

Vol. 220  
No. 19



सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

Thursday  
19 August, 2010  
28 Sravana, 1932 (Saka)

## RAJYA SABHA

### OFFICIAL REPORT

#### CONTENTS

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 1-57)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 57-85)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 85-325)

Papers laid on the Table (pages 325-331)

Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on  
Defence - *Laid on the Table* (page 331)

Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on  
Social Justice and Empowerment - *Laid on the Table* (page 331)

Statements by Ministers-

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the  
First Report of the Department-related Parliamentary  
Standing Committee on Water Resources - *Laid on the Table*  
(page 332)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in Two  
Hundreds and Eighth Report of the Department-related  
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology,  
Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the  
Department of Scientific and Industrial Research-*Laid on the*  
*Table* (page 332)

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations  
contained in the One Hundred and Twentieth Report of the  
Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on  
Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2007-08)  
of the Ministry of Culture- *Laid on the Table* (pages 332-333)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

PRICE : Rs. 50.00

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in Eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology -Laid on the Table (page 333)

Matters raised with permission-

Reported remarks of Railway Minister on Maoist activities and Lalgargh incident (pages 333-340)

China's military build-up against the country (pages 340-341)

'Paid News' and issue regarding Press Council (pages 342-344)

Severe drought in the entire Eastern India, specially West Bengal and Bihar (pages 344-346)

Severe drought condition in Jharkhand (pages 346-347)

Disappearance of trucks carrying explosives in Madhya Pradesh (page 347)

Opposition to the proposed Navi Mumbai International Airport site. (pages 347-348)

Ragging of college students belonging to Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh (pages 348-349)

Need for allocation of more food-grains to the State of Kerala (pages 349-350)

Take over of major oil fields by Vedanta-Cairns (pages 350-352)

Decision to have a common entrance examination for medical colleges (pages 352-354)

Reported US pressure on question of liability of Dow Chemicals in the Bhopal Gas tragedy (pages 354-356)

Non-functioning of MTNL Telephones in MPs' residential area (page 357)

Death of twenty school children in Uttarakhand due to land slide (pages 357-358)

Fees charged from SC/STs students by medical and engineering colleges (pages 358-359)

Disruption of train services on Mumbai-Goa Konkan Railway route (pages 359-361)

Government Bills-

The Anti-Hijacking (Amendment) Bill, 2010 - *Introduced* (page 360)

The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2006 -*Passed* (pages 366-414)

The Land Ports Authority of India Bill, 2010 - *Passed* (pages 414-457)

Re. Functioning of the CBI (pages 360-365)

Recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee (pages 457-458)

Special Mentions-

Demand to take stern action against the Maoist kidnappers of an ICDS helper in Midnapore West Bengal (pages 458-459)

Concern over problems being faced by people in Orissa due to setting up of thermal power projects in the State (pages 459-460)

Need for regular sittings of Appellate Tribunal under the Provident Fund Act in South India including Goa (pages 460-461)

Demand to give approval to the electrification plan of villages of Uttar Pradesh under the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme. (pages 461-462)

Demand to include 16 castes of Uttar Pradesh in SC category (page 462)

Demand to ban FDI in retail sector (pages 462-463)

Demand for automatic signaling system for Railways in Kerala (pages 463-464)

Concern over unnatural deaths of nuclear scientists in the country (pages 464-465)

Demand for taking steps for appointment of Officers belonging to SC/ST categories in higher posts in all the Departments. (pages 465-466)

Demand to withhold permission to Vedanta Group company for bauxite mining in Orissa (page 466)

Demand to ban appointment of teachers on contract basis in the Central Universities, particularly in the Allahabad University (pages 466-467)

Demand to take steps for renovation of the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Memorial, 26, Alipur Road, Delhi (pages 467-468)

Demand to merge Mewar Grameen Bank with a Nationalized Bank -  
*Laid on the Table* (pages 468-469)

Need to take immediate steps for laying adequate rail network in  
Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu - *Laid on the Table* (page 469)

Need to take steps to resolve the problem of rampant  
unemployment in the country (page 470)

Demand to review decision of reduction in import duty of natural  
rubber - *Laid on the Table* (pages 470-471)

Demand to pay gratuity to contract workers of the Cement  
Corporation of India in Gulbarga, Karnataka (pages 471-472)

Web-site Address : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>  
<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>

E-mail Address : [rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in](mailto:rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in)

## RAJYA SABHA

*Thursday, the 19th August, 2010 / 28th Sravana, 1932 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 361. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** सर, सी.बी.आई. का जो उनको क्लीन चिट आया है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, with your permission, I want to raise the issue of conduct of. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is after the Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... All these issues could be taken up, not in the Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** सर, सदन में हमारा नोटिस है कि सी.बी.आई. की फंक्शनिंग पर चर्चा हो। आप चर्चा कबूल करिए, हम चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... the normal Zero Hour procedures will. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** हमने इसमें नियम-267 के तहत दिया है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

**श्री सभापति :** देखिए, क्वेश्चन ऑवर में यह डिस्कस नहीं होगा।

SHRI SITRAM YECHURY: Sir, the hon. Prime Minister is here. How can he have in his Cabinet a Minister who is supporting the Maoists? ...(*Interruptions*)... He should answer it. How is it possible? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, not now. ...(*Interruptions*)... Look, these are matters to be raised after the Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... राजनीति जी, आप बैठ जाइए।

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** सर, यह तो ...(*व्यवधान*)... हमने नियम 267 के तहत नोटिस दिया है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, आप बैठ जाइए, अभी क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

Question No. 361. The hon. Member is absent. Any supplementaries on this? Yes, Mr. Raashid Alvi.

\*361. [(The Questioner (Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania) was absent.)]

**Identification of people living below poverty line**

\*361. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for estimation and identification of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in the country, their percentage/numbers according to Planning Commission, Lakdawala Committee, Arjunsen Gupta Committee, S.C. Saxena Committee, G.D. Tendulkar Committee and World Bank;

(b) the official estimates of the Union and the State Governments; and

(c) whether in the light of differing findings of expert groups, Government would have a rethink on the parameters determining BPL level - a benchmark used in all our social welfare schemes?

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

**Statement**

(a) to (c) The Planning commission is the agency that provides official estimates of the number and proportion of people living below the poverty line at the national and state levels, separately for rural and urban areas. These poverty estimates are based on a large sample survey of household consumption expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) after an interval of every five years approximately.

As for identifying the households Below Poverty Line (BPL), this has been done in rural areas based on the surveys conducted by the States/UTs on the basis of the criteria prescribed by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD). For BPL Census 2002, using 13 scorable socio-economic

parameters, the States/UTs are reported to have identified 5.51 crore households as BPL in the rural areas. Similarly, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) had issued guidelines



for identification of BPL families in the urban areas. Therefore, estimation of poverty and identification of BPL households in rural and urban areas are two separate exercises.

#### **Expert Group Methodology - Lakdawala Committee**

The Lakdawala Committee defined the poverty line based on per capita consumption expenditure as the criterion to determine the persons living below poverty line. The per capita consumption norm was fixed at Rs.49.09 per month in the rural areas and Rs.56.64 per month in the urban areas at 1973-74 prices at national level, corresponding to a basket of goods and services anchored in a norm of per capita daily calorie intake of 2400 kcal in the rural areas and 2100 kcal in the urban areas. The Expert Group disaggregated the National Poverty lines separately in rural and urban areas into States specific poverty lines in order to reflect the inter state price differentials. For the subsequent years, the State specific rural poverty lines in 1973-74 are updated by using state specific Consumer Price Indices of Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL). Similarly the urban poverty lines are updated by state specific Consumer Price Indices of Industrial Workers (CPI-IW). Based on the Expert Group methodology, the poverty lines in 2004-05 at all India level were calculated as Rs. 356.30 per capita per month for rural areas and Rs.538.60 per capita per month for urban areas and estimated poverty ratio as 27.5% (30.17 crore persons).

#### **Tendulkar Committee**

There had been much discussion about whether the poverty lines underlying these official estimates need to be redefined. Recognizing the need to address these issues, the Planning Commission in December, 2005 appointed an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar to review alternate concepts of poverty and to recommend changes in the existing procedures used for official estimates of poverty. The Tendulkar committee submitted its report in December, 2009. The Committee has recommended that the rural poverty line should be recomputed to reflect money value in rural areas of the same basket of

consumption that is associated with the existing urban poverty line. The resulting estimate of the all-India rural poverty head count ratio for 2004-05 was placed at 41.8 percent, urban poverty head count ratio at 25.7 percent and at all-India level at 37.2 percent.

#### **Arjun Sengupta Report**

The National commission for Enterprises in the unorganized Sector (NCEUS) set up by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) in 2004 brought out a report on Conditions on Work and Promotion of Livelihoods in the Unorganised Sector. In this report, it was reported that 77.7% of the population had a per capita daily consumption of up to Rs.20 in 2004-05. The Committee did not provide any justification for using the cut-off amount of Rs.20 per day. Besides, the estimation of 77% is also erroneous since the percentage works out to 60.5 percent. This fact has also been reported in the Economic Survey 2008-09.

#### **Poverty Estimate by the World Bank**

In the World Development indicators 2008 brought out by the World Bank, the global poverty line has been calibrated at US \$ 1.25 a day. For India, the percentage of people living below the global poverty line as defined by World Bank has declined from 59.8% in 1981 to 51.3% in 1990 and further to 41.6% in 2005.

#### **Saxena Committee Report**

The Ministry of Rural Development constituted an Expert Group headed by Dr. N.C. Saxena to recommend a suitable methodology for identification of BPL families in rural areas. The Expert Group submitted its report in August 2009 and recommended to do away from the methodology of score based ranking of rural households followed for BPL census 2002. The Committee has recommended the criteria of automatic exclusion and automatic inclusion of certain sections of society facing deprivations and vulnerability, and that for rest of the people a survey be conducted to rank them on scale of 10 points. The Saxena Committee had also suggested that the national level poverty ratio can be assumed at 50 percent. This is not based on any specific justification.

#### **Latest Position**

The Mid Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Five Year Plan has indicated that the revised poverty lines for 2004-05 as recommended by the

Tendulkar Committee have been accepted by the Planning

Commission. These estimates put 41.8% of rural population and 25.7% of urban population as BPL, resulting in a national poverty head count ratio of 37.2%. As the poverty estimates of Planning Commission will continue to be based on the sample survey of consumption expenditure of households to be carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) after an interval of every five years, the net poverty estimates based on the Tendulkar Methodology will be available when the data of 66th Round of NSSO Survey for 2009-10 becomes available in end 2011. The Planning Commission is not aware of separate poverty estimates brought out by any State Government.

**श्री राशिद अल्वी :** सर, सरकार ने जो जवाब दिया है और उसमें वर्ल्ड बैंक की जो पॉवर्टी लाइन है, according to the poverty line of the World Bank, it is 1.25 dollars per day, which comes to near about Rs.60 per day. उसके मुताबिक बिलो पॉवर्टी लाइन लोगों की तादाद 41.6 परसेंट है। जो प्लानिंग कमीशन की पॉवर्टी लाइन है वह 356.30 मंथली है which comes to near about Rs.12 per day. वर्ल्ड बैंक 60 रुपए कह रहा है, हम 12 रुपए कह रहे हैं, उनके मुताबिक 41 परसेंट बिलो पॉवर्टी लाइन है, हमारे मुताबिक 37.2 परसेंट बिलो पॉवर्टी लाइन है। What is the truth?

**श्री सभापति :** आपका सवाल क्या है?

**श्री राशिद अल्वी :** सर, मेरा क्वेश्चन यह है कि सरकार क्या मानती है कि कितने लोग बिलो पॉवर्टी लाइन हैं?

SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY: Hon. Chairman, Sir, for having some official estimation of the number of people living below the poverty line, first of all, a Task Force was constituted by the Planning Commission, and, thereafter, an Expert Group is looking into it. The first committee that went into this issue was the Lakdawala Committee.

The hon. Member raised the issue of the estimates made by the World Bank. Sir, the World Bank estimate is made on the basis of the income criteria. But as far as our country is concerned, we have been following the consumption expenditure method. The consumption-expenditure method is

based on the method of calorie-intake of the rural population and also the urban population. As per the estimates, the calorie intake of rural population is 2400 calories and in case of urban population, it is 2100 calories. Sir, initially, when the Lakdawala Committee gave its findings on the basis of the estimates that have been made on poverty, in the urban areas, it was 25.7 percent and in the rural areas, it was 28.3 percent. However, the hon. Member has mentioned that in the rural areas, it is 356.30 and, urban areas it is 538.60. Sir, there was a lot of dispute on that. When this estimation of 25.7 percent people living below the poverty line was made, there was a lot of dispute on that. Therefore, the Planning Commission appointed the Tendulkar Committee. The Tendulkar Committee went into it and also the method adopted by the Lakdawala Committee was little modified. The criteria for consumption in urban areas has been applied to rural areas as well and, therefore, there has been a little escalation. In the rural population it has gone up to 41.8 percent while in the urban population it is 25.7 percent. The total expenditure on per capita consumption in rural areas is Rs.446.68 and in urban areas it is Rs.578.80. The Planning Commission, in its mid-term appraisal, has accepted the proposal of the Tendulkar Committee and, the matter stands as it is. Several committees have been constituted, such as the Arjunsen Gupta Committee, the Saxena Committee, and others; there are the World Bank estimates and UNDP reports too. As for our official estimates, we go by the consumption expenditure method. It is very accurate. Not only is it accurate. It also projects exactly the standard of living of the people.

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना :** सर, हर राज्य का अपना लिविंग स्टैंडर्ड है, हर राज्य अपने जीअर्थेफिकली हिसाब से गरीब-अमीर है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ऐसा कोई कानून बना सकती है कि हर राज्य का जो बीपीएल स्टैंडर्ड है, उस हिसाब से उसको फैसिलिटी दी जाए? कहीं कम मिल रही है, कहीं ज्यादा मिल रही है। पंजाब में ऐसे कई गांव हैं जहां पर एक भी आदमी बीपीएल के पैरामीटर में नहीं आता है, लेकिन वह इतना गरीब है कि उसके पास खाने को रोटी भी नहीं है। क्या राज्य सरकारों को इन्वाल्व करके ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार बना सकती है?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, State-specific estimation of poverty line has been done in the urban and rural areas. I would like to submit that

the estimation has been done on the basis of the 61st report of the NSSO of 2004-05. We shall have the next report of the NSSO in 2011. Currently,

survey is being conducted. Therefore, it would be updated on the basis of various findings and the consumption expenditure, which has been increasing in our country.

Sir, I would like to submit that after 2004-05, when the UPA Government came to power, a lot of welfare schemes have been implemented, such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Bharat Nirman and other schemes like the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and National Rural Health Mission, which target the rural population. The standard of living of the people has been increasing. An assessment is being made and we would know about it only in 2011.

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** सर, जो अलग-अलग समितियाँ हैं, उन्होंने अलग-अलग रिपोर्ट दी हैं। जो बिलो पॉवर्टी लाइन है, उसकी व्याख्या कहीं नहीं है। उसकी डेफिनेशन कहीं नहीं है। वह रुपये के आधार पर, आंकड़े के आधार पर किया गया है। मेरा कहना है कि जो आमदनी का मापदंड है, वह तीसरा रहना चाहिए, यहां पर आमदनी का मापदंड सबसे पहला है। यह विदेश के लिए ठीक है, लेकिन अपने देश के लिए ठीक नहीं है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार देश के देहाती इलाकों में जितने भूमिहीन हैं, लैंडलेस लेबरर्स हैं और जो शहर में रहने वाले केजुअल लेबरर्स हैं, उनको बिलो पॉवर्टी लाइन के अंतर्गत मानकर एक सिम्पल मापदंड तय करेगी?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, there are two kinds of surveys. One is done by the Rural development Ministry. The Rural Development Ministry goes into the question of adopting the methodology for identifying the BPL families.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Who constitute the BPL families?

**श्री वी. नारायणसामी :** अभी बोल रहा हूँ।

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** क्या मतलब है बीपीएल फैमिली का?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, as far as BPL families are concerned, we can only estimate the poverty line. The hon. Member has talked about landless labourers, identification of BPL families, etc. I would like to say that the estimation of BPL families is done on the basis of the Rural Development Ministry's guidelines that have been issued to various States. The Survey that was started in 2002 is still going on.



SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am asking for the definition of BPL.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Let me tell you. As far as identification of BPL families is concerned, the survey is still on. Certain cases have also been filed in the court.

Therefore, it has not been finally decided. As far as determination of BPL is concerned, the consumption-expenditure method has been adopted. In our country, we are not adopting the income criterion, which I had made very clear.

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** सर, हमारा सीधा प्रश्न है कि आप BPL फैमिलीज़ को मानेंगे या नहीं मानेंगे, इसलिए आप हां या नहीं में बोलिए?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: We go by the consumption-expenditure method which has been proved to be near true and which has been targeting the people who are living below poverty line. Therefore, Sir, as the hon. Member said, identification of BPL families by the exclusion and inclusion method, which has been recommended by the Saxena Committee, is being looked into.

#### **E-Governance Initiative**

\*362. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Official Gazette of Government is on internet as part of e-governance initiative;

(b) if not, the reasons for this vital area of e-governance being ignored;

(c) whether Government proposes to do it in near future; and

(d) the names of States, if any whose Official Gazette are made available on internet by the respective State Government?

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

#### **Statement**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) List of States and Union Territories who publish their Official Gazette and make them available on internet, through their official websites is given in Statement-I.

**Statement - I**

*List of States UTs Publishing their Official Gazette and making  
it available on their Official websites*

Sl. No.	States/Union	Official Government Notifications on Internet/URL
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	<a href="http://www.and.nic.in/">http://www.and.nic.in/</a>
2	Andhra Pradesh	<a href="http://gazette.ap.gov.in/">http://gazette.ap.gov.in/</a>
3	Arunachal Pradesh	<a href="http://arunachalipr.gov.in">http://arunachalipr.gov.in</a>
4	Assam	<a href="http://www.assamgovt.nic.in/">http://www.assamgovt.nic.in/</a>
5	Bihar	<a href="http://egazette.bih.nic.in/">http://egazette.bih.nic.in/</a>
6	Chandigarh	<a href="http://chandigarh.gov.in">http://chandigarh.gov.in</a>
7	Chhattisgarh	<a href="http://cg.gov.in/">http://cg.gov.in/</a>
8	Daman and Diu	<a href="http://www.damand.nic.in/">http://www.damand.nic.in/</a>
9	Dadra Nagar Haveli	<a href="http://www.dnh.nic.in/">http://www.dnh.nic.in/</a>
10	Delhi	<a href="http://delhi.gov.in/">http://delhi.gov.in/</a>
11	Goa	<a href="http://www.goaprintingpress.gov.in/">http://www.goaprintingpress.gov.in/</a>
12	Gujarat	<a href="http://rajbhavan.gujarat.gov.in/">http://rajbhavan.gujarat.gov.in/</a>
13	Haryana	<a href="http://web1.hry.nic.in/">http://web1.hry.nic.in/</a>
14	Himachal Pradesh	<a href="http://admis.hp.nic.in/">http://admis.hp.nic.in/</a>
15	Jammu and Kashmir	<a href="http://ikgad.nic.in/">http://ikgad.nic.in/</a>
16	Jharkhand	<a href="http://iharkhand.nic.in/">http://iharkhand.nic.in/</a>
17	Karnataka	<a href="http://gazette.kar.nic.in/">http://gazette.kar.nic.in/</a>
18	Kerala	<a href="http://www.egazette.kerala.gov.in/">http://www.egazette.kerala.gov.in/</a>

1	2	3
19	Lakshadweep	<a href="http://www.lakshadweep.nic.in/">http://www.lakshadweep.nic.in/</a>
20	Madhya Pradesh	<a href="http://www.mp.gop.in/">http://www.mp.gop.in/</a>
21	Maharashtra	<a href="http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/">http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/</a>
22	Manipur	<a href="http://manipur.nic.in/">http://manipur.nic.in/</a>
23	Meghalaya	<a href="http://megpns.gov.in/">http://megpns.gov.in/</a>
24	Mizoram	<a href="http://mizoram.nic.in/">http://mizoram.nic.in/</a>
25	Nagaland	<a href="http://nagaland.nic.in/">http://nagaland.nic.in/</a>
26	Orissa	<a href="http://www.orissa.gov.in/">http://www.orissa.gov.in/</a>
27	Puducherry	<a href="http://styandptg.pondicherry.gov.in/">http://styandptg.pondicherry.gov.in/</a>
28	Punjab	<a href="http://punjabgovt.nic.in/">http://punjabgovt.nic.in/</a>
29	Rajasthan	<a href="http://www.rajasthan.gov.in">http://www.rajasthan.gov.in</a>
30	Sikkim	<a href="http://www.sikkim.gov.in/">http://www.sikkim.gov.in/</a>
31	Tamil Nadu	<a href="http://www.tn.gov.in/">http://www.tn.gov.in/</a>
32	Tripura	<a href="http://tripura.nic.in/">http://tripura.nic.in/</a>
33	Uttar Pradesh	<a href="http://upgov.nic.in/">http://upgov.nic.in/</a>
34	Uttarakhand	<a href="http://gov.ua.nic.in/">http://gov.ua.nic.in/</a>
35	West Bengal	<a href="http://wbic.gov.in/">http://wbic.gov.in/</a>

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, let me congratulate the Government, as all the Departments of the Government of India, all the 35 States and Union Territories have put the official Gazettes on Internet. Sir, I would like to know, on which day, the Gazette of the Government of India is published, on which day it is made available to the public, and on which day, it is put on the Internet.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, the publication of the Gazettes is under the Department of Publication which falls under the Ministry of Urban Development. But, I would like to inform the hon.

Member that according to information received from the Ministry of Urban Development; on Saturday, the Gazettes are published, and on Monday, they are made available to the general public.

Sir, as for the Gazettes to be uploaded on the website, the website was started on June 6, 2008, and the Department has given a timeline of twelve months, wherein all the Gazettes will be uploaded on the Internet on the website. The Gazettes, which have been notified since 2008n till today, will be uploaded within next three months.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, putting the Gazette on the Internet is a revolutionary step because once you put Gazette on the net, the entire notification, all the rules of the Government, all the laws of the Government are made available to the public immediately, Now, I would like to know about past Gazettes of so many years. Are they going to be put on net, or, are they going to be made available on C.D. format to the members of public?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member and the august House that the Government is fully committed in making sure that e-governance becomes a reality in this country. I think, while moving forward, as India becomes a knowledge -based society, it is important to have a transparent way of functioning, and uploading of the public notifications on the website is a very important step towards that. The Government of India, including the line Ministries, are working steadfastly in terms of achieving this objective, and like I mentioned earlier, within the next twelve months, all Gazettes of the Government of India will be uploaded on the websites. I would also like to inform the hon. Member that besides the uploading of the websites, the Department of Information Technology has also made some progress in ensuring that not only English is available on the net, but several Indian languages will also be able to have the domain names in regional languages which will give access to people who don't speak Hindi or English.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, in publication of Gazette on the net, some site is not readable because they re utilizing Unicode. Is the Government

ready to utilize the capacity of NIC and institutions like IIT to develop a software which is applicable to all the States for implementation of e-governance programme?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, the e-governance initiative is a combined efforts of the Government of India and various State Governments. The NIC is always involved in the DoIT's functioning, especially in terms of creating and maintaining the websites, specially the one for 'egazette.nic.in'. Sir, I would like to inform you that we have always tried to avoid duplicity and recreating of the effort. The DOIT gives the logistics, the information and the resources and along with the State Governments, we are doing multiple projects including the State Data Centres, the State Wide Area Network and the Common Service Centre Schemes. If you combine the allocation for all these three initiatives, the Government of India is spending close to Rs.7,000 crores in ensuring that e-governance reaches the last mile and on to all our villages.

**Irregularities in work undertaken for CWG**

\*363. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Vigilance Commission's enquiries revealed rampant irregularities in the works undertaken on the sites of Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the details of the sites inspected by the CVC;

(c) the details of the irregularities found in each of the cases;

(d) whether Government has initiated any enquiry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the report, if any?

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

**Statement**

(a) to (b) Chief Technical Examiners' Organization (CTEO) of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has, after inspecting the following sports stadia, related to the Commonwealth Games, sought clarifications on certain preliminary observations made by them during the inspections, on the venues:

- i) Sirifort Complex - Indoor stadium for Badminton & Squash;
- ii) Shivaji Stadium - Training Venue for Hockey



- iii) Major Dhyan Chand Stadium - Competition & Training Venue for Hockey
- iv) Talkatora Stadium - Competition Venue for Boxing
- v) DR. S.P.M. Swimming Pool - Competition Venue for Swimming
- vi) Jamia Millia Islamia University - Training Venue for Rugby 7s and
- vii) Commonwealth Games Village - Training Venues

(c) The observations made by the CTEO for some of the projects relate, inter-alia, to the following:

- a) Award of work at higher rates;
- b) Poor site management, compromises with delays and quality factors and
- c) Poor quality assurances and Award of work to ineligible companies.

(d) and (e) CTEO randomly selects a few projects for examination. The observations made by the CTEO, are attended to by the concerned Agencies, and responses to the observations are sent to CTEO. Thereafter, the CTEO, as necessary, makes counter observations, on which the Agency responds again, and the report is finalized only thereafter.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, the answer states, "(a) award of work at higher rates; (b) poor site management, compromises with delays and quality factor; and (c) poor quality assurances." This is not only about these examined areas. In almost all the stadiums, my information is that the leakage is there; the seepage is there.

Sir, there is going to be rain for some more days. Hon. Prime Minister is also sitting here. Sir, it has become an international shame. The CTEO only remotely selected a few projects for examination. What is the alternative that you are going to arrange? Are you going to postpone or cancel some of the games? What is your idea in this regard?

DR. M.S. GILL: Sir, the examination by the CTEO of the CVC is a routine inspection. It goes into ongoing projects, takes samples, does other kind of technical study, and, then, carries on

a process. It finds preliminary objections, and, then, goes back to that department seeking answers. Sometimes, they accept; sometimes, they go forward. In 2009, they took 129 projects for examination in 71 organizations across the Government departments. In 2010, they took 57 projects for examinations in 42 organizations. These are all sent to different organizations once they have made some kind of preliminary finding for remedial action, system improvement, identifying officials, if any vigilance cases are involved, etc. But these are not final reports and the work is very much going on.

Now, the hon. Member has said about monsoon. Yes, monsoon is going on, and, the way it is going on, it will continue, of course, throughout August, and, normally, it goes up to around 20th of September, and, sometimes, even stretches beyond that. From 3rd of October, we have the Games. That is all to be seen. Let me say something about the stadiums s the hon. Member has spoken about the implications on the stadiums. Sir, we have 13 major stadiums, and, out of these, nine have been taken up by the CPWD on behalf of the Sports Authority of India, and, funded by the Ministry of Sports, Government of India. These are the major stadiums, which include, the Indira Gandhi Sports Complex for Wrestling, Gymnastics, and, Velodrome; the Nehru Stadium; the great Dr. S.P.M. Swimming stadium, the Major Dhyan Chand Stadium of Hockey, all these nine are with this organization. The Ministry of Sports has got done four more; which include one from the Jamia Millia Islamia University for Rugby training along with its indoor hall also; one from the University costing about Rs.300 crore for Rugby main competition, and, two others from the Lawn Tennis Associations. They constructed, we funded. Now, all these are ready and handed over to the Organizing Committee. Whatever the anxiety is, they have accepted, they are going to put, what they call, off sites, which in plain language, are meant to be temporary fittings for the Games, and, which, incidentally, is costing a lot of money given by the Government, and, that is in the process. I can assure you, this will happen. These are ready. Mr. Fenell and others are also going to see them. And, I hope to take along the hon. Prime Minister

next week.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I am not convinced with the answer. I understand the normal procedure. The CPWD norms for construction have not been followed in these constructions. If so, this construction has to be certified by the Central Technical Examiner. Have you got certification from the Central Technical Examiner? Why are these things happening? I come to my second

supplementary. Sir, 35,000 computer terminals with 3,500 servers are supposed to be installed in 23 complexes relating to the Commonwealth Games. If so, whether these servers of this set up is ready or not?

DR. M.S. GILL: Sir, to give some indication to the House, Major Dhyan Chand Stadium of the Central Public Works Department, 40 observations were raised by them, 38 have been dropped by them after satisfaction of the technical people and the CVO. In case of S.P.M. Swimming Stadium, 29 observations have been raised, and, they are in the process to satisfy them. With regard to the DDA Indoor Stadium for Badminton, Squash at Siri Fort, there also the same thing is going on.

The NDMC Shivaji Stadium is, unfortunately, still under construction and everybody is aware that it has got a long way to go. But it is a practicing ground. In the Dhyan Chand National Stadium, we have got two practicing turfs. So, we will be all right. That stadium may not come up. We are aware of it. It is being built by the Delhi Government. The Talkatora Stadium is similarly inspected. The Jamia Millia stadium is again inspected. There are 37 observations. Sixteen of them have already been dropped and others will be done. What the hon. Member is saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your places.

DR. M.S. GILL: Please have patience. I am just trying to help and explain. You may not be satisfied. The point is that this is only a stage in their examination. We have it in the CAG also. It is well known to all of us. First the teams go and make some technical observations and then they ask the Department to answer them. They accept some of the answers and in the case of some they say, "We don't agree". It goes back and forth. Then, it is put to the CVC or senior members and, finally, they have a para against the Government or the Department. Then, the Government and the Department have to come before the Parliamentary Committees or the State Assembly. This is the process. So, it is not complete. Please don't assume. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Now, why did the Government send two Joint

Secretaries? ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the question is related to non-CPWD constructions. Have they been certified? ...(Interruptions)... Have they been qualified? ...(Interruptions)... Have they followed the norms? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Yechury. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. M.S. GILL: Which are the norms that you are mentioning? I don't understand. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, I have not given you this slot, please. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. M.S. GILL: These are the non-CPWD constructions. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am talking about non-CPWD construction, any constructions that you have given outside the CPWD. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, you can't intervene like this. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad.

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद :** माननीय मंत्री जी, आपके उत्तर को देखने से एक बात स्पष्ट है कि CVC ने जो 7 जगह sample किया, उसमें 3 गड़बड़ियां पाई गईं - Higher rate पर contract दिए गए, ineligible company को contract दिए गए और quality से compromise किया गया। यह सिर्फ sample है। कितनी जगह आपके venues हैं, यह आप बताएंगे, लेकिन आप इसे CAG की रिपोर्ट की तरह brush aside नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि कई fictitious companies को लंदन में दिया गया और आपकी public sector undertakings अपना sponsorship withdraw कर रही हैं, चाहे NTPC है या पॉवर कॉर्पोरेशन है। मेरा आपसे जानना है कि कृपा करके आप सदन को बताएं और देश को बताएं कि ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: You address the Chair.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am sorry. I understand the parliamentary etiquette, please. सर, आपके माध्यम से मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि देश को बताएं कि कुल कितने venues हैं और जो गड़बड़ियां पाई गई हैं और जो Organizing Committee में एक-दूसरे पर तू तू मैं मैं चल रही है, लोग suspend हो रहे हैं, तो 3 अक्टूबर तक सब तैयार हो जाएगा, quality से compromise नहीं होगा, इसके बारे में आप क्या कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं?

**डा. एम.एस. गिल :** सभापति जी, इन्होंने दो-तीन सवाल जोड़े हैं।

**श्री सभापति :** आप एक सवाल का जवाब दीजिए, जो basic है।

**डा. एम.एस. गिल :** सर, अगर आप कहेंगे, तो मैं तीनों का जवाब देने की कोशिश करता हूँ।

पहला तो उन्होंने construction के ऊपर इशारा किया है। हमने ही लिख कर दिया कि इधर-उधर नुक्स पाए गए हैं। मैं आपसे फिर अर्ज करता हूँ, अगर CVO, finally is satisfied, तो प्रधानमंत्री कह चुके हैं, हम कह चुके हैं, मैंने बार-बार लोक सभा में कहा कि बिल्कुल पकड़ा जाएगा, कार्रवाई की जाएगी और किसी को बक्शा नहीं जाएगा।

दूसरी बात, जो उन्होंने इशारा किया कि जो लंदन में किसी और चीज़ का हुआ, वे मामले दूसरे हैं। उनका दूसरी जगह विचार होगा, दूसरे सवाल पर होगा, उनका इस सवाल से संबंध नहीं है।

**डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता :** सर, सिरी फोर्ट कॉम्प्लेक्स में इनडोर बैडमिंटन स्टेडियम के संबंध में भी CVC की technical committee ने वही कहा, "award of work at high rates and work to ineligible company". डीडीए ने वहां Yonex से hova courts खरीदा है, बिना टेंडर के Yonex से hova courts खरीदे गए, करोड़ों रुपए की purchase हुई और 6 गुना ज्यादा महंगे दाम पर खरीदे गए। Director General, Commonwealth, जो Badminton Association of India के President भी हैं, Mr. V.K. Verma, उन्होंने instructions दिया है कि World Badminton Federation के पास इसकी proprietary है और आप सिर्फ Yonex से ही खरीद सकते हैं, इसलिए tender process की आवश्यकता नहीं है, जबकि World Badminton Federation की जो list of tenderers है, उसमें 18 लोग ऐसे हैं, जो registered थे। इसलिए tender process किया जाना चाहिए था। WBF के द्वारा Commonwealth Games के बारे में ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please stick to the question.

**डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता :** माननीय CVC ने जब इस पर hova courts के बारे में रिपोर्ट दी है, जो specific है, जिसकी क्वालिटी भी खराब है और 6-10 गुना महंगे दाम पर खरीदे गए हैं, तो क्या खिलाड़ियों के लिए वे सुरक्षित भी रहेंगे? चीन में एशियन गेम्स होने जा रहे हैं, वहां यह hova courts इस्तेमाल नहीं किए गए हैं और Yonex hova courts बैडमिंटन खिलाड़ियों के लिए उपयुक्त भी नहीं हैं। ये बिना किसी tender process के खरीदे गए। इसके ऊपर मंत्री जी क्या कार्रवाई सुनिश्चित करेंगे, जबकि Director General, जो कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स के blue eyed हैं, वे कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स के supreme authority हैं, जब वे ही इन सब चीजों में शामिल हैं, तो माननीय मंत्री जी इस विषय में क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे?

**डा. एम.एस. गिल :** सर, ऑनरेबल मੈम्बर को जो चिन्ता है, वह चिन्ता हमें भी है, कैबिनेट को भी है और प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी है। बार-बार कहा गया है कि ये जो मामले हैं, जैसे Astro Turf का मामला है, हमने हॉकी एवं दूसरे खेलों के भी कई Turfs लिए हैं, उनके बारे में हम एक-एक चीज़ अखबार में पढ़ते हैं। आगे भी सवाल या चीज़ें हमारे सामने आएंगी या हमें पता लगेगी, उन्हें हम अंत तक लेकर जाएंगे।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** सीवीसी की टेक्निकल कमेटी ने बिल्कुल साफ-साफ बताया है कि ये-ये गड़बड़ियां या अनियमितताएं पाई हैं। अब जो कन्फ्यूजन है, वह यह है कि किसी की समझ में यह नहीं आ रहा है कि असली जिम्मेदारी किस विभाग की है - अर्बन डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री की है, दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट की है या कॉमनवेल्थ ऑर्गनाइजिंग कमेटी की है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्पष्ट रूप से वे यह बताएं कि आखिर इसमें जिम्मेदारी किसकी बनती है? यह किसी को मालूम नहीं है, जिसको जो दिख रहा है, वह उसकी की आलोचना कर रहा है। असलियत में किस-किस की क्या-क्या जिम्मेदारियां हैं, मंत्री जी जरा यह स्पष्ट करें।

**डा. एम.एस. गिल :** सभापति जी, इसमें बेसिक फोकस कंस्ट्रक्शन के सवालों पर है। जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया है, कंस्ट्रक्शन तीन किस्म की हो रही है। हमने कुछ तो स्टेडियम बनाए हैं, मैंने 13 स्टेडियम का जिक्र किया है। सिरी फोर्ट कॉम्प्लेक्स - बैडमिंटन एंड स्क्वाॅश के लिए एवं यमुना कॉम्प्लेक्स - ऑर्चरी और टेबुल टेनिस के लिए, इन दोनों को डीडीए ने बनाया है। एक-आध छोटा स्टेडियम - त्यागराज स्टेडियम दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट ने बनाया है। बाकी शहर में बहुत कुछ हो रहा है, वह सब दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट के अंतर्गत आता है। जो गेम्स विलेज बनाया गया है, वह एक कंपनी के साथ डीडीए की प्राइवेट पब्लिक पार्टनरशिप के तहत बनाया गया है। इसका मैं बहुत सिम्पल जवाब देने की कोशिश करता हूँ, जिस-जिस संस्था के सीईओ तक कोई भी इंकवायरी पहुंचेगी, उस ऑर्गनाइज़ेशन को उस इंकवायरी का जवाब देना होगा। जो इंकवायरीज़ स्पोर्ट्स मिनिस्ट्री से जुड़ी हुई हैं, 'साई' से जुड़ी हुई हैं अथवा सीपीडब्ल्यूडी से जुड़ी हुई हैं - उनका जवाब या तो हम देंगे या अर्बन डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री देगी या फिर दिल्ली सरकार अपनी असेम्बली में देगी।

#### **मलिन बस्तियाँ में बदलते जा रहे शहर**

**\*364. श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी :** क्या आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बढ़ते हुए शहरीकरण के कारण अधिकांश शहर प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से मलिन-बस्तियाँ में बदलते जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;



(ग) क्या सरकार इस स्थिति की कोई समीक्षा कर रही है अथवा करने का विचार रखती है; और

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

**शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सौगत राय):** (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

(क) और (ख) भारत की जनगणना, 2001 में 50,000 अथवा इससे अधिक की आबादी वाले 640 शहरों तथा कस्बों में स्लम जनसंख्या की गणना की गई है। बाद में आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय के अनुरोध पर, भारत के महापंजीयक ने 20,000 से 50,000 के बीच आबादी वाले 1103 कस्बों की स्लम जनसंख्या की गणना की है। इन 1743 शहरों और कस्बों के डाटा से पता चलता है कि उनमें 524 लाख स्लम जनसंख्या है। वर्ष 2001 में नगर तथा ग्राम नियोजन संगठन द्वारा सभी शहरी क्षेत्रों की ऐसी जनसंख्या का अनुमान 620 लाख लगाया है। नगर तथा ग्राम नियोजन संगठन द्वारा मलिन बस्तियों में रह रही आबादी के अनुमान बताते हैं कि भारत में शहरों और कस्बों में मलिन बस्ती आबादी बढ़कर 1981 में 26 मिलियन, 1991 में 46.2 मिलियन और 2001 में 61.8 मिलियन हो गई है जोकि शहरी आबादी का लगभग 21.6% है।

(ग) और (घ) भारत की माननीया राष्ट्रपति ने संसद के दोनों सदनों को जून, 2009 में अपने संबोधन में और प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वतंत्रता दिवस पर अपने संबोधन में "राजीव आवास योजना" (आरएवाई) नामक नई स्कीम के जरिए सरकार के "स्लम मुक्त भारत" के दृष्टिकोण की घोषणा की है। इस घोषणा के बाद, स्कीम के दिशानिर्देश तैयार करने के लिए विभिन्न मंत्रालयों, विशेषज्ञों, राज्य सरकारों, गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (एनजीओ) तथा विकासकर्ताओं के साथ गहन परामर्श किया गया है। इन प्रारूप दिशानिर्देशों का श्री दीपक पारेख की अध्यक्षता में गठित विशेषज्ञ समिति द्वारा व्यापक रूप से मूल्यांकन भी किया गया है। यद्यपि, स्कीम को अंतिम रूप दिए जाने का कार्य चल रहा है तथापि मंत्रालय ने स्लम मुक्त शहरी आयोजना स्कीम नामक राजीव आवास योजना का प्रारम्भिक फेज शुरू किया है। इस स्कीम में विशेषज्ञों और समुदाय को सक्रिय रूप से शामिल करके परिवार-वार स्लम सर्वेक्षण, स्लमों के जीआईएस मानचित्रण, स्लम मुक्त शहरों तथा स्लम मुक्त राज्य योजनाओं के विकास समेत प्रारंभिक कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं। स्कीम के दिशानिर्देश सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को भेज दिए गए हैं तथा स्लम मुक्त शहरी योजनाएं तैयार करने के लिए राज्यों को 60 करोड़ रुपए की राशि जारी की गई है।

#### Cities turning into slums

†\*364. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the cities are turning into slum directly or indirectly due to increasing urbanization;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is conducting or contemplating any review this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) and (b) 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 town 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. Estimates of slum population made by Town and Country Planning Organization (TCPO) reveal that the slum population in cities and town in India increased from 26 million in 1981 to 46.2 million in 1991 and 61.8 million in 2001, amounting to approximately 21.6% of the urban population.

