it means, only 2 percent. Sir, at the AGMS level which comes under Scale V, there are 2,547 officers and only 4 percent are from SC and only 0.38 percent for ST. Lastly, in Scale IV - CMS - there are 4,515 officials and there are only 10 percent from SC and only 1.97 percent or, roughly, 2 percent from ST.

I take this opportunity in the presence of the hon. Finance Minister and all the concerned officers and reiterate that the State Bank of India has not filed any appeal against the order of the Madras High Court delivered in the month of December, 2009. Why the State Bank of India is not

implementing the judgment of the Madras High Court? The Constitution was amended by the previous Government and article 16(4)(a) was added to the Constitution which provides reservation in promotions. I also take this opportunity to request the hon. Minister that the said judgment may kindly be implemented.

With these words, I once again support the Bill. Thank you.

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण भारतीय स्टेट बैंक (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2010 पर अपने विचार रखने का अवसर दिया है।

सर, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया निःसन्देह हमारे देश का एक बहुत बड़ा बैंक है। यह यहां का सबसे बड़ा बैंक है और लगभग सब जगह इसकी उपस्थिति है। इसके बहुत से सहयोगी बैंक भी हैं। इन सहयोगी बैंकों में से कुछ का, जैसे स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र का, विलय भी इसमें हो चुका है और शायद स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंदौर का भी इसमें विलय proposed है। इसके अन्य सहयोगी बैंकों में स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एंड जयपुर, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला आदि हैं। इन सबका अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में बहुत अच्छा काम हो रहा है। मैं तो यह कहना चाहूंगा कि स्टेट बैंक के जो सहयोगी बैंक हैं वे स्टेट बैंक से ज्यादा कार्य कर रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, इस देश के अन्दर कुछ समय पहले एक प्रक्रिया चली थी, एक सोच बनी थी कि देश में दो-तीन ही बड़े बैंक रह जाएं और अन्य सारे बैंकों का एक-दूसरे में विलय कर दिया जाए। इसके पक्ष में यह तर्क दिया गया था कि विश्व में प्रतिस्पर्धा के लिए हमारे पास बड़े बैंकों की ही आवश्यकता है और वे ही उसमें कम्पीट कर पाएंगे। लेकिन, उसी समय अमेरिका में जिस तरीके से बड़े-बड़े बैंकों में, वहां की इकोनॉमी में, जबर्दस्त बिखराव आया, उससे मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत के लिए यह एक बहुत अच्छी बात हुई कि उन बैंकों का आपस में विलय नहीं किया गया।

आज हमारे देश में बहुत अच्छे पब्लिक सेक्टर बैंक हैं, जिन पर हमें गर्व है। बैंक ऑफ इंडिया, बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक, सिंडिकेट बैंक, केनरा बैंक, आदि बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे बैंक हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... ओ.के. विजया बैंक। मैबल जी वहां की रहने वाली हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... ओ.के., आंध्र बैंक ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र) : इन्होंने कई बैंक कह दिया है, इसलिए उसको बार-बार दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है। आप बोलिए।

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : काश मैं बैंक ऑफ उत्तर प्रदेश भी कह सकता, तो शायद वित्त मंत्री जी ऐसा कोई बैंक हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में बना दें, लेकिन स्टेट बैंक के बारे में ये शब्द निकल नहीं पा रहे हैं। श्रीमन्, आज यह बहुत बड़ा बैंक हो चुका है। आज हालत यह है कि स्टेट बैंक के वरिष्ठतम अधिकारी खुद कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पब्लिक का डेढ़ लाख करोड़ रुपए से अधिक का सरप्लस फंड रखा हुआ है और डिपोजिट लेने में हमें लॉस हो रही है। स्टेट बैंक को जरूरत नहीं है, चाहे कोई उसकी जितनी बड़ी तारीफ कर दे। *State Bank is a necessary evil.* सारे प्रदेशों की सरकारों को उसके थू सारे कार्य करने पड़ते हैं। वह अपने आप बड़ा है। इसको कितनी स्वायत्तता चाहिए? उनके पास डेढ़ लाख करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा का सरप्लस है। उसके वहां डिपोजिट के संबंध में कोई कस्टमर अगर जाता है - मैं पिछले दिनों स्टेट बैंक का एक विज्ञापन देख रहा था। इससे काफी विज्ञापन छपे कि हमारे ग्राहक महात्मा गांधी रहे हैं, हमारे ग्राहक डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर रहे हैं। उन महानुभावों का कहना था कि ग्राहक भगवान का रूप होता है और आज स्टेट बैंक का यह हाल हो गया है कि ग्राहक को भगवान मानने की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, वे इंसान मानने को भी तैयार नहीं हैं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, बड़ी विषम परिस्थिति है। मैं लोन की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, अभी तो मैं ऋण पर आया ही नहीं हूं। अगर आप डिपॉजिट कराने जाइये, वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं बहुत ही विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूं, आप देश के बहुत बड़े अर्थशास्त्री हैं, आप वर्षों वित्त मंत्री रहे हैं और आप सर्वश्रेष्ठ पार्लियामेंटेरियन भी हैं। मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि जैसे, पहले राजा-महाराजा भेष बदलकर जाते थे, आप भी वित्त मंत्री के रूप में नहीं बल्कि एक दिन भेष बदलकर स्टेट बैंक की किसी भी ब्रांच का निरीक्षण कर लीजिए और वहां आप कहिए कि आप अकाउंट खुलवाना चाहते हैं, तो आप स्टेट बैंक के लोगों का व्यवहार देखिएगा। वे मना करते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमें तुम्हारा डिपॉजिट नहीं चाहिए। जब उन्हें 5 लाख, 10 लाख का डिपॉजिट नहीं चाहिए तो 5-10 हजार वाला या 500 रुपये रखने वाला बेचारा गांव का आदमी जब वहां अकाउंट खुलवाने जाता है तो उसका क्या हाल होता होगा, यह आप समझ सकते हैं।

मान्यवर, पिछले दिनों हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य, श्री ब्रजेश पाठक जी ने एक सवाल उठाया था। हमारे पार्लियामेंट एनेक्सी में स्टेट बैंक की एक शाखा है, जिसके एटीएम से जब उन्होंने नोट निकाला तो उसमें से नकली नोट निकला, जिसे उन्होंने यहां संसद में दिखाया। स्टेट बैंक के एटीएम का यह हाल है, जिसकी शाखा पार्लियामेंट

ऐनेक्सी के अंदर है और हम यह कहते हैं कि यह बहुत बड़ा बैंक है, इसको और स्वायत्तता मिलनी चाहिए। इसे कितनी स्वायत्तता चाहिए, इसे आप कितना बड़ा बनायेंगे?

पिछले दिनों हमारी पार्लियामेंट स्टैंडिंग कमेटी एक दौर पर गई। उस समय कई सारे बैंकर्स से हम लोगों की बात हुई। उसमें सिक्किम से हमारे एमपी लेपचा जी, जो अभी शायद यहां नहीं हैं, वे भी थे। वहां इंडियन बैंकिंग एसोसिएशन के प्रेजिडेंट, मिस्टर नैय्यर थे, जिनसे लेपचा जी ने कहा हम लोग चाहते हैं कि हमारे यहां सिक्किम में ज्यादा एटीएम्स खुलें, लेकिन हमें स्टेट बैंक के एटीएम्स नहीं चाहिए, जिनसे रुपये नहीं निकलते। स्टेट बैंक का यह हाल है। स्टेट बैंक का जो हाल उत्तर प्रदेश में है, वह तो सबके सामने है। उत्तर प्रदेश से सबसे ज्यादा डिपॉजिट उनको आता है, वहां पर सबसे ज्यादा जनसंख्या है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास में स्टेट बैंक का किसी प्रकार का योगदान नहीं है। यहां माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी मौजूद हैं, मैं बहुत ही विनम्रतापूर्वक उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि यह कोई आज का सवाल नहीं है। आज देश को आजाद हुए 60 साल से ज्यादा हो गये। उत्तर प्रदेश से बहुत सारे प्रधान मंत्री आये। आज भी उत्तर प्रदेश से नेतृत्व है और यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि इस समय चेयर पर बैठे हमारे माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय भी उत्तर प्रदेश के ही हैं, वे मेरी बात से जरूर agree करेंगे। आज हकीकत यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक भी नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक का हेडक्वार्टर नहीं है। सर, इलाहाबाद, जहां से आजादी की बहुत बड़ी लड़ाई लड़ी गई, उसके नाक पर एक एकीकृत बैंक है। कहने को तो इलाहाबाद बैंक उत्तर प्रदेश में है, लेकिन उसका हेडक्वार्टर भी कोलकाता में है। उत्तर प्रदेश में एक बरेली कॉर्पोरेशन बैंक था, मैं कमर्शियल बैंक कह रहा हूं, नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक नहीं, उसका विलय बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा में हो गया। इसी प्रकार, हिन्दुस्तान कमर्शियल बैंक का भी विलय हो गया। एक बैंक, बनारस स्टेट बैंक बचा था, जिसके लिए बड़ी कोशिशें हुईं। उसके लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने भी कोशिशें की और दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर सभी लोगों ने प्रयास किया कि जिस तरह से पटियाला स्टेट का जो बैंक था, उसे स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला ने opt किया, मैसूर स्टेट का जो बैंक था, उसे स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर बनाया गया, उसी तरह बनारस स्टेट बैंक को किसी अन्य बैंक में liquidate मत कीजिए बल्कि इसको भी स्टेट बैंक ऑफ वाराणसी बना दीजिए, ताकि कम से कम यह उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास में अपना योगदान दे सके। वह मांग भी नहीं मानी गई।

आज उत्तर प्रदेश में कहने को कागजों पर एक राष्ट्रीयकृत सार्वजनिक बैंक, Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) है।

इसकी स्थापना 1988 में की गई। इसका हैडक्वार्टर लखनऊ में है। मैं पिछले दिनों उनके चेयरमैन और एम.डी. से मुंबई में मिला, मैंने पूछा कि आपके हैडक्वार्टर का address क्या है, तो उनको address ही याद नहीं था। उन्होंने कहा कि शायद हजरतगंज है। हालत यह है कि 22 सालों से यह बैंक बना हुआ है, इसका हैडक्वार्टर केवन लाम के लिए, कागजों पर लखनऊ में है, लेकिन इसके CMD और सारे अफसर मुंबई में बैठते हैं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, इस पर तो किसी विधेयक की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आप बहुत अनुभवी हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में आपकी विशेष संवेदनाएं हैं, आप उत्तर प्रदेश को बहुत चाहते हैं और बंगाल जाते हुए रास्ते में उत्तर प्रदेश पड़ता है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि इसमें किसी विधेयक की आवश्यकता नहीं है, आप एक निर्देश जारी करिए कि SIDBI के CMD और सारे अफसर लखनऊ में बैठें, जहां उसका हैडक्वार्टर है। हमारे पूरे देश के सांसद यहां बैठे हैं, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि इसमें कोई व्यक्तिगत या दलगत राजनीति की बात नहीं है, यह एक स्टेट के विकास का सवाल है। जब वहां हैडक्वार्टर है, तो उसके अधिकारी वहां क्यों नहीं बैठते? यह तर्क दिया जा सकता है कि मुंबई में बहुत अच्छा कार्य हा सकता है, तो फिर कई बैंकों का हैडक्वार्टर बेंगलुरु में क्यों है, कोलकाता में क्यों है, चेन्नई में क्यों है? यह हैडक्वार्टर छोटी जगहों पर भी हो सकता है, जैसे मनिपाल में है, तो लखनऊ में क्यों नहीं हो सकता?

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, उत्तर प्रदेश, हिंदुस्तान का हृदय है, हिंदुस्तान की जान है, यहां से सबसे ज्यादा सांसद चुनकर आते हैं, यह राज्य सबसे ज्यादा रेवेन्यू देता है। महाराष्ट्र का भी हम लोग बहुत सम्मान करते हैं, वह हमारे देश की आर्थिक राजधानी है, वहां पर बहुत सारे बैंक हैं और यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। आप वहां चार बैंक और बनाइए, यह खुशी की बात है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश, लखनऊ में SIDBI का जो हैडक्वार्टर है, कम से कम उसको शुरू करिए।

मान्यवर, मैं स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के बारे में एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। इसमें आज भी 14 Local Boards हैं। हमारे एक युवा साथी ने यह बात उठाई कि इन 14 बोर्डों की प्रासंगिकता खत्म हो गई। इनकी प्रासंगिकता किसने खत्म की? लोकल बोर्डों के अंदर यह प्रावधान है कि भारत सरकार द्वारा 6 डायरेक्टर्स नॉमिनेट किए जाएंगे। भारत सरकार ने समय-समय पर अपना यह दायित्व निभाया, 6 डायरेक्टर्स भले ही न बनाए हों, लेकिन एक बनाया, दो बनाए या तीन बनाए (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र) : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। आपका 11 मिनट का समय था, वह खत्म हो गया है, अब आप जल्दी समाप्त कीजिए।

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : एक्ट के तहत एक डॉयरेक्टर को रिज़र्व बैंक की कंसलटेशन से प्रेजीडेंट एपाइंट किया जाएगा। The Reserve Bank will appoint the President and that President of the local Board will be the ex-officio member of the Central Board. अभी यह तथ्य सामने लाया गया कि Local Boards की कोई प्रासंगिकता नहीं है, Local Boards का कोई महत्व नहीं है, Local Boards ने कोई काम नहीं किया, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट बैंक की तरफ से Local Boards को काम करने का मौका ही नहीं दिया गया। कितने अधिकार देना चाहते हैं? कहा जाता है कि उनको अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में प्रतिस्पर्धा करनी है, इसलिए उनको मौका दो, खुली छूट दो। यदि खुली छूट ही देनी है, तो इस संसद में चर्चा की क्या जरूरत है?

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी यह विधेयक लेकर आए हैं, वे इस पर सबकी राय ले रहे हैं, यह लोक सभा से पारित हुआ है, आज राज्य सभा में पारित होने के लिए आया है। कोई भी बड़े से बड़ा कार्य होता है, तो वह सबकी राय से हो सकता है। ऐसी कौन सी स्वायत्तता है कि बोर्ड में 20 लोग बैठकर तय नहीं कर सकते? वहां उनको यह चाहिए कि एक आदमी निर्णय ले ले। यह जो स्वायत्तता है, यह जो स्वरूप है, यह देश के लिए कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, स्टेट बैंक का जो हाल है, वह किसी से छुपा हुआ नहीं है। मैं कहूंगा कि आज स्टेट बैंक का विकेन्द्रीकरण करने की आवश्यकता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में बैंक नहीं है, बिहार में बैंक नहीं है, आप बनाइए स्टेट बैंक ऑफ उत्तर प्रदेश और वहां की सारी branches उसमें merge कर दीजिए, इसी तरह से आप स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बिहार बनाइए और सारे बिहार की branches उसमें merge कर दीजिए, इसी तरह आप स्टेट बैंक ऑफ उड़ीसा बनाइए, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मध्य प्रदेश बनाइए और स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक अथॉरिटी के रूप में रखिए, जो उनको कंट्रोल करे। इस विधेयक में मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि सिर्फ सरकारी preference shareholders को ही वोटिंग का अधिकार है, यह भी ठीक नहीं है। मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने मुंबई, कोलकाता और मद्रास को मुंबई, कोलकाता और चेन्नई कह कर इए एक्ट के अंदर महत्व दिया है। इसके लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। आपने शेयर होल्डर्स के बारे में qualification तय किया है कि कौन-कौन लोग शेयर होल्डर्स होंगे। अभी प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल जी ने बहुत गंभीर विषय उठाया है ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र) : आप अपनी बात कह कर जल्दी समाप्त कीजिए।

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : स्टेट बैंक के अंदर Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe का बहुत कम प्रतिनिधित्व है, चाहे वे किसी स्केल में भी हों। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इसमें एक विशेष प्रावधान करने का कष्ट करें, ताकि स्टेट बैंक के Board of Directors में Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe के लिए कम से कम 22 परसेंट आरक्षण सुनिश्चित किया जाए, जिससे कि वहां पर किसी तरह की ज्यादाती न हो।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र) : अब आप समाप्त करें।

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : इसमें बोर्ड को भंग करने का अधिकार सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को दिया गया है, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने बोर्ड को भंग करने की पावर अपने पास लेकर बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। मुझे यही उम्मीद है कि जो Comprehensive Act बनेगा ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं स्टेट बैंक के बारे में एक बात कहने से नहीं चूक सकता हूँ, वह इस प्रकार है:

"बड़ा हुआ तो क्या हुआ, जैसे पेड़ खजूर,

राही को छाया नहीं, फल लागे अति दूर।"

और स्टेट बैंक के अधिकारियों के लिए इस प्रकार कहूंगा:

"चर्चे तेरे इंसान के इस शहर में क्या-क्या,

तुमने कभी रातों को निकल कर नहीं देखा।"

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र) : श्री तपन कुमार सेन। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : अखिलेश जी ... (व्यवधान) ... आपने इस तरफ कभी भी मुड़ कर नहीं देखा ... (व्यवधान) ...