(c) and (d) The President of India, through her Address to both the Houses of Parliament in June 2009 and the Prime Minister, in his Independence Day Address, have announced the Government's vision of a "Slum-free India" through a new scheme "Rajiv Awas Yojana". Subsequent to this announcement, extensive consultations have been held with various Ministries, experts, State Governments, Non-Governmental Organizations, financial and urban experts, private industry etc. to frame the guidelines of the Scheme. These draft guidelines have also been critically appraised by an independent Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Deepak Parekh. While the finalization of the scheme was underway, the Ministry launched the preparatory phase of

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), called the Slum Free City Planning Scheme. This scheme comprises of the preparatory activities including household wise and slum survey, GIS Mapping of Slums with active involvement of experts and the community for the development of Slum free City and Slum free State Plans. 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.

**श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी :** सभापति महोदय, मलिन बस्तियों के कारण शहरों की जो तस्वीर बदल रही है, उसके बारे में इस प्रश्न के द्वारा चिंता व्यक्त की गई थी, लेकिन जो उत्तर आया है, उससे दो चित्र उभरते हैं।

सर्वे के अनुसार जिन शहरों और कस्बों में मलिन बस्तियां हैं, 1981 में जहां वे 26 मिलियन थीं, 1991 में बढ़ कर 46.2 मिलियन हो गई, यानी उनमें 23 मिलियन या 2 करोड़ की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई, 2001 में 61.8 मिलियन हो गई, यानी 15 मिलियन या डेढ़ करोड़ की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई और अब अगर 2011 में आबादी की गणना होगी, तब यह संख्या 72 मिलियन तक हो जाएगी। लगातार यह संख्या इसी तरह बढ़ रही है। हो सकता है कि इसका जवाब हम यह दें कि आबादी बढ़ रही है, इस कारण यह संख्या भी बढ़ रही है और इसको रोकने के लिए देश में कई तरह के प्रयास चल रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री सभापति :** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी :** जो नई सरकार बनी है, यह खुशी की बात है कि उसने 2014 तक "स्लम फ्री इंडिया", यानी मलिन इंडिया की जगह निर्भर इंडिया बनाने का प्रस्ताव किया है। लेकिन यह घोषणा हुए एक वर्ष बीत चुका है ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री सभापति :** आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी :** अभी तक सरकार ने इसके नाम पर सिर्फ दीपक पारिख की अध्यक्षता में एक विशेषज्ञ समिति गठित की है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि 2014 तक स्लम फ्री इंडिया का जो हमने अच्छा चित्र संजोया है, एक वर्ष के कार्यकाल में सरकार ने उसके बारे में कंक्रीट रूप से क्या किया है?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, the hon. Member is correct that the slum population in the country has increased. The Government is very much concerned about the same. That is why, earlier, under the JNNURM, we took up the BSUP, that is, Basic Services for the Urban Poor, and the IHSDP.

Under these programmes, approximately 15 lakh houses have been approved for construction for the poor people. Now, the President of India and the Prime Minister have formulated the Rajiv Awas Yojana. So, it is not correct, what the hon. Member has said, that the Government has been sitting over it. Last year, we have had through discussions with all levels of people, including town planners, State Governments and stakeholders as to how to formulate the Rajiv Awas Yojana. Now, the Ministry has issued guidelines for a slum-free city planning. It is hoped that, soon, the plan would go to the Expenditure Finance Committee, and after it receives approval from the Cabinet, in about three months, we shall be able to announce the concrete guidelines and the concrete steps to be taken under the Rajiv Awas Yojana to make India slum-free. What the hon. Member has said about the Deepak Parekh Committee is also not correct. The Deepak Parekh Committee has submitted its Report, and the Government is deliberating on it. And, it is expected to take a call shortly.

**श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी :** सभापति महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जैसा उत्तर आया, मुझे उसी तरह के उत्तर की अपेक्षा थी। दीपक पारिख समिति के नाम पर सिर्फ रिपोर्ट आई है और हमने दिशा निर्देश दिए हैं, लेकिन ऐसी कोई चीज़ नहीं हुई है, जिसे उल्लेखनीय कहा जा सकता हो।

**श्री सभापति :** आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी :** सर, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि ये दिशानिर्देश आपने किसको दिये हैं? ये दिशा निर्देश आपने राज्यों को दिये हैं। तो क्या आप राज्यों के साथ समन्वय करके यह बताएंगे कि मलिन बस्ती के हिसाब से राज्यों की श्रेणी क्या है? यानी, नम्बर 1 राज्य कौन है, नम्बर 2 राज्य कौन है और नम्बर 3 राज्य कौन है, जहां पर मलिन बस्तियां ज्यादा हैं? अगर यह रिपोर्ट आपके पास नहीं है तो आप शहरों के हिसाब से बता दीजिए और उन शहरों से मलिन बस्ती दूर करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के साथ आप क्या कर रहे हैं, कृपया उसका ब्यौरा दे दीजिए।

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, as I have already informed the hon. Member, the guidelines for a slum-free city have been issued under the Rajiv Awas Yojana. An amount of Rs.60 crores was disbursed to the States to do their planning for a slum-free city, on the basis of whole State-whole city-whole slum approach. Now, this year, the Budget amount of Rs.1,270 crores has been allotted for Rajiv Awas Yojana under this Ministry. So, as soon

as the formalities are completed, which is expected within three months, the utilization of the whole money will start. And, I hope that the hon.

Member will be satisfied. The only thing which I want to mention to the hon. Member is that there is no categorization of States according to slums. But there are certain cities which have more slums than others, like, Mumbai has 54 percent slums, which is the highest in the country. Faridabad has 46 percent slums; Aligarh has 45 percent slums. There are more slums in some cities than others. Mumbai has more, while Delhi, Chennai and Bangalore have fewer slums. So, we have categorized the cities as per their slum population.

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने संसद के संयुक्त अधिवेशन में "मलिन बस्ती मुक्त भारत" की घोषणा की थी और उसकी ताईद माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हाल ही में की है कि हम "स्लम मुक्त भारत" बनाएंगे। आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा सीधा सवाल यह है कि सरकार की जो कथनी है, वह यह है कि वह गरीबों को स्लम से निकाल कर सुन्दर मकान देना चाहती है, लेकिन सरकार की जो करनी है, वह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में स्वीकार किया है कि जो हिन्दुस्तान में शहरी गरीब लोग हैं, उनकी जनसंख्या कुल शहरी लोगों की 21.6 प्रतिशत है और उनके लिए इन्होंने 60 करोड़ रुपए जारी किये हैं। मेरा पुनः मंत्री महोदय से सवाल है कि क्या 60 करोड़ रुपए में 21.6 प्रतिशत लोगों को आप अच्छा मकान दे पाएंगे? इस बारे में आपका क्या कहना है?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: I think the hon. Member has missed the important of my statement. I didn't say that Rs.60 crores have been given to make India slum-free. All I have said is that we have formulated guidelines for slum-free city planning so that, with the help of GIS and other technologies, we can have a plan for making them slum-free. As I had mentioned, in the current year's Budget, already Rs.1270 crores have been allotted to the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation for starting work on the Rajiv Awas Yojana and, as the Prime Minister has repeatedly said, funds would not be lacking as far as this efforts to make India slum-free is concerned. But, considering the housing shortage in India, it is estimated that six lakh crores of rupees would be necessary to make India totally slum-free or to provide housing to everybody. So, you know, what is a tall order and it would take some time to achieve this purpose.

**श्री ईश्वर सिंह सोलंकी :** सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे शहरों और कस्बों में जो बस्तियां हैं, उनमें से लगभग एक-चौथाई बस्तियां, मलिन

बस्तियों के अंतर्गत आ गई हैं। देहात का आदमी विशेषकर शहरों की ओर जाता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई योजना विचाराधीन है जिससे देहातों और गांवों के अंदर छोटे-छोटे plots

दिए जाएं, जैसे हरियाणा और पंजाब में दिए गए थे, ऐसे plots देकर उनको वहां आबाद किया जाए ताकि इस आबादी का बढ़ना कम हो?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, may I humbly submit that urbanization is an inexorable process. With development, in any country, there would be more and more people migrating to cities because conditions of living in cities are somewhat better than those in rural areas. Already, there is the Indira Awas Yojana of the Government of India in rural areas so that people can build their houses. As far as planning is concerned, the Centre is trying to create counter-magnet cities like, in Delhi, we have in the National Capital Region Planning Board through which we are trying to develop counter-magnet cities so that all the people do not come to Delhi. But the process of migration from rural to urban areas is an economic process and, hence, cannot be stopped.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, the State Government of Tamil Nadu has a plan to develop 21 lakh housing units to remove all the huts in slum areas. As of now, Rs.1800 crores have been allotted in this year, especially to construct three lakh houses to replace the huts. Considering the initiative taken by the State Government, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, apart from the sixty crores which have been promised by him in the answer, it will be possible for the Ministry to allot more funds to the State of Tamil Nadu?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, I may inform, through you, the hon. Member that as far as BSUP in Mission Cities are concerned, in Tamil Nadu, there are already three Mission cities in which 51 projects of slum clearance have been approved and the total cost of these projects is Rs.2327.32 crores. The additional Central assistance is Rs.1041.80 crores. I may also mention to the hon. Member that, under the IHSDP for smaller towns, as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, 84 projects have been approved with a total project cost of Rs.515.88 crores, of which the Central share is Rs.372.10 crores. So, the hon. Member would see for herself that the Centre has allotted considerable amount of money for the work on removal of slums in Tamil Nadu.



\*365 [The Questioners (Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh Parmar) was absent]

**JNNURM in Gujarat**

\*365. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total sanctioned/ disbursed amount under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) scheme from 2004 to 2009 for Bharuch, Rajkot, Surat and other different cities and districts in Gujarat;

(b) the total sanctioned/dispursed amount under Jawaharlal Nehru National urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) scheme from 2004 to 2009 for Bharuch, Rajkot, Surat and other different cities and districts in Gujarat;

(b) the demands made under this scheme from 2004 to 2009 by Gujarat Governments;

(c) the amount actually spent on various development projects; and

(d) the amount earmarked for 2010 for Bharuch, Rajkot and Surat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been launched on 03-12-2005 hence, no amount was sanctioned in 2004-05. The total amount sanctioned/dispursed for the mission city of Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Surat and Vadodara in Gujarat under Urban infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM scheme from 2005 to 2009 is as under:-

(Rs. in Lakh)			
Name of Mission City	No. of Projects approved from 2005-2009	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Committed	Total ACA released from 2005-2009
Ahmedabad	25	81073.22	33415.83
Rajkot	5	15225.87	8048.33
Surat	25	90920.54	35397.92

Vadodara	11	28722.80	12157.00
----------	----	----------	----------

---

Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), during the period from 2005-2009, against commitment of Rs.35195.59 lakh an amount of Rs. 23295.47 lakh has been released for 52 projects of 52 towns including Bharuch in the State of Gujarat. In respect of Bharuch, one water supply project has been approved with an ACA commitment of Rs.1097.58 Lakh and the full amount of ACA has been released during the period 2005-09.

(b) Under UIG of JNNURM, the Government of Gujarat had submitted 111 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for the Mission Cities of Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Surat and Vadodara during the period from 2005-2009.

Under UIDSSMT of JNNURM, the Government of Gujarat had submitted DPRs for the various towns/district during the period from 2005-2009.

(c) Details of amount released for utilization for the projects approved for the Mission Cities of Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Surat and Vadodara in the State of Gujarat under the UIG of JNNURM is given in Statement - I (See below).

Details of amount released for utilization for the projects approved for the Towns/Cities in the State of Gujarat under UIDSSMT of JNNURM is given in Statement - II (See below).

(d) The amount budgeted or JNNURM for 2010-11 is not earmarked State/City-wise. Fresh projects for Surat and Rajkot can not be considered under UIG of JNNURM due to insufficient balance in the 7-year Mission allocation of Gujarat. However, for the projects already sanctioned for these cities, 2nd and subsequent installments could be claimed on submission of Utilisation Certificates to the extent of 70% of the grants (Central & State) and subject to achievement of milestones agreed for implementation of mandatory and optional reforms at the State and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Parastatal level as envisaged in the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA). Bharuch has already been released both the installments of ACA for the approved project under UIDSSMT.

**Statement - I**

*Details of released for projects sanctioned under UIG of JnNURM for Gujarat*

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Total Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Commitment (Rs. in lakhs)	ACA Released for Utilisation (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ahmedabad	Pipeline from Narmada Main canal to Kotarpur WTP; 330 MLD Intake Well in Sabarmati river near Kotarpur, Water Treatment Plant at Rasaka	Water Supply	5,383.25	1,884.14	1,884.06
2	Ahmedabad	Construction of Railway over Bridge on Ahmedabad Botad M.G. Railway line at Shreyas Crossing on 122 ft. Ring Road	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,212,.00	424.20	424.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Ahmedabad	Construction of four lane Bridge across River Sabarmati connecting Vasna and Pirana 122 road	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	2,955.00	1,034.25	1,034.00
4	Ahmedabad	Renovation of Existing Sewage Treatment Plant at Pirana	Sewerage	6,922.00	2,422.70	2,422.72
5	Ahmedabad	Renovation of Sewerage Treatment Plant at Vasna	Sewerage	1,135.00	397.25	397.24
6	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Transport System- Construction of 12 Km. long stretch (Stretch-1 of first phase) BRT Roadway and Carrying out detailed studies and engineering of remaining stretches	Mass Rapid Transport System	8,760.00	3,066.00	2,299.50
7	Ahmedabad	Storm Water Drainage System for West Zone of AMC area	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	5,914.00	2,069.90	2,069.50

8	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Transit System	Mass Rapid Transport	40,572.00	14,200.20	10,650.15
9	Ahmedabad	Storm Water Drainage for South and Central Zones of AMC area, Ahmedabad	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	12,088.00	4,230.80	4,230.80
10	Ahmedabad	Storm Water Drainage for North and East Zones of AMC area Ahmedabad	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	12,283.00	4,299.05	4,299.04
11	Ahmedabad	Construction of four lane ROB in lieu of L.C. No. 5a at Omkar Crossing on Ahmedabad-Himatnagar M.G. Railway line between Station Kalupur and Naroda	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,1851.00	647.85	647.84
12	Ahmedabad	Construction of Railway over Bridge No. 132 ft. Ring Road near Dakshini Society over B.G. Railway lines between Maninagar and Vatva Rly. Station	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	2,144.00	750.40	749.20

---

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Ahmedabad	Construction of four lane ROB in lieu of No. 306 on Ahmedabad-Mumbai B.G. Rly line at Ambica Tube crossing between Station Vatva and Maninagar	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,500.00	525.00	524.00
14	Ahmedabad	Construction of six lane flyover bridge on SOLA (AEC) junction at Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,857.00	649.95	648.98
15	Ahmedabad	Construction of four lane bridge on Sabarmati-Virangam B.G. Railway line, Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	2,011.00	703.85	701.92
16	Ahmedabad	Construction of four lane flyover bridge on Shivranjani junction at Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,670.00	584.50	584.26



17	Ahmedabad	Construction of six lane flyover on Memnagar junction at Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,513.00	529.55	529.56
18	Ahmedabad	Construction of Major and Minor Radial Roads Phase-I in AUDA Area	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	5,013.00	1,754.55	1,314.64
19	Ahmedabad	Terminal Sewerage Pumping Station, Pumping Main and Sewage Treatment Plant near Vinzol for East AUDA Area	Sewerage	3,681.26	1,288.44	966.33
20	Ahmedabad	West AUDA Area Terminal Sewerage Pumping Station, Pumping Main and Sewage Treatment Plant near Vasana	Sewerage	10,692.01	3,742.20	2,806.65
21	Ahmedabad	Catchment Development and Drainage for Water Bodies Development and flood Relief Project	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	10,475.43	3,666.40	1,833.20

---

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22	Ahmedabad	BRTS Phase-II for Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	Mass Rapid Transport System	48,813.00	17,084.55	4,271.00
23	Ahmedabad	Sewerage Network of West AUDA area of Ahmedabad UA	Sewerage	23,541.00	8,239.35	2,059.00
24	Ahmedabad	Sewerage Network of East AUDA area of Ahmedabad UA	Sewerage	7,765.00	2,717.75	680.00
25	Ahmedabad	Solid Waste Management in Ahmedabad	Solid Waste Management	1,885.84	4,160.04	1,040.01
26	Ahmedabad	Revitalisation of Bhadra Fort Precinct at Ahmedabad	Development of Heritage Areas	7,439.00	2,603.64	650.91
27	Rajkot	Water Supply Project for Rajkot	Water Supply	8,562.00	4,281.00	4,280.00
28	Rajkot	Strengthening of Solid Waste Management (Phase-I)	Solid Waste Management	867.00	433.50	433.52

29	Rajkot	Underground Drainage- Phase-II and Phase-III (Part-1) (Sewage Disposal Network and STP)	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	7,542.00	3,771.00	3,770.80
30	Rajkot	Construction of ROB in lieu of level crossing on B.G. railway line along Gondal Road and Mavdi Road	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	2,480.74	1,240.37	3109.09
31	Rajkot	Bus Rapid Transit System Phase I (Development of Blue Corridor Part I)	Mass Rapid Transport System	11,000.00	5,500.00	4,125.00
32	Rajkot	Sewerage System Phase - II, Part -II for Rajkot City	Sewerage	19,195.12	9,000.00	2,250.00
33	Surat	Upgradation of Anjana Sewage Treatment Plant	Sewerage	1,098.00	549.00	549.00

---

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34	Surat	Augmentation of Adajan Sewerage	Sewerage	1,193.00	596.50	596.50
35	Surat	Augmentation of Bhesan Sewage Treatment Plant	Sewerage	1,509.00	754.50	754.50
36	Surat	Water Supply Project for Vesu Urban Settlement of Surat Urban Development Authority	Water Supply	1,919.00	959.50	959.50
37	Surat	Water Supply Project for Pal-Palanpur Area	Water Supply	995.00	497.50	497.50
38	Surat	Bridge across river Tapi joining Daboli to Jahangirpura	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	6,500.00	3,250.00	3,250.00
39	Surat	Secondary Sewage Treatment Plant at Bamroli	Sewerage	1,322.47	661.24	661.23

40	Surat	Storm Water Drainage Vesu Area	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	4,995.00	2,497.50	2,497.52
41	Surat	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Pal-palanpor area	Sewerage	2,128.00	1,064.00	1,064.00
42	Surat	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Vesu area	Sewerage	3,437.00	1,718.50	1,718.50
43	Surat	Flyover bridge on Kapodhara Fire Station	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	932.00	466.00	466.00
44	Surat	Flyover Bridge near Nanavarachha	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	758.00	379.00	379.00
45	Surat	Upgradation of Solid Waste Management in Surat	Solid Waste Management	5,249.72	2,624.86	1,312.44
46	Surat	Augmentation of Sarthana, Katargam and Rander Water Works of SMC	Water Supply	14,068.65	7,034.33	7,034.33
47	Surat	Storm water drainage system of Surat city for SMC area	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	11,662.87	5,831.44	4,588.53

---

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
48	Surat	Bridge across Kankara Khadi between Udhana Magdalla Road and Bamroli	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	841.39	420.70	420.70
49	Surat	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment system for New East Zone Areas	Sewerage	11,065.73	5,532.87	2,766.42
50	Surat	Storm Water Disposal System for New Zone	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	3,426.82	1,713.41	1,713.40
51	Surat	Construction of RoB on proposed Outer Ring Road of Surat city at Gothan	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,427.12	713.56	178.39
52	Surat	Construction of Railway Over Bridges on proposed Outer Ring Road of Surat city at Sachin	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	2,077.12	1,038.56	259.64

53	Surat	Water Supply system for New East Zone areas of Surat Municipal Corporation	Water Supply	16,743.43	8,371.72	6,278.82
54	Surat	Automation/SCDA of existing pumping station and STP of Surat Municipal Corporation	Sewerage	3,063.43	1,531.72	765.86
55	Surat	Development of BRTS for Surat	Mass Rapid Transport System	46,902.00	23,451.00	5,862.75
56	Surat	Sewerage system for New Northern Drainage Zone of SMC	Sewerage	18,404.35	9,202.18	4,601.08
57	Surat	Water Supply distribution system for South - East Zone areas of Surat Municipal Corporation (SMC)	Water Supply	20,109.67	10,054.84	2,514.00

---

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	Vadodara	Construction of road over bridge across Vadodara - Jambusar NG railway Line at Rly Km 2/3-4 in lieu of railway crossing no 2 between station Vishwamitri and Jambusar at 40 M wide ring road at Kalali	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	4,435.10	2,217.55	0.00
59	Vadodara	Water Supply Source augmentation	Water Supply	4,105.00	2,052.50	2,052.52
60	Vadodara	Sewerage System for Vadodara city	Sewerage	10,514.93	5,257.47	5,257.47
61	Vadodara	Storm Water Drainage of Vadodara city	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	14,594.56	7,297.28	5,472.96
62	Vadodara	Solid Waste Management for Vadodara	Solid Waste Management	3,098.54	1,549.27	1,549.27
63	Vadodara	Restoration and Strengthening of Sayaji sarovar Partappura system, Vadodara	Preservation of water bodies	2,869.72	1,434.88	403.25



64	Vadodara	Construction of Road over bridge in lieu of existing level crossing no 2 between station Pratapnagar Jambusar (NG) Section at Railway Km 1/15 to 2/1 near Lalbaug at Vadodara	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	4570.00	2,285.00	571.25
65	Vadodara	Sewerage systems Phase - II for Vadodara City	Sewerage	6,055.74	3,027.88	756.96
66	Vadodara	Construction of 4 Lane RoB Across Ahmedabad-Mumbai B.G. Line at Railway Km. 399/41 between Station Vishwamitri and Makarpura near D-Cabin Navayard on 24.0 M. Road at Vadodara city	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,396.00	698.00	698.00
67	Vadodara	Source Augmentation for water supply, Vadodara Phase - II	Water Supply	3,839.00	1,919.50	480.00

---

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
68	Vadodara	Construction of 2 Lane RoB Across Ahmedabad-Mumbai B.G Line at Railway Km 395/10 between Station Vadodara and Makarpura near Dinesh Mill at Vadodara	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,968.00	984.00	738.00
69	Vadodara	Basic Services to developing rehabilitation of Kaans in Vadodara city (a) storm Water drainage sector (b) water supply sector	Water Supply	16,789.88	8,394.94	2,098.73
70	Vadodara	Supplementary DPR for Water Supply in Ajwa Zone of Vadodara City	Water Supply	2,059.26	605.50	151.37
TOTAL			546847.15	236,540.53	136,807.31	

**Statement - II**

*Details of releases for the projects approved under UIDSSMT for various towns / cities in Gujarat*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Town Name	District	Scheme	Approved Cost	Total ACA Committed	Total ACA
	Released for					utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Godhra	Panch Mahals	Water Supply	1446.53	1157.22	1157.22
2	Himat Nagar	Sabar Kantha	Water Supply	814.94	651.95	651.95
3	Kadi	Mahesana	Water Supply	523.51	418.81	418.81
4	Kheda	Kheda	Water Supply	496.59	397.27	397.27
5	Mehsana	Mahesana	Water Supply	940.74	752.59	752.59
6	Prantij	Sabar Kantha	Water Supply	279.93	223.94	223.94
7	Radhanpur	Patan	Water Supply	224.53	179.62	89.81
8	Surendranagar	Surendranagar	Water Supply	765.13	612.10	612.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Valsad	Valsad	Water Supply	618.59	494.87	494.87
10	Amerli	Amerli	Water Supply	1082.95	866.36	833.04
11	Bharuch	Bharuch	Water Supply	1371.98	1097.58	1097.58
12	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	Water Supply	2096.07	1676.86	838.43
13	Dhoraji	Rajkot	Water Supply	841.61	673.29	647.39
14	Gondal	Rajkot	Water Supply	1434.04	1147.23	1103.10
15	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	Water Supply	2015.31	1612.25	1550.23
16	Junagadh	Junagadh	Water Supply	1598.64	1278.91	639.46
17	Kapadwanj	Kheda	Water Supply	823.58	658.86	329.43
18	Palitana	Bhavnagar	Water Supply	473.69	378.95	378.95
19	Billimora	Navsari	Water Supply	806.25	657.09	334.59
20	Boriyavi	Anand	Water Supply	434.35	354.00	180.26
21	Chalala	Amreli	Water Supply	503.64	410.46	410.46

22.	Dhakor	Kheda	Water Supply	451.98	368.36	368.36
23	Dhanera	Banas Kantha	Water Supply	416.35	339.33	339.33
24	Lunawada	Panch Mahals	Water Supply	477.04	388.79	197.98
25	Songadh	Surat	Water Supply	334.30	272.45	138.73
26	Dhragadhra	Surendranagar	Water Supply	1461.04	1190.75	606.33
27	Jetpur	Rajkot	Water Supply	2384.09	1943.03	989.40
28	Chaklasi	Kheda	Water Supply	713.20	581.26	295.98
29	Pethapur	Gandhinagar	Water Supply	428.20	348.98	177.70
30	Rajula	Amreli	Water Supply	366.89	299.01	152.26
31	Savarkundla	Amreli	Water Supply	555.45	452.69	230.51
32	Vijapur	Mahesana	Water Supply	273.04	222.53	113.31
33	Balasinor	Kheda	Water Supply	521.60	417.28	208.64
34	Bardoli	Surat	Water Supply	512.64	410.11	205.06
35	Chota Udepur	Vadodara	Water Supply	371.67	297.34	148.67
36	Gandevi	Navsari	Water Supply	362.94	290.35	145.18
37	Jasdan	Rajkot	Water Supply	337.90	270.32	135.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38	Kathlal	Kheda	Water Supply	392.44	313.95	156.98
39	Keshod	Junagadh	Water Supply	1080.96	864.77	432.38
40	Khambhat	Anand *	Water Supply	881.93	705.54	352.77
41	Mahudha	Kheda	Water Supply	528.52	422.82	211.41
42	Shehera	Panch Mahal	Water Supply	369.72	295.78	147.89
43	Sutarpada	Junagadh	Water Supply	657.74	526.19	263.10
44	Umreth	Anand *	Water Supply	762.96	610.37	305.18
45	Unjha	Mahesana	Water Supply	1699.78	1359.82	679.91
46	Upleta	Rajkot	Water Supply	1450.48	1160.38	580.19
47	Viragam	Ahmadabad	Water Supply	770.22	616.18	308.09
48	Wadhwan	Surendranagar	Water Supply	1539.28	1231.42	615.71
49	Dwarka	Jamnagar	Water Supply	1665.81	1332.65	666.32
50	Modasa	Sabar Kantha	Water Supply	856.90	685.52	342.76
51	Petlad	Anand	Water Supply	1063.28	850.62	425.31
52	Sojitra	NA	Water Supply	533.45	426.76	213.39
TOTAL		52	52	43814.40	35195.59	23295.47

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.NO. 365. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Supplementaries, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Patel.

**श्री कांजीभाई पटेल :** सर, 2005-09 के बीच ACA के तहत गुजरात के अहदाबाद, राजकोट, सूरत और वडोदरा के प्रोजेक्ट्स मंजूर हुए हैं, उनकी पेमेंट की करीब-करीब 60 प्रतिशत रकम बकाया है, जब कि राज्य सरकार ने बहुत से completion certificates भी भेज दिए हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह रकम राज्य सरकार को कब तक दी जाएगी?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, the Member is correct in the sense that some installments of the JNNURM has been withheld, But, that is mainly because of one reform that was to have been enacted by the Government of Gujarat and it has not been enacted. This is with regard to the Rent Control Act. We have written to the Government of Gujarat and there is some confusion. They say that they had the Rent Control Act before 2001. The question has arisen, whether the Rent Control Act enacted before 2001 will be considered a reform under the JNNURM. For solving the problem, we have called a meeting at the Ministry on 3rd September; I hope, this problem of reforms in Gujarat will be sorted out.

Also, as far as the city-level reforms, ULB level reforms, are concerned, they are also lagging in certain procedures. But, we have called a meeting on 3rd September to sort out all these issues. I am sure, that will be sorted out.

MR, CHAIRMAN: Shri Rashtrapal.

**श्री कांजीभाई पटेल :** सर, योजना के ...(*व्यवधान*)...

**श्री सभापति :** नहीं, नहीं, आपका सवाल हो गया है।

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for the opportunity. This is a Gujarat-specific question. I must thank the BJP MP from Gujarat for putting this question. Through you, Sir, I also thank the Minister for giving a complete reply running into 6-7 pages. In answer (a) itself, the Government of India has given that ACA during 2005-2009 amounting to RS.89,017.22 lakhs to the cities of Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Surat and Baroda. Complete details are given. But, my problem being from Gujarat is, Sir, that the Chief Minister of Gujarat is not

appreciating the federal



structure of the Government; while addressing the official function. ...*(Interruptions)*... While addressing the official meeting, he is criticizing the hon. Prime Minister of the country and the Central Government that it is not giving grants or money to the State Government.

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

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** सर, यह प्रधान मंत्री जी के सामने point score करना चाहते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pany, please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please put your question, Mr. Rashtrapal. पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: You are only going to speak before the Prime Minister. You have no point.

**श्री सभापति :** पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: The Chief Minister has no right to criticize the Prime Minister of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your supplementary question.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, this is not the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, let me complete. Not only this Ministry, all Ministries. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, Mr. Praveen, please listen to the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am afraid, I will not allow you to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not putting the question. You know the rules about questions. You have not completed your question. You have deviated completely. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: In spite of the Government of India giving grants not only to Government of Gujarat, but to all States according to

the Planning Commission directives, why is the Chief Minister criticizing hon. Prime Minister publicly in an official function? That is my question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; this is not related to the question.  
...(Interruptions)... This is not related to the question.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Should I say, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you wish to say something on that?  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, I am not expected to comment on the political ramifications of the question. ...(Interruptions)... All I want to inform this House is that Gujarat has been committed almost Rs.2,365 crores under UIG, Urban Infrastructure and Governance for 70 projects, and we have Committed Rs.351.95 crores under UIDSSMT, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns for 52 projects. I don't know about political implications; but, otherwise, the performance of Gujarat has been good in the sense that out of the 70 projects approved in Gujarat, 26 have been completed. So, that is a good percentage of projects being completed. Out of total of 80 projects completed in the whole of the country, Gujarat has 26 projects. So, I don't think a political controversy is called for. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pany, do you have a question on this?  
...(Interruptions)... No, please. You have had your turn.  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** सर, उड़ीसा इस देश का सबसे गरीब राज्य है और कटक उड़ीसा का एक बड़ा शहर है। मैं केवल इतना जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या कटक को Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission के अंतर्गत अंतर्भुक्त किया जाएगा?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, I may inform the hon. Member that Cuttack is already included in it. There are five projects in Orissa, which have been approved at a total value of Rs.811.97 crores. Out of which, the additional Central assistance committed is Rs.637.12 crores. So, it is not right that the Centre is neglecting a poor State like Orissa. In fact, it has given considerable amount of money for its development.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 366; the hon. Member is absent. Any

supplementary on this? Yes, Mr. K.N. Balagopal.

\*366 [The Questioner (Shri Y.P. Trivedi) was absent]

### 3जी स्पेक्ट्रम का प्रभाव

\*366. श्री वाई.पी. त्रिवेदी : क्या संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में 3जी स्पेक्ट्रम के आरंभ होने से ई-स्वास्थ्य, ई-शिक्षा और मोबाइल बैंकिंग जैसे क्षेत्रों में क्रांति आने की संभावना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरे सहित किस प्रकार से?

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सचिन पायलट) : (क) और (ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

(क) और (ख) 3जी (तीसरी पीढ़ी के) नेटवर्क 2 एमबीपीएस (मेगाबिट्स प्रति सेकंड) तक की उच्चतर डाटा दरें प्रदान करने में समर्थ हैं और ये वॉयस, फैक्स तथा परंपरागत डाटा सेवाओं के अतिरिक्त हाई रेज़ॉल्यूशन वीडियो तथा मल्टी मीडिया सेवाओं जैसी विभिन्न प्रकार की सेवाओं को आधार प्रदान करने में भी समर्थ हैं। 3जी नेटवर्क प्रौद्योगिकी में विद्यमान ये क्षमताएं ई-स्वास्थ्य, ई-शिक्षा और मोबाइल बैंकिंग जैसे अनुप्रयोग सुलभ कराती हैं, हालांकि अन्य ब्रॉडबैंड अभिगम नेटवर्क भी इन अनुप्रयोगों को सुलभ कराने में समर्थ हैं।

### Impact of 3G Spectrum

†\*366. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a hope of new revolution now in areas such as e-health, e-education and mobile banking owing to introduction of 3G spectrum in the country; and

(b) if so, in what manner, along with the details thereof?

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

### Statement

(a) and (b) The 3G (Third Generation) networks are capable of providing higher data rates up to 2 Mbps (Megabits per second) and also capable of supporting a variety of services such as high-

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

resolution video and multi media services in addition to voice, fax and conventional data services. These capabilities in the 3G network technology provide the applications like e-health, e-education and mobile banking, although other Broadband access networks are also capable of providing these applications.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, Wimax system is connected with the 3G. Sir, the Wimax system can augment the telecommunication facilities and the E-governance initiative in India. What is the present position of licensing of Wimax facility?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that Wimax is a technology which is being deployed in India primarily in the rural areas. It is the endeavour of the UPA Government to make sure that technology, and information Technology especially, as also communication technologies do not remain limited to the city centres and large city centres. Therefore, to proliferate the use of IT and of technology, we have been using many technologies, including Broadband and Wimax to benefit the 6.5 lakh villages where a lot of our citizens reside. Sir, Wimax technology is one of the latest technologies, and it is going to be used in the rural India to deliver many services for education, for health etc. It is also going to be used to bring in services like mobile to ensure that there is a true financial inclusion taking place, and the IT Revolution and the Telecom Revolution does not remain limited just to a few urban cit centres but expands to all parts of our country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 367, the hon. Member is absent. Any supplementary on this? Yes, Mr. R.C. Singh.

\*367 [The Questioner (Shri B.S. Gnanadesikan) was absent]

#### **Early warning system for Tsunami**

\*367. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the early warning system for Tsunami was installed at a cost of RS.120 crore nearly three years after the tidal waves struck

killing some 12,000 people and leaving thousands homeless;



(b) whether it is a fact that four out of six buoys installed for the purpose to not seem to be working and Chennai based National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) has displaced some of the damaged sensors in the buoys with cheap ones;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of steps taken by Government to install quality sensors in these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) No Sir. Five out of six moored buoys are working satisfactorily. The sixth mooring will become operational after the current monsoon season. All the sensors installed on these moorings are of good quality.

The operational sustenance of the deployed moorings over the open seas is highly vulnerable to vandalism, theft, inadvertent damage by passing vessels etc. The non-functional moorings are attended by a maintenance support team with necessary spares and the sensors are replaced/serviced in open seas using the research vessels at the earliest opportunity. Due to the rough open sea conditions, most of the service activities involving research vessels are scheduled during the non-monsoon seasons.

National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) has now catered for a few spare moorings and totally non-serviceable mooring can be replaced by a spare mooring in the open seas so that operational sustenance potential of the moored buoy network is maintained.

**श्री आर.सी. सिंह :** सर, प्रश्न के जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि मानसून के season में अधिकांश सेवाएं कार्यरत नहीं रह पाती हैं। अगर मानसून के season में वे buoys काम नहीं कर रहे

हैं, तो उनको repair करने के लिए क्या step लिया जा सकता है, जिससे सूनामी की information immediately मिल सके?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, we have six buoys in the Bay of Bengal region between Andaman Island and coast of India, mainland India. These buoys are working round the clock. One of the buoys has not been working. Sir, we go and repair these buoys through our research vessels which go and service them, change the batteries and all that. So, these five buoys are working perfectly well. One buoy will be repaired when the sea becomes calm and our research vessel goes and repairs and also changes batteries. But I would like to assure the House that our tsunami warning system is working very efficiently. When the last earthquake happened it gave the alarm immediately and also warned the people that it was not a tsunami.

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर :** सर, थैंक्यू वैरी मच, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ क्योंकि हमारा सी-कोस्ट बहुत ज्यादा है, तो किस-किस सी-कोस्ट पर जैसे मुम्बई है, चेन्नई है, कोलकाता है और बाकी एरियाज हैं, कहां-कहां ये इंस्ट्रूमेंट लगाए हुए हैं? चूंकि इनके लगाने के बावजूद भी इंसीडेंट हो जाते हैं, तो उसको रोकने के लिए कितने घंटे पहले ये लोगों को वार्निंग देते हैं? इसके अलावा जैसे क्लाउड बस्ट आ रहे हैं, जैसे अभी लद्दाख में हुआ है, हिमाचल में हुआ है। क्या इसके लिए भी वहां वार्निंग के लिए ये कोई इंस्ट्रूमेंट लगाने जा रहे हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहती हूँ?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, India is very proud of its tsunami systems. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, tsunami cannot be predicted. Only when an earthquake happens, whether that earthquake will result in tsunami, which is nothing but huge sea waves, as we witnessed some time back, it gives us an early warning because if an earthquake happens in the Indonesian region, the waves that come take few hours to reach our Indian coast. Our attempt is to determine whether earthquake will cause a tsunami or not and that is the whole tsunami warning system. The main question is about the buoys and the hon. Member has asked where they are deployed. All other countries have also buoys and we share data with them. As I said earlier, the Indian six buoys are in the Bay of Bengal between the Andaman Island and the mainland of India and they are placed approximately at a distance of about 400 kilometers. They give additional information besides the information that we get from other sources and other centres.

DR. N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, tsunami and cyclone are the two natural calamities that affect the eastern part in the Bay of Bengal, and Andhra mainly, and Tamil Nadu. As far as I know, from the beginning the Government of India is going on telling that early cyclone warning system will

be established in Andhra. But in these so many years nothing has happened. Tsunami is a new natural calamity. The Government of India is telling that an early warning system is going to be established. It has been established but it has not been working effectively, as the Minister is telling. So, it is a very serious natural calamity which can affect people. So, the Government of India has to seriously think about establishing an early warning system but not in this way, but it should be a perfect thing. Otherwise, it will be limited only to a Parliament question.

SHRI PRITHIVRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, I would like to inform the House that tsunami and cyclone are two different natural calamity phenomena. We have Q. No.372 later on Cyclone Laila. I would be happy to take question on cyclone when that question is called. Otherwise, on tsunami let me assure the hon. Member that we have tsunami warning centre right in his State in Hyderabad. It is a world-class system. It is able to immediately warn people whether the earthquake, we can only start predicting after the earthquake happens, will cause tsunami or not. That system is working very well, Sir. I will answer question on cyclone when that question comes.

\*368 -The Questioner (Shri Tariq Anwar) was absent]

#### **Shortage of houses in Bihar**

\*368. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is acute shortage of houses for people living Below Poverty Line in the country, particularly in Bihar;

(b) if so, the effective measures Government is taking to resolve this problem;

(c) the total number of houses required for this category, particularly in Bihar;

(d) whether Government has formulated any scheme in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) to (e) A Technical Group was constituted by the Ministry in 2006 to assess the urban housing shortage in the country. The Group estimated that at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan (2007-08), the total housing shortage in the country was 24.71 million. It put the urban housing shortage amongst the various income groups as under:-

Income Category	Income Limit	Housing shortage in (Rs. per month) millions at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan
Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)	Up to 3300	21.78
Low Income Group (LIG)	3301-7300	2.89
Middle Income Group (MIG)	7301-14500	0.04
High Income Group (MIG)	14501 and above	

A shortage of 5.90 lakh dwelling units across various income groups has been estimated by the Technical Group in respect of Bihar.

Further, an additional requirement of 1.82 million dwelling units for the urban areas of the country has been projected for the 11th Plan, bringing the total urban housing requirement during the 11th Plan Period to 26.53 million dwelling units for the country.

According to the estimates made by the Office of Registrar General of India based on 2001 Census, the total housing shortage in rural areas throughout the country was 148.33 lakh houses and in Bihar this housing shortage was 42.10 lakh houses.

The measures taken by the Government in recent years to resolve the problem of urban housing shortage include the following:-

- (i) National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy, 2007 has been announced. It advocates recommendations aimed at improvements in policy,

regulatory, financial and technology regimes for accelerated growth  
of housing stock to overcome shortages and achieve the



objective of "Affordable Housing For All". However, 'land' and 'colonisation' being State subjects, it is for the State Governments to pursue the initiatives under the NUHHP:2007.

(ii) 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 slum dwellers 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).

The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) as part of credit-enablement measures and encourages those households 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.1.00 lakh.

The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership seeks assembly of land for construction of affordable housing and provides Central Government assistance towards provision of internal and external infrastructure connectivity.

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.

In order to address the issue of rural housing shortage, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), a centrally sponsored scheme, is being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development in the rural areas of all States/UTs except Delhi and Chandigarh, under which financial assistance amounting to Rs.45,000/- in plain areas and Rs.48,500/- in hilly/difficult areas is provided to rural BPL households for construction of dwelling units.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, यह सवाल बिहार से संबंधित है।

श्री सभापति : आपकी बारी आएगी। आप ठहर जाइए।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the statement given by the Minister informs us that there are roughly about 25 million households who do not have houses in the country. This, I think, is a gross underestimate, but, even going by the statement, this means about 100 million people in our country do not have a shelter. My specific question to the Government, Sir, and to the Minister particularly is: Will the Government consider allocation of housing sites to the houseless as a priority rather than giving Government lands for development of Special Economic Zones and to the corporate sector? Will this be your first priority? Will you stop giving these lands to SEZs and give it to the people without homes?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, I think, the hon. Member is not correct in starting the housing shortage. The reply clearly states that the housing shortage in urban areas is 24.71 lakh houses and the housing shortage for rural areas is 148.33 lakh houses. He mentioned only the urban housing shortage without mentioning the rural housing shortage.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: My question is about urban. Will you give urban housing sites to people in the urban areas?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Maximum shortage is in Bengal.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Okay, even there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.... There should be no argument.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the hon. Minister is interjecting with wisecracks; so, let me also get back with wisecracks.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please, we are running out of time, Yechuryji.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am talking about the urban housing sites. Will you allocate them?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: As I said earlier, Sir, that firstly, SEZs are not built in urban areas. SEZs are mainly built in huge.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is a wrong statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is wrong statement, there are procedures for challenging it. ...(Interruptions)... Yechuryji, you will not have a discussion here. If it is wrong please give it writing. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: I know that even in West Bengal there are SEZs by WIPRO and Manikanchan. They are in urban areas. Mainly large tracks of land are in rural areas. But, the Government is very concerned about urban housing shortages. We have launched several programmes including affordable housing in partnership. We have launched the interest subsidy housing for urban poor and now we have launched the Rajiv Awas Yojana. Our intention is to give as many houses to urban poor as possible and we are concerned that urban poor get a roof under which to live.

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव :** सर, मूल रूप से यह प्रश्न बिहार के संदर्भ में है। इसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है। सर, यह बात सही है कि 2005 में ही तत्कालीन भारत सरकार, यूपीए-वन ने यह अहसास किया है कि शहरी गरीबों की संख्या बढ़ रही है, लेकिन शहर में रहने वाले गरीबों के लिए मकान की सुविधा के लिए कोई ठोस योजना नहीं है। सरकार ने यह बहुत उत्तम काम किया, पूरे देश में 65 शहरों का चयन हुआ, जिसमें पटना और बौद्ध गया शामिल है।

**श्री सभापति :** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव :** सर, मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ। सर, कंसर्न क्वेश्चन के बारे में यह बताना जरूरी था। सर, मैं पटना शहर का हूँ और 'गया' एक महत्वपूर्ण शहर है, दुनिया के लोग 'गया' जाते हैं। सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है कि वहां पर जितने मकानों की आवश्यकता है, मैं गांव के इलाके की बात बोल रहा हूँ, पूरे देश में ग्रामीण इलाकों में 148.33 लाख मकानों की कमी थी और बिहार में यह कमी 41.10 लाख थी।

**श्री सभापति :** आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव :** सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक राज्य की सरकार ने भारत सरकार से इस योजना के अंतर्गत, जिन योजनाओं का आपने वर्णन किया है - राष्ट्रीय शहरी आवास एवं पर्यावास नीति में, शहरी नेहरू मिशन योजना और राजीव गांधी योजना के तहत, कितनी डिमांड मकान बनाने के लिए की है और कितनी राशि आपने अभी तक आबंटित की है?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, very briefly I will say that in Bihar under basic services for urban poor (BSUP), total project cost is of Rs.699.16 crores and 18 projects have been approved. For

IHSDP, 20 projects at a total project cost of Rs.274.94 crores have been approved. Sir, under the Indira Awas Yojana, 17,04,826 houses have been achieved during 11th plan.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

---

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Introduction of Lokpal Bill

\*369. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in introducing the proposed Lokpal Bill to check corruption in high places in Government and ensure probity in public life; and

(b) by when this proposed Bill is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS: (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (b) The Lokpal Bill is under consideration of the Government and no definite timeframe can be given for its finalization.

### Expansion of Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant

\*370. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the feasibility study for the expansion of the Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant;

(b) if the feasibility study is positive, by when the expansion plan would be implemented;

(c) whether apart from this, the Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant is underperforming due to shortage of nuclear fuel; and

(d) the steps Government is taking to allocate additional nuclear fuel, so that the energy position in Karnataka State can be improved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS: (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) There are 3 nuclear power reactors in operation at Kaiga, Karwar District in Karnataka (Kaiga 1-3) and the fourth reactor (Kaiga-4) is

slated for commencement of operation this year. The site has potential for expansion and has been evaluated for additional two reactors of 700 MWe each. The work can be taken up in XII Plan after in-principle approval of the site.

(c) Kaiga - 1 to 3 are fuelled by indigenous natural uranium which is not available in the required quantity. These reactors are, therefore, currently operated at about 70% of their power rating.

(d) The available fuel is allocated amongst all reactors fuelled by indigenous uranium with a view to reach about 70% average power level in these reactors. The provision for requisite quantity of fuel has been made for the start up of Kaiga 4 in 2010 which is expected to improve the energy scenario in Karnataka.

#### **Visit of expert team at landslide dam in Bhutan**

\*371. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 3007 given in the Rajya Sabha on 30 July, 2009 and state:

(a) whether India and Bhutan Expert Team visited the landslide dam (Tsatichu) site;

(b) the number of times the joint group of experts met since 2008;

(c) the outcome to those meetings; and

(d) whether Government is aware of the fact that this year too, North Bengal is facing erosion and flood due to rivers originating in Bhutan?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The India and Bhutan Expert team visited landslide dam (Tsatichhu) in Bhutan on December 18-23, 2006. The team comprised of officers from Central Water Commission, Water Resources Department of Government of Assam and Geological Survey of India, Govt. of India. The Expert team in their report have *inter-alia* recommended that the landslide dam appeared to be stable at that time. The quantity of water in the lake was also assessed to be very small and therefore, the threat of flood to the downstream areas including Indian Territory was negligible. Subsequently, on the request of the State Government of Assam in the year 2008 the matter was taken up as an agenda item during the

2nd meeting of Joint Group of Experts (JGE) held at New Delhi on 26-27 February 2008 and it was *inter-alia* agreed that another joint visit to Tsatichhu landslide dam may be undertaken in June 2008. However, the visit could not take place due to non-finalization of mutually convenient dates during 2008. Subsequently, no adverse report about further failure of landslide dam at Tsatichu lake having adverse impact on downstream was received from Government of Assam and any other agency. Govt. of Assam has informed that no adverse report was received from any quarter about the failure of the landslide dam causing devastation in down stream after the year 2008.

(b) and (c) The Joint Group of Experts (JGE) on Flood Management between the Government of India and Royal Government of Bhutan held its last meeting during February 26-27, 2008 at New Delhi. During the meeting of JGE, the issues related to bilateral cooperation in management of floods on rivers originating from Bhutan including the preliminary report of JTT was discussed. It was decided to reconstitute the JTT with the modified Team of Reference (ToR) to include some rivers/streams to be identified by JTT based on their field visit, flowing from Bhutan into Assam, for further studies/recommendations for remedial measures. It was also recommended that the JTT should recommend specific studies required for qualitative and quantitative sediment assessment for river. Further during the meeting, it was decided to undertake another joint visit by India and Bhutan Expert Teams to landslide dam (Tsatichhu) site in June 2008.

(d) Govt. of India is fully aware of the problems being faced by North Bengal due to erosion and floods on rivers originating from Bhutan. As per the Flood Forecasting Service rendered by CWC, the rivers Torsa, Jaldhaka, Raidak-I experienced low to moderate flood situation in North Bengal during the current year.

#### **Laila Cyclone**

\*372. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Laila Cyclone hit the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, etc. on 21st May 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the danger caused to marine life and life and property in coastal areas;

(d) how effective was the prior warning and rescue operations; and

(e) what preventive steps Government proposes to take to protect coastal areas from such natural calamities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) LAILA cyclone developed over Bay of Bengal on 17th May, 2010 and crossed Andhra Pradesh coast near Bapatla (about 50 km southwest of Machilipatnam) on 20th May 2010 evening between 1630 and 1730 hrs IST. Later, it moved north-north-eastwards and weakened gradually.

It caused wide spread rainfall with scattered heavy to very heavy falls and isolated extremely heavy falls over coastal Andhra Pradesh leading to rain induced flooding in low lying areas. Gale winds speed reaching 90-100 kmph were reported by the meteorological observatories in the coastal regions of Andhra Pradesh. The storm surge of 2-3 meters inundated the low lying areas of Guntur, Prakasham, West and East Godavari districts. The system also caused heavy to very heavy rainfall over north Tamil Nadu and Orissa.

Life and property of Coastal Communities may be exposed to danger during a Cyclone depending upon its intensity and path. Cyclone does not pose danger to marine life. Details of damage caused to life and property in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh are given in Statement (See below).

(d) The landfall of Laila Cyclone near Machilipatnam was predicted by India Meteorological Department (IMD) well in advance (about 72 hrs before landfall), which helped the concerned state and other agencies to take appropriate preventive actions to protect lives.

IMD issued 3-hourly warning/advisory bulletins to National Disaster Management Control Room of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and various agencies including central, state and district authorities indicating the likely areas under cyclone threat. As a whole, 31 bulletins were



issued for Indian coast during the life cycle of LAILA Cyclone. MHA and Crisis Management Group at the Central level effectively coordinated all activities related to relocation of the people from vulnerable areas to safer shelters/camps, relief and rescue operations with the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Disaster Management Commissioner of the Government of Andhra Pradesh was in constant contact with the Meteorological Centre, Hyderabad in effectively planning appropriate relocation/rescue actions.

(e) The existing early warning system of tropical cyclones will be further strengthened with the completion of the ongoing modernization programme which would enhance capabilities in terms of effective observations, monitoring, early warning of Tropical cyclones.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of Damage Caused to Life and Property in the Coastal Areas*

Following are the damages due to cyclone, according to sources of Andhra Pradesh Government.

- Number of human deaths: 06

#### **Damages to public and private properties**

##### **Agriculture department**

- 11,351 Ha of agricultural crop are damaged so far as per the preliminary reports.
  - o Prakasam 6320
  - o Krishna 4000
  - o Prakasam - 800
  - o Kadapa - 396
  - o Nellore - 347
  - o East Godavari - 288

##### **Horticulture department**

- 7949 Ha of horticulture crop are damaged so far as per the preliminary reports.

- o Nellore 3383
- o Prakasam - 2220
- o Kadapa - 830
- o Guntur 604
- o Krishna 560
- o West Godavari - 315
- o Ananthapur - 32
- o East Godavari - 4

**Fisheries department**

- 2 Fishermen missing in Krishna district.

**Boats lost**

- 416 boats lost worth Rs. 87.25 lakhs.
  - o 260 in Prakasham
  - o 155 Krishna
  - o 1 Vizianagaram

**Boats damaged**

Total 1643 boats damaged worth Rs.139.59 lakhs

- 679 in Krishna
- 355 in Nellore
- 540 Prakasham
- 30 Guntur
- 20 Visakhapatnam
- 16 Srikakulam
- 3 Vizianagaram

**Nets lost**

Total 3648 nets lost worth Rs.297.83 lakhs.

- 1545 Krishna
- 1200 Prakasham
- 615 Guntur
- 245 Nellore
- 23 Vizianagaram
- 17 Visakhapatnam
- 3 Srikakulam
- 762 Ha of brackish water culture ponds inundated worth Rs.547 lakhs.
- 181.20 Ha of fresh water culture ponds inundated worth Rs.28.50 lakhs.

#### **Energy department**

- 58 electric substations (33 KV) affected. Electricity is affected in 692 villages.

#### **Irrigation department**

- 5 Minor Irrigation tanks damaged (3 in Prakasham, 1 in Nellore, 1 in Chittoor).
- In East Godavari, Chagalnadu lift irrigation project canal is breached for 7 meters.

#### **Housing department**

- 172 houses damaged fully and 265 partly damaged so far.

#### **Roads and Buildings department**

##### **National Highways**

- 16 trees fallen and 16 trees are removed.
- 3 overflows. Traffic restored at one location at KM 253/0 of D-O section of NH 214A. Traffic interruption is still there at two other locations i.e. 209/6 and 226/0 of D-O section of NH-214A as overflow is yet to recede.

##### **State roads**

- One R & B road breached at Prakasham district.
- 2 roads damaged (9.7 KM) in West Godavari.
- 300 metres of R&B road is damaged in Nellore district.

**Animal husbandry department**

- 367 domestic animals including 60 cows, 302 sheep and goat worth Rs.24.65 lakhs died.
- 57 Veterinary buildings damaged worth Rs.285 lakhs.
- 475 Metric Tonnes of fodder damaged in Krishna worth Rs.11.87 lakhs.

**Appointment of Safai Karamcharis**

\*373. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Safai Karamcharis appointed in different departments of the Central Government during the last three years;

(b) the number of seats reserved for each category i.e. General, OBC, SC, ST for the posts of Safai Karamcharis filled during the last three years;

(c) whether the reserved seats in the post of Safai Karamcharis could not be filled up for any category; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) As per information received from various Ministries/Departments, approximate number of Safai Karamcharis appointed in the Central Government was 5208 during the calendar year 2005; 3307 during 2006 and 3726 during 2007.

(b) Reservation is provided to SC, ST and OBC candidates as per policy of Government. As these posts normally attract candidates from the local areas, percentage of posts reserved has been fixed State/UT-wise based on percentage of these cases in the population of that State/UT (2001 census), subject to ceiling of 50%, as per given in Statement (See below). For Central Government offices located in Delhi, 15% posts are reserved for SCs, 7.5% for STs and 27% of OBCs.

(c) and (d) There were 77,195 Safai Karamcharis in the service of the Central Government as on 01.01.2008, of which the number of SCs was 39,696, STs was 4,619 and OBCs was 2,540.

However, information about number of posts reserved for Safai Karamcharis and posts filled thereof is not Centrally maintained.

**Statement**

*Details of Reservation provided to SC, ST and OBC candidates*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Percentage of Reservation		
		SCs	STs	OBCs
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	16	7	27
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	45	0
3	Assam	7	12	27
4	Bihar	16	1	27
5	Chhattisgarh	12	32	6
6	Goa	2	12	18
7	Gujarat	7	15	27
8	Haryana	19	0	27
9	Himachal Pradesh	25	4	20
10	Jammu and Kashmir	8	11	27
11	Jharkhand	12	26	12
12	Karnataka	16	7	27
13	Kerala	10	1	27
14	Madhya Pradesh	15	20	15
15	Maharashtra	10	9	27
16	Manipur	3	34	13
17	Meghalaya	1	44	5

1	2	3	4	5
18	Mizoram	0	45	5
19	Nagaland	0	45	0
20	Orissa	16	22	12
21	Punjab	29	0	21
22	Rajasthan	17	13	20
23	Sikkim	5	21	24
24	Tamil Nadu	19	1	27
25	Tripura	17	31	2
26	Uttaranchal	18	3	13
27	Uttar Pradesh	21	1	27
28	West Bengal	23	5	22
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	8	27
30	Chandigarh	18	0	27
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	43	5
32	Daman and Diu	3	9	27
33	Delhi	15	7.5	27
34	Lakshadweep	0	45	0
35	Pondicherry	16	0	27

**Ravi-Beas water for Nohar and Sidhmukh Projects**

†\*374. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ravi-Beas water for Nohar and Sidhmukh area beyond Nangal Dam would be released by Bhakhra main canal;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether according to inter-State agreement, Government's decision of 15 January, 1982 would be binding on all concerned States;

(c) whether Nohar and Sidhmukh projects have been prepared by Rajasthan State after mandatory approval of Central Water Commission and the capacity of Bhakhra main canal has been realised fully;

(d) whether Government wants implementation of decision of 15 January, 1982, so that Rajasthan's demand could be met;

(e) if so, by when this demand would be met; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Decision to release 0.17 MAF ex-Nangal through Bhakra Main Line (BML) after its restoration to original capacity for Nohar and Sidhmukh areas of Rajasthan was taken by Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation, Government of India on 15th January, 1982. Implementation of the decision depends on consensus among the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

(b) The agreement dated 31st December, 1981 among the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on the re-allocation of surplus Ravi-Beas waters provided for discussions by Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation, Government of India with Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan for an acceptable solution regarding Rajasthan's claim to convey 0.57 MAF through Sutlej-Yamuna Link-Bhakra system and if no mutually acceptable solution was reached, for the decision of the Secretary to be binding on all the parties. The decision of the Secretary was conveyed on 15th January, 1982.

(c) The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of the Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) accepted the Nohar and Sidhmukh project proposals for Rs.40.59 crore and Rs.103 crore respectively, in its meeting held on 22nd September, 1989. Subsequently, the revised proposal of Nohar Irrigation Project (Major), Rajasthan was accepted by the TAC of MOWR in its meeting held on 20.9.2000 for Rs.49.38 crore subject to implementation of environmental safeguards and concurrence of State Finance Department. The revised proposal of Sidhmukh Irrigation Project (Major), Rajasthan was accepted by the TAC of MOWR in its meeting held on 3.8.2001 for Rs.220.86 crore subject to the concurrence of State Finance Department, restoration of BML to the

original capacity of 12500 cusecs, close monitoring of ground water table and clearance from Environmental angle.

According to the Governments of Rajasthan and Punjab, the capacity of BML has been restored, while Government of Haryana is in disagreement.

(d) to (f) The Central Government is of the view that the States need to settle the issues arising in the implementation of the agreements they have entered into, in an amicable manner and the demands of the States are equitably met. As regards the decision of 15th January, 1982 there has been no consensus among the concerned States on the restoration of the BML to its design capacity. Further, the agreement of 31st December, 1981 pursuant to which the decision was taken on 15th January, 1982 was terminated by the State of Punjab, by enacting the Punjab Termination of Agreements Act, 2004 while protecting 'all existing and actual utilizations through the existing systems'. Under the circumstances, the State Governments of Haryana, Rajasthan and Punjab need to converge in their views and amicably resolve the issue of implementation of the decision of 15th January, 1982.

#### **Provision of HAG and Apex Scale**

\*375. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided for Higher Administrative Grade (HAG) and Apex Scale to certain posts in civil services;

(b) if so, the batches that have been given such pay-scale for the IAS, State-wise, IPS State-wise, Indian Forest Service, State-wise, Indian Foreign Service, IRS (IT), IRS (C&CE) and IA&AS;

(c) the number of services for which the mid-career planning has been introduced as of now;

(d) the number of services that have to be considered further; and

(e) the details thereof?

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

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) The promotion of All India Service (IAS, IPS and Indian Forest Service) officers, Indian Foreign Service and IA&AS in HAG Scale/ Apex Scale and IRS (IT) and IRS(C&CE) in HAG Scale is granted by the concerned Cadre Controlling Authorities subject to availability of vacancies. These may not be batch-wise promotions.

The batches of officers of IAS and non-IAS Services empanelled to hold Secretary (Apex Scale) and Additional Secretary (HAG Scale) at Centre is as follows:

	HAG Scale	Apex Scale
IAS	1980	1977
Non-IAS (IPS, Indian Forest Service and other Central Services)	1977	1974

The State-wise information in respect of IAS/ IPS/ Indian Forest Service is given in Statement-I, II and III (See below).

The promotion in Apex Scale and HAG Scale of officers of the following Services varies and the range is as follows:

	HAG Scale	Apex Scale
Indian Foreign Service	Upto 1979	Upto 1976
IA&AS	Upto 1983	Upto 1974 and some officers of 1975
IRS(IT)	Upto 1977 and some officers of 1978	No Apex Scale post exists.
IRS(C&CE)	Upto 1976 and some officers of 1977	No Apex Scale post exists.

The Government has issued instructions that whenever any IAS officer of a particular batch is posted in the Centre to a particular grade carrying specific grade pay in Pay Bands PB-3 or PB-4 and HAG, grant of higher pay scale on non-functional basis to the officers belonging to batches or organized Group A Services/ IPS/ Indian Forest Service that are senior by two years or more should be given.

(c) to (e) Career Planning is a continuous exercise and it covers all level of officers including senior and middle management as well as at entry level.

**Statement - I**

*Details of years of allotment of the junior most officers in Apex Scale and HAG Scale, in various cadres of the Indian Administrative Service-As on 01.01.2010 (Source: Civil List 2010)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Cadre	Apex Scale	HAG scale
1	2	3	4
1.	AGMUT	1977	1984
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1976	1984
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	1978	1985
4.	Bihar	1976	1984
5.	Chhattisgarh	1978	1985
6.	Gujarat	1975	1982
7.	Haryana	1976	1983
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1976	1985
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1976	1984
10.	Jharkhand	1978	1985
11.	Karnataka	1976	1985
12.	Kerala	1978	1984
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1977	1985
14.	Maharashtra	1976	1985
15.	Manipur-Tripura	1978	1987
16.	Nagaland	1975	1982
17.	Orissa	1976	1985

1	2	3	4
18.	Punjab	1977	1985
19.	Rajasthan	1975	1984
20.	Sikkim	1978	1979
21.	Tamil Nadu	1976	1985
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1976	1983
23.	Uttarakhand	1976	1983
24.	West Bengal	1977	1986

**Statement - II**

*Details of the batch of the IPS officers who have been granted Apex Scale by the State Cadres and the batch of the junior most officers who have been appointed to HAG Scale (DG and ADG level), as per the IPS Civil List 2010 (as on 01.01.2010).*

Sl. No.	Cadre	DGP (Head of Police Force) Apex Scale Rs.80000 (fixed)	ADG HAG scale Rs.67000-79000
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1976	1983
2.	(AGMU) Arunachal Pradesh-Goa-Mizoram-Union Territories	1974 (Delhi)	1980
3.	Assam and Meghalaya	1974 (Assam) 1976 (Meghalaya)	1983
4.	Bihar	1973	1980
5.	Chattisgarh	1973	1983
6.	Gujarat	1973	1983
7.	Haryana	1974	1983
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1974	1984
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1974	1984
10.	Jharkhand	1973	1982

1	2	3	4
11.	Karnataka	1974	1982
12.	Kerala	1975	1983
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1974	1984
14.	Maharashtra	1972	1981
15.	Manipur and Tripura	1975 (Tripura) 1976 (Manipur)	1982
16.	Nagaland	1979	1986
17.	Orissa	1976	1982
18.	Punjab	1972	1983
19.	Rajasthan	1976	1983
20.	Sikkim	*	1978
21.	Tamil Nadu	1971	1983
22.	Uttarakhand	1976	1978
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1973	1979
24.	West Bengal	1973	1983

\*There is no sanctioned post of DGP (Head of Police Force)

**Statement - III**

*Status of promotion of Indian Forest Service officers in  
Apex Scale and HAG Scale as on 01.01.2010*

Sl. No.	Name of the Cadre	APEX Scale	HAG Scale
1	2	3	4
1.	AGMUT	1976	1983 (Part)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1975	1983
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	1978/1975	-
4.	Bihar	1975	1976

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	1977	1980
6.	Gujarat	1975	1980
7.	Haryana	1976	1977
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1975	1979
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1975	1983
10.	Jharkhand	1976	1978 (Part)
11.	Karnataka	1975	1979
12.	Kerala	1976	1978
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1975	1979
14.	Maharashtra	1975	1976
15.	Manipur - Tripura	1977/1978	1983
16.	Nagaland	1977	1978
17.	Orissa	1974	1979 (Part)
18.	Punjab	1976	1980
19.	Rajasthan	1976	1979
20.	Sikkim	1977	1985
21.	Tamil Nadu	1976	1979
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1977	1980 (Part)
23.	Uttarakhand	1978	1979
24.	West Bengal	1977	1980 (Part)

**Radioactive substance buried in Delhi University**

†\*376. 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 20 kilograms of radioactive substance is still possibly buried on Delhi University campus;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to gather facts of the same;

(c) whether Government would formulate any policy on radiation; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) No Sir. Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) conducted an inspection of the Delhi University on 7th May 2010 to check the radiation levels around the area and from the observed radiation levels (which were at background level), the presence of such buried radioactive material was ruled out.

(c) and (d) Sir, regulations pertaining to safe disposal of radioactive material viz. Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules, 2004 and Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Wastes) Rules, 1987, made under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 are already in place. The disused radioactive material/sources can be disposed of safely in authorized waste disposal facilities only, after obtaining permission from AERB.

#### **Projects for urban poverty alleviation**

\*377. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of specific projects which are selected by the Ministry for the purpose of urban poverty alleviation;

(b) the details regarding houses constructed and allotted to SCs and Minorities in the urban area of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan during 2009-10 and 2010-11; and

(c) the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families upgraded to Above Poverty Line (APL) level on account of urban alleviation projects during the last three financial years?

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

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

The revamped SJSRY has following five components:

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

(b) 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 and Urban Poverty Alleviation since 3.12.2005 with the aim of assisting the urban poor, especially slum dwellers, with shelter and basic amenities, the dwelling units sanctioned in the State of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan during 2009-10 are given below. Separate data for houses for Scheduled Castes and minorities is not available at the Central level.

Name of State	2009-2010			
	BSUP		IHSDP	
	Number of projects approved	Number of houses approved	Number of projects approved	Number of houses approved
Gujarat	3	10960	6	3655
Maharashtra	5	14323	1	1488
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	7	1869
Rajasthan	0	0	5	3215

No project has been approved under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) during 2010-11 in these States.

As regard construction of houses under BSUP and IHSDP, the details are as under :-

Name of State	Houses constructed / in-progress under BSUP and IHSD since inception of JNNURM till 16.08.2010			
	BSUP		IHSDP	
	Completed	In-progress	Completed	In-progress
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	52540	32699	1244	4763
Maharashtra	25644	70321	7192	18934



1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	3549	14528	973	3043
Rajasthan	641	104	3034	2011

(c) The number of beneficiaries assisted under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) during the last three financial years is as under :-

Year	No. of Urban poor beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual/group enterprises.	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training	No. of mandays of work generated (In lakhs)
2007-08	181050	248264	45.39
2008-09	184736	303418	57.44
2009-10	151060	187644	50.15

#### KVP and National Savings Schemes

\*378. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the defaults in the Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP) and National Savings Scheme (NSS) of Indian Post;

(b) for how long such defaults have been going on in the Indian Postal Schemes;

(c) whether a multiplicity of schemes has caused confusion to the public;

(d) the steps proposed to consolidate savings schemes of Indian Post into easily comprehensible proposals; and

(e) the reasons for lax administration of postal savings schemes which are patronized by middle class people?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) No default in Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP) and National Savings Scheme (NSS) is reported.

(c) No, Sir. Different small savings Schemes are designed by the Government to offer multiple choices for different segments of the society.

(d) The Central and State Governments take various measures from time to time to promote and popularize small saving schemes through print and electronic media as well as holding seminars, meetings and providing training to various agencies involved in mobilizing deposits under the schemes. As part of this ongoing exercise, Government has taken following steps to make the small savings schemes more attractive and investor friendly:-

- (1) The benefit of Section 80C of the Income Tax Act, 1961 has been extended to the investments made under 5-year Post Office Time Deposits Account and Senior Citizens Savings Scheme, with effect from 01.04.2007.
- (2) With effect from 1.8.2007, the maximum deposit ceilings of Rs.3.00 lakh and Rs.6.00 lakh under the Post Office Monthly Income Account (POMIA) Scheme has been raised to Rs.4.50 lakh and Rs.9.00 lakh in respect of single and joint accounts respectively.
- (3) In Monthly Income Scheme Accounts opened on or after 8.12.2007, at the time of maturity, bonus at the rate of 5% of the principle amount invested was introduced.
- (4) The penalty on pre-mature withdrawal of deposits under the Post Office Monthly Income Account (POMIA) scheme has been rationalized from 3.5% to 2% on withdrawal on or before expiry of three years and 1% on withdrawal after expiry of three years.
- (5) All categories of pensioners have been allowed to open and maintain 'Pension Account' under Post Office Savings Account Rules, with effect from 11th July, 2007.
- (6) The restriction on opening of more than one account during a calendar month under the Senior Citizens Savings Scheme has been removed with effect from 24th May, 2007.
- (7) Opening of "Zero deposit/Zero Balance" accounts for workers employed under NREG Act, under Post Office Savings Account Rules, with effect from 26th August 2008.

- (8) Opening of "zero deposit/Zero Balance" accounts for Old Age Pensioner Account under Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme, Widows Pensioner Account under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme and Disabled Pensioner Account under Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme with effect from 13th October 2009.
- (9) National Savings Institute, a subordinate organization under the Department of Economic Affairs (Budget Division) also maintains its web site i.e. [nsiindia.gov](http://nsiindia.gov). in collaboration with National Informatics Centre to facilitate interface with the public through wider dissemination of information on small savings and on-line registration and settlement of investor's grievances.
- (e) Does not arise in view of (a) to (d) above.

**Unauthorized colonies of Delhi**

†\*379. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has regularized the unauthorized colonies of Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the names of colonies and details of plots where illegal construction has been carried out in Delhi during the past two years;
- (d) the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken to demolish this illegal construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Pursuant to the Revised Guidelines of 2007, issued by the Ministry of Urban Development and Regulations for Regularization of Unauthorized Colonies, dated 24.3.2008 and 16.6.2008, issued by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), no unauthorized colony has been formally regularized yet.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Details of the names of colonies as reported by DDA is given in Statement (See below). These colonies are spread over various zones, viz., East Zone, West Zone, Rohini Zone, South-East Zone, South-West Zone, and North Zone.

(e) Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that it has issued advisories to public in leading newspapers in Hindi, English, Punjabi and Urdu that public should not invest in illegal properties. GNCTD has further informed that it has demolished 1157 structures and nearly 261 acres of land has been made free of unauthorized colonization. GNCTD has also asked police to lodge FIR against persons concerned and a case FIR has been registered by the Police. GNCTD has also stopped registration of sale deed in such unauthorized colonies, which are under the process of regularization.

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has informed that its zonal offices take action under the provisions of the DMC Act, 1957 as and when any unauthorized construction comes to notice in their jurisdiction. The Nodal Steering Committee constituted by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the matter of "Kalyan Sanstha vs. UOI & Ors" is monitoring the progress of the respective zonal offices at regular intervals in this regard. Instructions have been issued to Deputy Commissioners of respective zones to put measures in place to keep a strict vigil and action on unauthorized construction. The status / action taken in this regard is monitored by them on weekly basis.

The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that demolition of illegal construction in Development Areas is an ongoing process. As and when the illegal construction other than what is protected under "The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2009" comes to the notice of DDA, action is taken to remove/stop it as per law. During the past two years, illegal construction was demolished by DDA in 288 properties in Delhi.

**Statement**

*Details of the colonies and plots where illegal construction  
has been carried out in Delhi*

Sl. No.	Name of colony	Number of Properties/Plots
1	2	3
<b>A. East Zone</b>		
1.	New Ashok Nagar	41
2.	Village Gharoli Extended Abadi	01
3.	Village Dallupura Extended Abadi	01
4.	West Vinod Nagar	22
5.	Village Gazipur Extended Abadi	05
6.	Madhu Vihar	11
7.	Chillage Village	01
8.	Sri Ram Colony	01
9.	Village Kotla	01
10.	Village Gazipur	02
11.	Rani Garden	01
12.	Village Dallupura	01
13.	Rani Garden	01
14.	Shastri Par	01
15.	West Vinod Nagar	01
16.	Chilla Village	01
17.	West Jyoti Nagar	01
18.	Rani Garden	01

1	2	3
19.	Village Gazipur	01
20.	Tahir Pur Sarai	01
21.	Harijan Basti Ashok Nagar	01
22.	Sri Ram Colony	01
23.	Shastri Park	01
24.	Village Gazipur	01
25.	Village Gazipur	01
26.	Shastri Park	01
<b>B. West Zone</b>		
27.	Laxmi Garden, Moti Nagar	05
28.	Pochanpur	10
29.	Kakrola	07
30.	Mohit Nagar Main Dwarka Road	01
<b>C. Rohini Zone</b>		
31.	Budh Vihar	04
32.	Sukhbir Nagar	02
33.	Gupta Colony	02
34.	Pappu Colony	03
35.	Jain Colony	02
36.	Rajeev Nagar Extn	03
37.	Kailash Vihar	04
38.	Krishna Colony	02
39.	Utsav Vihar	02

1	2	3
40.	Agar Nagar	03
41.	Begumpur	01
42.	Rama Vihar	03
43.	Rajiv Nagar and Jain Nagar	03
44.	Rithala	01
45.	Roop Vihar	01
<b>D.</b>	<b>South East Zone</b>	
46.	Shaheen Bagh	218
47.	Abul Fazal Enclave Okhla	207
48.	Jaitpur Khadar	163
49.	Madanpur Khadar	119
50.	Aali Vihar	57
51.	Tajpur	10
52.	Badarpur	17
53.	Meethapur	25
54.	Molarband Extension	46
55.	Jaitpur Khadar	20
56.	Hari Nagar	91
<b>E.</b>	<b>South West Zone</b>	
57.	Rang Puri Extension	92
58.	Mahipal Pur	188
59.	Vasant Kunj Enclave	93

1	2	3
60.	Masoodpur	06
61.	Shanti Kunj	38
62.	Bhavani Kunj/Sai Kunj	10
63.	Kishangarh	05
<b>F.</b>	<b>North Zone</b>	
64.	Narela	165
65.	Siraspur	28
66.	Alipur	82
67.	Budhpur	06
68.	Samaipur	14
69.	Khera Kalan	18
70.	Libaspur	15
71.	Tikari Khurd	11
72.	Bhor Garh	02
73.	Jind Pur	02
74.	Singhola Village	04
75.	Singhla Colony	01
76.	Chandan Park	01
77.	Rajiv Nagar	01

**Financial irregularities in preparation of CWG**

†\*380. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(a) whether it is a fact that Central Vigilance Commission has levelled allegations of rampant financial irregularities in the preparations being made to organize Commonwealth Games during 2010 in the country;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the amount of funds estimated to be misappropriated as per report and allegations so far; and

(c) whether Central Vigilance Commission has expressed desire to pursue the investigation further?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) and (b) Ten references on alleged financial irregularities in the Organizing Committee, have been received from the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC). CVC has not clearly indicate the alleged mis-appropriated amount of funds.

(c) Final view of the CVC has not yet been received in this regard.

---

#### **WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

##### **GoM and EGoM functioning at present**

2726. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Group of Ministers (GoM) and Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) are functioning at present on various important subject;

(b) if so, the subjects which are pending for consideration before the GoM and EGoM, subject-wise;

(c) since when the mechanism of referring matters to GoM and EGoM had started in the Government of India; and

(d) the composition of each GoM and EGoM with the names of the Chairman?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) After formation of the Government in May, 2009, 34 Groups of Ministers (GoM) and 13 Empowered Groups of Ministers (EGoM) have been constituted to consider various issues that are

complex and where deliberations/consultations in the normal course would be time consuming or where it might not be possible to arrive at a consensus in the normal course.