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : मान्यवर, मैं यहां पर कह देना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ पक्ष है और दूसरी तरफ विपक्ष है, हम निष्पक्ष लोग हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... हम निष्पक्षता की बात करते हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र) : ठीक है, आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill in its present form and I have also moved amendments in that direction.

Sir, I oppose the present Bill in its present form because it has provided for an enabling provision to dilute the Government stake in the State Bank of 51 percent, almost at the threshold of privatization. Presently, it was holding 59.4 percent. It is a case of more than 8 percent dilution of Government equity. For that, an enabling provision has been created. I don't know whether they will be doing it tomorrow or day after tomorrow, but an enabling provision has been created and we oppose this Bill for that reason.

My apprehension on this privatization has been further strengthened when in the Budget speech, the hon. Finance Minister proposed for a much bigger presence of private sector in the banking field and issuing more licences to the banks in order to expectedly promote competition and improve banking service. But so far as the role of the private sector banks in the present market scenario is concerned, I would say that there is competition in the metropolitan cities and they are eating away the profit or margin of our public sector banks; but in rural areas, there is nobody to compete. My apprehension has been further strengthened by a discussion paper that has been released by the Reserve Bank of India which says that 'in order to promote private participation in the banking system now RRBs, Regional Rural Banks, are being proposed to be taken over by the industrial houses to ensure a bigger participation and bigger coverage of banking service to the rural areas.' I don't know how it is tenable and how the RRBs which are playing an important role in rural credit will be operated. In today's paper, it has come that if they are allowed to be taken over by the industrial houses what will be the whole shape of the rural credit system which is already suffering from a big crisis despite all efforts being made by the Government in their policy declaration.

Sir, there are other aspects in the Bill. According to Basel II norms, they wanted to improve upon the practices, and, accordingly, some structural rearrangement has been done. I have not much objection to that. But there is only one point that needs to be put now. When you are talking

about improvement of the banking services and when you look at those improvement aspects through the eyes of Basel norms, I think, it is time to reconsider that those who have proposed the Basel norms mostly belong to the western dominated international banking community. And through that, Government's participation in the private banks' capital has increased. They are prescribing improved banking practices for the Indian banks. The Indian banking system has proved its mettle during the last global financial crisis. It has insulated itself from the crises, and also contributed to insulation of our national economy to a great extent from the global financial meltdown. That was possible only because our public sector banking system played a very important role in not going in for the kind of innovation, as it is called in banking parlance, of gambling with public money on toxic assets. That was the basic reason for the global meltdown.

Sir, as far as the performance of the State Bank of India is concerned, it was a stellar performance. I would like to say that although the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill argues that there is a need to enhance the capital of SBI in order to meet the BASEL-II Capital Adequacy norms, the present Capital Adequacy Ratio in SBI is quite comfortable at 12.64 percent, as on 31st March, 2008, and for the SBI group as a whole, it was 12.71 percent. By 31st March, 2010, the CAR increased to 13.39 percent and for the whole SBI group it became 13.49 percent. The SBI, in its report that was disclosed on 31st March, 2010 had recorded, "The CAR of the Bank and the Group as a whole is estimated to be well above the regulatory CAR of nine percent in the medium horizon of three to five years. However, to maintain adequate capital, the Bank has ample options" they are comfortable" to augment its capital resources by raising subordinate debt and hybrid instruments besides equity as and when required".

Sir, in the quarter ended on June 2010, the SBI's profit was Rs.2935 crores. It is a jump from Rs.2330 crores when compared to the same quarter in 2009. It is making a chequered performance. I think, we

should concentrate more on improving upon that and not diluting

Government ownership in SBI. This diluting would push it to the threshold of privatization. There is apprehension about this. This apprehension is further strengthened by Government's policy decision to allow greater private participation in the banking sector. I think, we must draw some lesson from the global financial meltdown, from the menace that deregulated private banking had created to the various economies. The world economy is still reeling under that, and it was precisely because we had not fallen into that trap that our country was saved from a serious disaster. I think, there is no difference of opinion among us about the basic reasons the country could insulate itself from the global financial meltdown. That requires total Government control on the financial system, less deregulation but more cautious and calibrated regulatory move, keeping national interest at the fore.

Keeping that in view, I would request the hon. Minister and the Government to reconsider its decision of diluting Government's stake, its equity, in SBI to 51 percent, which is the threshold of privatization. He may say that there is no privatization, but if an enabling system is created, it would pave the way for such a danger. He may also review his policy on private participation in banking in our country and review the move that has been taken. Though it is just a discussion paper, the very idea of a private industrial house taking over regional rural banks is a dangerous proposition.

Please reconsider it. And also please reconsider, for which you have already made a provision in the Budget, to take over the RBI share in the NABARD. I think that is also not a useful proposition. And I feel that RBI's share in the ownership of NABARD is crucial in rural credit delivery system. If that has been taken by the Government of India, again an enabling situation is created to off-load that share in the market and push it towards diluting the ownership and equity. That is not in the interest of the country's economy. I request the hon. Financial Minister to reconsider these aspects and in the same line I request him to accept my amendment.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I prima facie accept the Finance Minister's assurance given in the Lok Sabha that the Act itself embeds the 51 percent and that, therefore, there is no question of the Government threshold going below 51 percent, and also the fact that the additional capitalization

of the State Bank of India became necessary looking at the trends and enabling its capacity to get further augmented. I say this, Sir, because notwithstanding what we will approve today and notwithstanding the fact that this additional 4 percent is going to augment the size of the State Bank, the stark fact remains that our banks are puny compared to any global standards. I do not wish to go into this debate of too big to fail or too small to fail, but the fact remains that currently the State Bank ranks 75th when it comes to assets and 64th when it comes to total capitalization. If today, for instance, hypothetically speaking, the State Bank, the Punjab National Bank and the ICICI bank were all merged together they would still rank only 33rd in the global banking index. Compare that to, Sir, what is happening in China, not their largest bank, but their 7th largest bank, the agricultural bank, has just gone in for an IPO of 19 billion dollars and that they are contemplating of raising an IPO of over 96 billion dollars in the course of the next two years. This is where we stand in terms when we do place the State Bank of India mammoth size, huge banking performance, lowest NPA. But the fact remains that by global standards we are almost near the bottom end. And merely by asking subsidiaries to get merged with the Bank may not be adequate. Therefore, you might like to consider the proposal of whether you look to the Banking consolidation Commission which was considered by the Ministry of Finance some time ago. My second important point is, and this is the point where I totally agree with some of the previous speakers, that notwithstanding all the certificates with which we have adorned ourselves, the issue of financial inclusion is something which is very, very grave. Sir, 56 percent of farmers' households are totally excluded from outside the purview of any formal credit system. Only 27 percent of this, of the 54 percent household, have any kind of a credit access whatsoever and 73 percent of the farmers' household have no formal credit. This is the finding of the NSSO 59th Round. I compliment the Finance Minister that he has taken some very important steps into encouraging banks to make rural penetration in terms of the innovating

ways of financing, in terms of banking correspondence, use of telephony instruments for making transfers and persuading public sector banks. But the overall result is a long way to go and merely relying, for instance, on the

Micro Credit Financial Institutions, Mr. Finance Minister, may not be adequate. Look, for instance, what the Micro Credit Financial Institutions are doing? They are lending at 20 to 30 percent of interest. They have gone in for an aggressive amount of IPO to which large companies have subscribed. Now the fact remains that this was one instrument which the poorer people had, and if they are also going to do this kind of an aggressive marketing at rates of interests which are almost using of 20 to 30 percent, you may wish to have a look of whether you would not like to revive a proposal which lapsed in the last Lok Sabha of having a micro Financial Sector (development and regulation) Bill, which will enable us to have perhaps, not hamstrung the private initiative of these, but, in some way, bring a level-playing field. And, if they are able to charge, Sir, these high rates of interest and yet have people taking the loans on them, suggesting that formal credit or alternative credit is net to negligible.