(b) Composition given in of the GoMs/EGoMs and the subjects entrusted to them is given in Annexure [See Appendix 220. Annexure No.11] While some of the GoMs/EGoMs have already considered the issues referred to them, in a few cases, the progress of the important matters included in their remit is being monitored regularly by the concerned GoMs/EGoMs and in others, the deliberations are at various stages.

(c) A provision for constitution of the *ad hoc* Committees of the Ministers, which term also includes GoMs and EgoMs, exists in the Government of India (Transaction of Business) Rules, 1961, right from the inception of these rules.

(d) The composition of the GoMs/EgoMs constituted so far is given in Annexure [See Appendix 220. Annexure No. 11]. The Minister, whose name figures at the top in each GoM/EGoM, is the Chairman of that GoM/EGoM.

#### **Second stage development of atomic energy**

2727. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is pursuing implementation of second stage development of Atomic Energy as envisaged by Dr. Bhabha;

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

(c) whether second stage development is as per the time plan of 2011-12;

(d) if so, whether Government intends to switch over to the third stage development programme by 2013;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and extended time-frame for the second stage;

(f) whether any time-frame has been set for third stage development; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The second stage of Indian nuclear power programme envisages development of fast breeder reactors using plutonium-based fuel. The Department of Atomic Energy initiated technology development for liquid metal fast breeder reactors decades back. The Reactor Research Centre (RRC), later renamed as Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, (IGCAR) was set up in 1969 at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu for this purpose. An experimental 40 MW Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) is in operation in IGCAR since October, 1985. The reactor has been test bed for the development of subsequent fast breeder reactors. FBTR has provided valuable experience of liquid metal fast breeder technology resulting in the design of the 500 MW Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR). The PFBR is now under construction at Kalpakkam.

(c) No, Sir. The first Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) is scheduled to be completed by 2012. Several Fast Breeder Reactors will be set up subsequently. Fast Reactors with metallic fuel improved breeding ratio will then be developed.

(d) Only after sufficient inventory of  $U^{233}$  is generated through the operations of a large number of FBRs, the third stage power programme will be initiated.

(e) to (g) Working out a precise time frame is not possible at this moment. The third stage will be initiated when sufficient installed capacity in the second stage has been built. It is envisaged that the third stage may commence three to four decades after introduction of fast breeder reactors using fuel with shorter doubling time.

#### **Right to reprocess nuclear fuel**

†2728. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has got the right to reprocess the nuclear fuel sold by the American companies as per recent agreement signed with America;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) whether the nuclear fuel purchased under this agreement include ownership right or Government has only reprocessing right; and

(d) whether country would have to repay for reprocessing of nuclear fuel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (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 will enter into force after completion of necessary formalities.

(c) and (d) No nuclear fuel has been purchased from USA so far under the above agreement.

#### **Activities of Indian Rare Earths**

2729. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the major activities of Indian Rare Earths (IRE) units situated in Kollam, Kerala;

(b) the total income of IRE from sand mining from Kerala operations;

(c) whether Governments has studied about the value added products which can be developed from this sand;

(d) if so, the details of the products; and

(e) whether Government would start production units to develop value added products from rare earth available in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Indian Rare Earths, a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) produces limonite, rutile, leucoxene, zircon, sillimanite etc. in their minerologically pure marketable forms from beach sand in its unit situated in Kollam, Kerala. Part of the Zircon is used for production of zirflour which is used in ceramic industry.

(b) Total income from IRE sand mining from Kerala operation was Rs.9267.14 lakh in the year 2009-10.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The value added products which can be produced from limonite are synthetic rutile, titanium slag, titanium sponge, titanium pigment and various titanium chemicals. Rutile and leucoxene can be used directly to produce titanium sponge, titanium pigment and various titanium chemicals. The value added products that can be produced from Zircon are zirflour, microzir, zirconium metal and various zirconium chemicals.

(e) Yes, Sir.

#### **Protection of scientists**

2730. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that scientists from Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant are abducted and killed;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to protect the scientists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) There is no incident of abduction or killing any scientist of Madras Atomic Power Station, Kalpakkam.

(c) Adequate security arrangements have been provided both at the plant site and in the residential township at Kalpakkam.

#### **Exploration of uranium resources**

2731. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research, (AMD), Hyderabad, has conducted airborne electromagnetic time domain surveys of uranium resources in the country during 2008-09 and 2009-10;

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

(c) the estimated quantity of uranium resources identified during the said surveys in various locations in the country; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to explore such resources?

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

(b) The Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit under the Department of Atomic Energy, has conducted Airborne Electromagnetic Time Domain Surveys during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 as detailed below:

Basins	Agency	2008-09	2009-10
(Figures in Line Kms)			
1	2	3	4
Albitite Line, Alwar District, Rajasthan and Mahendragarh Dist., Haryana	M/s. Geotech Ltd.,	9,946	-
		West Indies	
Bhima Basin, Gulbarga and Bijapur District, Karnataka	M/s. Geotech Ltd.,	31,689	-
	West Indies		

1	2	3	4
Bhima Basin, Gulbarga, Bijapur Districts, Karnataka and Medak and Mahabubnagar Districts, Andhra Pradesh	M/s. Geotech Ltd., West Indies	-	4,333
Kaladgi-Badami Basin, Gulbarga and Bijapur Districts, Karnataka, Ranga Reddy, Medak, Mahabubnagar Districts, Andhra Pradesh	M/s. Fugro Airborne Survey Ltd., Canada	-	3,358
Sonrai-Bijawar Block, Tikamgarh, Panna, Damoh and Sagar Districts, Madhya Pradesh and Lalitpur District, Uttar Pradesh	M/s. Fugro Airborne Survey Ltd., Canada	-	1,354
Tamar - Beldih - Kutni-Susina-Porapahar Tract, Ranchi, East Singhbhum, Saraikela, Kharsawan Districts, Jharkhand and Purulia and Bankura Districts, West Bengal	National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), Hyderabad	-	1,792
Srisaillam, Nallammalal and Kurnool, Sub-basin, Kadapa Basin, Mahabubnagar and Kurnool Districts, Andhra Pradesh	Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), Hyderabad	-	4,271

(c) and (d) The airborne surveys have been planned in a phased manner and subsequent to the same, the data evolved out of the said surveys are to be interpreted and detailed drilling activities are to be carried out to finalize the uranium occurrence. The surveys will hence help in demarcating the favorable areas for further detailed exploration by ground radiometric, geophysical and subsurface exploration. Interpretation of data acquired during 2008-09 is in advance stage of modeling and interpretation. Tasks taken up during 2009-10 are yet to be completed. The uranium potential of identified areas exhibiting conductivity anomaly will be known only after completion of subsurface exploration by drilling.

#### **Legal compulsion to cap nuclear liability**

2732. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the extraneous legal compulsions to cap the overall liability amount at US \$300 million for nuclear liability;

(b) whether the External Affairs Ministry has recommended for treating 300 million as minimum; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this Ministry for putting 300 million as maximum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010 was introduced in the 15th Lok Sabha on 07.05.2010. The "Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010" as introduced and pending in Lok Sabha was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science & Technology, Environment & Forests for examination. The report of the Committee (Numbered 212) has been presented to the Rajya Sabha on 18th August, 2010 and laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on 18th August, 2010.

#### **Collapse of postal services**

2733. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:



(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to near collapsing postal services in the country due to shortage of work force in postal department;

(b) whether Government is aware that in 2000 a total number of regular employees was a little more than 2.91 lakhs and in 2008, the number has been brought down to 2.11 lakhs that is a reduction of 80 thousand employees and in the case of E.D. employees the reduction is 33,494 and thus a total reduction stands at 1,14,113 employees in eight years; and

(c) if so, the steps Government has taken to fill up the vacant posts in postal department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) while there is shortage of staff in the Department of Posts due to vacancies, it has not affected the Postal Services.

(b) The actual number of regular employees in the Department of Posts and E.D. now known as Gramin Dak Sewaks, in the year 2000 and 2008 and reduction in their actual strength during the said period is as under:

S.No.	Category of work force	Actual work force in 2000	Actual work force in 2008	Reduction in work force
1.	Departmental employees	294301	218434	75867
2.	Gramin Dak Sewaks	309649	276155	33494
TOTAL				109361

(c) The vacant posts are either to be filled up by promotion or by direct recruitment according to the provisions in the Recruitment Rules. The Departmental Promotion Committees meet periodically to fill up the posts by promotion. Also, Departmental Examinations are held regularly to fill up promotional posts wherever Departmental Examinations are prescribed. The vacancies meant to be filled up by direct recruitment are also being filled up in accordance with the policies of the Government.

#### **Decrease in mobile connections**

2734. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether 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 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 retail reach with heavy focus on rural areas.
- Information Technology (IT) tools have been developed to monitor the performance of sale and distribution channels.
- 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 and 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 as 155K capacity has been added.
- MTNL has already rolled out the 3G services in both Delhi (on 5th Feb 2009) and Mumbai (on 30th May 2009).
- Mobile network is continuously optimized to improve the coverage.

**Statement**

*The Percentage of market share of BSNL and MTNL in mobile connection*

**(A) Percentage of market share of BSNL:**

S.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

**(B) 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	123500200	2258180	18.28
31.03.2010	16955894	2263620	13.35	15962593	2520833	15.79
30.06.2010	18662646	2328857	12.47	17529725	2573623	15

**Security implications of mobile towers**

2735. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various intelligence agencies have warned of the long term security implications of installation of mobile towers along the Indo-Pak border by Pakistan telecom companies;

(b) if so, whether the Pakistan mobile SIM cards are active in various locations in the Indian side which are used for smuggling of drugs and arms;

(c) if so, whether the Vigilance and Telecom Monitoring Cell of the DoT submitted its survey report in this regard to Government; and

(d) if so, the further steps Government proposes to take on the basis of various intelligence reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) Sir, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) is aware that some spillage of signal across the border has been detected and the matter has been taken up with Ministry of External Affairs for arranging a bilateral meeting with Pakistan authorities on the issue of cross border radio interference.

**Loss to BSNL during 2009-10**

2736. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the BSNL has suffered net loss of Rs.1823 crore during 2009-10;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for such huge losses by BSNL;

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed by Government on such huge losses to BSNL; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to arrest the financial decline of the BSNL and to restructure the business of company to make it profitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir. BSNL has suffered a net loss of Rs. 1822.65 crore during the financial year 2009-10.

(b) The Loss incurred by BSNL is mainly on account of reduction in revenue and increase in expenditure. The reduction in BSNL revenue is mainly because of decline in revenue from wire-lines due to churning of fixed line subscribers in view of preference to mobile telephony and fall in ARPU (Average Revenue Per User). Though there is a net increase in number of wireless connections yet revenue decreased mainly due to reduction in tariff by BSNL in the competitive market. The main reasons for increase in expenditure are as below:

- (i) The staff expenditure has increased due to implementation of recommendations of Wage Revision Committee. The wage revision has alone caused an additional expenditure of Rs. 2900 crore over the previous year on account of payment of arrears for the period from 01.01.2007 to 31.03.2010.
- (ii) Increase in depreciation is due to amortization of one time spectrum fee for 3G & (Broadband Wireless Access) BWA service.

(c) and (d) The steps taken by BSNL to arrest its financial decline and to restructure the business of company to make it profitable are as follows:

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

- (i) Revitalizing the businesses by focusing on growth in mobile, broadband and enterprise segments. A separate vertical for new business has also been created.
- (ii) Building capabilities for significant improvements in sales and distribution, product management, pricing, customer service and revenue assurance activities.

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

**Fall in market share of MTNL and BSNL**

2737. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has noticed about the fall in market share and fall in income and profit of BSNL and MTNL;

(b) the number of connections, market share and income of each service provider functioning in the country, landline and mobile;

(c) whether any study has been conducted by the Ministry or by any other agency about the reasons of reduction of market share percentage, income and profit of BSNL and MTNL;

(d) the details thereof; and

(e) whether any revival scheme and initiative to strengthen the MTNL and BSNL will be taken by Government?

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

(b) Number of connections, percentage market share and total gross revenues of major telecom service providers as on 31.03.2009 and 31.03.2010 is given in Statement - I (See below)

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details of the study undertaken by BSNL to find the reasons for reduction in market share is given in Statement-II (See below).

(e) To strengthen their positions, BSNL and MTNL have taken the following Steps:

**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 retail reach with heavy focus on rural areas.
- Information Technology (IT) tools have been developed to monitor the performance of sale and distribution channels.
- 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 and 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, as far as 1500K capacity has been added.
- MTNL has already rolled out the 3G services in both Delhi (on 5th Feb 2009) and Mumbai (on 30th May 2009).
- Mobile network is continuously optimized to improve the coverage.

**Statement - I**

*Details of connections, market share and total gross revenue  
of major telecom service providers*

As on 31.03.2009

Name of Service Provider	No. of connections (In Million)		% Market Share		Total Gross Revenue (In Rs. Crore)
	Wireline	Wireless	Wireline	Wireless	
1	2	3	4	5	6
BSNL	29.35	52.14	77.30	13.31	33983

1	2	3	4	5	6
MTNL	3.57	4.48	9.41	1.14	5250
Bharati Airtel	2.73	93.92	7.18	23.97	34014
Reliance	1.1	72.67	2.92	18.55	17831
Vodafone	0	68.77	0	17.55	21913
Tata	0.92	35.12	2.42	8.97	7946
Idea	0	43.02	0	10.98	10154
Aircel	0	18.48	0	4.72	2726
BPL	0	2.16	0	0.55	681
TOTAL	37.96	391.76			
As on 31.03.2009					
BSNL	27.83	69.45	75.31	11.89	33547
MTNL	3.50	5.09	9.46	0.87	5631
Bharati Airtel	3.07	127.62	8.30	21.84	45016
Reliance	1.18	102.42	3.19	17.53	17597
Vodafone	0	100.86	0	17.26	25708
Tata	1.16	65.94	3.14	11.29	8737
Idea	0	63.82	0	10.92	11930
Aircel	0	36.86	0	6.31	3422
BPL	0	2.84	0	0.49	615
TOTAL	36.96	584.32			

**Statement - II**

*The details of the study undertaken by BSNL to find the reasons  
for reduction of market share*

SL. No.	Name of study	Period of study	Geographic Coverage of Study	Total sample Size	Main Findings
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Study To Understand than Reasons For Mass Surrender of BSNL the Pay Phones & CCBs, Develop Action Points To Arrest sign This Surrender taken to satisfaction minimum (important) and	June-July 2008	Bangalore, Mysore, Hyderabad, Guntur, Kochi, Thrissur, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Pune, Aurangabad	602	(i) BSNL's sales force is less active competition. (ii) Competition payphones have broken tradition with higher penetration of Wireless and pre-paid payphones. (iii) Providing merchandise like glow board, value added services and time set up PCO emerge as the critical drivers. (iv) In Time taken to set up (critical), documentation for installation  Base commission (good to have) BSNL's performance is below the competition. (v) For majority of people who

considered but

entry

mechanism

did not buy BSNL, a perception of high

cost and poor complaint handling

were the major reasons.

days					(vi) Proportion of BSNL customers who encountered a lead time of more than 15
considerably					and multiple visits/forms was
&					higher in comparison with competition.
three					(vii) Billing issues, complaint handling
2	Study undertaken to	Nov-Dec 2008	TN, UP, MP,	1250	rectification aspects and commission/incentive structure emerged as the top
quality	Understand and Arrest		Maharashtra,		reasons for surrendering BSNL PCOs.
the	Surrender of BSNL		Rajasthan		(i) Findings show that poor network
surrendered	Mobile Connections				and connectivity problems are some of
tariff					main reasons for which people
Recharge					their BSNL connection.
					(ii) Low and attractive call rates and
					plans of competitors.
					(iii) Non availability of SIMs and
					vouchers.
					(iv) Poor distribution network.
					(v) Poor complaint handling mechanism/customer care support.
3.	Study undertaken	Nov-Dec 2008	TN, UP, MP,	1000	(i) When asked about features of phone
to Understand			Maharashtra, Rajasthan		instruments, BSNL has scored low

satisfaction  
and Arrest  
offering a  
Declining Market  
and  
Share of BSNL  
Landline  
VAS,  
Connections

scores. Moreover, the competition is  
range of landline and WLL phone models  
features to choose from.  
(ii) BSNL does not offer a wide range of  
in comparison to the competition.

1	2	3	4	5	6
on					(iii) BSNL phones generally lag in add
Hotline					features like Caller ID, SMS service,
					facility, Remote phone management,
					Polyphonic ring tones, Inbuilt games and
					Organizers.
However,					(iv) Though ratings for BSNL on all the
					parameters is below "Good" mark.
taken for					BSNL has been rated much lower on
taken for					satisfaction with aspects like time
					reactivation with aspects like time
					reactivation of connection in case of
					disconnections and quality of complaint/
					query resolution.
taking					(v) Moreover, the main reasons for not
quoted					and/ or surrendering BSNL landline is
for					as 'poor service quality' and 'long time
					query resolution'.
biggest					(vi) The competition has hit BSNL's
rates.					strength by introducing even lower call
					This can be substantiated by the fact

that the

variety

prepaid and

the

has

to

monthly expenditure for BSNL users was higher than the competition.

(vii) Also, the competition has a wide

of tariff options available in both

postpaid, giving adequate flexibility to

consumer in choosing the tariff plan.

(viii) Limited point of contact points

emerged as one of the reasons for people

surrender BSNL connection.



#### **Uniform Policy for Telecom Equipments**

2738. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while private telecom companies were procuring telecom equipments from Chinese vendors, the BSNL was barred procuring the equipments from the same Chinese companies on the ground of security concerns;

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination;

(c) if not, whether any action is being taken to remove this discrimination and have a uniform policy for all; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Sir, in the interest of national security, the Government had directed Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited in May, 2009 that resources should not be procured from the Chinese vendors for deployment in the sensitive regions of Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Sikkim, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Maharashtra.

(b) Participation of foreign companies in strategic sector has bearing on national security. BSNL being a Public Sector Undertaking, its network has to be relied upon in emergency.

(c) and (d) Amendment 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. Accordingly, now BSNL may enter into agreement with foreign vendors for purchase of equipments/software/services.

#### **Data made available to Security Agencies**

2739. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central investigative agencies could not snoop into the networks provided by tele-communication agencies;

(b) whether the Department of Telecom (DoT) has asked these companies to either ensure that data going through their networks be made available to security agencies in a readable format or face a ban from offering services in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) It is mandatory for the telecom service providers to install Lawful Interception and Monitoring (LIM) system before launch of telecom services. In case of Internet Service Providers (ISPs) LIM systems are installed at Internet nodes of ISPs as per the requirements of Securities Agencies. However, security agencies are not able to obtain the interception in readable format where complex encryption is used in communication.

(b) to (d) Yes, DoT has asked Telecom Service Providers to provide technical solution for interception and monitoring of certain services provided through Blackberry devices in readable format to Law enforcement agencies. In case no solution is provided, these services may be banned by the Government.

**Waiting List for BSNL Service in M.P.**

†2740. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that places where mobile services are being provided in Madhya Pradesh, there is still a long waiting list and despite that people want to get BSNL service;

(b) whether the Central Government is not able to provide service due to non availability of SIM; and

(c) if so, by when SIM would be made available and waiting list would be cleared?

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Sir. Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) of cellular mobile connections of BSNL are available on demand in the State of Madhya Pradesh and there is no waiting list.

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

**Penalty of Telecom Service providers**

2741. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any legislation is proposed to be introduced to impose penalty on the telecom service providers' (licensees) if the equipments installed by them have spy ware or malware; and

(b) the action that has been taken on this issue in the interest of security agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Sir, amendment were issued in December, 2009 in the Licence Agreements of all telecom service providers for security related concerns. As per these amendments, 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 addition, Licensee is required to submit a self certification with Licensor (DoT) that the equipment/ software proposed for procurement/ upgradation is free from black boxes, malware, trapdoor and remote/hidden attack through computerized command and control and adequate steps and mechanisms for adequate security against any subversive activity by company/ manufacturer/ vendors involved in the supply chain have been taken and are in place . If the Licensor/Government of India at later stage, after security audit of the above said equipment/software procured by them for use in their network for providing licensed services, finds

that the self certification as above is incorrect, then they agree to accept a penalty of upto Rupees Fifty Crore as per Licence Agreement for each such procurement. In such an event, on hearing from Licensor/GoI, they shall immediately uninstall and remove the equipments/software from the network for providing licensed services and follow any other direction from the Licensor/ Government of India in this regard in the interest of National Security.

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 addresses the security concerns in procurement of equipment from foreign vendors. Accordingly, in the event, any security breach is detected at later stage after deployment/installation of equipment as a result of security audit or in any other manner, the relevant equipment supplied by the vendor shall be taken out of service and penalty of Rs. Fifty crore for each Purchase Order shall be imposed on the Licensee. In addition, a penalty of 100% of contract value shall be levied by the Licensor on the licensee. The Licensee shall deposit the penalty and additional penalty with the Licensor within 30 days of the Notice. The Licensor may also at its discretion blacklist the vendor from making any supply deals with Indian Operators.

#### **Irregularity in Allocation of 2G Spectrum.**

2742. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has come to know about some serious instances of irregularity in the allocation of 2G spectrum;

(b) whether the spectrum were distributed in an arbitrary manner to favour set of players; and

(c) whether Government has also found clear instance of irregularities in the way the Ministry charged the goal post allegedly to favour set of players?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Initial spectrum is allotted to the Cellular

Mobile Telephone Services (CMTS) Licensees/Unified Access Service (UAS) Licensees as per the provisions of service license agreement subject to availability. Additional spectrum beyond initial spectrum is allotted as per guidelines/orders/criteria in force at the time of such allotment subject to availability.

However, on allegation of irregularities in the award of UAS Licensee to private companies, CBI conducted a search on 22.10.2009 in some offices of DOT and has taken custody of certain files relating to policy/allotment of UAS Licenses and spectrum. Case is still under investigation by CBI.

#### **Congestion in Networks**

2743. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether TRAI has sent a report to Government that telecom operators are fully to blame for the worsening congestion in their respective networks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that TRAI has specifically mentioned that the quality of service in regard to Point Interconnection (PoI) has noticeably deteriorated.

(c) whether it is also a fact that telecom operators have withdrawn funds meant for technical upgradation of their service; and

(d) the steps Government has taken to address these concerns of TRAI since the report was submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. TRAI has not sent any report to the Government mentioning therein that telecom operators are fully to blame for the worsening congestion in their respective networks and that the quality of service in regard to Point of Interconnection (PoI) has noticeably deteriorated. However, TRAI monitors the performance of Cellular Mobile Telephone service providers against the Quality of Service benchmarks laid down by TRAI, from time to time through the quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) and monthly PoI Congestion reports submitted by these service providers. The Quality of Service Regulations have three parameters relating to congestion namely Stand-alone Dedicated Control Channel

(SDCCH) congestion [Benchmark $\leq$ 1%], Traffic Channel Congestion (TCH) [Benchmark $\leq$ 2%] and Point of Interconnection (PoI) Congestion [Benchmark $\leq$ 0.5%]. As per the Performance Monitoring Report of the quarter ending March 2010, most of the service providers have met the above benchmarks.

As regards Point of Interconnection (PoI) Congestion, as per the PoI Congestion Report submitted by the service providers for the quarter ending March 2010, the congestion is observed in 82 PoIs, as against congestion in 61 PoIs in December 2009.

TRAI has expressed concern over the level of congestion between the networks of service providers from time to time. TRAI also takes up the matter with the service providers for remedial action.

(c) Government have no record of funds earmarked by telecom operators meant for technical upgradation of their service and withdrawal of the same.

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

#### **Unreliability of Indian Postal Service**

2744. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Indian postal service has become most unreliable causing prolonged delays;

(b) whether Government is aware that it is still aam admi's service, especially in the rural, remote and adiwasi areas; and

(c) if so, the steps that are being taken to restrengthen it and make it reliable again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Sir. However, the Department of Posts receives occasional complaints related to the delivery of mails.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware that it is an aam admi's service especially in the rural, remote and adiwasi areas, hence it is committed to provide basic postal services throughout the country at an affordable price. The Department has also launched Project Arrow with the objective of modernizing Post Offices, to make visible, tangible and noteworthy differences in the Post Offices operations that matter to aam adami.

(c) Department of Posts has taken up the efforts to improve the quality of mail transmission and delivery services. During Eleventh Plan, initiatives have been taken to improve transmission of mail through induction of dedicated freighter aircraft in the North East Region, setting up of Automated Mail Processing Systems to expedite sorting of mail, enhancing the usage of pin codes, creating of a National Address Database Management System etc. A network optimization plan has also been initiated to streamline core mail operations and delivery services. Further, in all Post Offices where Project Arrow has been implemented, Head Post Offices and Sub Post Offices in urban and rural areas have been equipped adequately and their infrastructure has been upgraded to enable them to render full range of communication and money remittance services. These Post Offices have registered significant increase in customer satisfaction in respect of selected products and services culminating in higher traffic volume and revenue generation.

#### **Villages covered by BSNL**

2745. 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 six 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 rising from 10 per cent to 22 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof in the last five years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Sir, out of total 5,93,601 Inhabited villages in the

country as per Census 2001, BSNL has covered 5,66,333 villages with Village Public Telephone (VPT) facility upto 30.06.2010 including 1,92,649 VPTs on landline, 3,67,446 on Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) and 1797 VPTs on Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) Technology. Details of villages covered with VPT facility in last five years is given in Statement (See below).

The tele-density in rural areas during last five years & current year is given below:

Tele-density in rural areas as on					
31.03.06	31.03.07	31.03.08	31.03.09	31.03.10	30.06.10
2.34	5.89	9.46	15.11	24.31	26.47

(c) For boosting of tele-density, the following schemes are going on:-

- (i) Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) has entered into an agreement with BSNL to provide 62302 number of Village Public Telephones (VPT) under Bharat Nirman in the country. Villages in remote areas having no terrestrial technology are being covered with Digital Satellite Phone Terminals (DSPT).
- (ii) USOF has entered into another agreement with BSNL in Feb.09 to provide 62443 Village Public Telephones (VPT) in the country in uncovered inhabited villages as per census 2001.
- (iii) USOF has launched a scheme for setting up 7387 number of mobile towers spreading over 500 districts for provision of mobile services in the specified rural and remote areas, where there is no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage. Out of these 7387 towers, 7163 have already been commissioned as on 30.06.2010.
- (iv) USOF has signed an agreement with BSNL to provide 8,61,459 wireline broadband connections from 27,789 rural exchanges.
- (v) In 2010-11, BSNL has planned to provide 20 millions Mobile connections and 7.5 millions Broadband connections spreading over both rural and urban areas.



**Statement**

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

*(2005-06 to 2009-10) & Current Year 2010-11*

**Achievement**

		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09		2009-10 (upto Mar 2010)				2010-11 (upto June 2010)				
Sl.	Name of	under	under	under	under	under	Total	under	under	Total	Total	under	under	Total	
Total															
No.	the Circle	Bharat	Bharat	Bharat	Bharat	New		Bharat	New		VPTS	Bharat	New		
VPTS															
	Nirman	Nirman	Nirman	Nirman	VPT		Nirman	VPT		provided	Nirman	VPT		provided	
					Agree-			Agree-		during		Agree-		during	
					ment			ment		2005-		ment		2005-	
										2010				June 2010	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8=6+7	9	10	11=9+10	12=3+4+5+8+11	13	14	15=13+14	16=12+15
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	91	91	0	66	66	157	0	4	4	161
2	Andhra Pradesh	407	190	68	10	873	883	0	1971	1971	3519	0	57	57	3576
3	Assam	3185	5117	352	118	519	637	3	602	605	9896	0	6	6	9902

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8=6+7	9	10	11=9+10	12=3+4+ 5+8+11	13	14	15=13 +14	16=12 +15
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	1250	1250	0	1021	1021	2271	0	4	4	2275
5	Jharkhand	42	668	740	97	541	638	17	537	554	2642	0	7	7	2649
6	Gujarat	2209	1144	691	13	1521	1534	40	361	401	5973	0	0	0	5979
7	Haryana	0	0	0	0	231	231	0	83	83	314	0	0	0	314
8	Himachal Pradesh	234	572	64	94	986	1080	36	219	255	2205	0	31	31	2236
9	Jammu & Kashmir	239	873	231	125	53	178	76	161	237	1758	28	1	29	1787
10	Karnataka	0	0	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	0	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	7477	4088	238	31	2057	2088	20	74	94	13935	0	0	0	13985
13	Chhattisgarh	1711	1143	471	36	265	301	122	504	626	4252	3	5	8	4260
14	Maharashtra	2830	2555	538	53	2641	2694	294	1111	1405	10022	0	46	46	10068
15	North-East I	44	147	249	130	0	130	776	204	980	1550	8	13	21	1571

16 North-East II	37	187	511	121	355	476	661	370	1031	2242	0	5	5	2247
17 Orissa	0	515	1037	1368	928	2296	1202	1417	2619	6407	0	28	28	6495
18 Punjab	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	53	53	6	0	2	2	63
19 Rajasthan	5913	3996	1283	627	3919	4546	101	313	414	16152	0	0	0	16152
20 Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	482	482	0	189	189	671	0	0	0	671
21 Uttar Pradesh (E)	0	0	0	0	5966	5966	0	470	470	6436	0	0	0	6436
22 Uttar Pradesh (W)	0	0	0	0	629	629	0	762	762	1391	0	0	0	1391
23 Uttarakhand	359	1087	715	201	377	578	1144	985	2129	4858	6	21	27	4895
24 West Bengal	0	0	0	0	911	911	0	2235	2235	3146	0	91	91	3237
Total	24687	22282	7188	3024	25432	28456	4492	13873	18365	100978	45	322	367	101345

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

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

### **Delay in Mobile Number Portability**

2746. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the slow pace of work on readying mobile networks on the part of certain cellular operators is one of the reasons for the delay in implementation of Mobile Number Portability (MNP); and

(b) if so, the action Government proposes to take against such companies to ensure that networks of all operators are upgraded and tested in order to implement MNP at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Sir, there were many issues to be resolved for Implementation of MNP affecting the readiness of Service Providers. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) issued the Telecommunication Mobile Number Portability Regulation defining the business process for MNP in September 2009. Further, the Telecommunication Tariff Order (TTO) and Tariff Regulation on MNP were issued by TRAI in November 2009. In December 2009, the License conditions of all Telecom Service Providers were amended making it mandatory to obtain Security Clearance before placing purchase orders for procurement of Telecom Equipments/ software from foreign vendors. Further, in view of security concerns with regard to implementation of MNP for seamless lawful interception of messages/ call related information in case the ported number is already under lawful interception, the views of Ministry of Home Affairs were received in May, 2010 and necessary instructions were issued, in May 2010 itself.

The Government had set the time line for implementation of 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 the MNP Service is implemented. All these are time consuming processes. Keeping the complexity of the testing involved before MNP is implemented and keeping in view 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. All the networks in the country have been technically upgraded for implementation 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.

**Global Money Transfer by DoP**

2747. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the remittances and withdrawals by the global money transfer and banking operations of the Department of Posts during the last three years;

(b) whether the Enforcement Directorate (ED) and the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) have initiated steps to monitor foreign currency remittances and transactions via the Indian postal system, for suspected terror financing activities;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to equip the Postal Department for such sensitive work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The details of global remittances through International Money Transfer Scheme (IMTS) in tie up with Western Union, International Financial System (IFS) Software and Money Order Videsh (MO Videsh) and domestic banking withdrawals through Post Office Savings Bank (POSB) for the last three years are given in Statement (See below).

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India has mandated steps to monitor foreign currency transactions in remittances for banks and financial institutions including Indiapost. The role of the Directorate of Enforcement under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) is to investigate the cases of the offences of money laundering and prosecute the persons involved in the same. Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) takes reporting from all institutions regarding suspicious transactions. These instructions are available with all field units of Indiapost. However, no transaction

suspected to be financing terror activities through postal channel has been reported so far. FIU also receives reports through Western Union for money remittance relating to Indiapost.

#### **Statement**

*Details of Global Remittances through IMTS in tie up with Western Union, IFS, Software and MO Videsh and Domestic Banking withdrawals through POSB and During the Last Three Years*

#### **(A) Details of foreign inward remittance through tie-up with Western Union:**

*(Note: no outwards remittances are offered through this service)*

Financial Year	Principal Payout (In Rs.)
2007-08	51388802494.84
2008-09	74210082514.26
2009-10	65644909278.74

#### **(B) Details of remittances of Electronic International Money Order Service between India and United Arab Emirates through International Financial System (IFS) Software:**

Financial Year	Number of transactions
2008-10	619

#### **(C) Details of remittances through Foreign Money Order Service (paper based):**

Financial Year	Number of transactions/ Money Orders (Inward)	Value of Money Orders in Lac Rs. (Inward)	Number of transactions/ Money Orders (Outward)	Value of Money Orders in Lac Rs. (Outwards)
2006	28543	1779.98	3335	61.99
2007	21143	1059.80	3291	65.72
2008	15775	912.73	2860	46.56

**(D) Details of remittance through Money Order Videsh (MO Videsh) Service:**

*(This service offers outward money remittance from India to abroad)*

Financial Year	Number of transactions	Amount in INR.
2007-08	The service was started in October, 2009.	
2008-09		
2009-10 (up to 09.08.2010)	154	9,072,550.57

**(E) Details of Savings Bank withdrawals (including Savings Certificates) through**

**Post Office Savings Bank (POSB) Service:**

Financial Year	POSB withdrawals (In Rs. thousands)
2007-08	1389365494
2008-09	1552371226
2009-10	1776529872

**Auction for 3G Spectrum**

2848. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of circles in which auction for 3G spectrum services was held, State-wise;

(b) the details of bidders who have got allotted circles, State-wise and company-wise;

(c) the amount Government has got through auction of 3G spectrum, circle-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether Government consider for waiving of spectrum fee for BSNL and MTNL; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Auction for 3G services was held in all 22 telecom circles.

(b) and (c) Total amount the Government has realized through auction of 3G spectrum is Rs. 67,718.95 crores. The details of winners and amount realized through auction is given in Statement (See below).

(d) and (e) This Ministry has requested Ministry of Finance to consider favourably the request of BSNL/MTNL for reimbursement of spectrum charges paid towards 3G spectrum. However, Ministry of Finance has not acceded to the request since the terms of allotment of spectrum to both BSNL and MTNL was that they would have to pay a onetime spectrum fee at a price equal to the highest bid, as determined through the auction of 3G services which was also incorporated in the Notice Inviting Application (NIA) for the auction and also to maintain level playing field with other service providers.

**Statement**

*Final Results of 3G Auction*

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
	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



1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1,373.14	Bharti Airtel Limited
	1,373.14	Idea Cellular Limited
	1,373.14	Airtel Limited
Karnataka	1,579.91	Tata Teleservices Limited
	1,579.91	Airtel Limited
	1,579.91	Bharti Airtel Limited
Tamil Nadu	1,464.94	Bharti Airtel Limited
	1,464.94	Vodafone Essar Limited
	1,464.94	Airtel Limited
Kolkata	544.26	Vodafone Essar Limited
	544.26	Airtel Limited
	544.26	Reliance Telecom Limited
Kerala	312.48	Idea Cellular Limited
	312.48	Tata Teleservices Limited
	312.48	Airtel Limited
Punjab	322.01	Idea Cellular Limited
	322.01	Reliance Telecom Limited
	322.01	Tata Teleservices Limited
	322.01	Airtel Limited
Haryana	222.58	Idea Cellular Limited
	222.58	Tata Teleservices Limited
	222.58	Vodafone Essar Limited

1	2	3
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
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

1	2	3
	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

**Ban on Mobiles Manufactured in China**

†2749. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telecom Regulatory Authority of India has decided to ban lakhs of mobiles manufactured in China and operating in the country for want of valid IMEI number on handsets;

(b) if so, whether any time-frame thereof has been set; and

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, whether any consideration in this regard is proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Sir, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has not issued any orders/guidelines in respect of ban of mobiles manufactured in China and operating in the country for want of valid International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) number. However, Department of Telecom (DOT) has issued instructions to Telecom Service Providers that calls from mobile handsets with any IMEI number which is not available in the latest updated IMEI database of Global System for Mobile Association (GSMA) alongwith without IMEI or all zeroes IMEI are not processed and rejected with effect from 24 Hrs. of 30th November 2009.

**More money through spectrum auctions**

2750. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government raised more money than expected through spectrum auctions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is also planning to use this money in other sectors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The total reserve price kept for spectrum auction was Rs.14,330 crores for 3G services and Rs.5,250 crores for BWA services. Total amount raised by the Government through spectrum auctions is Rs.67,718.95 crores from 3G services and Rs.38,542.11 crores from BWA services. This amount includes the share of MTNL/BSNL.

(c) and (d) Money raised through the spectrum auctions has been credited into Consolidated Fund of India as non-tax receipts. The additional expenditure of Government is based on the overall resource position comprising tax receipts, non-tax receipts and capital receipts. While it is correct that non-tax receipts have increased due to increased 3G and BWA spectrum auction receipts, the final outcome on tax receipts, other non-tax receipts (excluding 3G & BWA receipts) and capital receipts would be known in due course. However, Government is committed to meeting its deficit target of 5.5% GDP laid down in BE 2010-11.

**Protected Monuments near Water Resources**

2751. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

SHRI BALVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of protected monuments and heritage sites associated with water resources;

(b) the status of these sites and how many of these are providing water to the cities/towns/villages around them;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study on their efficacy and their relevance in the present scenario; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) 318 monuments/sites declared as of national importance are associated with the water resources in the country, of which, 26 are providing water to the cities/towns/villages around them. These are in good state of preservation. The number of such monuments/sites (Circle-wise) is given in Statement (See below).

(c) No such study has been conducted. These 26 monuments/sites were declared as of national importance after duly considering their historical, artistic and archaeological importance.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Details of Centrally Protected Monuments which are associated with water resources and providing water to the cities/towns/villages around them*

Sl. No.	Name of Circle of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)	Number of centrally protected monuments associated with water resources	Number of centrally protected monuments which are providing water to the cities/towns/villages around them
1.	Agra	38	-
2.	Bangalore	16	-
3.	Bhopal	45	-
4.	Chandigarh	8	-
5.	Dehradun	2	2
6.	Dharwad	15	-
7.	Delhi	15	-
8.	Goa	2	1
9.	Guwahati	21	-
10.	Hyderabad	29	-
11.	Jaipur	26	13
12.	Lucknow	18	10
13.	Patna	2	-
14.	Raipur	11	-
15.	Vadodara	70	-
TOTAL		318	26

**Protection of Heritage Structure**

2752. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 3,675 monuments are protected by the Archaeological Survey of India leaving more than 7 lakh unprotected heritage structure out in the cold;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the ASI has commendable technical expertise to take care of protected monuments but it is poorly equipped to address the complexity of conservation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to protect non-designated archaeological sites and other heritage structures in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There are 3675 monuments/sites declared as of national importance under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India. It is not possible to give details of unprotected monuments/sites since no systematic survey of the country, with this intention, has been done. The Government has however, set up a National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities to create a national database for all the monuments/sites irrespective of whether these are protected or otherwise.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The conservation, preservation and maintenance, including complex conservation works at protected monuments are undertaken by qualified and highly experienced technical officers of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), efficiently, despite manpower constraints.