I have two more points and I will stop there in view of shortage of time. I can see the logic of why you have gone in for, perhaps, the preferential route. In fact, I was saddened to read a few months ago that India had to borrow a loan from the World Bank under a special line of credit to be able to recapitalize their banks. These banks could have borrowed this money at, perhaps, rates of interest from the market which are cheaper than the rates of interest which currently they are paying to the World Bank for purposes of achieving this recapitalization. We have borrowed from the World Bank to be able to do so. (Time-bell rings) And, considering the fact that under the Basel-III norms, the capital adequacy and the injection of capital would have to be vastly improved and dramatically changed, I think, we need to look and encourage these banks to be able to raise these resources from the market itself. Therefore, Sir, looking at the mode of recapitalization, looking at the fact that we must encourage banks to raise the money commercially from the market within, of course, the 51 percent which we have laid out for ourselves, would be, in my view, a faster way to go towards a larger area of

augmenting not only the size of the banks comparable to global standards
but more

importantly, to encourage their reach to people and to segments of society which have so far been left out of the formal credit system. Thank you.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I rise to support this Bill which is an important and interesting amendment which has progressive and innovative provisions in order to have flexibility in the banking administration and also to infuse more capital in order to raise the capital base of the State Bank of India. Sir, the Bill seeks to increase the authorized capital of the Bank to Rs.5,000 crores divided into 500 crores of fully paid-up shares of Rs.10 each. It also enables the State Bank of India for the issuance of the preference shares in addition to the equity shares. It is certainly a good measure to have such a provision at this hour of competition in the international arena and the private banks mushrooming. It is all the more better that the Reserve Bank of India is empowered to specify as to which class of preference shares to be issued under what terms and conditions - whether it is perpetual, redeemable or irredeemable preferential shares. Sir, this is mainly due to the fact, as our hon. Finance Minister has explained in the preamble, that there was no express provision to access the capital market. Of course, after the amendment of 1993, the Bank can have access to capital market, but there was no express provision with regard to the issuance of preferential shares and the bonus shares. Therefore, this amendment is necessitated. We welcome it. Of course, to increase the capital base, we need to have more discussion, but, the only thing is that the aim of the amendment is to increase the capital base. So, because of paucity of time, I leave it at that stage.

There is another provision for the abolition of the post of Vice-Chairman. Of course, the post of Vice-Chairman is lying vacant for a long time, and, it has got nothing to do with the on going progress but the Bill enables appointment of four Managing Directors. Sir, qualification has been prescribed for the appointment of Directors from all walks of life, and, these areas include agriculture and rural

economy, law, industries or expertise in other walks of life. It is also a fact that the Reserve Bank of India is empowered to appoint additional Directors to supervise the functioning.

There are provisions for the abolition of the Central Board. In case, it acts against the public interest or it acts against the interests of the shareholders, the Government is empowered to remove them with the advice of the Reserve Bank of India. My learned friend, Mr. Goyal, said, through these unfettered and ample powers to the Government, there will be a misuse. No, the provision is very clear that only with the advice of the Reserve Bank of India, it can be done. If the Reserve Bank of India feels that the Board is acting against the interests of the public, the Board can be dissolved.

Another innovative provision is that the first named shareholder with a share value of Rs. 5,000/- can contest the election for the Directorship, and, the nominee is allowed, in case of death of a shareholder, a provision which was not there earlier. Therefore, Sir, we say that in order to infuse flexibility in the administration, many steps have been taken into consideration in this amendment.

Sir, there are two, three other provisions on which many of us need reasonable explanation from the hon. Finance Minister. At least, I personally feel that the hon. Finance Minister owes a detailed explanation because these provisions show an indication of privatization in the banking sector. This is our reasonable apprehension. We would be happy if it is in order to really improve the banking system, and, we would welcome it. One such serious apprehension is that this Bill seeks to reduce the Government shareholding from 55 percent to 51 percent. Sir, I understand that there can be many reasons for this in order to adhere to BASEL - II capital accord, the current international framework on capital adequacy. Sir, the SBI Chairman said on record in a press briefing that the SBI has got a reasonable capital adequacy at 14 percent. As per the required norms, it is only 12 percent. Therefore, what is the necessity of diluting the Government share at this stage?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): Please conclude.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Sir, I am completing. Sir, he goes on record

saying that the State Bank of India has no immediate capital requirement. The bank is comfortable with a capital adequacy ratio of nearly 14 percent. Therefore, the bank prefers to raise the capital through Rights'

issue rather than the dilution of the Government's shareholding. Therefore, Sir, we want a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister on this point that now if the Government's shareholding is reduced from 55 percent to 51 percent, what is the guarantee that it would not be reduced further in future. Sir, the simple fact is that the global economic crisis, due to which, some of the Western banks collapsed; even in those situations, our Indian banks withstood substantially, they remained protected, and they withstood the onslaught of global melt down.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): Please conclude and sit down.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Therefore, I understand that when there are many ways to increase the capital base, through the right issue, why should we take recourse to the dilution of the Government share? We want an explanation on this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): Please, conclude now. Please, sit down.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Yes, Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)... It caters to the enormous economic growth and industrialization of the country. You know the private banks; they do not listen to the RBI directions. Whether it be the agricultural advances or the education loan, this Government, the UPA I, was kind enough, was progressive in waving the loans obtained by the farmers to the tune of several crores.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): Please, sit down.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: The private banks, if they are allowed, if Government shares are diluted, then a social obligation will be hampered.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): Please, sit down.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: I am concluding, Sir, by saying that in order to fulfill the social obligation and the Government's move and the.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): You have taken your time.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Therefore, I urge upon the Finance Minister to see that this bank is protected for the development of the country.
Thank you, Sir.

श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती (उड़ीसा) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं "दि स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया (अमेंडमेंट) बिल, 2010" के संदर्भ में कुछ वक्तव्य रखने के लिए आपके समक्ष खड़ा हुआ हूँ। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह देश की सबसे बड़ी फाइनेंशियल ऑर्गेनाइजेशन है। इसका 1969 में राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ था। हमारे पूरे देश में इसकी सत्रह हजार से भी ज्यादा शाखाएं हैं। हमारे गांवों तक, जो हमारा रूरल बेस है, वहां तक जाने के लिए इसको बहुत सारे साल गुजर गए हैं, लेकिन गांव का जो रूरल बेस है, आज तक, उस तबके तक इस बैंक की जो सुविधा पहुंचनी चाहिए, वह नहीं पहुंच सकी है। इसी कारण से इसमें जितने भी अमेंडमेंट्स यहां पर आए हैं, चाहे डायरेक्टर का हो और 55% से 51% करने का हो, उनको इस संदर्भ में यहां पर लाने की जरूरत नहीं थी। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह बात कहूंगा कि महात्मा गांधी जी कहते थे कि भारत की आत्मा गांव में है। हमारे देश का जो एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर है, गांव में हमारे सबसे ज्यादा किसान रहते हैं, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन किसानों को इस स्टेट बैंक ने आज तक कितनी सहूलियत दी है? आज यहां से बैठकर हम लोग 55% से 51% का अमेंडमेंट करने की सोच रहे हैं, उस संदर्भ में हमको यह चीज भी सोचनी है कि क्या इससे हमारे भारत के किसान कुछ फायदा पाएंगे या खाली बड़े-बड़े तबके के लोगों, जो मिलियनेयर्स हैं, उनको फेसिलिटेट करने के लिए इसको 55% से 51% किया जा रहा है? क्या हमने यह सोचा है कि 'नरेगा' स्कीम, जो केंद्र सरकार के द्वारा चालू की गई, केंद्र सरकार द्वारा लाई गई है, 'नरेगा' में जो बेनिफिशियरीज हैं, उन बेनिफिशियरीज को हम जो फायदा पहुंचाने जा रहे हैं, उस संदर्भ में क्या वहां पर कोई बैंक की संस्था है? आज पंचायत के स्तर पर, बैंकर्स को जो फायदा होता है, अगर हम यह आम आदमी, आम किसान, जो बी.पी.एल. के नीचे के लोग हैं, उन तक नहीं पहुंचा सके, तो यह जो हमारी बैंकिंग है, यह जो सबसे बड़े तबके का बैंक है, जिसको हम इतना फेसिलिटेट करने का, डायरेक्टर देने का या इसके इक्विटी शेयर बेचने की सोच रहे हैं, तो इससे फायदा क्या होगा? सर, मैं इतना ही पूछूंगा कि 55% से 51% करके हम किसको फायदा पहुंचा रहे हैं? यह जो 55% से 51% अमेंडमेंट आया है, 55% से 51% करने