(d) The monuments and sites which are not considered for declaration as of national importance in accordance with the provision of section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 are required to be protected and conserved by the State Governments or the local bodies.

#### **Water logging in Konark Temple**

2753. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of recent water logging in the premises of Konark temple;

(b) if so, whether the reasons for the same have been enquired into and the accountability of the ASI looked into; and

(c) the remedial measures taken and proposed to be taken to ensure that the world famous heritage is saved for the future generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Due to occasional heavy rains, the storm water gets temporarily accumulated in the temple complex, owing to its location at lower level than the surrounding area, which is immediately pumped out making the temple accessible to the visitors.

(c) As a preventive conservation measure, in addition to existing soak pit on the western side of Konark Temple, from where the rain water is pumped out, two more soak pits have been provided in the Temple Complex. Catch water drains have been dug on northern and western side. Low height earthen bunds have been created on northern and western side to prevent the flow of rain water towards the Temple. Essential repair and maintenance work to the Temple is attended regularly and it is a good state of preservation.

#### **Extension for Secretary of SNA**

2754. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 598 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 6th May, 2010 and state:

(a) whether the examination for the validity of extra-ordinary extension decision of Executive Board dated 28th May, 2007 has been completed after three years;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in the decision;

(c) whether the re-appointment of the same person, who exhausted his three extensions is admissible under the rules for another 5 years without re-advertising the post and following the laid down procedure; and

(d) the exceptional qualifications of the incumbent in the field of performing arts for which he is being considered indispensable?



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

(b) The matter was being examined when it was decided to address the issue after the vacant post of Chairperson, Sangeet Natak Akademi was filled up. Now that a Chairperson has been appointed on 10.08.2010, further processing of the case will be expedited.

(c) The issue is under examination.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Kabul Conference**

2755. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister has attended the Kabul conference held recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that huge interests of India in Afghanistan are at stake due to sudden change of Afghanistan's policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether in the conference, India's position could be successfully defended; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) to (f) India and Afghanistan share rich historical and civilizational ties and a vibrant development partnership. The Government of Afghanistan, at its highest levels, has emphasized the importance it attaches to bilateral relations with India, and reiterated its interest in further

strengthening the relationship. The External Affairs Minister held constructive discussions with President Hamid Karzai of Afghanistan as well as Foreign Minister Zalmay Rassoul and National Security Adviser Rangin Dadfar Spanta during his visit to Kabul.

The Kabul Conference enabled India to reaffirm its strong support for and commitment to assisting the government and people of Afghanistan in their development and, for a peaceful, stable Afghanistan.

**Kishan Ganga Hydel Project in international court**

†2756. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has referred Kishan Ganga Hydel Project to the arbitration of international court;

(b) if so, the initiative taken by Indian to make this ambitious project free of international court;

(c) whether Pakistan is challenging the previous judgement of international court on the distribution of Indus river water between India and Pakistan; and

(d) whether due to this challenge by Pakistan, the work of Kishan Ganga Project has been discontinued, if so, the delay in the project this action would cause?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Pakistan has instituted the proceedings for setting up a Court of Arbitration under the provisions of the Indus Water Treaty 1960 on Kishenganga hydroelectric project.

(b) India has explained the compliance of the project with the provisions of the Treaty in the meetings of the Permanent Indus Commission. In its communications, India has also reiterated that the issues raised by Pakistan could be resolved in a positive spirit at the level of the Permanent Indus Commission or at Government level.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The works of the Kishenganga project have not been discontinued.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

### **Passports for Haj**

2757. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for passports that were received throughout the country from 1st March to 1st June, 2010;

(b) the number out of them that were for Haj-2010;

(c) whether it is a fact that average time taken in issuing Haj passports was more than the average time taken in issuing other than Haj passports;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore; and

(e) the action taken/being taken to streamline the system?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) 27,57,330 from 1st January to 30th June, 2010.

(b) This year, the Haj aspirants had applied for passport in the normal course before Haj allotment was made by the Haj Committee. It is, therefore, not possible to separate such applications.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Haj committee had identified that certain Passport Offices need special measures to assist Haj applicants. Accordingly, at Passport Offices in Lucknow, Bareilly, Ghaziabad, Patna, Kolkata, Guwahati and Bhopal special Haj counters were opened to facilitate submission of applications. Ministry issued instructions to Passport Offices to issue normal passports to all Haj applicants in a time bound manner by 31st July, 2010 where police verification reports had been received; and issue short validity Haj passports in the remaining cases from 1st August to 13th August 2010.

### **Awarding Contracts to British Company**

†2758. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian High Commission at London had recommended to the officials of the organizing committee for awarding the contracts of different works of Commonwealth Games to a British company A.M. Films;

(b) if so, the names of the persons recommended along with the number of contracts given to this company and the amount involved therein;

(c) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has reported corruption in the quality of work of this company as well; and

(d) the name of the recommending officer of the High Commission?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

**Anti-India activities on Indo-Nepal Border**

2759. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the anti-India activities that are going on along the Indo-Nepal border;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the last two years and the current year;

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard to curb such activities along the border;

(d) whether Government has taken up this issue with Government of Nepal for joint operation against such activities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) There are reports that the India-Nepal Border has been misused by anti-India elements for creating false propaganda and for encouraging trans-border criminal activities. The Sashastra Seema Bal has been deployed along the India-Nepal border to prevent illegal activities. Security issues including anti-India activities and other related matters are discussed with Nepal at bilateral mechanisms, including the annual

Home Secretary level talks, the Joint Working Group on Border Management, Bilateral consultative Group on Security Issues and the Border Districts Coordination Committee meetings at the local level. The last Home Secretary level talks took place in November, 2009 in Kathmandu. The Government of Nepal has assured us that it would not allow its territory to be used for any activity against India.

**Talks with British PM**

2760. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether British Prime Minister visited India in July, 2010 and held talks with Indian Prime Minister on matters of mutual interest;

(b) if so, the details of discussion/outcome thereof;

(c) whether India asked UK to prevail upon Pakistan to honor its commitment to disallow its territory for being used for terror against India;

(d) if so, the results thereof;

(e) whether India also expressed its concern over UK's proposed immigration cap on non-European citizens by 2011 a matter that caused uneasiness in Delhi; and

(f) if so, the results thereof?

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

(b) Wide ranging discussions were held not only at the Prime-Ministerial level, but also with various Ministers on relevant issues of mutual interest. The outcomes of these talks have been summarized in the Joint Press Statement which was issued at the end of the talks. Some of the outcomes arrived at as a result of the British PM's visit to India are as under:

1. Establishment of a new India-UK CEOs Forum to help increase trade and investment
2. Establishment of an India-UK Infrastructure Group, led by the two Governments to promote investment in infrastructure in India

3. Signature of an India-UK Memorandum of Understanding on Cultural Co-Operation
4. Discussions were held on a Memorandum of Understanding between Government of India and UK Trade and Investment to enhance investment in the Roads sector.
5. The two Governments had agreed to launch a new phase of the jointly funded UK-India Education and Research Initiative from 2011 to 2015.
6. Both sides agreed on the need to boost dialogue and exchanges between our two national Parliaments.
7. The creation of the UK-India Future Leaders Network.

(c) India has consistently stressed to its interlocutors the need for Pakistan to honor its commitment of not allowing territory under its control to be used for terrorism against India in any manner.

(d) The British Prime Minister in his address to the joint press conference said that, "the Pakistan Government has taken steps, and it needs to take further steps to reduce terrorism in Afghanistan, India and the streets of London".

(e) to (f) The Government has been closely following the process undertaken by the UK Government to impose caps on non-EU immigration in 2011, including the interim limits and the consultation process. This matter was taken up appropriately during the visit of the British Prime Minister.

#### **Ratification of United Nations Convention on Corruption**

†2761. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country could not ratify the United Nations Convention on Corruption because as per the section 6,30 and 36 of this treaty, the country is unable to provide basic infrastructure to anti-corruption agencies; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to provide basic infrastructure to these agencies?

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(b) Does not arise.

**BID to reform Security Council**

2762. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Japan has decided to revive bid for Security Council reforms;

(b) whether group of four comprising India, Japan, Germany and Brazil has decided to revive its plans;

(c) whether after high level talks with Japan, India agreed to hold a meeting of G-4 Foreign Ministers' along with special invitees of South Africa on sidelines of the UN General Assembly in New York this year;

(d) if so, the outcome of decisions taken and whether India is able to get a security seat; and

(e) if so, to what extent these countries have agreed to support India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) India, along with Brazil, Germany and Japan (together called the G-4), has been making efforts to reform the UN Security Council (UNSC). In July 2005, the G-4 countries submitted a proposal to the UN General Assembly (UNGA) for expansion of the membership of the UNSC from fifteen to twenty-five by adding six permanent and four non-permanent members. Since then, India and its G-4 partners have continued their efforts, both individually and jointly, for expansion of the UNSC in the permanent and non-permanent categories.

(c) and (d) The G-4 countries meet regularly among themselves and with other UN Member States, including the African countries, to further their efforts a reform and expansion of the UN Security Council. The G-4 Foreign Ministers are scheduled to meet on the margins of the forthcoming session of UNGA.

(e) All G-4 countries mutually support each other in their candidatures for permanent membership of an expanded UN Security Council.

#### **Exclusion of India from projects**

2763. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether exclusion of India from IPI gas pipeline project was taken up with Iran and Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether the Minister visited Iran and has taken up this question with Iranian Government;

(c) if so, whether main differences are pricing and security of the pipeline;

(d) if so, to what extent these issues were resolved with Iranian Government; and

(e) if so, by when a final decision India would take up for the trilateral issues on IPI gas pipeline?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) India has not been excluded from the IPI gas pipeline project.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) India has been involved in discussions on the IPI pipeline project. Among the issues that have been focussed upon relating to the pipeline project are those relating to pricing, transit fee and transportation tariff, point of delivery, project structure and security of the pipeline. Such multilateral projects involve protracted discussions, as all the aspects have to be carefully examined and deliberated upon to the satisfaction of the participating countries to protect each country's interests and to avoid any problems in the future in the successful operation of the Project.

India and Iran have agreed for an early meeting of the India-Iran bilateral Joint Working Group on Oil and Gas, which discusses bilateral cooperation in the energy sector, including the IPI Gas pipeline project.

#### **Unresolved Issues with China**

2764. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:



(a) whether India and China have got many unresolved issues; and

(b) if so, the details of these unresolved issues?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) The boundary question between India and China is the subject of ongoing discussion between the two countries. To resolve the outstanding differences on the Boundary Question, the two countries have established a Special Representatives Mechanism. The two sides have reiterated on many occasions that they remain firmly committed to resolve these differences through peaceful negotiations in a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable manner, while ensuring that such differences are not allowed to affect the positive development of bilateral relations.

#### **Chinese incursions in Uttarakhand**

2765. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were any Chinese incursions in Uttarakhand in the last five years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) The boundary question between India and China is the subject of ongoing discussion between the two countries. There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between the two countries. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings and diplomatic channels. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

#### **Look East Policy of the Country**

2766. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India's Look East Policy has been neglected off late;
- (b) whether Government is considering to pursue strong and lasting trade relationships with our East Asian neighbours and the details thereof;
- (c) the salient features of the current Sino-Indian partnership and the details thereof;
- (d) whether border disputes between India and China have strained the relationship; and
- (e) the strategic policy directions that are being evolved to ensure the development of a mutually beneficial relationship between India and China and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) The 'Look East Policy' of the Government has been evolving since the early 1990s and has significantly deepened India's engagement with the countries of East and Southeast Asia. India's trade and Investment with that part of the world has been enhanced significantly. India had signed a 'Trade in Good's agreement with ASEAN in 2009, which became operational from 1 January 2010. India has concluded a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement with the Republic of Korea (RoK), which is also being implemented from 1 January 2010.

(c) to (e) India and China have established a Strategic and Cooperative Partnership for Peace and Prosperity and have enunciated a Shared Vision for the 21st Century. There are regular high-level political contacts between the two countries. The two sides have established a dialogue architecture to discuss the entire range of bilateral relations. The functional cooperation between the two countries is expanding in all areas. During the visit of Commerce and Industry Minister to China in January 2010, the two countries signed a MoU on Expansion of Trade and Economic Cooperation. An Agreement on the Establishment of the Direct Secure Telephone Link between the Prime Minister of India and the Chinese Premier was signed during the visit of the External Affairs Minister to China in April 2010. Both sides have agreed that they are committed to resolving outstanding differences, including on the Boundary Question, through peaceful negotiations, while ensuring that such differences are not allowed to affect the positive development of bilateral relations.

#### **Extradition Treaty with Neighbouring Countries**

†2767. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the neighbouring countries with which we don't have an extradition treaty along with the reasons therefor;

(b) the status of extradition treaty in America, Canada, Britain, Italy and Australia, and the experiences resulting there from; and

(c) whether there is any new work plans in this context?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) India has no Extradition Treaty with Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, Maldives, Myanmar and Pakistan., For signing of an Extradition Treaty with any country, mutual consent is required for initiating negotiations through diplomatic channels.

(b) India has Extradition Treaties with the USA (1999), Canada (1987), Britain (1993) and has Extradition Arrangements with Italy (2003) and Australia (1971). The Extradition Treaties/Arrangements signed with these countries are working smoothly.

(c) It is the policy of the Government of India to conclude Extradition Treaties with as many countries as possible so as to ensure that fugitive criminals are extradited to face trial in India.

#### **Utilization of funds for housing**

2768. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARQUE:

PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI:

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

(a) whether Government has failed to provide shelter to all and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of shortage of housing in the States/UTs and steps taken to meet the shortages;

(c) the present position of the shortages of houses;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of funds released to State Governments/UTs in regard to the above and how much of that fund has been utilized giving reasons for not utilizing the balance amount;

(e) whether State Governments and implementing agencies furnished utilization certificates and they were further granted funds without receiving utilization certificates; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):  
(a) to (c) A Technical Group was constituted by the Ministry in 2006 to assess the urban housing shortage in the country. The Group estimated that at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan (2007-08), the total housing shortage in the country was 24.71 million. State-wise details of housing shortage estimated by the Technical Group are given in Statement - I (See below).

According to the estimate made by the Office of Registrar General of India based on 2001 Census, the total housing shortage in rural areas throughout the country was 148.33 lakh houses. A State-wise Rural Housing Shortage in Rural Areas as per 2001 Census is given in Statement - II (See below).

The measures taken by the Government in recent years to mitigate the urban housing shortage include the following:-

(i) National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy, 2007 has been announced. It advocates recommendations aimed at improvements in policy, regulatory, financial and technology regimes for accelerated growth of housing stock to overcome shortages and achieve the objective of "Affordable Housing for All". However, 'land' and 'colonization' being state subjects, it is for the State Governments to pursue the initiatives under the NUHHP:2007.

(ii) 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 slums 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).

- The interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) as part of credit-enablement measures and encourages those households 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 seeks assembly of land for construction of affordable housing and provides Central Government assistance towards provision of internal and external infrastructure connectivity.
- 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.

In order to address the issue of rural housing shortage, Indira Awaas Yojana a centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development in the rural areas of all States/UTs except Delhi and Chandigarh, under which financial assistance amounting to RS.45,000/- in plain areas and Rs.48,500/- in hilly/difficult areas is provided to rural BPL households for construction of dwelling units. The funding of the IAY is shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. In case of North-Eastern States, the funding ratio between the centre and the States is 90:10. For Union Territories (UTs), entire funds of IAY are provided by the Centre. Under the scheme, funds are allocated to States/UTs on the basis of pre-determined criteria giving 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% weightage to poverty ratio.

(d) A total of 475 projects under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP), 946 projects under IHSDP and 14 projects under Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHIP) have been approved for construction/upgradation of 1022689, 502935 and 19100 houses respectively so far across the country.

The State-wise details with ACA released are given in Statement - III, IV and V respectively (See below). The details of utilization received from States are given in Statement-VI and Statement-VII (See below). As per guidelines of JNNURM, funds are released in installments (4- installments under BSUP and 2-installments under IHSDP). The BSUP and IHSDP projects have

long gestation period. The States are slow in submitting the Utilization certificates for various reasons, most importantly being:

- (i) Low Capacity for implementation of projects,
- (ii) Land constraints
- (iii) Cost escalation
- (iv) Availability of matching state share
- (v) Slow progress on reforms implementation
- (vi) Beneficiary identification.

(e) and (f) Second and subsequent installments under BSUP and IHSDP are released based on receipt of 70% of Utilization of Central and State share and satisfactory physical progress of the projects. No funds have been granted without receiving Utilization certificates.

**Statement - I**

*State-wise estimation of Urban Housing Shortage at the end  
of the 10th Five Year Plan*

(dwelling units in million)

State/UTs	Housing Shortage
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1.95
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02
Assam	0.31
Bihar	0.59
Chhattisgarh	0.36
Goa	0.07
Gujarat	1.66

1	2
Haryana	0.52
Himachal Pradesh	0.06
Jammu & Kashmir	0.18
Jharkhand	0.47
Karnataka	1.63
Kerala	0.76
Madhya Pradesh	1.29
Maharashtra	3.72
Manipur	0.05
Meghalaya	0.04
Mizoram	0.04
Nagaland	0.03
Orissa	0.50
Punjab	0.69
Rajasthan	1.00
Sikkim	0.01
Tamil Nadu	2.82
Tripura	0.06
Uttaranchal	0.18
Uttar Pradesh	2.38
West Bengal	2.04
A&N Islands	0.01
Chandigarh	0.01

1	2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.01
Daman & Diu	0.01
Delhi	1.13
Lakshadweep	0.00
Pondicherry	0.06
ALL INDIA	24.71

State/UT-wise breakup of shortage in terms of different income groups is not available.

**Statement - II**

*State wise details of Rural Housing Shortage in Rural Areas s per 2001 Census*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Housing Shortage in Rural Areas
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1350282
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	105728
3.	Assam	2241230
4.	Bihar	4210293
5.	Chhattisgarh	115528
6.	Delhi	7200
7.	Goa	6422
8.	Gujarat	674354
9.	Haryana	55572
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15928
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	92923



1	2	3
12.	Jharkhand	105867
13.	Karnataka	436638
14.	Kerala	261347
15.	Madhya Pradesh	207744
16.	Maharashtra	612441
17.	Manipur	69062
18.	Meghalaya	148657
19.	Mizoram	30250
20.	Nagaland	97157
21.	Orissa	655617
22.	Punjab	75374
23.	Rajasthan	258634
24.	Sikkim	11944
25.	Tamil Nadu	431010
26.	Tripura	174835
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1324028
28.	Uttaranchal	53521
29.	West Bengal	974479
30.	And & Nic Islands	17890
31.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1926
32.	Daman and Diu	787
33.	Lakshadweep	190
34.	Pondicherry	7776
TOTAL		14832634

*Statement - III*

JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)

Total Projects Approved

Status as on 16.08.2010

Rs. in Crores

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT Total	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost	Total No. of Dwelling Units	Total Central Share	Total State Share	Ist Installment Sanctioned (25% of Central Share)	2nd Installment sanctioned (25% of Central Share)	3rd Installment sanctioned (25% of Central Share)	4th Installment sanctioned (25% of Central Share)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	36	3010.18	134694	1497.42	1512.77	374.35	241.42	188.81	42.45	814.69
2	Assam	1	2	108.44	2260	97.60	10.84	24.40	24.40	0.00	0.00	48.80
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	49.25	852	43.95	5.31	10.99	0.84	0.00	0.00	11.83
4	Chandigarh (UT)	1	2	564.94	25728	396.13	168.81	99.03	99.03	0.00	0.00	188.94

5	Chhattisgarh	1	6	462.49	30000	364.99	97.50	91.25	78.05	0.00	0.00	169.29
6	Bihar	2	18	709.98	22372	312.76	397.23	78.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.19
7	Delhi	1	15	1814.49	65504	768.73	1045.76	192.18	43.85	11.54	0.00	173.50
8	Gujarat	4	19	1709.94	106044	822.46	887.48	205.62	146.10	132.17	50.97	498.24
9	Goa	1	1	10.22	155	4.60	5.62	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15
10	Haryana	1	2	64.23	3248	31.18	33.05	7.79	7.79	7.79	7.79	31.18
11	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	24.01	636	18.27	5.74	4.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.57
12	Jammu & Kashmir	2	5	162.39	6677	134.44	27.95	33.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.61
13	Jharkhand	3	11	370.67	12226	251.59	119.08	62.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.70
14	Karnataka	2	18	747.18	28118	407.97	339.21	101.99	62.50	0.00	0.00	164.49
15	Kerala	2	7	343.37	23577	233.56	110.11	58.39	24.85	0.00	0.00	83.24
16	Madhya Pradesh	4	22	704.65	41446	344.26	360.48	86.07	45.44	16.40	0.00	147.91
17	Maharashtra	5	60	6817.86	182841	3234.10	3583.76	808.53	242.03	133.48	46.36	1183.09
18	Manipur	1	1	51.23	1250	43.91	7.32	10.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
19	Meghalaya	1	3	51.74	768	40.35	11.39	10.09	5.94	0.00	0.00	16.03
20	Mizoram	1	4	91.32	1096	80.11	11.21	20.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.03
21	Nagaland	1	1	134.50	3504	105.60	28.90	26.40	26.40	0.00	0.00	52.80
22	Orissa	2	6	74.62	2508	54.18	20.44	13.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.54
23	Punjab	2	2	72.43	5152	36.15	36.28	9.04	9.04	0.00	0.00	18.08
24	Puducherry	1	3	135.98	2964	83.20	52.78	20.80	1.06	0.00	0.00	21.86
25	Rajasthan	2	2	277.14	17337	169.20	107.95	42.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.30
26	Sikkim	1	3	33.58	254	29.06	4.52	7.26	0.70	0.70	0.00	7.96
27	Tamil Nadu	3	51	2327.32	91318	1041.80	1285.53	260.45	123.24	56.47	12.68	433.11
28	Tripura	1	1	16.73	256	13.96	2.77	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	13.96
29	Uttar Pradesh	7	67	2330.84	67992	1138.84	1192.00	284.67	181.60	11.92	0.00	474.49
30	Uttarakhand	3	12	86.03	1799	65.33	20.70	16.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.07
31	West Bengal	2	91	3293.05	140113	1607.42	1685.62	402.21	174.54	54.83	0.00	610.19
Total		63 Cities	475	26651.11	1022689	#####	#####	3368.59	1542.31	617.61	163.75	5425.82

DPR Preparation Charges	11	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.04		
PMUs	26	0.00	0	29.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.92		
PIRs	110	0.00	0	75.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.82		
TPIMA	10										
CBP									2.01		
GRAND TOTAL	63 Cities	475	26651.11	1022689	#####	#####	3368.59	1542.31	617.61	16.75	5453.61

JNNURM Projects Cell-NBO  
Meeting, Dt. - 14.07.2010.

Projects Approved till 87th CSMC

**Statement - IV**

*Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)*

*Total Projects Approved*

status as on 16.08.2010

Rs. in Crores

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ ULBs	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of dwelling units Approved (New+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	Total Installment (50% of Central Share approved)	Ist Installment approved	2nd ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	56	77	1139.10	47896	783.10	374.53	382.28	221.77	551.78
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	9.95	176	8.96	1.29	4.33	0.00	0.00
3	A&N Island	1	2	15.15	40	13.64	1.52	6.82	0.00	5.53
4	Assam	16	16	84.99	8668	70.22	14.77	35.11	0.00	35.11

5	Bihar	19	20	275.22	12956	162.48	112.74	81.24	0.00	61.99
6	Chhattisgarh	17	18	225.60	17922	158.83	66.78	79.41	28.19	104.57
7	D&N Haveli	1	2	5.74	144	3.34	2.40	1.67	0.00	1.67
8	Daman & Diu	1	1	0.69	16	0.58	0.11	0.29	0.00	0.29
9	Gujarat	37	38	381.78	28168	243.49	120.78	124.90	0.00	119.35
10	Haryana	14	18	272.26	16426	209.70	62.57	104.85	0.0	104.85
11	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	55.34	1616	37.07	18.26	18.54	0.00	18.54
12	Jammu & Kashmir	27	37	110.72	6670	84.59	28.17	39.53	0.00	39.53
13	Jharkhand	7	7	143.34	7868	87.98	61.11	41.12	0.00	41.12
14	Karnataka	32	34	398.13	17237	222.56	175.57	111.28	40.04	131.36
15	Kerala	45	53	273.32	26295	201.60	71.95	100.68	26.75	103.17
16	Madhya Pradesh	41	44	319.26	20739	221.83	97.43	110.97	4.76	108.95
17	Mizoram	6	8	39.27	1950	29.78	9.49	14.89	0.00	14.89
18	Rajasthan	37	39	500.68	29072	337.59	166.84	168.80	23.77	192.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19	Meghalaya	3	3	41.48	912	22.43	19.05	11.21	0.00	11.21
20	Manipur	6	6	43.38	2829	32.35	10.08	16.33	0.00	10.66
21	Maharashtra	83	102	1803.93	90072	1228.49	653.13	575.17	33.33	600.15
22	Nagaland	2	2	90.13	2761	44.74	43.60	22.67	7.25	29.92
23	Orissa	29	32	284.67	13049	191.88	98.89	92.90	0.00	92.90
24	Punjab	2	3	63.42	4658	33.77	30.79	16.31	0.00	16.31
25	Puducherry	1	1	17.03	432	5.48	11.55	2.74	0.00	2.74
26	Sikkim	1	1	19.91	39	17.92	1.99	8.96	0.00	8.96
27	Tamil Nadu	83	84	515.88	37585	372.10	148.53	177.06	106.23	253.45
28	Tripura	5	5	43.64	3115	38.05	5.59	19.03	3.17	22.19
29	Uttar Pradesh	129	145	998.90	38421	655.77	366.92	315.96	41.02	331.59
30	Uttarakhand	18	21	161.28	5032	90.57	70.71	45.28	0.00	35.82
31	West Bengal	81	120	1103.33	60171	826.59	304.08	413.37	158.81	494.15
TOTAL		807	946	9437.51	502935	6437.46	3151.22	3143.71	695.09	3545.31

JNNURM Projects Cell-NBO  
14.07.2010

Project Approved till 84th CSC meeting held on



**Statement - V**

*Affordable Housing in partnership*

*Total Projects Approved*

Statues as on 16.08.2010

Rs. in Crores

Sl. No.		Name of	Mission	Projects	Approved	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	No. of
Date of		the State/ UT	Cities	Project	Central	State	State	State	No. of	Meeting	CS&MC
				Cost	Share	Share	ULB	Beneficiary	Dwelling		
				Approved	Approved	Approved	share	Share	Units	Approved	
				(25% of the Infra. Cost)							
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Basantkunj Yojana, Sector - 'A', Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	35.33	2.48	1.68	0	31.16	816	84	27-Apr-10

1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2	Uttar Pradesh Lucknow		Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Vrindavan Scheme No, 1, 27-Apr-10		57.73	4.63	2.75	0	50.35	1500	84
			Sector 5 E, Lucknow, UP								
3	Uttar Pradesh Lucknow		Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Basantkunj Yojana, 132.81 Sector -'A', Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh		8.32	6.32	118.17	2576	85	5-May-10	
4	Uttar Pradesh Lucknow		Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Gahroo 139.03 Yojna, Bijnaur, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh		6.63	6.62	125.78	2432	85	5-May-10	

5	Uttar Pradesh Lucknow	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Gomati Nagar Extension Yojna, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	103.63	9.41	4.93	89.28	1936	85	5-May-10
6	Uttar Pradesh Lucknow	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Devpur Para, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	132.91	8.74	6.33	117.85	3152	85	5-May-10
7	Uttar Pradesh Lucknow	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Basantkunj Yojna, Sector- 'A', Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	27.85	1.40	1.33	25.12	720	86	25-May-10
8	Uttar Pradesh Kanpur	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Janakipuram, Sector-J, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	34.11	3.12	1.62	29.36	688	86	25-May-10

---

1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Hanspuram, Sector-7, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	21.71	2.05	1.03	18.62	564	86	25-May-10	
10	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Rukamani Vihar Avasiya Yojana, Vrindavan, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh	31.72	1.70	1.51	28.52	976	86	25-May-10	
			Sub-total	716.83	48.48	34.13	0.00	634.22	153.60		
11	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Dharampura social Housing Scheme Construction of 648 EWS Flats (G+2) under affordable Housing in partnership at Dharampura, Raipur	15.62	0.59	15.04	648	86	25-May-10		

12	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Puraina Social Housing Scheme Construction of 320 EWS Flats (G+3) under affordable Housing in partnership at Puraina, Raipur	7.75	0.27	7.48	320	86	25-May-10
13	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	An Affordable Housing in partnership Project Proposal at Rajpura, Raipur	17.81	1.75	16.07	972	86	25-May-10
14	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	An Affordable Housing in partnership Project Proposal at Boriyakhurd, Raipur	34.03	2.88	31.15	1800	86	25-May-10
Sub-total				75.21	5.48	0.00	0.00	69.73	3740
Total				792.04	53.96	34.1	0.00	703.94	19100

JNNURM Projects Cell-NBO  
25.05.2010

Projects Approved till 86th CSMC Meeting, Dt.-

**Statement - VI**

*BSUP : State wise details regarding receipt of UCs as on 05-08-2010*

(Amt in crores)

Sl. No. Received	Name of State/UT Balance	Total ACA Released	Total UCs
1	2	3	4
			5
1	Andhra Pradesh	814.69	472.68
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11.83	0.84
3	Assam	48.80	24.40
4	Bihar	78.19	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	169.29	78.05
6	Chandigarh	188.94	99.03
7	Delhi	173.50	55.39
8	Goa	1.15	0.00
9	Gujarat	498.24	329.25
10	Haryana	31.18	23.38
11	Himachal Pradesh	4.57	0.00
12	J and K	33.61	0.00
13	Jharkhand	44.70	0.00
14	Karnataka	164.49	62.50
15	Kerala	83.24	24.85
16	Madhya Pradesh	147.91	61.84
17	Maharashtra	1183.09	421.87
18	Manipur	10.98	0.00
19	Meghalaya	16.03	5.94

1	2	3	4	5
20	Mizoram	20.03	0.00	20.03
21	Nagaland	52.80	26.40	26.40
22	Orissa	13.54	0.00	13.54
23	Punjab	18.08	9.04	9.04
24	Puducherry	21.86	1.06	20.80
25	Rajasthan	42.30	0.00	42.30
26	Sikkim	7.96	1.40	6.57
27	Tripura	13.96	10.47	3.49
28	Tamil Nadu	433.11	192.38	240.73
29	Uttar Pradesh	474.49	193.52	280.97
30	Uttrakhand	13.07	1.28	11.79
31	West Bengal	610.19	229.37	380.82
TOTAL		5425.82	2324.95	3100.86

**Statement - VII**

*IHSDP : State wise details regarding receipt of UCs as on 05.08.2010*

(Amt in crores)

Sl. No. Received	Name of State/UT Balance	Total ACA Released	Total UCs
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	551.78	330.01
3	Assam	35.11	35.11
4	Andaman and Nicobar	5.53	5.53
5	Bihar	61.99	61.99
6	Chattisgarh	104.57	76.38

1	2	3	4	5
9	Dadar And Nagar	1.67	0.00	1.67
10	Daman Diu	0.29	0.00	0.29
12	Gujarat	119.35	0.00	119.35
13	Haryana	104.85	0.00	104.85
14	Himachal Pradesh	18.54	0.00	18.54
15	J and K	39.53	0.00	39.53
16	Jharkhand	41.12	0.00	41.12
17	Karnataka	131.36	40.04	91.32
18	Kerala	103.17	26.75	76.41
19	Madhya Pradesh	108.95	4.76	104.19
20	Maharashtra	600.15	33.33	566.82
21	Manipur	10.66	0.00	10.66
22	Meghalaya	11.21	0.00	11.21
23	Mizoram	14.89	0.00	14.89
24	Nagaland	29.92	22.07	7.85
25	Orissa	92.90	0.00	92.90
26	Punjab	16.31	0.00	16.31
27	Puducherry	2.74	0.00	2.74
28	Rajasthan	192.56	23.77	168.80
29	Sikkim	8.96	0.00	8.96
30	Tripura	22.19	3.17	19.02
31	Tamil Nadu	253.45	106.23	147.22



1	2	3	4	5
32	Uttar Pradesh	331.59	41.02	290.57
33	Uttrakhand	35.82	0.00	35.82
34	West Bengal	494.15	158.81	335.34
TOTAL		3545.31	709.91	2835.40

#### **Rehabilitation Policy for Slum Dwellers**

2769. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN:

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

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has requested to formulate rehabilitation policy for slum dwellers on the Central Government lands;

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

(c) by when the request of the Maharashtra will be acceded to?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government of Maharashtra has suggested the development of a common policy regarding slums on central government lands based on the State's experience of implementing slum redevelopment programmes through Public Private Participation, cross-subsidization etc. As the problems of slums on Central Government lands and solutions to address them differ between states and slums, it is upto the respective State Governments to take up with the relevant Ministries regarding possible Public-Private Partnerships involving the land owning Ministries, State Governments, the relevant Planning Authorities, Municipal Authorities etc.

#### **Urban homeless in Country**

†2770. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is not aware of the number of urban homeless;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) the type of scheme being run by Government in this regard; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The Census of India, 2001 estimates, 7,78,599 urban houseless population in the country.

(c) and (d) 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 'colonization' 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 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).

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 (LIC). The scheme encourages poor sections to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purpose 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 which be to make India slum free through implementation of RAY.

**Shortage of Housing Units in Delhi, U.P. and Bihar**

2771. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment of the total requirement, availability and shortage of housing units in Delhi, U.P. and Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various housing schemes run by Government has been able to meet the housing needs of the people; and

(d) if so, the measures taken by the Government to solve the problem of housing and to achieve the targets fixed so far?

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

(a) to (d) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry in 2006 to assess the urban housing shortage has estimated that at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan (2007-08), the total housing shortage in the country was 24.71 million. The Technical Group has further estimated urban housing shortage in Delhi, U.P. and Bihar as under:-

State/UTs	Housing Shortage (in million)
Delhi	1.13
Uttar Pradesh	2.38
Bihar	0.59

According to the estimates made by the Office of Registrar General of India based on 2001 Census, the total housing shortage in rural areas throughout the country was 148.33 lakh houses and

in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the housing shortage was 7200, 1324028 and 4210293 houses respectively.

The Working Group on Urban Housing pertaining to the 11th Plan make different assumptions on unit cost of construction of houses in million plus cities and other urban area for estimating the investment required for overcoming the housing shortage. The total estimated investment for meeting the housing requirement upto 2012 was estimated to be of the order of Rs.3,61,318.10 crores. Given the magnitude of the housing shortage and budgetary constraints of both the Central and State Governments, it is amply clear that Public Sector efforts will not suffice in fulfilling the housing demand. In view of this scenario, the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007 focuses the spotlight on multiple stake-holders and aims at forging strong partnerships between 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 Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005, caters to provision of housing and basic services to urban poor 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). As on 30.7.2010, 475 projects under BSUP with a total project cost of Rs. 26651.11 crore comprising Central share of Rs. 13473.12 crore have been approved for construction of 1022689 dwelling units. Similarly, 946 projects under IHSDP with a total project cost of Rs. 9437.51 crore comprising Central share of Rs. 6437.46 crore have been approved for construction of 502935 dwelling units. Against the mid-term target of 5 lakh dwelling units completed/under progress, a total of 308855 dwelling units have been completed and 482908 dwelling units are in progress.

A new scheme - Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) has been launched in December, 2008 for providing interest subsidy on housing the urban poor to make

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. A target of providing 3.10 lakh dwelling units has been kept for the 11th Plan period under this beneficiary driven Scheme being implemented through Banks/Housing Finance Companies, against which 1219 beneficiaries have been covered so far.

The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership launched in 2009 with an outlay of Rs. 5000 crores, seeks construction of 1.00 million houses for EWS/LIG/Middle Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS Category. 14 projects envisaging 19100 dwelling units have been approved as on 30.7.2010 under the scheme.

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.

Indira Awaas Yojana, a centrally sponsored scheme, is being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development in the rural areas of all States/UTs except Delhi and Chandigarh, under which financial assistance amounting to Rs. 45,000/- in plain areas and Rs. 48,500/- in hilly/difficult areas is provided to rural BPL households for construction of dwelling units. The funding of the IAY is shared between the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. In case of North-Eastern States, the funding ratio between the centre and the States is 90:10. For Union Territories (UTs), entire funds of IAY are provided by the Centre. Under the scheme, funds are allocated to States/UTs on the basis of pre-determined criteria giving 75% weightage of housing shortage and 25% weightage to poverty ratio. Annual physical target are fixed on year to year basis under the scheme depending on the Central Budget Outlay provided for Rural Housing. However, the

11th Plan document indicates

provision of homestead sites for all by 2012 and to step up the pace of house construction for rural poor to cover all the poor by 2016-17.

**Urban Development in Madhya Pradesh**

†2772. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being run by Government for urban development and criteria fixed for inclusion of urban areas under these schemes;

(b) whether the progress of schemes being run by the Ministry is unsatisfactory;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore along with the measures being taken by Government to do away with these reasons;

(d) the number of proposals sent by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh to Government under urban development schemes;

(e) the number of proposals approved, turned down and number of proposals still under consideration; and

(f) by when the approval would be accorded to the proposals under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) The Ministry of Urban Development provides support, inte-alia for the following Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Schemes for Urban Development:-

(i) National Urban Information System (NUIS)

(ii) Pooled Finance Development Fund (PFDF)

(iii) North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP)

(iv) Scheme of Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Town around seven mega cities

(v) Capacity Building for Urban Local Bodies (CBULB)

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(vi) Lump sum provision for projects/schemes for benefit of North Eastern Region including Sikkim.

In addition, the Ministry of Urban Development monitors the implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) {for which Additional Central Assistance (ACA) is provided by the Government of India}, in respect of the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component for 65 identified Mission cities and the Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) component for the non Mission cities.

Urban areas are identified as such during the decennial census exercise. No separate criteria is fixed for inclusion of urban areas under any of the schemes listed above.

(b) and (c) The schemes of the Ministry of Urban Development are implemented at the State/Urban Local Body (ULB) levels and regular monitoring mechanism is prescribed in the guidelines pertaining to every scheme. In particular, the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) regularly reviews and monitors implementation of the UIG and UIDSSMT components of JNNURM. The areas requiring attention are identified and directions are given for addressing the concerns/ issues identified.

(d) and (e) Under the UIG component of JNNURM, 22 projects sent by State Government of Madhya Pradesh have been approved. Under the scheme for providing financial assistance for procurement of buses under JNNURM, launched in January, 2009, four proposals were received from four cities i.e. Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur and Ujjain, which were sanctioned. Under UIDSSMT, the State Government sent 51 proposals out of which 47 have been approved. However, the State of Madhya Pradesh has exhausted its seven year Mission allocation under UIDSSMT and hence the remaining projects cannot be considered. Four proposals were received under Capacity Building for Urban Local Bodies and National Urban Information System Scheme and all proposals have been approved.

(f) The proposals sent by the State Governments for assistance under any of the schemes of the Ministry of Urban Development are considered on merits for approval in terms of the scheme parameters and no specific time frame is laid down for approval of the proposals.



#### **Indian Doctors in US**

2773. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indian doctors who went to the United States for practice have been served a blow as the Federal Government has decided against allowing Indians to sit for the National Physical Therapy Examination (NPTE), a test without which students cannot practice in the US;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on such decision of the United States;

(c) whether to protect the interest of Indians, Government proposes to take up the matter with the US Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) US Federation of State Boards of Physical Therapy has suspended National Physical Therapy Examination (NPTE) testing for all graduates of schools located in India, Egypt, Pakistan and Philippines. A separate system of secure examination is being evolved for graduates of these countries and their testing will be resumed once the development of the separate system is completed by 2011.

(b) to (d) The Government has not discussed the issue with the US authorities as of now.

#### **Schemes of the Ministry**

2774. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes implemented by the Ministry;

(b) the salient features of each of the scheme;

(c) whether any allocation is made to the States under these schemes; and

(d) if so, the quantum of allotment made to the State of Goa under the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) The Ministry is implementing several schemes for the purpose of engaging with the Indian Diaspora and enhancing protection and welfare of Indian emigrants. However, these schemes do not envisage any allocation to State Governments, except in case of the scheme for 'Skill and Pre-departure Orientation to prospective emigrant workers'. The Scheme is being implemented in partnership with the State Governments, the Ministry Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), as well as Apex Industry Associations, NGOs, etc. The objective of the Scheme is to promote overseas employment of Indian workers and to improve productivity and prosperity amongst overseas Indian workers through Skill development of emigrant Indian Workers and equipping them with the basic knowledge about laws, language and culture of the destination countries. Under this Scheme, Rs. 32 lakh has been released to the State Government of Goa.

#### **Indian Stranded in Foreign Countries**

2775. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Indian youths were stranded in many countries due to fraud by the agents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the High Commissions abroad have been asked to help such affected Indian youths; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Emigration of Indian workers seeking employment in 17 Emigration Check Required (ECR) notified countries is regulated under the Emigration Act, 1983. Indian missions in the ECR countries have reported that they are not aware of significant number of Indian youths stranded due to fraud by the agents.

During the period, from January to July, 2010 Malaysia has reported 90 cases of Indian workers, who were brought to Malaysia without proper documents and Kuwait has reported 14 such cases. Syria has reported 80 such cases for the period January, 2009 to July, 2010.

(c) and (d) Indian Missions extend help s and when overseas Indian workers require assistance. In addition, in all the 17 ECR notified countries Indian Community Welfare Fund has been established to extend onsite welfare services to all overseas Indians in distress.

#### **Indian Stabbed in New Zealand**

2776. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS AND INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the last week of January an Indian was stabbed to death in New Zealand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Embassy in Auckland tried to find out the reasons behind the murder;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there is any racial discrimination attached to the attack?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) Mr. Mohini Hiren Pravinchandra, a taxi driver in Auckland, was stabbed to death on January 31, 2010 by a passenger. His taxi veered off the road and crashed into a tree. The High Commission in New Zealand took up the matter at the highest level and is also in constant touch with the family of the deceased. The investigation has revealed that this is a crime of general nature (robbery/hooliganism). The investigating authorities have identified the culprit, who fled to China & has been apprehended by Chinese Police. New Zealand Police authorities are working through diplomatic channels for trial of the culprit. To ensure safety of taxi drivers, New Zealand Government proposes to introduce legislation in Parliament making it mandatory to install security cameras and improved communication links in the taxis in larger towns and cities in New Zealand.

(e) There appears to be no racial dimension to this incident.

#### **Setting up of return and RE-Settlement fund**

2777. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiative over setting up of a Return and RE-Settlement Fund to provide a reasonable level of sustenance to overseas Indian workers returning home in distress;

(b) whether because of global recession which is still to abate, the influx of overseas workers cause worry to Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Government is currently examining the feasibility of setting up a co-contributory Return and Rehabilitation Fund (R&RE) for overseas Indian workers to provide for resettlement on return, old age security and life insurance benefits.

The Ministry conducted a study through the Indian Council of Overseas Employment (ICOE) and also obtained reports from the Indian Missions in the Gulf. There has not been any significant return of emigrants due to the recession. The State Governments also confirmed this position when reports were called from them. As such, this is not a major cause for concern. The impact on emigration has varied from country to country. Emigration to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait increased in 2009 while it decreased in case of UAE, Bahrain and Qatar. The overall volume of emigration decreased from 8.49n lakhs in 2008 to 6.10 lakhs in 2009. However, there was no mass return of existing emigrants.

#### **Election of Office bearers of RWA in Government Colonies**

2778. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the time prescribed for election of the office bearers of Residents Welfare Association in Government colonies;

(b) the action that lies against individuals who claim to be representatives but were not elected to Residents Welfare Association or ceased to be such representative after the expiry of the stipulated term of office;

(c) the action being taken to debar such persons from using the stationery of Residents Welfare Association after expiry of their term; and

(d) the steps being taken to audit the accounts of Welfare Associations and to ensure that the collections are not siphoned away or appropriated for unauthorized purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The guidelines provide that election of office bearers and members of the Managing Committee of Central Government Employees Residential Welfare Associations shall be held every two years.

(b) and (c) The guidelines provide that in case, the Secretary/Treasurer/Other Office-bearer of the outgoing Managing Committee fails/refused to hand over complete charge to the Secretary/Treasurer/Other Office-bearer of the newly elected Managing Committee within the due date, his conduct shall be viewed as 'Unbecoming of a Government Servant'. This will attract the provisions of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rule, 1964 rendering him liable to disciplinary action.

(d) The guidelines provide that Auditor shall be appointed by the Managing Committee before the end of March every year for audit of accounts of that financial year from amongst the regular members of the Association (other than a sitting member of the Managing/Executive Committee). He shall audit the accounts of the Association and obtain clarifications in this regard, if necessary, from the office-bearers of the Managing Committee.

**Irregularities found by CBI/CVC in CWG**

2779. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the complaints received regarding alleged irregularities in Commonwealth Games by CBI and CVC;

(b) whether Central Vigilance Commission has enquired the various projects of Commonwealth Games in view of alleged irregularities therein;

(c) if so, the details thereof, projectwise;

(d) whether CVC in its enquiry found that greedy games officials have played with the nation's reputation and had made money at home and abroad;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the names of those officials; and

(f) the details of action Government proposes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Eight complaints regarding alleged irregularities in Commonwealth Games were received by the CBI and 14 such complaints were received in the Central Vigilance Commission.

(b) and (c) The Chief Technical Examiner's Unit of the Central Vigilance Commission, as a part of its routine work, had undertaken intensive examination of works related to Commonwealth Games. A total of 16 works related to Commonwealth Games were inspected by CTE Unit. The Commission referred one of the cases regarding upgrading of street lighting of roads in Delhi under jurisdiction of MCD phase - I to the CBI for detailed investigations. The CBI has since registered a regular case on 16.06.2010.

(d) to (f) The Commission in its inquiry found that works were awarded at higher rates and the quality of the works was also not upto the mark. Further, ineligible agencies were also awarded the works. The Commission has advised the organizations concerned to take corrective steps in the works inspected. Organizations have been advised to bring in systemic improvement, adherence to CVC guidelines on transparency in tendering and procurement and fixing of responsibility against officers identified for lapses.

The advice/recommendation of the CVC is processed in accordance with established guidelines by the concerned Departments.

#### **Anomalies out of sixth pay commission**

2780. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has extended the term of the National Anomaly Committee which had been set up to look into the anomalies arising out of the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and timeframe by which the committee would submit its reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The tenure of National Anomaly Committee, set up to look into anomalies arising out of recommendations of Sixth Central Pay Commission, has been extended up to 31st March, 2011. The National Anomaly Committee is not expected to submit any report. Anomalies are resolved through the process of constructive dialogue and discussion with the representatives of the Staff Side.

**Cadre review for organized Nontechnical Services**

2781. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cadre reviews that have been completed for the organized Nontechnical civil services;

(b) the details thereof, service-wise; and

(c) the steps that are being taken to expedite such cadre reviews?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Ordinarily, cadre review of all Group 'A' Central Services should be done every five years. In last five years cadre review of seven Organized Non-Technical Group 'A' Civil Services have been completed. The service wise details are given in Statement (See below). The authority to review Group 'B', 'C' and 'D' cadres has been delegated to the respective cadre controlling authorities.

(c) Relevant instructions advising the cadre controlling authorities to take up cadre review timely have been issued and reiterated at regular intervals.

**Statement**

*Service wise details of cadre Review for the Past Five Years*

Sl. No.	Name of the Service	Year of last cadre review
1	2	3
i	Indian Railways Traffic Service	2005
ii	Indian Railways Accounts Service	2005

1	2	3
iii	Indian Railways Personnel Service	2007
iv	Indian Civil Accounts Service	2005
v	Indian Postal Service	2007
vi	Indian Defence Estates Service	2009
vii	Indian Information Service	2006

#### **Interview Mark of Civil Service Exams**

2782. SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government feels the need of putting the interview marks of civil services examination in public domain by making it available online or through RTI; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Union Public Service Commission makes available the marks obtained by the candidates in each of the papers in the Civil Services Examination on the website for a Limited period which can be viewed by the individual candidate. Under Right to Information Act, 2005, disclosure or information or otherwise is decided by concerned Central Public Information Officer keeping in view various provisions of the Act.

#### **Permanent building to Information Commission**

†2783. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) by when a permanent building in Delhi would be made available for Information Commission;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) the number of such Information Commissions to which no permanent building have been allotted yet; and

(c) the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The Central Information Commission is functioning from a rented permanent building.

(b) and (c) Information is not centrally maintained. It is for the concerned state Governments to take action in the matter.

**Filling up of vacancies of SC/ST/OBC and Blind**

2784. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the filling up of backlog vacancies for the SC, ST, OBC and Handicapped more so of blind categories are monitored every year; and

(b) the figures in every department from 2004 to 2009 and after implementing the constitutional obligations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Government has been launching Special Recruitment Drives to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies from time to time. One such Special Recruitment Drive was launched for filling up the backlog reserved vacancies of SCs and STs in the year 2004. More than 60,000 backlog vacancies were filled during that Drive. A Special Recruitment Drive for filling up the backlog reserved vacancies of SCs, STs and OBC has been launched in November, 2008 and a Special Recruitment Drive for filling up the backlog of persons with disabilities has been launched in November, 2009. As per information received from various Ministries/Departments upto 16/08/2010, the number of backlog vacancies of SCs, STs and OBCs as on 01.11.2008 were 26565/25649 and 21143 respectively of which 12045/2799/ and 3876 have been filled. Likewise, as per information received from various Ministries/Departments upto 16/08/2010, the number of backlog vacancies of persons with disabilities including the blind as on 15.11.2009 was 6074, of which 796 have been filled.

#### **Registration of case by CBI**

2785. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) can *suo-moto* register a case, investigate the case of corruption specially in offices of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details of provision/ Act from which CBI gets the power of registration, investigation and prosecution of corruption cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. CBI can *suo-moto* register and investigate cases of corruption including against officers of the Central Government, in the Union Territories. CBI requires consent of the concerned State Government for operating in that State. However, prior permission of the Central Government is required under section 6(A) of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, before conducting any inquiry or investigation of the offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, alleged to have been committed by the officers who are:

- (i) the employees of the Central Government of the Level of Joint Secretary and above; and
- (ii) such officers as are appointed by the Central Government in corporations established by or under any Central Act, Government Companies, Societies and local Authorities owned or controlled by that Government.

No permission under Section 6(A) of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 is required in case of arrest of an officer at the spot for accepting or attempting to accept a bribe.

(b) CBI derives its powers of registration, investigation and prosecution of cases from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

#### **Draft of Reservation Policy**

2786. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Personnel and Training has issued OM dated 25 June, 2010 along with a draft covering all the aspect of reservation policy as existing at present;

(b) whether the Ministry had consulted the National Commission for Scheduled Castes as required under article 338(9) of the Indian Constitution, while issuing the proposal draft;

(c) if so, the response from the said Commission; and

(d) whether the Ministry had informed the Parliamentary Committee on welfare of SCs and STs about the proposed OM circulated on 25th June, 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. This was done with the objective of consolidating all existing instructions on reservations in a single document.

(b) Since no decision on policy matter affecting the interests of Scheduled Castes is involved, consultation with the National Commission for Scheduled Castes is not necessary. Nevertheless, the Commission has been requested to give its opinion on the proposed O.M.

(c) No comments on the draft O.M. have been received from the National Commission for Scheduled Castes.

(d) No, Sir.

**E-Procurement System certified by IT Ministry**

2787. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Vigilance Commissioner has asked all Government departments to get their e-procurement systems certified by the Information Technology Ministry's Technical experts at the CVC Office;

(b) if so, whether this has been got done through the Cabinet Secretariat to maintain uniformity and within the time-schedule, if any, fixed by CVC; and

(c) if not, by when this exercise would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The Commission has been emphasizing the need to bring about transparency in the functioning of the government organizations by making extensive use of available technology. It had accordingly issued guidelines advising Government/PSUs/Organizations to adopt and follow e-tendering solution in their procurement activities. Though the organizations would invariably follow a fair, transparent and open tendering procedure to select the application from service provider for implementing their e-tendering solutions, the Commission has also pointed out the need for security of confidential data. To ensure proper security of e-procurement system, the Commission identified the Department of Information Technology as best suited to address issues relating to e-procurement solutions and their security. The Commission accordingly advised the Government/PSUs/Organizations to get their system certified by the Department of Information Technology.

(b) and (c) The Commission has not prescribed any time schedule and it is for the Department/Organizations concerned to get their system certified by Department of Information Technology.

**Disproportionate Assets Cases Registered by SPE/CBI**

2788. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of disproportionate assets cases registered by Special Police Establishment (SPE)/CBI, since inception, their disposal; percentage challan/conviction;

(b) the number of such pending investigation for ten or more years;

(c) the number of cases pending prosecution for ten or more years; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite disposal of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) As per available record, the number of Disproportionate Assets cases registered, their disposal from trial, conviction and rate of conviction during 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 are as under:-

Year	Registration of DA cases	No. of DA cases disposed of from trial	No. of DA cases ended in conviction	Otherwise disposed off cases	Conviction DA cases %
2005	145	28	14	1	51.85
2006	89	20	12	1	63.16
2007	97	28	10	1	37.04
2008	93	24	11	1	47.83
2009	84	36	14	5	45.16

(b) No case relating to possession of assets disproportionate to known sources of income is pending under investigation for more than 10 years.

(c) 91 cases relating to possession of disproportionate assets are pending trial for more than 10 years.

(d) The Government has taken several steps to reduce the pendency. These steps, *inter-alia*, are:

- (i) Implementation of information technology tools and services for speedier documentation and communication;
- (ii) Modernization of laboratories and facilities for scientific examination;
- (iii) Improvement of training infrastructure to enhance the skills for investigation;
- (iv) Delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers to improve efficiency and decision making;
- (v) Setting up of additional Special Courts in States for trial of cases investigated by the CBI; and
- (vi) Appointment of Special Public Prosecutors on contract basis.

#### **Civil Servants in IL and FS**

2789. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several civil servants have been deputed to Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Service Limited (IL and FS);

(b) the structure and character of IL and FS; and

(c) the details of share holders of IL and FS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. DOPT being Cadre Controlling Authority of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) had permitted 5 IAS officers to proceed on deputation to Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited (IL and FS) under rule 6(2)(ii) of the IAS (Cadre) Rules, 1954, prior to issue of the Consolidated Deputation Guidelines for All India Services vide DOPT O.M. No. 14017/33/2005-AIS-II (Part-II), dated 28.11.2007. As per the Consolidated Deputation Guidelines for All India Services vide DOPT O.M. No. 14017/33/2005-AIS-II(Part-II), dated 28.11.2007, deputation of AIS officers to autonomous or private bodies which are companies registered under the Registration of Companies Act is not permitted.

Regarding deputation of officers from other Civil Services, this information is not maintained centrally.

(b) The IL and FS is a Company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956. It is a Non Banking Finance Company promoted by Central Bank of India, Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited and Unit Trust of India etc.

(c) Major share holding of the IL and FS is as below:

(1)	Life Insurance Corporation of India	26.10%
(2)	Central Bank of India	09.18%
(3)	State Bank of India	07.68%
(4)	Unit Trust of India	0.88%
(5)	Abu Dhabi Investment Authority	10.23%
(6)	ORIX Corporation, Japan	21.32%
(7)	Housing Development - Finance Corporation	13.10%

(8) Infrastructure Leasing - and Financial Services Limited 06.28%

Employees Welfare Trust and others

(9) Credit Commercial - de France (HSBC Group) 05.23%

**Rich Household in India**

†2790. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of rich household in the country has increased by 34 million, whereas the number of poor has decreased by 24 million between 2000-01 and 2009-10;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the main reason of above difference is lack of equitable development in the country; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) The National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) has published a book titled "How India Earns, Spends and Saves" based on a study conducted by them. The study report reveals that the number of low-income households (those earning under Rs.45,000 per annum at 2001-02 prices) is estimated to have declined from 84 million in 1985-86 to 65 million in 2001-02, and this number is projected to further decline to 41 million by end of the decade. The number of middle-income households (earning Rs. 45,000 to Rs.180,000 per annum) is estimated to have increased from 43 million in 1985-86 to 109 million in 2001-02 and is expected to rise further to 141 million in 2009-10. The high-income households (earnings over Rs. 180,000 per annum) are projected to have risen from 1.4 million to 13.8 million and expected to further rise to 47 million by end of the decade.

The survey report highlights gradual and steady increase in the income and living standards of each level of households implying that the number of the low income households is declining. As quoted in the book 'the wheel of fortune continues to spin in India, with each level of household

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

income set to move a notch higher by end of the decade/' These findings are similar to the one brought out in the National Sample Survey (NSS) report no. 508 titled "Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2004-05", which indicates that the monthly per-capita consumption expenditure in real terms has gradually increased for each percentile group of the population. This can be attributed to effective policy intervention of the Government through implementation of various developmental programmes.

#### **Subsidy to bridge economic Disparities**

2791. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of money spent during the last three years as subsidies on food, fertilizer and petroleum to bridge economic disparities;

(b) whether Government conducted any study to find out whether the subsidies are actually reaching the poor people;

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon; and

(d) the steps taken to create jobs in tribal and rural areas to bridge inter-regional imbalances and economic disparities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The quantum of money spent during the last three years as subsidies on food, fertilizer and petroleum, as per the Budget 2010-11 document, is given below:

	(Rs. in crore)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Item/Year	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Revised Estimates)
Food	31328	43751	56002
Fertilizer	32490	76603	52980
Petroleum	2820	2852	14954

Source: Expenditure Budget Volume-1 (2010-11)



(b) and (c) The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission conducted an evaluation study (on sample basis) on Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) covering 18 States, the report of which was brought out in 2005. The study found that about 58 percent of the subsidized food grains issued from the Central Pool did not reach the BPL families due to identification errors, non-transparent operation and unethical practices in the implementation of TPDS. The findings of the study are in the public domain at [www.planningcommission.gov.in](http://www.planningcommission.gov.in).

To improve the functioning of TPDS, Department of Food & Public Distribution has initiated the Nine Point Action Plan which includes (i) continuous review to eliminate bogus ration cards; (ii) ensuring leakage-free and diversion-free distribution of PDS commodities; (iii) involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in PDS operations; (iv) ensuring transparency in working of PDS; (v) computerization of TPDS operations; (vi) carry out door-step delivery of PDS commodities to fair price shops; (vii) ensuring timely availability of food grains at fair price shops; (viii) creating awareness and (ix) making fair price shops financially viable entities.

(d) To create jobs in the rural areas (including tribal areas), the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has been operationalized, guaranteeing hundred days of wage-employment in a year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. During the last three years (2007-08 to 2009-10), 642.49 crores of person days of employment have been created with an expenditure of Rs. 81,045.15 crores under the scheme. As far as creation of jobs in the tribal areas is concerned, numerous schemes have been initiated by the Union Government such as vocational training centres in tribal areas, special central assistance under tribal sub plan, scheme of investment in Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED), etc,

#### **Variation between Poverty Incidences**

2792. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a significant variation between poverty incidence in various States as per the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and as per the Indian Planning Commission official figure;

(b) whether it is a fact that based on MPI 81.4 percent of population of Bihar is living below poverty line where as Planning Commission says 41.4 percent people in Bihar are poor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that average poverty intensity among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs and General is 54.8 percent, 59.2 percent, 53.3 percent and 47.2 percent respectively; and

(d) if so, the strategy of Government to reduce poverty among them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) to (d) Yes Sir. The Oxford University and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have launched a new index to measure poverty named Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) based on a research study. This new poverty index is to be featured in the forthcoming 20th anniversary edition of the UNDP Human Development Report, which is likely to be released later this year in October 2010. In respect of Indian States, there is wide inter-State variation in MPI ranking. The Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) study mentions that 421 million people in 8 States in India namely Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh, were multi dimensionally poor and the percentage of such population in Bihar is mentioned as 81.4%. The report also states that concentration of poverty is more amongst the social groups like Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) etc.

The MPI has used parameters representing deprivations suffered by the poor broadly under health, education and standard of living irrespective of income or consumption expenditure levels. This is not comparable with the official poverty estimates of the India. The MPI has used data from three different sources i.e. Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), the Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS), and the World Health Survey (WHS). The research study itself mentions that three sources of data have been used on account of non-availability of data from single source for all the countries. Further, even the single source data does not pertain to the same year and results have been arrived at after making necessary adjustments.

The new index has been accompanied by a disclaimer stating that such studies, though sponsored by UNDP do not represent its official views or policies and that the Human Development Reports are known for their often controversial analyses of critical issues. Therefore, the contents of the OPHI study need to be read with due regard to the above.

The official estimates of poverty in India are based on the data obtained from a large sample survey of household consumption expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in the country including above eight States with an interval of five years approximately. The latest official poverty estimates for the year 2004-05 also indicate the concentration of poverty in the above States with 193.8 million persons as against the total of 301.7 million poor in the country. As per the Planning Commission official estimates, 41.4 percent of population is below poverty line in Bihar.

The Central Government is implementing a number of poverty alleviation programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM), Swarna Jyanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), etc. All these poverty alleviation programmes of the Government have an in-built mechanism for progressiveness with an emphasis on improving the conditions of vulnerable sections of the society including SC/STs and OBCs.

#### **Development of Naxalite affected districts**

2793. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of Finance has reportedly asked the Planning Commission to prepare development plan for 35 naxalite-affected districts in 9 States;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has approached the Union Cabinet for a proposed outlay of Rs. 137,742 crore development plan in this regard; and

(c) the details of proposed outlay required to be spent by Government on road-connectivity, education, health services, rural electrification and on irrigation so as to bring the least developed areas at par with National Development, district-wise, State-wise, year-wise, during 2010-2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) As per the Finance Minister's Budget Speech (2010-11), the Planning Commission is to prepare an Integrated Action Plan for the focus districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE). To address critical gaps in development in focus LWE districts, Planning Commission has initiated the process of preparation of Integrated Action Plans (IAPs) for focus districts with help of State Governments, District Administrations, elected representatives and other stakeholders. The issue was also discussed in the National Development Council (NDC) meeting held on 24th July, 2010. The details of the Integrated Action Plan are in the process of being finalized.

#### **Identifying urban poor**

2794. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has set up a committee to work out a methodology for identifying the urban poor for implementation of the Rajiv Awaas Yojana;

(b) if so, whether the committee has submitted its recommendations to Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether the poverty estimation methods suggested by the Tendulkar and Saxena Committees would also be considered by the newly set up committee; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Planning Commission has constituted an Expert Group on 13th May 2010 under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.R. Hashim to recommend a methodology for identification of Below Poverty Line (BPL) households in urban areas for extending benefits to them under various welfare schemes.

(b) to (d) The Expert Group has not yet submitted its recommendation to the Government. The Expert Group is aware of the Tendulkar Committee report on methodology for estimation of poverty and the Saxena Committee report on the methodology for identification of BPL households in rural areas.

#### **Special Development Programmes**

2795. SHRI MANGAL KISAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the special development programmes and planning of the Central Government for the backward areas of the tribal populated regions of the country;

(b) the number of districts located in the backward and neglected regions of the country; and

(c) the socio-economy conditions of the people of these backward regions of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Planning and Development of an area is primarily the responsibility of the States concerned. The Central Government, on its part, supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Special Area Programmes, Flagship Programmes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. In order to specifically address the problem of regional imbalances in development in the country, the Government is implementing the schemes of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) in 2006-07. The BRGF has two components, namely, (i) special Plans for Bihar and the undivided Kalahandi - Bolangir - Koraput (KBK) districts of Orissa, and (ii) Districts Component covering 250 districts. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides Special Central Assistance to the States under Special Area Development Programme through the schemes of - (i) Special Central Assistance to

Tribal Sub Plan; and (ii) Grant-in-Aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution. The Ministry of Minority Affairs also implements a scheme of multi-sectoral development programmes in 90 Minorities Concentration Districts which include backward areas of tribal populated regions.

(c) the socio-economic condition of the people in the country is indicated in the table given below:

Sl. No.	Socio-economic Indicators	% of persons by Social Groups		
		Scheduled Castes(SCs)	Scheduled Tribes (STs)	Others Non-SCs/STs
1.	Literacy rate (2001)	66.64	59.17	78.70
2.	Health Status (NFHS - III, 2005-06)			
	(1) Infant mortality	66.40	62.10	48.90
	(ii) Neonatal Mortality	46.30	39.90	34.50
	(iii) Child Mortality	23.20	35.80	10.80
	(iv) Under Five Mortality	88.10	95.70	59.20
	(v) Total Vaccination	39.70	31.30	53.80
3.	Below Poverty Population (2004-05)			
	(i) Rural	36.80	47.30	16.10
	(ii) Urban	39.90	33.30	16.01

#### Fiscal Prudence

2796. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Planning Commission has called for fiscal prudence;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps Government has mooted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The Planning Commission in the Mid Term Appraisal (MTA) of the 11th Five Year Plan has noted that the combined fiscal deficit which increased from 6.3% of GDP in 2006-07 to about 10% of GDP in 2009-10 has become an important area of concern. A higher fiscal deficit was an inevitable consequence of the fiscal stimulus strategy, but it was also necessary to signal a return to fiscal prudence. Accordingly, the fiscal deficit of the Centre which was 6.5% of GDP in 2009-10 is brought down to 5.5% in 2010-11 (BE) with further decline projected in subsequent years. In the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement (2010-11) presented to the Parliament, the rolling targets for fiscal deficit are pegged at 4.8% for 2011-12 and 4.1% for 2012-13.

At the State level also, the fiscal deficit targets have been recommended by the 13th Finance Commission. The Government has accepted the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission and as per its recommendations, all States/UTs are expected to achieve 3% fiscal deficit target latest by 2014-15 as a part of fiscal consolidation.

#### **Formulation of Twelfth Five Year Plan**

2797. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has started exercise to formulate the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017);

(b) if so, the aims and objectives as well as the basic thrust of the proposed Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(c) how the plan differs from the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) how the areas of concern noticed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan would be addressed in the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Planning Commission has initiated the exercise to finalize the 'Approach' to formulate the Twelfth Five Year Plan, covering the period 2012-2017.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

### **Inflationary Pressure**

2798. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has officially stated on August 1, 2010 that inflation can not be brought to a crashing halt;

(b) whether it is the official policy of Government that no further efforts will be made to control rampant inflation which has been going on for the last two years;

(c) whether Planning Commission has suggested that inflationary pressures be allowed to continue; and

(d) the context of the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission making remarks which have demoralized the poor people and middle classes in the country with regard to inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) The Planning Commission has not sent any official advice to the Government which makes such a statement. However, the speech delivered by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission at a meeting held in Bangalore on 31st July, 2010 on 'Inclusive growth, Food Security and Recent Developments in Centre-State relationships', organized by the State Planning Board, Bangalore Climate Change Initiative and the Institute of Social and Economic Change were reported in the media mentioning that 'inflation cannot be brought to a crashing halt' in the context that it would cause collateral damage to other sectors of the economy. The Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission was also reported to have mentioned the historical national and international factors resulting in the present high rate of inflation and that it would be reasonable to assume that inflation rate could come down to about 6% by December 2010.

The principal factors behind the elevated levels of inflation in the recent period are constraints in production and distribution, particularly in farm sector products. Government is taking a very close look at what the nature of these constraints and deficiencies are, and to find short-term and medium-term solutions to relax these constraints and thus alleviate the inflationary pressure, particularly among the poor.

### **Development of Bimaru States for balance growth of country**

2799. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to



state:

(a) the parameters for estimating progress of a State, whether BIMARU or not;

(b) the comparison on the basis of these parameters, during last three years State-wise;

(c) the average per capita income and annual growth rate, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether development of BIMARU States, on a priority basis is necessary for the balanced growth of the nation; and

(e) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, having low level of demographic achievements, were named as 'BIMARU' States by noted demographer Ashish Bose in 1985. Orissa was also included in the category subsequently. However after implementation of various programmes as direct interventions along with stepping up of the pace of development, there has been a demographic change in the States over the years. The position of these States for the period 2006-08 including the new States of Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand carved out of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, respectively is given in Table 1.

Table 1: Demographic Indicators for BIMARU States

States	Infant Mortality Rate			Birth Rate (per '000)		
	(IMR per '000')					
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
Bihar	60-	58	56	29.9	29.4	28.9
Madhya Pradesh	74	72	70	29.1	28.5	28.0
Rajasthan	67	65	63	28.3	27.9	27.5
Uttar Pradesh	71	69	67	30.1	29.5	29.1
Jharkhand	49	48	46	26.2	26.1	25.8
Chattisgarh	61	59	57	26.9	26.5	26.1
Uttarakhand	43	48	44	21.0	20.4	20.1
Orissa	73	71	69	21.9	21.5	21.4

All-India	57	55	53	23.5	23.1	22.8
-----------	----	----	----	------	------	------

Source" Sample Registration system (SRS) Bulletin 2007, 2008, 2009, Registrar General of India

(c) to (e) The average per capita income and annual growth rate from the year 2006-07 to 2008-09 in respect of these States is given below.

Table 2: Per capita Income and Annual growth Rates  
(at constant 1999-00 prices)

		Per Capita Income (Rs)				Annual Growth Rates			
(5)									
Sl. No.	States	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-09	Average (2006-2009)	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	Average (2006-2009)
1	Bihar	8223	8818	10206	9082	22.53	8.77	16.59	15.96
2	Jharkhand	14252	15303	16294	15283	12.53	6.18	5.52	8.08
3	Madhya Pradesh	12881	13299	NA	13090	4.75	5.25	NA	5.00
4	Chhattisgarh	17059	18770	19521	18450	17.51	11.71	6.81	12.01
5	Orissa	15760	17352	18212	17108	14	11.2	6.65	10.62
6	Rajasthan	17480	18769	19708	18652	12.74	9.1	6.57	9.47
7	Uttar Pradesh	11334	11939	12481	11918	7.18	7.16	6.46	6.93
8	Uttarakhand	21816	23477	25114	23469	9.84	9.37	8.67	9.29
	All- India	22580	24295	25494	24123	9.75	9.01	6.70	8.49

Source: Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) as on 12.04.2010

As the growth performance of the States reflects of the country's overall growth, the Central Government has taken several measures to improve the growth performance across the country in a balanced manner. The policy instruments in this regard include plan and non-plan transfer of resources from the Centre to States favouring less developed States, tax incentives for setting up of private industries in the backward regions, etc. A number of programmes have also been initiated to reduce income disparity between States. These include Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Hill Area Development Programme/Western Ghats Development Programme and Border Area Development Programme, etc. In addition, several ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes and state specific schemes are expected to accelerate the growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of various States.

**Special package to States and UTs**

†2800. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether giving special packages to States and Union Territories has become a part and parcel of Indian economy;

(b) the names of the States along with the amount paid to them so far as a special economic package;

(c) whether these States have witnessed an improvement upon being given the special economic-package;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government is contemplating to give special economic package to any State; and

(f) if so, whether the name of poor State Orissa is included in the list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (f) Government of India generally does not release any State specific special packages or special economic packages. However, state-specific need based dispensation is made as and when warranted through existing programmes/schemes under Annual/Five Year Plans. For example, Special Plans for Bihar and Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput (KBK) districts of Orissa are being

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

implemented under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). Support is also given to the Govt. of J&K under Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan (PMRP). Recently the Government has approved a Special Bundelkhand Drought Mitigation Package for Bundelkhand region of Rs. 7266 crore comprising Rs. 3506 crore for Uttar Pradesh Rs. 3760 crore for Madhya Pradesh to be implemented over a period of three years. In the Union Budget 2010-11, a Special Golden Jubilee Package of Rs. 200 crore was announced to preserve the natural resources of the State of Goa by restoring beaches which are prone to erosion, and increasing green cover through sustainable forestry.

#### **Inter-State Projects of NEC**

2801.SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the Planning Commission is yet to clear number of inter-State project of North Eastern Council (NEC) including the 'Improvement of NLKB road along with Construction of bridges over Lohit and Khabohu river in Assam';

(b) if so, the detailed present status of all projects/proposals pending since Ninth and Tenth Plan and those taken up/proposed to be taken up during the Eleventh Plan period, year-wise;

(c) whether a proposal seeking early in principle clearance of the above projects has been received;

(d) if so, whether the Ministry will ensure early in principle clearance of project which are lingering from the Ninth Plan of NEC; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) North Eastern Council (NEC) secretariat submitted a proposal of 56 roads projects involving construction of 2743.82 Km. of length of road at an estimated cost of Rs. 3822.61 crore for the 11th Five Year Plan period under NEC Plan. "Bridges over Luit and Khabuli, including road from North Lakhimpur-Kamalabari" was one of the projects included in the list. The estimated cost of these bridges alone was indicated as Rs. 299.10 crore. The total cost, including the connecting

roads, on both sides, as indicated by NEC would be about Rs.400 crore. Keeping in view the large spillover works of earlier Five Year Plans (Ninth and Tenth Plan) amounting to Rs.1462.46 crore and limited availability of resources, Planning Commission approved 'in-principle' 16 road projects under 11th Five Year Plan of NEC at an estimated cost of Rs.1284.16 crore.

No proposal from the 9th/10th Five Year Plan period is pending with the Planning Commission for 'in-Principle' approval. As regards 11th Five Year Plan, NEC has again submitted a list of 40 road and bridges projects seeking 'in-principle' approval. The project of "Bridges over Luit and Khabuli, including road from North Lakhimpur-Kamalabari" has again been included in the list at Sl. No. 39. Taking into account the resources position of NEC, Planning Commission is seized of the matter.

#### **Eradication of poverty and education for all**

2802. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite economic growth the country is still way behind in providing basic amenities to its citizen as reported in the media;

(b) if so, whether South-Asian nations including India would not be able to eradicate poverty and ensure minimum education for all by 2015;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the target date fixed by Government for eradication of poverty from the country; and

(e) the achievement made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) The media has reported the findings based on the Index of over 130 countries devised by a global NGO, "Social Watch," that the South-Asian nations including India will not be able to eradicate poverty and ensure minimum education for all by 2015. The NGO is reported to have prepared the index which identified situations of poverty consisting of 3 indicators: viz. (i) the percentage of children reaching fifth grade, (ii) survival until the age of 5 and (iii) the percentage of births attended by skilled personnel.

Various NGOs, research institutions and experts carry out their research work with emphasis on certain parameters which according to their perceptions measure the poverty. However, India is committed to meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of United Nations (UN). Out of 18 targets prescribed under MDGs, only 12 are relevant for India and the statistical tracking of these targets is done by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI).

The achievements for some of the targets under MDGs are given below:

Targets under MDGs	Achievements
1	2
1. Reduce the Percentage of Population below the National Poverty Line by 50% between 1990 and 2015	The incidence of poverty declined from 55 percent in 1973-74 to 36 per cent in 1993-94 and further to 27.5 per cent in 2004-05 28.3 per cent and urban 25.7 per cent).
Going	by the trend of URP based estimates for
the	year 1993-94 and 2004-05, the trend rate
of	decline is 0.8 per cent during 1993-94 to 2004-05. The rate of decline based on
thin	sample estimates of consumer expenditure
for	the year 2005-06 is 1.4 per cent. If the improvement in the rate of decline in the poverty as observed during 2004-05 to 2005-06 is maintained in the subsequent
years	or further improved, it is expected that
India	will be able to achieve the 2015 target.
2. Ensure that by 2015	The overall Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) of
96	per cent in 2008 against 87.4 per cent in
children everywhere,	



2000

boys and girls alike, indicates that 100 per cent NER should be  
will be able to compete achievable before 2015.  
a full course of primary  
education.

---

1	2
3. Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, births	The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) has decreased from 109.3 per thousand live births
the under-five Mortality Rate.	in 1992-93 to 74.3 per thousand live births in 2005-06.

The development policy of the country takes the cognizance of MDGs. The various flagship programmes namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, etc. have been designed to accelerate the pace of the achievement of relevant MDGs.

#### **Identification of backward and Tribal Prone Districts**

2803. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the norms adopted for identification of backward and tribal prone districts in the country and districts identified as per these norms, State-wise;

(b) the scheme being implemented for development of the districts identified as backward and tribal prone particularly in regard to Gujarat State and achievement made as a result thereof;

(c) whether Government has undertaken any review in this regard;

(d) is so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Various norms have been adopted for the identification of backward districts under different schemes. However, the specific scheme for development of backward districts in the country is the District. Component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) under which 250 districts have been identified for coverage. These include the 200 districts covered under the first phase of National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) and 170 districts identified by

the Inter Ministry Task Group on Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances (IMTG) based on 17 socio-economic variables. 120 districts are common in the two lists. The NREGP districts were identified on the basis of an index of backwardness comprising three parameters with equal weights to each namely, value of output per agricultural worker, agriculture wage rate and percentage of SC/ST population of the district. The list of 250 districts under BRGF and the list of 17 parameters used by IMTG are given in Statement- I and II respectively (See below).

Other programmes for backward districts are the Special Plan for the eight KBK districts, which are being allocated funds under the Districts Component of BRGF as well, the Multi-sectoral Development Programme of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the development of 90 districts identified as backward and the special package for Bundelkhand region, recently approved by the Government. The norms adopted for backwardness by the Multi-sectoral Development Programme of the Ministry of Minority Affairs are given in Statement-III (See below).