की सरकार की जो नीति है, मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ। एक चीज और है कि इसमें जो अमेंडमेंट आये हैं, उनमें वित्त मंत्री इसमें एक अच्छा अमेंडमेंट लाए हैं, वह अमेंडमेंट आये हैं, उनमें वित्त मंत्री इसमें एक अच्छा अमेंडमेंट लाए हैं, वह अमेंडमेंट यह है कि सेंट्रल बोर्ड की जो मीटिंग होगी, वह वीडियो कांफ्रेंसिंग के जरिए होगी। यह एक बहुत अच्छी चीज है, इससे ट्रांसपेरेंसी होगी। आम आदमी के पास यह संदेश पहुंच सकेगा कि बोर्ड ऑफ डायरेक्टर्स जो मीटिंग कर रहे हैं, उसमें क्या हो रहा है। जब बोर्ड मीटिंग होगी, तो वे वीडियो कांफ्रेंसिंग के जरिए इसके बारे में जान सकेंगे कि बैंक की स्थिति क्या है। बैंक में क्या चल रहा है। इन सब चीजों को जानने का जो नया तरीका अपनाया गया है, जो नई theory अपना रहे हैं, उस amendment का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

सर, इसमें वे एक और amendment लाए हैं कि Annual General Body Meeting साल में एक बार होगी। खैर, यह Annual General Body Meeting साल में एक बार हो, लेकिन यह जो साल में एक बार General Body Meeting है, उसके लिए एक stipulated period दिया जाए कि हर तीन महीने में, quarter month में यह General Body Meeting हो, ताकि बैंक का जो नफा-नुकसान है, किस तरह से बैंक जा रहा है, हम इसको जान सकें। सर, मैं यहां एक और चीज कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर केन्द्र सरकार इसमें Agriculture और Rural Sector में कुछ डायरेक्टर्स रखने का प्रावधान कर रही है, तो उसमें Specifically agriculturist को रखा जाए, किसान को रखा जाए, ताकि किसान अपनी बात, अपनी तकलीफ वहां पर कह सकें। यह जो प्रावधान रखा गया है कि उसमें केन्द्र सरकार nominate करेगी, वह politicize होगा और political benefit के लिए हम लोग agriculturist के नाम पर किसी दूसरे को appointment कर सकते हैं। इसलिए इसमें एक प्रावधान रखा जाए कि हम Board of Directors में specific तरीके से एक किसान को रखेंगे, जो जहां पर किसानों के हक के बारे में कह सकेगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो Small and medium scale industries हैं, हम उनको स्टेट बैंक का कितना लोन दे रहे हैं, उसका एक ratio fix होना चाहिए कि किसानों को कितने परसेंट लोन दिया जाएगा और कितने परसेंट small and medium industries को दिया जाएगा। बैंक की आमदनी का 70 फीसदी किसानों और Small and medium industries से आता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी इसके ऊपर ध्यान दें। अगर हम लोग small and medium industries को लाभ पहुंचाना चाहते हैं, तो हमें उसमें ज्यादा investment करनी पड़ेगी और सरकार को उस पर तवज्जो देनी पड़ेगी।

सर, हमारे उड़ीसा में एक OPGC organization थी, जो totally सरकार की थी। बीते दिनों में वहां की कांग्रेस सरकार ने उसका शेयर 51 परसेंट कर दिया। आज वह वहां पर loss में चल रहा है। यहां पर मेरा संदेह है कि जब 59 परसेंट से 51 परसेंट किया गया था, उस समय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि इससे और काम नहीं होगा। आज 55 परसेंट से 51 परसेंट किया जा रहा है, कल को 51 परसेंट से total privatization की ओर न जाए, यह चीज़ हम लोगों को गलत लग रही है। मैं इस clause का, जिससे इसे 51 परसेंट किया गया है, उसका विरोध करता हूं। बाकी और जो 2-3 amendments आए हैं, उनका समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपना वक्तव्य यहीं समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am not in favour of this amendment. The Government is pursuing the policies of economic liberalization and banking sector reforms even though they are not suited to our country, to our economy, and to our people.

Sir, I take this opportunity to give credit to Madam Indira Gandhi who took a bold decision to nationalize major banks in the year 1969. This was the demand of my party. This was the demand of the All India Bank Employees Association.

Sir today, we see the impressive contribution of nationalized banks on our economy. From 8,200 branches, now we have more than 82,000 branches. From a total deposit of just five thousand crore rupees, today, banks have more than forty six lakh crore rupees.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

Those days loan given by banks was Rs.3,500 crore. Today, loan given by banks is nearly thirty five lakh crore rupees. All these achievements are possible only because banks have been brought into the public sector.

Today, our country is still a developing economy. Many sectors are still not developed. Government's claim of GDP growth does not mean that the country as a whole has progressed. Agriculture still needs a big boost. Small and medium industries need more encouragement.

Rural development is the priority because our villages are still far away from growth and progress. Sir, the Reserve Bank of India report says that more than 50 crore of our people do not

have even a bank account. That is the report of RBI. It is good that the Government talks of financial inclusion. Banks have an important role to play in economic development and economic inclusion. But, this role is possible only if banks are in public sector. That is what I would like to emphasize. We have seen so many private banks collapsing after cheating and deceiving the people. Global Trust Bank is a classic example. Pranabda knows it better. There are reports of problems even in many other private banks including ICICI Bank which is actually a foreign bank for all practical purposes.

Sir, we have seen how private banks playing havoc in the United States of America and other developed countries. As all of us know, they were responsible for the global financial crisis. But, in our country, we could escape from such major problem because our major banks are in public sector and because they are under the Government control, ownership and regulation. In fact, we should thank the bank employees of the country for their struggles and for their agitations against the liberalization policies of the Government. Today, everyone is happy that our banks are safe. Our economy is less affected by global crisis. The reason for this is the public sector banking in our country. But, what is the proposal now? The State Bank of India is a major public sector bank. The Government is proposing to bring down the Government equity to 51 percent. It is not a question of percentage. It is a question of policy. This can make the public sector banks vulnerable in the coming days. That is why I would like to ask a few questions (*Time-bell rings*) and I would like Pranabda to take note of them. Why does the Government want to reduce its capital in the State Bank of India? Why does the Government want to reduce its stake and responsibility in the State Bank of India? Why does the Government want to increase the private capital and more private ownership in this important public sector bank? Sir, finally, the Government has a design that's what I understand to slowly hand over our public sector banks to private hands. I caution this Government that the policy is suicidal. It is not in the interest of the country; it is not

in the interest of our people. It is not good for our country. Already, the Government has taken Rs.10,000 crore on loan from the World Bank to extend capital to banks. They will put their own conditions. Whenever we take loan from the World

Bank, the World Bank imposes conditions. We will have to face them. This policy needs to be reviewed.

So, I urge upon the Government not to go ahead with these amendments. On behalf of my party, I think, these amendments cannot be supported. We oppose these amendments. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Prakash Javadekar. Please be brief. No time is left.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मेरे पास कितना टाइम है?

श्री उपसभापति : आपकी पार्टी के पांच मिनट बाकी हैं।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : ठीक है, तो मैं सात-आठ मिनट ही बोलूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोर्ड देख लीजिए।

श्री पीयूष गोयल : सर, मेरे टाइम पर बोर्ड नहीं चल रहा था, इसलिए मुझे समय का मालूम ही नहीं चला।

श्री उपसभापति : बोर्ड चले या न चले, आपको मालूम है कि टाइम वहां पर रिकॉर्ड होता है।

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I will be brief, and I know that you will allow me to be brief till I complete it. Sir, we are discussing this bill on the backdrop of a financial crisis which the world witnessed recently, and that is why, I thought that this Bill will have some reflection about this reality which the world has witnessed after the financial turmoil. There is now new urge to recapitalize the banks and that is good. Whether these norms make us aware of the capital adequacy crisis and the need to urgently fulfill that? But what is the route of capital adequacy? That is my first point. Is it the route which the Government has adopted to borrow from the World Bank for the financial restructuring and the Budget will provide for recapitalization of the banks? My answer is, we must ask banks to recapitalize themselves, and they are capable of doing that. But for that there is one

pre-condition. Sir, I have also worked for 10 years in the nationalized bank and I have first hand experience of how the banks have grown over the years. I can tell you that our banks are capable to recapitalize themselves. But then you must allow them independence, what they need, they professionalism which they want, and that independence when we are talking about, actually, this Bill is in the reverse gear. You are talking of superseding the Board; you are talking of administrator; where is the necessity? इसकी जरूरत क्यों पड़ी? जिस स्टेट बैंक का पिछले 60 सालों का रिकॉर्ड अगर बहुत अच्छा रहा है और जिसमें किसी तरह की कभी कोई नौबत नहीं आई, किसी तरह की कभी कोई crisis नहीं आई, तो उसमें आपको इसकी जरूरत क्यों पड़ी कि जो आज तक कानून में नहीं है वह लाकर किसी भी तरह से इस बैंक के बोर्ड को supersede करने की योजना बनानी पड़े? इसका क्या मतलब है? Mr. Finance Minister, what is the hidden agenda and why is this hanging sword on the bank which is running professionally? You should give them more level playing field; you should give them professional freedom; you should give them real independence. Instead of going in that direction, you are making them come back to the Government every time and they will just see what suits the Government, and that is the bad part of it. Here I have one point more. I demand that the Finance Minister should appoint a Committee for analyzing the NPAs, and particularly, the business and industrial NPAs. Just find it out. And from the first hand knowledge, I can tell you that you will find that at many places, the real reason behind the NPA is either it is a political connection, or a political pressure or a political protection. So, my demand is, appoint one Committee to analyze the NPAs of the bank and put that report before the Parliament because one day, we have to discuss this NPAs business and why we have to write off this large amount, and then from the Budget, we have to make a provision to recapitalize them. What is this? So, one day or the other, we have to take a call on NPAs and that is why I demand the appointment of a Committee.