There are two major programmes for Tribal Development namely, Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP). Grant under both the programmes is released to 26 Tribal and 22 TSP States respectively including the State of Gujarat. Areas included in Tribal Sub-Plan are the operational areas of Integrated Tribal Development Projects / Agencies (ITDPs/ITDAs), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets, Clusters and areas where Dispersed Tribal Groups (DTGs) and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) reside. ITDPs/ITDAs are generally contiguous areas of the size of a Tehsil or Block or more in which the ST population is 50% or more of the total population. MADA Pockets are the identified pockets of concentration of ST population containing 50% or more ST population within a total population of minimum of 10,000. Clusters are the identified pockets of concentration of ST population containing 50% or more ST population within a total population of minimum of 5,000. PTGs are identified isolated communities among the STs characterized by a low rate of population, a pre-agricultural level of technology and extremely low levels of literacy. DTGs are tribals falling outside the above areas.

(c) to (e) The BRGF programme is being reviewed by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj through intensive interactions, conferences and workshops, field visits and development of information bank

as well as through commissioning of independent evaluation studies. A World Bank review of BRGF undertaken at the request of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has, indicated inter-alia, that BRGF investments are meaningful and that local governments implement the schemes with speed and quality. The study also points to the need for advance planning, greater convergence and a strong technical secretariat for the District Planning Committees. The implementation of the KBK Special Plan is being closely reviewed by the Planning Commission along with the State Government to ensure the attainment of the scheme's objectives. Similarly the performance of MSDP is reviewed by the Ministry of Minority Affairs and performance of the programmes for Tribal Development by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Ministries and State Governments concerned take corrective action on the basis of the reviews.

**Statement - I**

*List of 250 Districts covered under the Districts Component  
of the Backward Regions Grant Fund*

**Andhra Pradesh**

1	Adilabad	2	Anantapur
3	Chittoor	4	Cuddapah
5	Karim Nagar	6	Khammam
7	Mahbub Nagar	8	Medak
9	Nalgonda	10	Nizamabad
11	Rangareddi	12	Vizianagaram
13	Warangal		

**Arunachal Pradesh**

1	Upper Subansiri
---	-----------------

**Assam**

1	Barpeta	2	Bongaigaon
3	Cachar	4	Dhemaji

5      Goalpara  
7      Karbi Anglong  
9      Lakhimpur  
11     North Cachar Hills

6      Hailakandi  
8      Kokrajhar  
10     Marigaon

**Bihar**

1      Araria  
3      Banka  
5      Bhagalpur  
7      Buxar  
9      Gaya  
11     Jamui  
13     Kaimur (Bhabua)  
15     Khagaria  
17     Lakhisarai  
19     Madhubani  
21     Muzaffarpur  
23     Nawada  
25     Patna  
27     Purnia  
29     Saharsa  
31     Saran  
33     Sheohar  
35     Supaul

2      Aurangabad  
4      Begusarai  
6      Bhojpur  
8      Darbhanga  
10     Gopal Ganj  
12     Jehanabad  
14     Katihar  
16     Kishan Ganj  
18     Madhepura  
20     Munger  
22     Nalanda  
24     Pashchim Champaran  
26     Purbi Champaran  
28     Rohtas  
30     Samastipur  
32     Sheikhpura  
34     Sitamarhi  
36     Vaishali

#### **Chhattisgarh**

1	Bastar	2	Bilaspur
3	Dantewada	4	Dhamtari
5	Jashpur	6	Kabirdham
7	Kanker	8	Korba
9	Korea	10	Mahasamund
11	Raigarh	12	Rajnandgaon
13	Surguja		

#### **Gujarat**

1	Banas Kantha	2	Dahod
3	Dang	4	Narmada
5	Panch Mahals	6	Sabar Kantha

#### **Haryana**

1	Mahendragarh	2	Sirsa
---	--------------	---	-------

#### **Himachal Pradesh**

1	Chamba	2	Sirmaur
---	--------	---	---------

#### **Jammu And Kashmir**

1	Doda	2	Kupwara
3	Poonch		

#### **Jharkhand**

1	Bokaro	2	Chatra
3	Deoghar	4	Dhanbad
5	Dumka	6	Garhwa
7	Giridih	8	Godda

9	Gumla	10	Hazaribagh
11	Jamtara	12	Koderma
13	Latehar	14	Lohardaga
15	Pakur	16	Palamu
17	Ranchi	18	Saheb Ganj
19	Saraikela Kharsawan	20	Simdega
21	West Singhbhum		

#### Karnataka

1	Bidar	2	Chitradurga
3	Davangere	4	Gulbarga
5	Raichur		

#### Kerala

1	Palakkad	2	Wayanad
---	----------	---	---------

#### Madhya Pradesh

1	Balaghat	2	Barwani
3	Betul	4	Chhatarpur
5	Damoh	6	Dhar
7	Dindori	8	Guna
9	Jhabua	10	Katni
11	Khandwa	12	Khargone
13	Mandla	14	Panna
15	Rajgarh	16	Rewa
17	Satna	18	Seoni
19	Shahdol	20	Sheopur

21 Shivpuri

23 Tikamgarh

22 Sidhi

24 Umaria

**Maharashtra**

1 Ahmednagar

3 Aurangabad

5 Chandrapur

7 Gadchiroli

9 Hingoli

11 Nandurbar

2 Amravati

4 Bhandara

6 Dhule

8 Gondia

10 Nanded

12 Yavatmal

**Manipur**

1 Chandel

3 Tamenglong

2 Churachandpur

**Meghalaya**

1 RI Bhoi

3 West Garo Hills

2 South Garo Hills

**Mizoram**

1 Lawngtlai

2 Saiha

**Nagaland**

1 Mon

3 Wokha

2 Tuensang

**Orissa**

1 Balangir

3 Deogarh

5 Gajapati

2 Boudh

4 Dhenkanal

6 Ganjam



7 Jharsuguda  
9 Kandhamal  
11 Koraput  
13 Mayurbhanj  
15 Nuapada  
17 Sambalpur  
19 Sundargarh

8 Kalahandi  
10 Keonjhar  
12 Malkangiri  
14 Nabarangpur  
16 Rayagada  
18 Sonepur

#### **Punjab**

1 Hoshiarpur

#### **Rajasthan**

1 Banswara  
3 Chittorgarh  
5 Jaisalmer  
7 Jhalawar  
9 Sawai Madhopur  
11 Tonk

2 Barmer  
4 Dungarpur  
6 Jalore  
8 Karauli  
10 Sirohi  
12 Udaipur

#### **Sikkim**

1 North District

#### **Tamil Nadu**

1 Cuddalore  
3 Nagapattinam  
5 Thiruvannamalai

2 Dindigul  
4 Sivaganga  
6 Villupuram

#### **Tripura**

1 Dhalai

**Uttar Pradesh**

1	Ambedkar Nagar	2	Azamgarh
3	Bahraich	4	Balrampur
5	Banda	6	Barabanki
7	Basti	8	Budaun
9	Chandauli	10	Chitrakoot
11	Etah	12	Farrukhabad
13	Fatehpur	14	Gonda
15	Gorakhpur	16	Hamirpur
17	Hardoi	18	Jalaun
19	Jaunpur	20	Kaushambi
21	Kheri	22	Kushi Nagar
23	Lalitpur	24	Maharaj Ganj
25	Mahoba	26	Mirzapur
27	Pratapgarh	28	Rae Bareli
29	Sant Kabir Nagar	30	Shravasti
31	Siddharth Nagar	32	Sitapur
33	Sonbhadra	34	Unnao

**Uttarakhand**

1	Chamoli	2	Champawat
3	Tehri Garhwal		

**West Bengal**

1	24 Paraganas South	2	Bankura
3	Birbhum	4	Dinajpur Dakshin

5	Dinajpur Uttar	6	Jalpaiguri
7	Maldah	8	Medinipur East
9	Medinipur West	10	Murshidabad
11	Purulia		

**Statement - II**

*17 Parameters used by the Inter-Ministry Task Group for Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances for identification of backward districts*

**1. Economic**

- (i) Per Capita Credit
- (ii) Per Capita Deposit
- (iii) % of Agriculture Labourers
- (iv) Agriculture Wages
- (v) Output per Agricultural Worker

**2. Social and Educational**

- (i) % of SC Population
- (ii) % of ST Population
- (iii) Female Literacy Rate
- (iv) Ratio of Secondary Schools to Population of Specific Age Group
- (v) Gross Enrolment Ratio Class I-VIII (Age 6-13 years)

**3. Health**

- (i) Crude Death Rate
- (ii) Infant Mortality Rate
- (iii) Institutional Delivery
- (iv) Full Immunization

**4. Amenities:**

- (i) % of Households without Electricity
- (ii) % of Households with Bank Services
- (iii) % of Households with Drinking Water Source greater than 500 metres away.

**Statement - III**

*The Norms adopted for backwardness by the Multi-sectoral Development Programme of Ministry of Minority Affairs*

**Criteria for religion specific socio-economic indicators at the district level:-**

- Literacy level
- Female literacy rate
- Work participation rate and
- Female work participation rate

**Basic amenities indicators at the district level:-**

- Percentage of households with pucca walls
- Percentage of households with safe drinking water
- Percentage of households with electricity; and
- Percentage of households with water closet latrines

**Research and Higher Education in Science and Technology**

2804. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that to sustain development and measure up to the competition we face today from nations such as China and Japan, it is important we enhance the quality of research and higher education in the field of science and technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent so far in the Eleventh Plan for the projects undertaken, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the international assistance received or to be received from each country in this regard for the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) )Yes, Sir. The Government has launched several initiatives to enhance the quality of research and higher education in the field of science and technology during the 11th Five Year Plan. These include:

- (i) Plan Allocation of scientific departments has been trebled from Rs. 25301.35 crore in the X Plan to Rs. 75304.00 crores in the XI Plan.
- (ii) The Government has established "Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB)" for funding basic research which are internationally competitive. This body will have adequate functional autonomy and speedy delivery mechanism.
- (iii) Recently, the Government has approved a proposal to set up of an Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR) for imparting quality education and carry out high quality research in interdisciplinary and trans-disciplinary areas of science and engineering.
- (iv) The Government has established five Indian Institutes of Science, Education and Research (IISER), National Institute of Science, Education and Research (NISER) and several new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITS) and upgraded Regional Engineering Colleges to National Institutes of Technology (NITs) for imparting high quality education and research.
- (v) The Government has also launched several programmes aiming to attract students to science and encourage young scientists. "Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE)" scheme has been launched to attract young students to take up science as career. The fellowship amount for research fellows as well as number of fellowships has been increased. Fast Track Young Scientists Scheme, Kothari Post Doctoral Fellowship, Better Opportunities for Young Scientist in Chosen Area of Science and Technology (BOYSCAST) Fellowship, Swarnajayanthi Fellowship and Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Fellowship are some of the schemes launched to encourage and reward young scientists to pursue quality research. Ramanna Fellowship, Ramanujam Fellowship, JC Bose Fellowship and Ramalingaswamy Fellowship recognize and reward performing scientists.

(vi) Several programmes of cutting edge research, such as, Nano Mission, Mega facilities for Basic Research, Open source Drug Discovery, Network Projects and National Biotechnology Development Strategy have been undertaken to attain leadership in these areas.

All these schemes are Central Plan Schemes and no State-wise allocation of funds is made. Ministry of Science and Technology has spent Rs. 11,926.36 crore in the Science and Technology Sector in the first three years of the XI Plan.

(c) The Government does not take financial assistance from other countries for Science and Technology collaborative activities.

#### **One shot solution for diabetes**

2805. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Institute of Immunology (NII) has developed a one shot solution for diabetes;

(b) if so, whether the trials have been completed; and

(c) by when it will be introduced for commercial use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, National Institute of immunology (NII), New Delhi, an autonomous institute of the Department of Biotechnology, has developed a novel form of insulin, Supramolecular Insulin Assembly-II (SIA-II), derived from two sources viz., recombinant human (rH) and bovine. This molecule in diabetic experimental animals produces glucose homeostasis for a period of one week to four months. Studies have not yet been conducted in human beings.

(c) The safety and efficacy of this novel form of insulin needs to be established in human subjects before commercialization can be considered.

#### **National overseas scholarship scheme**

†2806. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the criteria/norms followed for implementation of National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for the benefit of scheduled castes applicants;

(b) the names of other categories of applicants, if any, who have been given this benefit besides scheduled castes under the said scheme;

(c) the target that was set for number of scholarships to be given and the scholarships given during last three years under the said scheme; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to make the said scheme popular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The major criteria/ norms for eligibility under the scheme of "National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Caste candidates" are as follows:

- 
- (i) the candidate should be below 35 years of age;
- (ii) the total income of the employed candidate or his/her parents'/guardians' should not exceed Rs.25,000/- per month; and
- (iii) the candidate should have first class or 60% or equivalent grade in relevant Bachelors'/Masters' degree.

(b) 30 awards are available each year under the scheme, as per category-wise distribution given below:-

(i)	Scheduled Castes	-	27
(ii)	Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes	-	02
(iii)	Landless Agricultural Labourers and Traditional Artisans	-	01
TOTAL			- 30

---

(c) The number of scholarships available and awarded during the last three years under this scheme are given below:-

Sl.No.	Selection Year	No. of scholarships available	No. of scholarships awarded
1	2007-08	30	28
2	2008-09	30	29
3	2009-10	30	Selection process underway.

(d) Following steps are taken to popularize the scheme:-

- (i) a copy of the scheme has been put up on the website of the Ministry;
- (ii) advertisements for inviting applications are published in Employment News and other leading national and regional dailies; and
- (iii) the aforesaid scheme is also broadcasted on radio under weekly radio programme of the Ministry.

#### **Income limit for Post Matric Scholarship**

2807. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken decision to link the Post Matric Scholarship to the cost of living index as suggested by the Planning Commission somewhere in 2006-07;

(b) whether the Ministry proposes to enhance the present income limit of Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum for granting Post Matric Scholarship;

(c) the number of State Governments that distribute this scholarship through Post Offices/Bank Accounts/Smart Cards; and

(d) the steps the Ministry plan to improve the performance of the scheme specified in (c) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Scholarship schemes are revised from time to time, keeping in view various factors including Consumer Price Index (CPI). The upward revision of income criteria/ scholarship rates under the Post Matric Scholarship scheme for students belonging to Scheduled Castes is under consideration.



(c) and (d) At present, six State Governments/UT administrations have reported to be fully making payment of this scholarship through Post-offices/Bank accounts. The Ministry is pursuing the matter with other States/UT administrations on regular basis to ensure that system of scholarship disbursement through Post offices/ Bank accounts is adopted throughout the country.

**Employment for physically handicapped**

2808. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Courts had to come to the rescue of physically handicapped persons to get their appointment in Government services;

(b) if so, whether Government took a note of such cases;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government had issued any guidelines to strictly follow rules relating to employment for physically handicapped persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) From time to time directions are issued by the Courts regarding compliance with the provisions for the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunity, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 pertaining to employment to persons with disabilities as stipulated in Section 33 of the above Act.

(d) The Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT) has issued necessary instructions to Ministries/Departments etc. vide Office Memoranda No. 36035/3/2004-Estt. (Res.) dated 29.12.2005, 36035/8/2003-Estt. (Res.) dated 26.04.2006, and 36038/2/2008-Estt. (Res.) dated 15.01.12.2010 to follow the guidelines on reservation for persons with disabilities.

**National Association for Older Persons**

2809. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Eleventh Plan, Government has to set up a National Association for Older Persons;

(b) if so, the steps that have been taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The 11th Five Year Plan document mentions setting up of a National Association for Older Person as stated in the National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP).

Presently, a National Council for Older Persons is constituted with the basic objectives to advise the Government on policies and programmes for older persons, provide feedback to the Government on the implementation of NPOP; advocate interests of older persons, represent the collective opinion of older persons to the Government etc.

Moreover with a view to facilitate the formation of Senior Citizens Associations, at the State and District levels, the revised scheme of Integrated Programme of Older Persons effective from 1.4.2008, has a provision for providing financial assistance to Vridha Sanghas/Senior Citizen Associations for a maximum period of five years within which they are expected to become self sufficient through contributions and donations.

#### **Committee for Dalit Affairs**

2810. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up any high level Committee of Ministers or GoMS on Dalit Affairs during the last 5 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations received and implemented; and

(c) if not, by when such a Committee will be set up by the Prime Minister in the remaining Eleventh Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, a Committee of Ministers on Dalit Affairs was constituted in February, 2005, which submitted a report in June, 2008. Recommendations in the Report pertained to (i) Land, Common Property Resources and Housing, (ii) Education and Skill

Development, (iii) Budgetary Mechanism, (iv) Empowerment of Scheduled Castes and Reservations, (v) Liberation and Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers, and (vi) Basic Amenities in Scheduled Caste Hamlets. The Report has been sent to various Ministries/Departments. Some of the important steps taken in this regard are:-

- (i) Revision of the Post Matric Scheme for SC students announced in the budge speech for financial year 2010-11, and consequential action is being taken.
- (ii) A pilot Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana for integrated development of selected SC - majority villages has been launched.
- (iii) Financial assistance has been provided to all eligible and willing beneficiaries under the Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers, for alternative occupation.
- (iv) A high level Committee has been set up to review the guidelines pertaining to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan, and
- (v) A Special Recruitment Drive has been implemented by the Department of Personnel and Training for filling up backlog reserved vacancies, *inter-alia* of Scheduled Castes.

**Fee reimbursement for OBC**

†2811. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a provision for the reimbursement of total fees under the Merit-cum-means Scheme of minority classes whereas the similar provision does not exist, under the running scheme of Government for the other backward classes;

(b) if so, the reasons for applying double standard; and

(c) whether Government would consider to remove this anomaly, if so, by when it would be done?

---

†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) to (c) While under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of merit-cum-means Scholarship for Minorities, full course fee is reimbursed to eligible students belonging to minority communities admitted to the institutions listed in the Scheme, there is no such merit-cum-means Scheme for OBCs. However under the existing Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs, there is a provision for reimbursement of compulsory non-refundable fees in addition to maintenance allowance, reader charges for blind students, study tour charges, thesis typing/printing charges and book allowances for students pursuing correspondence course for complete duration of the course.

**Income limit for OBCs**

†2812. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that annual family income limit fixed for the Other Backward Classes under pre-matric and post-matric scholarship of Government is Rs. 44,500 whereas the income limit fixed for the same scholarships applicable for Minorities is Rs. 2 lakh;

(b) if so, the reasons for this anomaly; and

(c) whether Government would consider to remove the anomaly, if so, by when it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The annual family income ceiling under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for OBCs and Minorities is as under:-

(i) Pre Matric for OBCs - Rs. 44,500/-

(ii) Post Matric for OBCs - Rs. 44,500/-

(iii) Pre Matric for Minorities - Rs. 1,00,000/-

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(iv) Post Matric for Minorities - Rs. 2,00,000/-

(b) and (c) At present there is no proposal to increase the limit of annual family income under the Scheme of Pre-Matric scholarship for OBCs. However, revision of the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBCs is under consideration.

**Funds for blind and mentally retarded**

2813. DR. E.M. SUNDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated to blind and mentally retarded are unutilized and returned as unspent every year for the past 10 years;

(b) if so, whether the persons responsible for implementation are accountable to Government; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Funds are not released Disability-wise. Funds are allocated to various Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), State Governments, National Institutes and other organizations working for the Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), out of budgetary provisions under various schemes for the welfare and rehabilitation of PwDs including blind and mentally retarded persons. Proposals received from time to time from NGOs, State Governments, etc. are examined in the Ministry with regard to the norms and parameters of the Scheme and funds are released in respect of such proposals which are found to be complete in all respects and in conformity with the norms of the scheme under which these are considered. At times the proposals are not received in time or not complete in every respect resulting in some allocation remaining unspent in any particular year.

Implementation of the scheme is reviewed from time to time and corrective measures are taken to overcome systematic and procedural difficulties resulting in less utilization of funds.

**Financial assistance to Ashadeep Welfare Society**

2814. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been providing the financial assistance/grant to Ashadeep Welfare Society (Reg.) V.P.O. Jahankela, District Hoshiarpur, which is running a special school for mentally challenged children;

(b) whether it is a fact that the society has received the grant for the years from 1999 to 2007, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has not released the grant after 2007, i.e. the financial years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when Government will release the grant to the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of grants-in-aid released to the organization for the years from 1999-2000 to 2006-07 is given as under:

Year	Amount released (In Rs.)
1999-2000	Rs. 20,730/-
2000-01	Rs. 2,46,420/-
2001-02	Rs. 2,99,160/-
2002-03	Rs. 2,78,243/-
2003-04	Rs. 3,52,341/-
2004-05	Rs. 4,47,574/-
2005-06	Rs. 5,40,258/-
2006-07	Rs. 5,84,361/-

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Recommendation of the State Government Grant-in-aid Committee for the year 2008-09 was received, wherein the Government of Punjab had also recommended the grant in aid for the year 2007-08. As per General Financial Rule 209 (6) (viii), the grant-in-aid for the year 2007-08 cannot be given now. However, the grant-in-aid for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 have been processed for sanction and release during this year.

**Funds allotted to Bihar**

2815. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated under Centrally sponsored schemes by the Ministry to the State Government of Bihar during financial years 2004-05 to 2009-10, scheme-wise and year-wise;

(b) the amount released against allocation during above period, scheme-wise and year-wise;

(c) the amount which have already been spent by the State Government of Bihar against above allocation and released; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) The Details of funds released to the State Government of Bihar under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry and funds utilized by the State Government during the financial years from 2004-05 to 2009-10 are given in the Statement (See below). Based on the overall budget for each scheme, State-wise demands for funds are met, keeping in view several factors including utilization of central assistance released in earlier years.

**Statement**

*Funds released to State of Bihar under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the financial years 2004-05 to 2009-10*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Schemes	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	596.00	2642.21	486.14	1268.76	3767.49	4009.15	4009.15	1916.86	UC Pending
2.	Post Matric Scholarship for SCs students	1000.00	833.00	1100.00	1100.00	1892.74	1718.63	0.00	0.00	2692.70	1500.00	1000.00	1000.00 UC pending
3.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



4.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (Boys and Girls Hostels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	675.00	UC pending	0.00	0.00
5.	Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.#	0.00	32.9	13.0	19.3	23.4	25.0	26.6	27.3	27.3	40.0	55.0	109.5
6.	Assistance to Scheduled Caste Development Corporation *	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	179.14	179.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Post Matric Scholarship for Other Backward Classes Students	0.00	0.00	6.56	6.56	601.78	601.78	1436.49	1436.49	1977.77	1977.77	1752.00	1752.00

---

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Other Backward Classes Students	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	216.38	216.38	400.18	400.18	446.43	UC pending	0.00	0.00
9.	Hostels for OBCs boys and girls	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	207.90	UC pending	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\*Funds under the scheme were provided to Bihar State Scheduled Castes Development Corporation Ltd. as 49% Government of India contribution towards its equity share capital.

#While considering releases of due central assistance during a financial year, unspent central assistance/ arrears of central assistance of previous years, are also accounted for.

**Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs in Maharashtra**

2816. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal for sanction of an amount of Rs. 17183.35 lakh during 1997-98 to 2002-03 by the Central Government for post-matric scholarship for other backward classes scheme;

(b) whether Government has released Rs. 50 lakh in the year 2005-06, Rs. 1950 lakh in the year 2007-08, Rs. 1427.08 lakh in the year 2008-09 and Rs.1190 lakh in the year 2009-10 only under this scheme;

(c) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra is yet to receive reimbursement of Rs. 112896.48 lakh from the Centre for the years 2001-02 to 2009-10; and

(d) if so, by when Government proposes to release the required reimbursement to Maharashtra to enable it to undertake the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) The State Government of Maharashtra has requested for reimbursement of Rs.111494.48 lakhs for the period prior to 2010-11 under the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBCs. 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 during the said period under the scheme to all States/UTs. Funds are released based on annual budgetary allocation and no arrear payments are made to the State Governments/UTs. The year-wise funds released to Maharashtra Government since 2001-02 to 2009-10 are as under :-

Sl. No.	Year	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2001-02	439.00
2	2005-06	50.00
3	2007-08	1950.00
4	2008-09	2307.00
5	2009-10	2587.00
TOTAL		7333.00

**Quotas for poor segments within General Category**

2817. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commission for Economically Backward Classes has recommended that the poor segments within the general category be given quotas in Government jobs;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made therein;

(c) the comments of Government thereon; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) Recommendations of the Commission for Economically Backward Classes are under consideration of the Government.

**Model villages for SC Community in Gujarat**

2818. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE and EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to chalk out a programme to develop model villages for SC community in the country, particularly for Gujarat State, district-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the villages identified for the purpose, State-wise particularly in Mehsana, Rajkot and Surat, Amreli and Bharuch districts of Gujarat;

(c) the salient features of the programme and funds allocated for the same during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(d) whether Government proposes to include more villages in the programme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Government has approved a Centrally-sponsored Pilot Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana" (PMAGY) in March, 2010 for all round integrated development of 1000 villages, each with more than 50% SC population, in five States of the country viz Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Assam. So far, Assam (100 villages in the district of Nagaon and Morigaon), Bihar (225 villages in Gaya district), Rajasthan (225 villages in the district of Sri Ganga Nagar and Hanumangarh) and Tamil Nadu (225 villages in the districts of Cuddalore and Tiruvarur) have selected the villages to be covered under the scheme.

(c) The scheme aims at convergent implementation of existing Central and State Schemes in the selected village. There is also a provision of "gap-filling" funds for which central assistance will be provided @ Rs. 10 lakh per village.

Funds allocated for the scheme are as under:

1. Budget Estimate for 2009-10 - Rs. 100 crores
2. Budget Estimate for 2010-11 - Rs. 400 crores

(d) to (f) No decision in this regard has yet been taken.

#### **Inclusion of Castes in OBC category**

2819. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Haryana, U.P. and M.P. about the inclusion of certain castes in OBC category of the Central list and if so, the names of the castes recommended by each State; and

(b) the action Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### SC Student Hostels in Country

2820. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that SC student hostels are not functioning properly throughout the country;

(b) the number of SC students in the country, State-wise;

(c) if so, the type of complaints received by Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) (c) and (d) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India in its Report No. 14 of 2007, informed that some SC hostels in some of the States have been irregularly utilized. The observation of Comptroller and Auditor General of India has been communicated to the concerned State Governments. The running and maintenance of these hostels is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/implementing agencies, as only grant for construction is given.

(b) Details indicating the total number of SC students enrolled upto 30.9.2007, from Class I to XII are given in Statement (See below).

#### Statement

*State-wise number of SC students enrolled upto 30.9.2007 for school education from Class I to Class XII*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Number*
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	2725792
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3	Assam	667593
4	Bihar	2648377

1	2	3
5	Chhattisgarh	730588
6	Goa	5147
7	Gujarat	796555
8	Haryana	1083237
9	Himachal Pradesh	388112
10	Jammu and Kashmir	163708
11	Jharkhand	1059128
12	Karnataka	2069905
13	Kerala	519695
14	Madhya Pradesh	2625714
15	Maharashtra	2994925
16	Manipur	18707
17	Meghalaya	6754
18	Mizoram	712
19	Nagaland	0
20	Orissa	1436379
21	Punjab	1776629
22	Rajasthan	2803252
23	Sikkim	8610
24	Tamil Nadu	3202881
25	Tripura	163710
26	Uttar Pradesh	9598199
27	Uttarakhand	521061

1	2	3
28	West Bengal	4120861
29	A&N Islands	0
30	Chandigarh	12306
31	D&N Haveli	1258
32	Daman and Diu	1620
33	Delhi	374999
34	Lakshadweep	0
35	Puducherry	44965
TOTAL :		42571379

\* Provisional

Source : Statistics of School Education (Abstract) 2007-08 (As on 30th September, 2007), Ministry of Human Resource Development, Bureau of Planning, Monitoring and Statistics, New Delhi.

#### **Revelation of Scientists on Heat of Sun**

2821. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study by eminent scientists has revealed that during the next few months, on a particular day, the heat of sun would assume extremely high intensity - a phenomenon coming after 151 years, and satellites so far launched and transmitting information would be adversely affected resulting in their permanent non-functioning or even destroyed; and

(b) if so, whether the five satellites launched and placed in the precise orbit meant for each of them by ISRO during 2nd week of July, 2010 have adequate protective mechanism from such a catastrophe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. To our knowledge there has been no such study by eminent scientists.



(b) Yes, Sir. All the five satellites launched during 2nd week of July, 2010 and placed in their precise orbit have undergone rigorous testing under extreme temperature conditions, prior to their launching.

**Development of forest villages for tourism**

2822. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to identify and develop forest villages to promote eco-tourism in the country including Gujarat;

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

(c) the details of funds sanctioned and expenditure incurred by State Governments in this regard, State-wise and project-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):  
(a) to (d) There is no proposal as of now to identify and develop forest villages to promote eco-tourism.

(c) to (d) Do not arise.

**Vacant seats in Hotel Management Institutes**

2823. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the rationale behind the National Council of hotel Management's policy of declaring those vacant seats as deemed filled up for three years course duration of BSC (HM) at Central and State IHMs in open category for which successful candidates just attend counselling and don't pay mandatory fee required for induction to any institute;

(b) the number of vacant seats which were declared filled-up under the above policy during last three years, IHM-wise, category-wise (open, SC, ST and OBC category); and

(c) the estimated financial loss due to keeping the seats vacant under above declared policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):

(a) The NCHMCT has no policy of treating the unfilled vacant seats as deemed filled up. Admission in the first year of B.Sc. Hospitality and Hotel Administration course, conducted by the various Central and State Institutes of Hotel Management (IHMs) affiliated to the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT), are done in accordance with the merit list drawn up on the basis of Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) conducted by the NCHMCT. For the academic year 2010-11, the admission counseling comprised two rounds to maximize the coverage of the candidates in the JEE related merit list.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Development of tourism in Orissa**

2824. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by Government to develop Bhubaneswar as a centre of tourism in the eastern region;

(b) whether to increase the flow of international tourists, the Ministry has taken up with the Ministry of Civil Aviation to declare Bhubaneswar as an International Airport and also intercede with foreign airlines, particularly from South-East Asia, East Asia and Sri Lanka to operate their services to Bhubaneswar; and

(c) whether with the same objective in view, the Ministry can persuade with the Ministry of Civil Aviation to start a hopping flight of Air India Express connecting Bhubaneswar to these regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):

(a) Development and promotion of tourism is undertaken primarily by the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, extends financial assistance to the State Government/ Union Territory Administrations for tourism related projects which are identified in consultation with them, under various tourism schemes of the Ministry. In the year 2008-09 a mega circuit project named development of tourist circuit "Bhubaneswar-Puri-Chilka" in the State of Orissa was sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 30.23 crore.

(b) to (c) The Biju Patnaik Airport at Bhubaneswar has been taken up for development and upgradation to international standards, with a new terminal building with all modern facilities including two aerobridges and expansion of apron.

**National workshop on sustainable tourism**

2825. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has organized National Workshop on sustainable tourism criteria for India during July, 2010;

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

(c) the aims and objectives of the said workshop;

(d) whether tourism industry in the country has registered a considerable growth in recent years;

(e) if so, the number of tourists who visited India during 2009-10 so far as compared to corresponding period of previous years; and

(f) the extent to which the tourism industry has been able to generate employment opportunities during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):

(a) to (c) A Workshop on Sustainable Tourism Criteria for India was organized by the Ministry of Tourism on 27th -28th July, 2010 in New Delhi with an objective to evolve Sustainable Tourism Criteria for India. The workshop was attended, *inter alia*, by the key stakeholders from the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations, Central Ministries, Travel, Tourism & Hospitality Industry.

(d) and (e) Tourism industry in the country has registered considerable growth in the recent years except during the calendar year 2009 where 5.11 million foreign tourists arrived in India as against 5.28 million during 2008. During the period January to July 2010, 30.85 lakh foreign tourists have visited India as compared to 28.10 lakh during the corresponding period in 2009.

(f) During the year 2007-08 the employment generated by Tourism Sector was 49.8 million.

**Centrally sponsored scheme in Bihar**

2826. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the amount which has been allocated under Centrally sponsored schemes by the Ministry to the State Government of Bihar during financial year 2004-10, scheme-wise and year-wise;

(b) the amount released against above allocation during above period, scheme-wise and year-wise;

(c) the amount already spent by the Bihar Government against above allocation and released;

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):  
(a) to (d) The development and promotion of tourism projects is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for projects which are complete as per guidelines under various schemes. The financial assistance sanctioned and released during the period 2004-10 for the schemes Product/Infrastructure Development of Destinations/ Circuits (PIDDC), Fairs & Festivals, Information Technology and Rural Tourism projects is as under:

(Rs./lakh)			
Sl. No.	Year	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2004-05	1531.43	1235.71
2	2005-06	1212.23	969.98
3	2006-07	1937.29	974.59
4	2007-08	1194.75	1037.58
5	2008-09	2030.18	1724.15
6	2009-10	698.67	245.81
TOTAL :		8604.55	6187.82

Scheme-wise details:

(Rs./lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	Product/ Infrastructure Development of Destinations/ Circuits	8568.69	6153.45
2	Fairs/Festivals	0.99	0.99
3	Information Technology	14.87	13.38
4	Rural Tourism	20.00	20.00
TOTAL :		8604.55	6187.82

Implementation and monitoring of the tourism projects is primarily the responsibility of the States 'Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism also monitors the tourism projects through regional conferences, review meetings monitoring committees, site visits etc.

#### **Sindhu Darshan festival in Ladakh**

2827. SHRI TRUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state the reason for change of the name of Sindhu Darshan Festival in Ladakh and the status of construction of Sindhu Cultural Centre at Leh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has informed that the name of the Sindhu Darshan Festival has been changed to 'Leh Singhe-Khababs Festival (Sindhu-Darshan)' based on the recommendation of Ladakh Hill Development Council (LHDC) Leh and the festival is being held every year in the month of June One project for 'Development of Leh as a Spiritual Destination' has been prioritized as a mega project for 2010-11.

#### **Facilities to domestic tourists**

2828. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government repeatedly ignores to provide facilities to the domestic tourists;

(b) if so, by when Government is going to solve the problem; and

(c) if not, the details regarding the planning of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):

(a) to (c) No, Sir Domestic visits during the last three years i.e. from 2007 to 2009 has consistently increased from 526.56 million to 650.04 million. Development of tourism facilities including facilities for domestic tourists is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to the States/ Union Territory Administrations for infrastructure development of the tourist sites on the basis of proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority. State-wise details of projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism during the last three years and the current year up to June 30, 2010 are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*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)

Sl. No.	State	Number of Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	31	146.47
2	Arunachal Pradesh	41	111.21
3	Andman & Nicobar	0	0.00
4	Assam	15	44.55
5	Bihar	15	39.23
6	Chandigarh	14	27.82
7	Chhattisgarh	6	24.27

1	2	3	4
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
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

1	2	3	4
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

#### Funds for Tourism in J & K

2829. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for development of tourism in each State under each scheme for tourism promotion during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the amount earmarked, provided and actually spent in each district of J&K under every scheme for promotion of tourism during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) whether any studies have been conducted to formulate schemes for eco-friendly tourism in the country, particularly J & K State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):

(a) and (b) Development and promotion of tourism including implementation of tourism projects is primarily undertaken by State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance for tourism projects on the basis of proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority. State/Union Territory-wise details of tourism projects sanctioned under various schemes in the country including J & K during the Eleventh Five Year Plan up to 30.6.2010 are given in Statement (Refer to the Statement appended to Answer to US Q No: 2828 (a) to (c)).

(c) At present, Ministry of Tourism has not conducted study to formulate schemes for eco-friendly tourism in the country, particularly, in Jammu & Kashmir.



### Metro Rail System in various cities

2830. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals for the development of Metro rail system in various cities in the country;

(b) if so, the details of proposals pending with the Ministry for approval; State-wise and city wise; and

(c) the details of status of work on the projects which have already given clearance by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Metro Rail proposals received by the Ministry of Urban Development, which have been processed are given as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the project	City	State	Approximate Length	Project cost (Rs. in cr.)
1.	Extension of Delhi Metro from Anand Vihar - ISBT to Vaishali	Ghaziabad	U.P.	2.574	320
2.	Extension of Delhi Metro from Badarpur to YMCA Chowk	Faridabad	Haryana	13.875	2533
3.	Delhi MRTS Phase III	Delhi	Delhi	69.57	24,418
4.	Kochi Metro Rail Project from Alwaye to Petta	Kochi	Kerala	25.3	2991.5
5.	Jaipur Metro Rail Project	Jaipur	Rajasthan	28.918	7531

(c) The details are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*List of Metro Rail Projects given clearance by the Government of India*

Sl. No.	Project	Length (in km)	Cost (Rs. in crore)	Status
1	2	3	4	5
<b>National Capital Region</b>				
1.	Delhi MRTS Phase II	54.675	8605.36	Project was initially sanctioned on 30.3.2006 and revised sanction order issued on 7.3.2008. Project is under implementation.
	Vishva Vidyalaya - Jahangir Puri	6.36		Target/Completion date
	31.10.2009/4.2.2009			
	Central Secretariat - Qutab Minar	12.525		31.8.2010 (Physical progress as on 30.6.2010 is 92%)
	Shahdara - Dilshad Garden	3.09		31.12.2008/4.6.2008
	Indraprastha - Yamuna Bank	2.17		30.6.2009/10.5.2009
	Yamuna Bank - New Ashok Nagar	5.90		14.11.2009/13.11.2009
	Yamuna Bank - Anand Vihar ISBT	6.16		31.12.2009/7.1.2010
	Inderlok - Mundka	15.15		31.3.2010/3.4.2010
	Kirti Nagar - Ashok Park			31.12.2010 (Physical progress as on 30.6.2010 is 88.5%)

2. Extension of Delhi Metro from 4.12.2006 Ambedkar Nagar in Delhi to 30.6.2010. Sushantlok (Gurgaon)  revised	14.47	1589.44	The project was sanctioned on  and targeted for completion by  Haryana portion is operational from 21.6.2010. Delhi portion has been  for completion by 31.8.2010. Physical progress as on 30.6.2010 is 92%.
3. Extension of Delhi Metro from 19.3.2008 New Ashok Nagar in Delhi to 30.6.2009, Noida Sector -32 Project	7.0	827	The project was sanctioned on  and targeted for completion by  which was revised to 30.9.2009.  has been commissioned on 14.11.2009.
4. High Speed Express Link from 17.5.2007 New Delhi Railway Station to 30.6.2010, IGI Airport	19.2	3076	The project was sanctioned on  and targeted for completion by  which has been revised to 30.9.2010. Physical progress as on 30.6.2010 is 92.5%
5. Central Secretariat to Badarpur 17.5.2007  30.6.2010,	20.16	4012	The project was sanctioned on  and targeted for completion in

6. Express link from IGI Airport 29.1.2009 to Dwarka Sector - 21 30.9.2010.	3.50	793	which has been revised to 30.9.2010. Physical progress as on 30.6.2010 is 80%.  Project has been sanctioned on  and targeted for completion by  Physical progress as on 30.6.2010 is 92.5%.
--	------	-----	--

---

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Metro link from Dwarka Sector - 25.4.2008 9 to Sector - 21	2.76	275 + 81.11  (cost of rolling stock to be met by DMRC)	The project was sanctioned on  and is targeted for completion by 31.12.2009, which has been revised to 30.9.2010. Physical progress as on 30.6.2010 is 88%.
<b>Other than National Capital Region</b>				
8.	East-West Metro Corridor, Kolkata	14.67	4874.58	Project sanctioned by the Govt. on 30.7.2008. Project is targeted for completion by 2014-15. Physical  progress  as on 30.6.2010 is 8%.
9.	Chennai Metro Rail Project, 18.2.2009. Tamil Nadu	46.5	14600	Project sanctioned by Govt. on  Project is targeted for completion by 2014-15. Physical progress as on 30.6.2010 for construction of viaduct  is  39%.
10.	Bangalore Metro Rail Project, Karnataka	42.3 km	8158	The project sanctioned by Govt. on 11.05.2006. Project is targeted for completion by 31.03.2013. Physical

The				progress as on 30.06.2010 is 24.38%.
				first section of 7 kms is scheduled
for				commissioning in December, 2010.
				The project is being implemented on Public Private Partnership basis.
11.	Mumbai Metro Rail Project Line-I (Versona- Ministry Andheri-Ghatkopar Line-I)	11.07	2356	of Finance, Government of India has released Viability Gap Funding support of Rs. 235.50 crore out of Rs. 471
crore				approved for the project on 7.10.2009. Overall about 65% work is completed so far. Project is targeted for
completion in				March, 2012.
12.	Mumbai Metro Rail Project Line-2 (Charkop- Bandra-Mankhurd)	20.398	7660	The project is being taken up under Viability Gap Funding Scheme of Govt. of India. The concession contract has been awarded by Govt. of Maharashtra and work commenced.
13.	Hyderabad Metro Rail Project	71.16	12132	The project is being taken up under Viability Gap Funding Scheme of Govt. of India. The Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has recently finalized the concession contract.