Sir, my second point is this. You are giving me only four minutes. If you had given me 20 minutes, I would have read out a 10 minutes parliament speech about the workmen's right of the bank because

not only in the State Bank of India's case, I would have quoted the speech of Shri

Pranab Mukherjee himself when he was in the Opposition and he was talking about the workmen directors' time limit. सर, मैं वही बता रहा हूँ। उन्होंने यह कहा था, Mr. Finance Minister, let me recollect. Just eight years ago, you had given a beautiful speech, I have brought it. I have written today only to you giving all the references of your speech only.

In your speech, you said that because, in 2003, the Banking Department issued the same kind of circular, at that time, that the workmen Director's term would be three years and after that, till the Government appoints a new person, a vacancy would be there. So, you opposed that. Pranab Mukherjee ji, you opposed that and you demanded that this should not happen. At that time, the Government accepted your suggestion. That is why I am sure that today, when I am quoting your speech, you will also accept my suggestion and the Workmen Director will continue to work till a new man comes in his place. That is what should happen; this is my demand. And, Sir, it is not happening only in respect of State Bank. The Department has issued the Entry Level Workmen Circular for all the nationalized banks. मैं उसकी भर्त्सना करता हूँ और यह मांग करता हूँ कि black circular should be taken back and the Workmen Director should continue till the vacancy is filled up. मुझे ये तीन-चार बातें कहनी हैं। आप मुझे ज्यादा समय नहीं दे रहे हैं, नहीं तो बैंकिंग हमारा विषय है। मैंने जो कमेटी की बात कही है, जो Workmen Director की बात कही है और जो independence की बात कही है, इसके साथ ही एनपीए की भी चर्चा हो, यह मेरी मांग है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Veer Singh. You have two minutes only. Just make pointed suggestions.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे भारतीय स्टेट बैंक (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2010 पर बोलने का सुअवसर प्रदान किया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद अदा करता हूँ। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि माननीय मद्रास उच्च न्यायालय का जो निर्णय आया, उसको अभी तक लागू नहीं किया गया है। इसके साथ-साथ, स्टेट बैंक में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति का जो 22 परसेंट का कोटा बनता है,

उसे भी अभी तक पूरा नहीं किया गया है। हमारे माननीय सदस्य, प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल जी ने यह मुद्दा उठाया, उन्होंने डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी का और आर्टिकल 354 का भी जिक्र किया। उन्होंने भी इस बात को उठाया है कि स्टेट बैंक और अन्य बैंकों में यह आरक्षण अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है तथा किसी भी स्तर पर अनुसूचित जाति के अधिकारी नहीं हैं। उनके पद रिक्त पड़े हुए हैं और बैंकलॉग पूरा नहीं हुआ है। यह बैंकलॉग पूरा क्यों नहीं हुआ? मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि यह बैंकलॉग क्यों पूरा नहीं हुआ और जिन्होंने इसे पूरा नहीं किया, उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं की गई? हमारी यह मांग है कि सबसे पहले स्टेट बैंक में, पूरे देश में यह बैंकलॉग पूरा होना चाहिए, क्योंकि अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोग आज पूरे देश में हैं। भारतीय संविधान के तहत उनको पूरी भागीदारी मिलनी चाहिए। उन्हें आज तक भागीदारी क्यों नहीं मिली? इसके जिम्मेदार कौन हैं? इसकी जिम्मेदार हमारी सरकार है, जिसे इसको पूरा करना चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ, उत्तर प्रदेश से स्टेट बैंक को सबसे ज्यादा डिपॉजिट्स मिलते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है और यह देश का पांचवां हिस्सा है, किन्तु अभी तक वहां स्टेट बैंक का या किसी भी अन्य बैंक का मुख्यालय नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के जो गरीब लोग रहते हैं, उनके लिए स्टेट बैंक की ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है, जिसके माध्यम से उन्हें फायदा पहुंचे। एक तरफ तो यह सरकार गरीबों की बात करती है और दूसरी तरफ यह गरीबों की अनदेखी करती है। मैं ज्यादा न कहते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी यह निवेदन करूंगा कि बैंकलॉग को पूरा किया जाए तथा अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति की अनदेखी न की जाए। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, before the hon. Minister answers, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज रमजान का पहला दिन है। हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि आज हम कितनी देर तक बैठेंगे?

श्री उपसभापति : बिल के पास हो जाने तक ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Please do not misunderstand me. There is nothing to do with you. I have said nothing against you.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: No, no; absolutely nothing is there.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am only raising the issue of user. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to express my appreciation of the contributions made by the hon. Members who have participated in the debate on this State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill. A question has been raised: Why it has been delayed? It is true that the Bill was referred to the Standing Committee in 2006. The Report of the Standing Committee was available. Thereafter we waited because the ownership of the State Bank of India was transferred from the Reserve Bank of India to the Government of India. That happened in 2007. After preparing the amendments and other things, we were trying to get this Bill enacted. By that time, the Fourteenth Lok Sabha got dissolved. As per practice, all the Bills which were initiated in the Fourteenth Lok Sabha had to lapse and everything has to be started *de novo*. That is one of the reasons why it has happened so.

Sir, a large number of issues have been brought forward. The scope has also been widened. I am not going into the entire gamut of the history of nationalization, what prompted it and what were the after-effects of it. We have seen all that. But here we shall have to keep in mind that, chronologically speaking, the State Bank of India was originally the Imperial Bank and that Imperial Bank taken over in 1955, 15 years before the nationalization of banks. The Nationalization of Banks Act was passed in 1969. The Supreme Court nullified that Act and a fresh Act, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, was enacted by both the Houses of Parliament and it related to the 14 banks which were nationalized in July, 1969. Again, in 1980, six banks were nationalized and another Acquisition Act was passed. Today, before this Bill is being passed, we have practically three Nationalization of Banks Acts, the first one related to State Bank of India, the second one relates to the 14 commercial banks and the third relates to the other six commercial banks. Now, we want to harmonise them. When the original State Bank of India Act was passed, the Government shareholding was 55 percent. But when these two Nationalization of Banks Acts were passed, you might have noticed, in

these two Acts the shareholding was minimum. The

statutory requirement is 51 percent. Some banks may have 100 percent. Some banks may have 80 percent. Some banks have 75 percent. But the minimum statutory requirement is 51 percent. With the passage of time and the developments of the banks, it was considered necessary that there should be one set of rules for all public sector banks.

As per the Banking Companies Acquisition Act, 51 percent is the minimum. Now, we are bringing it in the State Bank of India also. But please remember that this is an enabling provision. It is not necessarily that this enabling provision is going to be implemented tomorrow itself. In the 1970 Act and in the 1980 Act, the enabling provision provided for 51 percent. But depending on the nature and activities of the banks it varied. In 1969 and 1980 many of the banks have 100 percent. Today, it has come down. Some of them have 63 percent; some of them have 61 percent; Some of them have 75 percent or 80 percent. Some of them are still retaining 90 percent.

Therefore, there are wider variations. Depending on the nature of the bank, that is being permitted. Therefore, 51 percent does not mean that tomorrow the shares of the State Bank of India are going to be offloaded to bring it down to 51 percent. But if it is found necessary, it will be done. Somebody was talking about the policy of the Government and asked, "What is the guarantee that the next Government will not do it further?" Nobody can give this guarantee. The Constitution does not give this guarantee. At the interval of every five years, people will choose their Government and that Government will have the sovereign right to decide what they want. Therefore, guarantee cannot be given by anybody. The guarantee is what the Parliament desires and what the Parliament wants to have. If they want that it should be 100 percent, it will be 100 percent. If they want it to be 51 percent, it will be 51 percent, not less than that. So far as the policy of the Government is concerned, we have stated umpteen times that under no circumstances the share of the Government should not be below 51 percent. That does not mean that it will be 51 percent; it can be above 51 percent. In most of the cases it is above 51

percent. What is the rationality of amending the very latest circular which

suggested that all the companies including the public sector companies should disinvest 25 percent? We have revised it and said, "No". In respect of the public sector companies, it will be confined to 10 percent. Because there we said that from 90 percent you can bring it to 80 percent or 79 percent or whatever it may be, as per percentage. We have confined it to 10 percent only to convey the message that the policy of the Government is not to dilute the State's holding below 10 percent in all public sector undertakings, including the banks.

So far as the performance of the Bank is concerned, it is quite reasonable and satisfactory. It is the biggest bank of India. But I agree, as Shri Prakash Javadekar, Shri N.K. Singh and others have pointed out, that compared to the world giants, we are nowhere. That is correct. But at the same time, you have to see what we are. Always you shall have to look at from where we started, from where we begin and where we are today. From that point of view, I do feel that the nationalization and the conduct of the public sector banks, including the State Bank of India have been satisfactory and quite reasonable. If we look at the deposits - I am talking of 2009-10 - today it is Rs. 8,04,116 crores; advances Rs. 6,41,480 crores; total business Rs. 14,45,596 crores. Of these advances that is important the advances of three important sectors are" MSME advances RS. 1,07,573 crores; Micro and Small Enterprises advances Rs. 77,000 crores; agricultural advances Rs. 78,000 crores. The total number of branches is 12,496 and all these branches are under Core Banking Service, CBS. The number of ATMs is 16396. There are more than two lakh employees and business per employee is Rs.636 lakhs. The quantum of education loan given by the State Bank of India alone is 4,33,789. Of them, the outstanding is about Rs.8,000 crores. Therefore, the State Bank and its branches are doing reasonably well in respect of priority sector lending, agriculture lending small and medium sector lending, micro sector lending, or, to say, overall primary sector lending.

The next question comes that we are to raise the capital. One thing has been interpreted, to my mind, little wrongly. If their approach is

that no amount should be taken from the World Bank even for capitalization or re-capitalisation of the bank, then, that is one aspect. I am not going into

that ideological postulate. But if we borrow money for capitalization of the banks, to expand the capital base of the banks, instead of consumption, then, I think, that is a correct decision. Of course, there is the ideological objection that the World Bank money is dirty money, that nobody should touch it. But I have no such baggage, and this country has no such baggage because at one point of time, we were the biggest recipient of the International Development Assistance. And, today, it is well recognized all over the world that India is the most effective and efficient user of the IDA money, the IBRD money, Now, in my recent talks with the Chairman of the World Bank, I have told him, "I would like to come out of IDA. There are many other core countries. You can consider their case. I don't require the IDA money." It is because it has a long gestation period; the interest rate is from 0.5 percent to 0.75 percent; and the moratorium period is long, from ten to fifteen years. Therefore, it depends on the economic situation prevailing, the requirements of the country, how you can adjust and work on it. It is not that we would need it for ever. If, tomorrow, our banks can raise capital from the domestic market and through other innovative mechanisms, then, there will be no need of it. And, I have given Rs.14,000-15,000 crores from the Budgetary support for capitalization of certain nationalized banks and Regional Rural Banks. But if we do not have adequate Budgetary support, if they cannot raise resources from the market, or, if raising resources from the market becomes relatively costly, then, from wherever they get their money, they will need it. And those types of conditionalities which, Mr. Raja, was referring to, are antiquies. Nobody is going to oblige. But if somebody dictates saying, "You will not be able to give subsidy. I am giving you the money", that remains only on paper. No country, not to speak of India, no country of the world, would comply with it because the Government of the country decides what suits them, what is to be implemented and how they are to implement their policy.

The third issue which the hon. Members have raised is whether even by having the power of super session of the Central Board, by giving the

direction, we are hampering with the functional autonomy of the banks. Again, I am saying, this is an enabling provision already existing in the Act for the last 30 years. The intention is to bring it on par with the Banking Companies (Acquisition and

Transfer of Undertakings) Act. There is no intention that every day the Government will issue directives. Public sector banks have functioned from 1970 onwards, for nearly 30 years, and we all know what type of functional autonomy they are having. I do agree that there should be more functional autonomy, there should be more accountability, and there should be more professionalism. But please remember, it is easier said than done. This is highly a unionized section. If I want to bring, at the middle level management, 15 percent or 20 percent professional managers, then, no unions would agree. And it may so happen that a day would come when because of the pressure, there would hardly be any scope for inducting, parallelly, people from outside. Of course, we engaging people and we have excellent relations with our employees. And this year also, there have been bilateral negotiations for a 17 percent plus increase including pension facility, which have been extended to the employees and these are quite attractive. Banks are making good profit; why shouldn't they keep their employees happy? There are no two opinions on it. But these are the issues which we shall have to think of. We need to protect the employees' interests and, at the same time, infusion of expertise from outside which could be done, at least, on the basis of deputation, should be thought of. Some of the banks are doing it in consultation with their unions and they are encouraging it; it should be encouraged more and more. The short point which I am trying to drive at is that there is no intention of interference. Just like the Reserve Bank has an overview of all banks and their branches, here also we must consult the Reserve Bank of India, because these are the four areas where the Reserve Bank of India has exclusive jurisdiction over the banks branch expansion, credit policy and interest rates. They operate interest rates, but within the flexibility given to them between the repo and reverse repo, through statutory limitations, the CLR and SLR, they have to oblige. These are complete areas of the autonomous region of the Reserve Bank of India. That is a professional body and it has to do it. But we do feel that with the complexities of the economy, there should be more and more

professionalism in the banking institutions and the banks should have that type of an approach.

Certain other issues have been raised. I have already replied to one. An issue was raised as to why they will have to come for the rights issue of the SBI. SBI is yet to come out with a formal proposal for further equity. As an when the SBI comes forward with a formal proposal, it will be

considered. Preference shares, private placement, bonus shares are all available under the existing Act of other public sector banks. There were some anomalies when we passed the 1955 State Bank Act of India to convert the Imperial Bank of India in order to serve the national interests of independent India. Thereafter, certain amendments were made from time to time, but those were very marginal amendments. These are the major amendments that we are making to see to it that the State Bank of India also has the advantages that other public sector banks have. As for the qualifications of Directors, they would be applicable to all.

One question has been raised, and Prakash has pointed it out very emotionally. I have no problem with continuing with the Workmen Director. But if the Workman retires, there would be a problem. It is because of that problem that we are suggesting the union that we must have a procedure in place, so that the serving employees could be replaced when the stipulated period of three years is over. Now, once we do it, there would always be a large number of people who are so litigation minded; somebody would say that article 14 has been violated; I am a Director and the Workman is also a Director; if he continues after the expiry of three years, then I should also continue. Therefore, that type of an anomaly would arise. The answer lies both with the Government and with the employees' organizations in ensuring that before the stipulated three year period is over, the new nominee comes in. These are set practices. These are the set practices.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: But, the Government is taking a long time.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am admitting that we are taking a long time. As a result of that, there are no directors and, some times, because of lack of independent directors, important decision making process gets stuck. Those who are working with banks I am trying to meet as fast as possible. But, there are many other wheels within wheels, that is the complexity of officialdom. That is there, and we shall have to cope with it. So, this aspect has also been taken into account.

There was question on what the functions of the local boards of State Bank of India are. Yes, it is true that there are 14 local banks. I have given you the figures. On their deposit, their advances, their branches, I have given. 18-19 percent of the total banking business in this country is being carried out by the State bank of India. Of the total banking business, nearly 87-90 percent is carried by the public sector banks. If you take it as a hundred units, 18-19 percent is by SBI alone. Therefore, they will have to decentralize their activities. Some times, good suggestions come from the local banks. I am not talking of any particular individual bank or other performing actors, that is a different issue.

A question has been raised that they have not given money to the NREGA. It is not correct. Five crores have been covered. The other day I gave the figures. Five crores of NREGA payments have been made from the State Bank of India along with others. So, every bank is doing its best. That is why what we are suggesting; somebody has mentioned these figures and I am not going to repeat those; but, the fact of the matter is, when we started from July, 1969, after the nationalization, till today, if you look at the figure of 6,000 branches, we have come to 88,000 branches. Figure-wise, it is very surprising and impressive. But, when I look at it from the other side of the spectrum, there are six lakh village, It is absolutely correct when it was pointed out by Mr. N.K. Singh that 53 percent of the total population of this country has no regularized banking transactions. Therefore, these figures are also quite impressive. When we introduced the regional rural banks, you will be surprised to know, from the Reserve Bank of India's research report it appeared that about 15 percent of the Indian population at that point of time was not under monetized system. Trade was transacted through barter system. Of course, that has been abolished and the entire system has been brought under the monetized method. At different points of time and at different levels, there are different gradations. Keeping those in view, we shall have to adjust our policies and provide adequate flexibility.

Sir, there need not be any doubt the interference in the day to day

matters. But, at the same time, I do believe and I have shared it with this distinguished House on other occasions that we must

draw a line between the so-called concept of autonomy and the accountability to the people. There is no institution other than this which demands accountability from the highest political executive, on every occasion, on every situation on every demand. There is no other institution in this country which is more accountable. I am not making any reflection on anybody. Think of the importance of the institution, compare the accountability. If accountability is to be there, there must be some authority. If responsibility is to be there, there must be some authority. Responsibility without authority or authority without responsibility, these two things cannot go on. Sir, I need not elaborate much on it. I would request my friends who have moved the amendments to withdraw it. I can assure them that it is an enabling provision. You need not think that from tomorrow the State Bank's share from the present level is coming to 51 percent. I will request them to withdraw it. They have launched their protest; they have articulated their views. It has been noted, and I assure that the Government's policies - under no circumstances public sector character of the Indian banks and the public sector units - will not be diluted. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री वीर सिंह : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति के बैकलॉग के बारे में एक शब्द भी नहीं बोला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सारे आंकड़े दे दिए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What about the RBI's Discussion Paper? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You know, that is a Discussion Paper. ...*(Interruptions)*... What Mr. Sen says about the Reserve Bank, that is a Discussion Paper which has come. In that Discussion Paper, various issues are there; comments will be given, and, on the basis of those comments, the Reserve Bank will formulate its policies and the Government's view till also be given. But, we cannot make any comment on a Discussion Paper which is in the public website. The other hon. Member was asking about.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He was asking about filling up of reserved posts.

श्री वीर सिंह : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति के बैकलॉग के बारे में एक शब्द भी नहीं बोला है कि बैकलॉग पूरा क्यों नहीं कराया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सारे आंकड़े दे दिए हैं, किन्तु इस बारे में एक शब्द भी नहीं बोला। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am answering your question. In regard to the backlog, I agree with the hon. Members that the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes' backlog should be filled not only in the SBI but also in other public sector banks and in other public sector undertakings. I will definitely examine the judgment of the High Court. At the same time I will see to it that apart from that, which is covered by the judgment, the backlog should be filled as early as possible. Rather, I will ask them to give me a roadmap by which the backlog will be filled.

श्री जुगल किशोर : सर, देश की आज़ादी मिले 64 साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन आज तक बैकलॉग पूरा नहीं किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : अभी इस बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब बोले हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बारे में कोई टाइमफ्रेम नहीं दिया है कि बैकलॉग कब तक पूरा करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इसके लिए टाइमफ्रेम ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : As soon as possible बताया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : आप बताइए कि 6 महीने या एक साल, कब तक? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपके सदस्य प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल ने ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I cannot give the timeframe here, but I will ask the banks to give me a timeframe. When I will get the timeframe, I will share it with you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the State Bank of India Act, 1955, as passed by Lok Sabha be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2-3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Clause 4 stands part of the Bill. There is one amendment (No.1) by Shri Prasanta Chatterjee and Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. Mr. Sen, are you moving your amendment?

Clause 4 - Amendment of Section 5

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Yes, Sir, I move:

(1) That at page 2, line 27, for the words "fifth-one percent", the words "fifty-nine percent" be substituted.

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कोई टाइमफ्रेम नहीं दिया है कि कब तक बैकलॉग पूरा करेंगे, इसलिए हम सदन का बहिष्कार करते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री वीर सिंह : साठ साल हो गए हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये लोग दलितों के हमदर्द बनते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन दलितों की बात नहीं करते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

House Divided

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes: 19

Noes: 54

AYES - 19

Achuthan, Shri M.P.

Baidya, Smt. Jharna Das

Balagopal, Shri K.N.

Behera, Shri Shashi Bhusan

Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta

Karat, Smt. Brinda
Mohanty, Shri Kishore Kumar
Parida, Shri Baishnab
Pasha, Shri Syed Azeez
Pathak, Shri Saman
Raja, Shri D.
Rajan, Shri P.R.
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.
Roy, Shri Abani
Roy, Shri Tarini Kanta
Seema, Dr. T.N.
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Singh, Shri R.C.
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES-54

Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.
Alvi, Shri Raashid
Anand Sharma, Shri
Antony, Shri A.K.
Ashwani Kumar, Shri
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chavan, Shri Prithviraj

Condpan, Shri Silvius

Dave, Shri Anil Madhav

Dwivedi, Shri Janardan

Gill, Dr. M.S.

Goyal, Shri Piyush Vedprakash

Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal

Javadekar, Shri Prakash

Keishing, Shri Rishang

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali

Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh

Krishna, Shri S.M.

Kshatriya, Prof. Alka Balram

Mishra, Shri Kalraj

Mukut Mithi, Shri

Naik, Shri Pravin

Naik, Shri Shantaram Laxman

Nandi Yellaiah, Shri

Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sundarsana

Pany, Shri Rudra Narayan

Ram Prakash, Dr.

Rao, Dr. K. Keshava

Rao, Shri K.V.P. Ramachandra

Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen

Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.

Raut, Shri Bharatkumar

Rebello, Ms. Mabel

Reddy, Dr. N. Janardhana

Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi (Madhya Pradesh)

Seelam, Shri Jesudasu (Andhra Pradesh)

Selvagannpathi, Shri T.M. (Tamil Nadu)

Shukla, Shri Rajeev (Maharashtra)

Singh, Shrimati Maya (Madhya Pradesh)

Singh, Shri N.K. (Bihar)]

Siva, Shri Tiruchi (Tamil Nadu)

Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh (Madhya Pradesh)

Soni, Shrimati Ambika (Punjab)

Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap (Himachal Pradesh)

Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din (Jammu & Kashmir)

Stanley, Shrimati Vasanthi (Tamil Nadu)

Tak, Shri Ashk Ali (Rajasthan)

Thakur, Dr. Prabha (Rajasthan)

Thakur, Shrimati Viplove (Himachal Pradesh)

Thangavelu, Shri S. (Tamil Nadu)

Tiriya, Ms. Sushila (Orissa)

Vora, Shri Motilal (Chhattisgarh)

Vyas, Shri Shreegopal (Chhattisgarh)

The motion was negatived.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 - Amendment of Section 10

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, take up Clause 5. There is one Amendment (No. 2) by Shri Prasanta Chatterjee, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen and Shri Moinul Hassan. Is anybody moving?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I move:

(No.2) That at page 2, line 38, for the words "fifty-one percent",
the words "fifty-nine percent" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 10 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 11. There are two Amendment (Nos. 3 and 4) by Dr. Akhilesh Das Gupta. Are you moving Dr. Akhilesh Das?

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I am not moving my amendments, but I want to make a point.

सर, जैसा वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा, मैं इसे अवश्य withdraw करना चाहूंगा, लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। सर, आप इसमें सेक्शन 19(bb) को समाप्त कर रहे हैं, जिससे आप सेंट्रल बोर्ड के अन्दर लोकल बोर्ड्स का प्रतिनिधित्व बिल्कुल समाप्त कर रहे हैं I quote Section 19 (bb). It says, "the presidents of the Local Boards appointed under sub-section (5) of section 21, ex officio;" Now, what is the Section 21 (5)? It says, "The Governor of the Reserve Bank shall, in consultation with the Chairman, appoints-

(b) a member of as Local Board nominated under clause (c) of sun-clause (1) to be the president thereof; and

(c) a member of a Local Board holding office under clause (b) or nominated under clause (c) of that sub-section to be the vice-president

thereof."

And, Sir, what is Sub-Section (c) of Section 21(1) says? It says, "six members to be nominated by the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank."

आप जो 6 मैम्बर्स nominate कर रहे हैं, उनमें आप रास्ता block कर रहे हैं। आप जो 19(bb) के प्रावधान को omit कर रहे हैं, वह न्यायसंगत नहीं है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप इस पर पुनर्विचार करें।

With these words, I am not moving my amendments. But, I request the hon. Minister for reconsidering this.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have noted this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay,

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 12 - 18 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 19, there is one amendment by Dr. Akhilesh Das Gupta, Are you moving?

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA: No, Sir, I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 20-30 were added to the Bill.

Clause I, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following

messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of
the Lok Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th August, 2010, agreed without amendment to the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010, which was passed by Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 9th August, 2010."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at thirty-two minutes past Six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 13th August, 2010.