**Population Pressure on NCR**

2831. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the burden of population has already increased rapidly on NCR;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the rapidly increasing population in the NCR has adversely affected the basic services such as electricity, sewer, water, etc.;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government to extend NCR region and to ensure availability of basic amenities in National Capital Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) As per Census of India, the population of NCR was 371.00 lakhs, 273.63 lakhs and 198.83 lakhs in the year 2001, 1991 and 1981 respectively. This shows that the population in NCR has increased but the decadal rate of growth of population of NCR has declined from 37.62% in 1981-1991 to 35.59% in 1991-2001.

(c) The growth in population has increased the demand for services such as water, power, sewer etc.

(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. NCRPB has prepared Regional Plan-2021 for NCR, which contains policy recommendations for various infrastructure sectors. These recommendations are to be implemented by the participating State Governments and concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India. NCR participating State Governments prepare Development Plans for their cities/towns and also Project Plans for various infrastructure projects and implement the same. There is no proposal to extend NCR.

**High Level probe regarding CWG**

2832. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various quarters have demanded a high level probe into various aspects, contracts and execution of projects regarding Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to set up such a high level committee for probe;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Demand for high level probe into the alleged irregularities by various agencies executing Commonwealth Games related projects has been widely reported. Such demand has also been made on the floor of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

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

(e) The Comptroller & Auditor General of India is auditing the expenditure made by various agencies responsible for executing projects relating to Commonwealth Games. The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) had undertaken intensive examination of the works relating to Commonwealth Games and subsequent to a reference from the CVC, the Central Bureau of investigation has registered a regular case in respect of upgrading of street lighting of roads in Delhi under the jurisdiction of Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

**Proposal for drinking water projects**

†2833. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(a) the details of project proposals received under drinking water supply and sanitation scheme from State Governments during each year in the last three years and the amount allocated and issued therein, State-wise; and

(b) the details of amount utilized by State Governments during the said period, especially during starting ten months and last two months of each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Pending proposal of Maharashtra under JNNURM**

2834. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received for the various development in Maharashtra under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the details thereof and follow-up action taken thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the project proposals submitted by Maharashtra Government under JNNURM are pending for approval; and

(d) if so, the time by which the scheme/projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) 174 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been submitted by Government of Maharashtra, out of which 79 Projects have been sanctioned. With approved cost of Rs.11732.04 crore and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of RS.5152.02 crore. An amount of Rs.2804.99 crore has been released as ACA for the approved projects so far.

Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JNNURM, the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) of Government of Maharashtra has recommended 113 Projects in 86 towns for release of funds, out of which an amount of Rs.1367.57

crore has been released for 94 Projects of 86 town so far for which approved cost is Rs.2699.95 and ACA committed is Rs.2166.39 crore.

(c) and (d) No DPR submitted by Government of Maharashtra is pending for consideration under UIG of JNNURM.

Under UIDSSMT, since the State of Maharashtra has exhausted its 7 years allocation, the remaining 19 Projects of 16 Towns cannot be considered on for release.

#### **Garbage Disposal Plant in Goa**

2835. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Goa has approached the Ministry for financial and technical assistance for setting up of Garbage Disposal Plant in Goa;

(b) if so, the quantum of assistance given so far, and the technical know how given to the State Government;

(c) whether the Ministry has any scheme to give such type of assistance to the State Governments on their request; and

(d) if so, the essential features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Municipal Solid Waste Management is a State Subject and it is the responsibility of the State Government/Urban Local Bodies (ULB) to plan, design, implement, operate and maintain the Solid Waste Management (SWM) system in the urban areas of the country.

However, the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Government of India is providing financial assistance to some extent under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) and Urban infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of Jawaharlal Nehru

National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) wherein implementation of the municipal SWM Projects is one of the admissible components. These projects generally have integrated approach that includes segregation at source, collection, transportation, processing & treatment and disposal of municipal solid waste.

The Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India, has notified the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 which has specific directives to the urban local bodies for proper and scientific management of municipal solid waste including segregation of waste at source, door-to-door collection, processing, treatment and disposal of waste including recycling and reuse of waste.

The MoUD has published a manual of Municipal Solid Waste Management in May, 2000 to assist ULBs in management of municipal solid waste. The manual provides detailed guidelines/methodology for planning, designing, executing and operation and maintenance of SWM schemes. The Ministry has also prepared policy, strategy and action plan for promoting "Integrated Plant Nutrient Management" using city compost along with chemical fertilizers in the area of agriculture, horticulture, plantation crops, forestry, and create market demand and supply mechanism for city compost within 50 km radius of all ULBs and their compost plants.

#### **Dependence of CPWD on contractors**

2836. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that entire CPWD has become the prisoner of contractor Raj and no construction/repairing work can be materialized subject to the availability of contractors; and

(b) if so, whether Government is supporting this mode of functioning and work culture of CPWD which is completely dependent on contractors' whims and wishes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Civil works by CPWD at Peshwa Road, New Delhi**

2837. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of civil works awarded by CPWD Q/G Division, Peshwa Road, New Delhi, separately from April, 2009 to March, 2010;

(b) the amount incurred thereon, work-wise and contract-wise;

(c) whether without checking the work of contractors, any satisfactory report from allottees, CPWD make the payment to the contractors;

(d) whether payments are given to contractors even though some works were not completed by contractor and allottees are continuously complaining to the JE/AE/EE in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether there is any proposal to cancel their contracts immediately and incomplete works given to other contractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) The works of Peshwa Road, New Delhi falls under H-Division of CPWD. The details of works in respect of H-Division, G-Division and Q-Division are given in Statement - I, II and III respectively.

(c) The payment to the contractor for the works executed by him is made after mandatory checking and recording/checking of measurements of works done by JE/AE/EE of CPWD. However, there is no provision in the agreement to obtain satisfactory report from allottees for releasing the payments to the contractor.

(d) and (e) Payments are made to the contractors for the quantum of works executed as per terms of the agreement. Complaints received, if any, from the allottees is looked into by the CPWD engineers for taking corrective actions.

(f) At present, there is no proposal to cancel any contract. However, if the contractor fails to execute the work as per agreed conditions, action is taken against him as per prescribed procedure.

**Statement - I**

*The details of civil works of H-Division/Peshwa Road*

Sl.No.	Name of Work	
Uptodate expenditure		incurred (Rs.)
1.	Upgradation of occupied residential quarters in 255 Nos. T-C Qtrs. Sector I and 124 Nos. T-IV, MS Flats, Peshwa Road, Sub Division. (SH: Provision of Security door for main entrance)	513756.00
2.	Upgradation of 255 Nos. T-C Qtrs., Sector I and 124 Nos. T-IV, MS Flats, Peshwa Road, DIZ Area, New Delhi under 4/H Sub-Division (SH: Provision of loft tank inside the quarters)	557752.00
3.	A/R & M/o to residential qtrs. At Sector D, Peshwa Road, New Delhi (SH: Cement plaster, white washing distempering and painting etc.)	479207.00
4.	A/R & M/o to 25 Nos. of T-C Qtrs. 124 Nos. T-IV, MS Flats Peshwa Road, DIZ Area, New Delhi (SH: Cement Plaster, White washing distempering and painting etc.)	190242.00
5.	Upgradation work of 255 nos. T-II Qtrs. 124 Nos. T-IV qtrs. At Service Centre No.249 under H Division, CPWD New Delhi, including electrical installation work (SH (a) Renovation of kitchen, toilet, replacement of flooring etc. in 51 Nos. T-II and 25 Nos. T-IV Qtrs. SH(b) Rewiring & Upgradation to E.I. & Fans in Nos. T-II & 25 Nos. T-IV Qtrs.	6854518.00
6.	Water proofing of roofs provision of shade cooking area and Misc. repairing works Community Centre, Peshwa Road New Delhi.	NIL

**Statement - II**

*The details of civil works of G-Division*

Sl.No.	Uptodate Expenditure	Name of work incurred (in lacs)
1	2	3
1	S/R to 1360 type-I of GPRA & other pool qtrs. At Netaji Nagar dg. 2008-09. (SH-Replacement of damaged RCC chajjas by red sand stone).	9.88
2	EOSR to P & Q blocks at sector - 13, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. (SH-Retrofitting of buildings & repair to road etc).	26.42
3	Improvement of internal common area of A & B block at sector - 13, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.	30.35
4	Upgradation of type-VI & type-V flats at Sec-13, R.K. Puram, New Delhi dg. 08-09. (SH-Upgradation works of remaining items as per MOUD order dated 14.3.2008).	68.36
5	A/R & M/O to various type of old qtrs. At Sec-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi dg 09-10. (SH-Carriage of Malba/building rubbish from colony).	0.99
6	Providing necessary working facilities at WTC, CPWD at Netaji, New Delhi during 2009-10.	0.00
7	Upgradation of Internal common area of building and external ground area of "D" block at sector - 13, R.K. Puram, New Delhi dg. 2008-09.	20.85
8	Upgradation of GPRA colony at Chanakyapuri, New Delhi dg. 2009-10. (SH-Upgradation in D-I & D-II flats).	80.84

1	2	3
9	A/R & M/O to various types of quarters at sector - 12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi during 2009-10 (SH- Supply of material)	7.74
10	Construction of boundary wall with chain link fencing between MCD road and qtr. No. 1298 to 1369 at Sector - 12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi dg. 2009-2010.	4.26
11	Upgradation work in T-IV qtrs. At Sector - 12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi dg. 09-10 (SH: Upgradation of vacant qtrs. Civil/electrical works).	106.58
12	Upgradation of 115 type-VI & 138 type-V M.S flats Sector-13, R.K. Puram, New Delhi dg. 2008-09. (SH-Upgradation works in vacant flats).	59.16
13	Upgradation of qtrs. At Sector-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. (SH-P/F M.S. iron grill door in type-II, III & Iv qtrs.).	32.34
14	A/R & M/O 1360 type-I and 564 Type-II qtrs. At Netaji Nagar, New Delhi dg. 2009-10. (SH-Internal finishing and other misc. work).	33.76
15	Upgradation work in various types of GPRA at Sector-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi dg. 2009-10. (SH-Civil works and electrical works).	18.11
16	A/R & M/O to type-V & type-VI flats at Sector-13, R.K. Puram, New Delhi dg. 2009-10. (SH-Carriage of Malba/ building rubbish form colony).	0.56

1	2	3
17	A/R & M/O to various type of qtrs. At Sector-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi dg. 2009-10. (SH-Internal Finishing).	21.37
18	Face lifting of "P" & "Q" block at Sector-13, R.K. Puram, New Delhi dg. 09-10.	26.82
19	Upgradation work in GPRA and other pool qtrs. At Netaji Nagar, New Delhi dg. 2009-10. (SH-Type-V qtrs.).	26.16
20	A/R & M/O to D-II 124, 124 type-IV, 164 type-III & 536 type-II qtrs. at Netaji Nagar, New Delhi dg. 2009-10.	7.31
21	Improvement of premises of CGHS Dispensary at Netaji Nagar, New Delhi.	6.41
22	S/R to 124 DII, 124 T-IV, 164 type-III & 536 T-II qtrs. at Netaji Nagar, New Delhi dg. 2009-10. (SH-Replacement of damaged doors, windows, GI, CI water supply pipes, sewer line, plinth protection damaged flooring and provision of steel spiral stair case).	0.00
23	Aesthetic improvement i/c EOSR of 1360 nos. type-I qtrs. at Netaji Nagar, New Delhi dg. 09-10. (SH-Painting with premium acrylic exterior paint & repair to plaster).	29.83
24	Providing and fixing wire mesh doors at main entrance at type-VI & type-V flats at Sector-13, R.K. Puram, New Delhi dg. 09-10.	9.78
25	A/R & M/O of double storyed type-II qtrs. at Sector-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi dg. 09-10. (SH-Exterior finishing with water proofing cement paint).	7.28



1	2	3
26	EOSR to 536 type-II qtr. and 164 type-III qtr. at Netaji Nagar, New Delhi dg. 09-10. (SH-Replacement of damaged/rusted G.I. pipe to avoid contamination of drinking water supply).	0.00
27	Upgradation work of 564 type-II qtrs. at Netaji Nagar dg. 09-10. (SH-P/F M.S. grill door (Security gate) under G Sub-Division.	0.00
28	A/R & M/O to 1360 Type-I & 564 Type-II Qtrs. at Netaji Nagar, New Delhi dg. 09-10, SH: Supply of Material.	3.36
29	Upgradation work of 536 type-II, 164 type-III & 124 type-IV, 124 D-II flats at Netaji Nagar, New Delhi dg. 09-10. (SH-Providing fixing M.S grill doors (Security Gate) under 3G).	14.02
30	Providing services for maintenance of enquiry counter, sewerman for attending day to day complaints related to sewage cleaning of over head tank of various capacity and grouting of roofs etc. under jurisdiction of 3/G Sub-division, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi.	3.79
31	A/R & M/O to various type of qtrs. at Netaji Nagar, New Delhi dg. 09-10. (SH-Supply of material).	3.94
32	Upgradation work in type-II of GPRA at 2/G Sub-Division Netaji Nagar, New Delhi dg. 09-10.	0.00
33	A/R & M/O to various type of old qtrs. at Sec-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi dg. 09-10. (SH- Providing watch & wards surveillance services to guard over CPWD E/O/tone and 0.245 acre Hindi School/vacant plot at Sector - 12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi).	0.00

1	2	3
34	Upgradation work in GPRA and other pool qtrs. at Netaji Nagar, New Delhi dg. 09-10 (SH: T-II, T-III & T-IV qtrs.)	18.68
35	Raising of boundary wall and P/F collapsible gates at CGHS dispensary at Sector-12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi dg. 09-10.	5.38
36	EOSR & Aesthetic improvement to 564 T-II, qtrs. GPRA, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi (SH: Painting with premium acrylic exterior paint and repair to plaster and other misc. works).	32.58
37	Aesthetic improvement i/c S/R works of 536 T-II, 164 T-III, 124 T-IV & 124 D-II flats at Netaji Nagar, New Delhi. (SH: Painting with premium acrylic exterior paint and replacement of chajjas).	18.25
38	Additional & Alteration in office of R.S. Depot at Netaji Nagar, New Delhi dg. 2009-10. (SH-Renovation of office & computer cabin).	0.00
39	Upgradation of GPRA colony at Chanakyapuri, New Delhi dg. 2009-10. (SH-Providing and fixing wire gauge shutter and M.S grill door).	0.00
40	Upgradation of type-VI & type-V flats at Sector-13, R.K. Puram, New Delhi dg. 2008-09. (SH-Upgradation work of remaining items as per MOUD order dated 14.03.08).	37.15
41	Aesthetic improvement of D-II & S.O flats at Chanakyapuri, New Delhi dg. 2009-10. (SH-Premium acrylic paint with weather shield on external walls)	25.43

1	2	3
42	Comprehensive maintenance of Civil, Electrical, Horticulture operations of General Pool multistoried flats at Sector - 13, R.K. Puram and double storey flats at Chanakyapuri including mechanized housekeeping of multi-storeyed flats at sector - 13, R.K. Puram, New Delhi during 2006-2010 & 2010-2011.	45.53
43	A/R & M/O to R.S. Depot at Netaji Nagar, New Delhi dg. 2009-10 (SH: Internal & External finishing).	0.00
44	A/A works in various types of GPRA at Sector - 12, R.K. Puram, New Delhi dg. 08-09 (SH-P/L interlocking paver blocks and conversion of W.C).	0.00
45	Augmentation of water supplying system for fire fighting in M.S flats at Sector-13, R.K. Puram, New Delhi dg. 2009-10.	4.08
46	Improvement of water supply by replacing worn out/rusted C.I and G.I water supply pipe lines at Sector-12, R. K. Puram, New Delhi dg. 2009-10. (Phase-II)	22.83

**Statement - III**

*The details of civil works of Q-Division*

S.No.	Name of Work	Uptodate Expdr.
1	2	3
1	M/o GPRA Complex at Nivedita Kunj, Sec-10, R.K. Puram, New Delhi under 4/Q Sub-Division dg. 2008-09 (SH: Civil maintenance works, relating day to day maintenance, A/R & M/O work, special repair & A/A works).	10209723.00

1	2	3
2	A/R & M/O to RLA Collage under 4/Q Sub-Division (SH: White washing, distempering and painting).	269339.00
3	Construction of rain water harvesting system in Sanjay Park at N.W. Moti Bagh under 2/Q Sub-Division.	603076.00
4	Providing of rain water harvesting system in H Block Park of Type-II Qtrs. at Nanakpura, under 3/Q Sub-Division dg. 2009-10.	872421.00
5	Providing security grill door in T-II, T-III & T-IV Qtrs. at N.W. Moti Bagh under 2/Q Sub-Division, New Delhi dg. 08-09.	1777405.00
6	A/R & M/O to non residential building such as CGHS dispensary, Samaj Sadan at Nanakpura, CGHS dispensary Delhi Cantt. & Central Excise building at Shanti Niketan.	169663.00
7	S/R to D-II/A-80 & 348 'F' type Qtrs. at Nanakpura under 4/Q Sub-Division (SH: Replacement of damaged C.I. pipe, G.I. pipe, flushing cistern, W.C. pan, RCC tanks, doors, windows shutters and chowkhat and other micellenios works).	710380.00
8	Upgradation of CII and D-II flats on its vacation at Moti Bagh-I under 2/Q Sub-Division New Delhi dg. 2009-10.	8640591.00
9	A/R & M/O to D-II A, 80 and 348 F type qtrs. at Nanakpura, New Delhi dg. 2009-10 under 4/Q Sub Division (SH: White washing, distempering & painting)	462751.00

1	2	3
10	S/R to residential building at Bapu Dham, New Delhi dg. 2009-10 (SH: Repair of replacement of damaged door windows, C.I., G.I. pipe, PVC O.H. tank, W.C. Cistern etc.)	925490.00
11	Renovation of Hobby centre, IBCTS Hostel, 35 S.P. Marg, New Delhi.	1360160.00
12	A/R & M/O of 132 C-II & 92 D-II flat at Moti Bagh-I & 160 T-IV, 112 T-III & 96 T-II Qtrs. at N.W. Moti Bagh under 2/Q Sub-Division New Delhi dg. 2009-10. (SH: Painting, white washing & distempering)	518903.00
13	A/R & M/O to various type of Qtrs. under 2/Q Sub-Division dg. 09-10 (SH: Providing services of fitter, mason & Sewerman).	95723.00
14	Providing and fixing M.S. grill door in T-II/1004 nos Qtrs. under 3/Q Sub-Division F & H block Nanakpura, New Delhi.	4181746.00
15	Upgradation of T-III Qtrs. at Nanakpura under 4/Q (SH: providing grill door in remaining T-III Qtrs.).	880842.00
16	Upgradation of various type of Qtrs. under 3/Q Sub-Division at Nanakpura, New Delhi (SH: Carriage of malba/building rubbish from colony).	174693.00
17	A/R & M/O 1004 T-II & 628 T-IV Qtrs. at Nanakpura, New Delhi dg. 2009-10 (SH: White washing, distempering and painting etc.)	1635852.00
18	Upgradation of T-IV Qtrs. at nanakpura under 3/Q Sub-Division (SH: providing grill door in remaining all block of T-IV Qtrs.)	1634794.00

1	2	3
19	A/R & M/O to residential & non-residential building under 'Q' Division, New Delhi dg. 2009-10 (SH: Cleaning of RCC/PVC and U.G. / O.H. water storage tanks)	236775.00
20	S/R to 628 T-IV & 1004 T-II Qtrs. at Nanakpura under 3/Q Sub-Division dg. 2009-10 (SH: Replacement of damaged door, windows, W.C., flushing cistern, G.I. & C.I. pipes etc.)	2868766.00
21	A/R & M/O to residential building under Q-Division dg. 2009-10 (SH: Supply of glass).	319303.00
22	A/A works in CGHS Dispensary at Delhi Cantt., New Delhi under 4/Q Sub-Division dg. 09-10 (SH: Providing floor & Wall tiles in left out rooms, renovation of toilet No.2, cup boards & water proofing treatment of roofs).	665260.00
23	Construction for office of J.E. (Civil) T-IV with attached store at Nanakpura, CPWD, Service Centre dg. 2009-10.	261362.00
24	A/R & M/O to 628 T-IV and 1004 T-II Qtrs. under 3/Q at Nanakpura (SH: Uprooting of trees clearing of roof and welding work etc.)	
25	A/A to 132 C-II flats at Moti Bagh- I under 2/Q Sub-Division, dg. 2009-10 (SH: Providing and fixing Bamboo Jaffri).	
26	S/R to 295 T-V, 98 T-IV & 105 Nos M.S. flats at Nivedita Kunj, Sec-X, R.K. Puram, New Delhi dg. 09-10 (SH: Replacement of damaged plaster of car parking by grit wash & improvement of shafts, passage and lift lobbies).	2124590.00

1	2	3
27	A/R & M/O to various type of Qtrs. at Bapu Dham under 1/Q Sub-Division, New Delhi dg. 09-10 (White washing, painting & distempering etc.).	1194845.00
28	Renovation of CGHS Dispensary at Moti Bagh-I under 2/Q Sub-Division, New Delhi dg. 2009-10.	963349.00
29	Upgradation of 925 T-II Qtrs. at Moti Bagh, New Delhi under 1/Q Sub-Division (SH: Providing & fixing M.S. grill door in remaining T-II Qtrs.)	745301.00
30	Boring of tube well in place of existing tube well at Bapu Dham, New Delhi.	698566.00
31	Construction of rain water harvesting system at 35 S.P. Marg office complex, New Delhi.	1083830.00
32	Aesthetic improvement of CGHS Dispensary at Nanakpura, New Delhi (SH: Repair to damaged RCC chhajja, plastering, raising height of boundary wall and finishing with weather shield acrylic paint).	424881.00
33	Upgradation of T-II/1004 nos Qtrs. under 3/Q Sub-Division (SH: Providing & fixing M.S. grill doors shutters in E & G block).	1287055.00
34	Construction of semi permanent structure for reception at 35 S.P. Marg, New Delhi.	2262019.00
35	Providing rain water harvesting system in E & G block park of T-IV Qtrs. at Nanakpura under 3/Q Sub-Division.	1739206.00

1	2	3
36	Providing under ground pipe line connecting 'A' block, MSIB at Bapu Dham, New Delhi.	
37	A/A to 348 F type Qtrs. at Nanakpura under 4/Q Sub-Division dg. 09-10 (SH: Improvement of drainage system and providing paver blocks in G block of T-III Qtrs.)	
38	Upgradation work in 295 T-V, 98 T-IV & 105 Nos. M.S. flats at Nivedita Kunj, Sec-X, R.K. Puram, New Delhi under 4/Q Sub-Division (SH: Providing and fixing wire gauge windows shutters)	2855573.00
39	Upgradation works in GPRA Qtrs. at Moti Bagh, New Delhi dg. 09-10 (SH: T-II Qtrs. under 1/Q Sub-Division).	1701294.00
40	Upgradation of GPRA D-I/E type flats at Bapu Dham under 1/Q Sub-Division, New Delhi dg. 2008-09 (Civil & Electrical Works).	
41	EOSR to D-I/E type flats at Bapu Dham, New Delhi dg. 09-10 (SH: Restoration of old GI pipe, RCC chajja and Repair of external plaster).	3016842.00
42	Construction of SPS office for JE(E) and store at Nanakpura, CPWD, Service Centre dg. 2009-10.	312772.00
43	A/A of type-II quarter 1004 Nos. at Nanakpura under 3/Q Sub-Division, New Delhi dg. 2009-10 (SH: Raising of existing boundary wall Strengthening of balcony block 'E' Qtrs.)	206853.00



1	2	3
44	A/A to 1004 type-II Qtr. of under 3/Q Sub-Division, Nanakpura, New Delhi (SH: Replacement of kitchen SCI Pipe).	371510.00
45	Upgradation of D-II & T-III Qtrs. under 4/Q Sub-Division at Nanakpura, New Delhi dg. 2009-10 (SH: Civil & Elect. Works).	4458150.00
46	Construction of SPS stores under 2/Q Sub-Division at Moti Bagh, New Delhi.	547898.00
47	A/R & M/O to non residential building at Bapu Dham, New Delhi dg. 2008-09 (SH: Finishing works).	
48	A/A in D-II/A-80 & 348 F type Qtrs. at Nanakpura under 4/Q Sub-Division (SH: Providing compound wall and toe wall with two No. entry gage for 'F' block T-III Qtrs. at Nanakpura, New Delhi).	92530.00
49	Upgradation of residential accommodation of T-IV, T-III & T-II Qtrs. at N.W. Moti Bagh under 2/Q Sub-Division New Delhi dg. 09-10. (SH: Civil & Elect. Works).	1934091.00
50	A/R & M/O to 925 & 224 H type Qtrs. at Moti Bagh-I under 1/Q Sub-Division, New Delhi dg. 09-10. (SH: White washing, painting & distemping etc.)	493324.00
51	Aesthetic improvement of T-II, T-III & T-IV Qtrs. under 2/Q Sub-Division at North West Moti Bagh, New Delhi (SH: Grit wash, repair to balconies, replacement of chhajjas and pipes etc.)	5079080.00

1	2	3
52	S/R to T-II/925 & T-I/224 Qtrs. at Moti Bagh, New Delhi under 1/Q Sub-Divn dg.09-10 (SH: Replacement of damaged door windows and sanitary fittings etc.)	781012.00
53	Upgradation work in GPRA quarters at Nanakpura, New Delhi dg. 08-09 (SH: T-II Qtrs. under 3/Q Sub-Division Civil & elect. work).	1853752.00
54	S/R to Non-residential building at Bapudham, New Delhi dg. 2009-10 (SH: Restoration of old G.I. pipe, SCI pipe, replacement of damaged door, PVC O.H. tank, glazed tile and PVC fiber sheet, W.C. cistern & repair of roof etc.	
55	Upgradation work in GPRA quarters at Nanakpura under 3/Q Sub-Division, New Delhi dg. 09-10 (SH: T-IV Qtrs. Civil & elect. work).	3201569.00
56	Replacement of damaged door chowkhat and flush door at MSIB 35 S.P. Marg, New Delhi	353066.00
57	A/A in D-II/A-80 & 348 'F' type Qtrs. & Market flat at Nanakpura under 4/Q Sub-Division, New Delhi (SH: Covering of open court yard & Market flat site-II).	792147.00
58	Renovation work related to IB colony at Patel Dham, New Delhi.	417906.00
59	A/R & M/O various type of Qtrs. at Bapu Dham under 1/Q Sub-Division, New Delhi dg. 2009-10 (SH: Sweeping and cleaning of common area of block roads & paths etc.)	

1	2	3
60	Erection of M.S. grill door in main gate of all Qtrs. in I.B. Colony, Patel Dham, New Delhi.	162203.00
61	Renovation of Room No. 4114 and 3096 at MSIB Complex, 35 S.P. Marg, New Delhi.	
62	Strengthening of stone cladding by fixing dash fasteners at I.B. Building, 35 S.P. Marg, New Delhi.	932887.00
63	A/A to D-II flats at Nanakpura, New Delhi under 4/Q Sub-Division dg. 09-10 (SH: Construction of boundary wall along D-II flats).	993309.00
64	Repair and maintenance of toilet at 35 S.P. Marg, New Delhi (SH: Providing and fixing automatic flush system for urinals).	442170.00
65	Renovation of Room No. 003 in IBCTS building at 35 S.P. Marg, New Delhi.	386511.00
66	A/A to 1004 T-II Qtrs. at Nanakpura under 3/Q Sub-Division, New Delhi dg. 2009-10. (SH: Providing C.C. Pavement paver block in back lane of F, G, H & I blocks).	

#### **Expenditure for CWG**

2838. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that expenditure on constructing and renovating stadia and training venues for Delhi Commonwealth Games has escalated by 2160 percent in 7 years;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that wrong planning and rapid changes of projects are main reasons that leads to escalating estimated costs;

(d) the details of total expenditure on beautification of Delhi, infrastructure and construction of flyovers and roads, estimate-wise and actual cost till date; and

(e) whether Government will be able to complete construction work well in time as merely less than three months are left to whistle the Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) The agencies responsible for implementing projects relating to Commonwealth Games 2010 have informed that the estimate of expenditure for Commonwealth Games projects including upgradation and augmentation of city infrastructure was not finalized in the year 2003.

(b) Question does not arise in view of the reply at (a) above.

(c) No, Sir. The reasons for escalation of cost include revised cost indices, change in scope of work, additions to make the venues suitable for various standards, adoption of richer specifications, revision on the basis of detailed designs, etc.

(d) Details are given in the Statement (See below).

(e) Agencies responsible for implementation of Commonwealth Games 2010 related projects have informed that many projects have been completed and some projects are at advanced stage of completion.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of expenditure for CWG*

(Rs. in crore)				
Sl. No.	Implementing Agency	Name of Stadium/ Project	Estimated/ Approved Amount	Expenditure incurred by the concerned agency so far
1	2	3	4	5
1	Sports Authority of India/Central Public Works Department (CPWD)	SAI Stadia and Streetscaping work around Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium.	2477.46	1927.05

1	2	3	4	5
2	University of Delhi/Jamia Millia Islamia University/ D.P.S. R.K. Puram, New Delhi.	Competition/ Training Venues	350.71	278.73
3	All India Tennis Association	R.K. Khanna Stadium	65.65	60.15
4	Central Reserve Police Force/CPWD	Kadarpur Shooting Range, Gurgaon	28.50	25.31
5	Delhi Development Authority	Games Village/ Competition and Training Venues, Beautification, construction of flyover & renovation of footpaths.	1405.00	960.00
6	Government of Delhi	Thayagraj Stadium, Flyovers, Road improvement, Streetscaping, street lighting, road signages, Development of parks etc.	5336.49	3898.83
7	New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC)	Talkatora Stadium, Beautification of NDMC area, construction of Footover Bridge, Streetscaping etc.	385.52	196.26
8	Municipal Corporation of Delhi	Beautification, Construction of Flyovers and renovation of footpaths	751.85	513.00

**Eviction of road side vendors**

2839. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi's civic authorities has already started evicting road side sellers on the pretext of cleanup drive and security of Commonwealth Games;

(b) whether it will create difficulties for the Delhiites who mostly depend on these road side vendors for getting essential services/commodities on lesser price;

(c) whether this action will not lead to the unemployment of the common people who are earning their bread by selling goods on roads; and

(d) if so, the alternate arrangements Government propose to rehabilitate the evicted vendors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) New Delhi Municipal Council, Delhi Development Authority and Delhi Cantonment Board have informed that no road side sellers has been evicted on the pretext of cleanup drive and security of Commonwealth Games. Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has informed that the Zonal Authorities of MCD take action for removal of unauthorized squatters/hawkers who carry their business on the road side, footpath and in non-squatting/non-hawking areas.

(c) and (d) A strategy/ scheme has been prepared by the local authorities in the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCTD) for regulation of urban street vendors in accordance with the National Policy for Urban Street Vendors and the Master Plan for Delhi 2021 and is being implemented in the NCTD. MCD has also informed that the squatters/vendors who are affected in one or another project and are necessary to be removed, are re-located at other sites, if available, under identified squatting/hawking areas.

**Window design for installation of air-conditioners**

2840. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry was considering to change the window design to facilitate installation of air-conditioners on charge basis;

(b) whether Government replied in their letter no. W/1010/2005/VIP/14(LS)/M-DG (W)- 3679 dated 16th July, 2007 that a policy decision is under consideration; and

(c) if so, whether the Ministry has decided the issue as nearly three years have already passed, giving details thereof and if not, by when, the decision will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) It has been decided to carry out the work of change of window design in the existing General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) quarters under the upgradation scheme in a phased manner, subject to availability of funds and as per the specific request of allottees.

#### **Purchase of material by CPWD**

2841. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CPWD have been purchasing electrical items and photocopier paper, etc. at more than Maximum Retail Price, during the last three years and squandered crores of public money;

(b) if so, the action taken against its corrupt officials by CPWD;

(c) whether CPWD is making purchases of materials without ascertaining the reasonableness of rates, quality and specifications;

(d) whether CPWD has ordered Vigilance investigation into the above;

(e) if so, by when the investigation will be completed and laid on the Table of the House; and

(f) the steps taken by CPWD to purchase material from Kendriya Bhandar whose rates are comparatively cheaper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Procurement of the said items is made as per prescribed procedure and norms in CPWD Works Manual. However, some complaints of purchase of material at more than Maximum Retail Price (MRP) have been received against some officers which have been referred to Vigilance Unit of CPWD for investigation.

(e) No specific time limit for completion of investigation can be specified at this stage as a quasi-judicial process is to be followed as per the rules.

(f) CPWD has informed that normally petty purchases like stationery articles etc. required for office use are purchased from the Kendriya Bhandar. In other cases, open quotations are called and Kendriya Bhandar may also participate in the tender process. In case, the rates of Kendriya Bhandar are found competitive/lowest, the purchase order has to be placed on them as per the prescribed procedure.

#### **Corruption in projects of CWG**

†2842. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the corrective measures taken by the Ministry after the cases of corruption brought to light by the Central Vigilance Commission in the construction of various projects of the Commonwealth Games;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a large scale involvement of higher Government officials in the corruption cases taken up by the Central Vigilance Commission;

(c) the names of the organizations engaged in construction work along with their works which have been reported to be below the mark by the Central Vigilance Commission; and

(d) whether any action has been initiated against the organizations indicated by the Central Vigilance Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (d) The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has informed that its Chief Technical Examiner's Unit (CTEU) as its routine work had undertaken intensive examination of the works

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



related to Commonwealth Games. A total of 16 works relating to Commonwealth Games in 6 organizations, namely, Public Works Department of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Council, Delhi Development Authority, Central Public Works Department and Rail India Technology and Economical Services Limited, were inspected by CTEU details of which are given in Statement (See below). One of these cases i.e. at serial No. 7 at annexure regarding upgrading of street lighting of roads in Delhi under jurisdiction of Municipal Corporation of Delhi phase I was referred by the CVC for detailed investigation and report to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) on 10.02.2008. The CVC has also informed that the CBI has since registered a regular case bearing No. RC DAI-2010-A.0026 dated 16.02.2010 in the matter.

**Statement**

*Details of works of CWG*

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Organisation
1	2	3
1	Construction of Grade Separator at Rajaram Public Works Department, Kohli Marg Intersection and Shastri Nagar Govt. of National Intersection at East Delhi. SH: C/o main flyover Capital Territory of including loops, slip roads, bridges, sub-way, Delhi bus-bays, cycle tracks, drainage and allied works.	
2	Construction of Elevated Road over Barapulla Nallah starting from Sarai Kale Khan to Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium. SH:- Construction of Elevated Road, slip Roads, Drainage, Electrical, Land Scaping & Allied work from Sarai Kale Khan to Mathura Road (Package-I) & from Mathura Road to Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium (Package-2).	-Ditto-
3	Construction of 3 - Level Grade Separator at Crossing of NH - 24 and Road No. 56 at Ghazipur on NH - 24, Delhi. SH: -	-Ditto-

	Construction of Main Flyover, Underpass, Slip Roads, Bridge widening over drain Footbridge, Bus bays, Cycle Tracks, Drainage, Electrical, Landscaping and Allied Works at Ghazipur Crossing of NH - 24 and Road No. 56.	
4	Construction of Flyover at Naraina T-Point, Ring Road, New Delhi	-Ditto-
5	Covering of Sunahari Nallah from Lala Lajpat Rai Marg (Behind Lodhi Hotel) to Dayal Singh College along Lodhi Road & Covering of Kushak Nallah from Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium (South Gate) to IVth Avenue Road, Lodhi Road, Lodhi Colony, for providing parking facility for Common Wealth Games-2010.	Municipal Corporation of Delhi
6	C/o Common Wealth Games Village for Common Wealth Games, Delhi 2010 near Akshardham Temple off Road No. NH-24. SH-C/o swimming pool, Training Hall, Fitness centre, Athletic track at Common Wealth Games Village.	Delhi Development Authority
7	Up-gradation of Street Lighting on Roads in Delhi under Jurisdiction of MCD Phase-1	Municipal Corporation of Delhi
8	Up-gradation of Street Lighting on Delhi PWD Roads under M-1 Zone, M-2 Zone & M-3 Zone	Public Works Department, Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi
9	Construction of indoor stadium for Badminton & Squash for commonwealth games-2010 at Sirifort Sports Complex.	Delhi Development Authority

---

1	2	3
10	Improvement/Upgradation of Shivaji Stadium	New Delhi Municipal Council
11	Upgradation & Renovation of Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, New Delhi	Central Public Works Department
12	Upgradation of Talkatora Stadium (Const. of additional Blocks)	New Delhi Municipal Corporation
13	Upgradation of Dr. S.P.M. Swimming Pool	Central Public Works Department
14	Development of Practice venue for Rugby at Jamia Milia Islamia University	Rail India Technology & Economical Services Limited
15	C/o Road Under Bridge (RUB) at Prem Nagar/Sewa Nagar Railway crossing	Municipal Corporation of Delhi
16	C/o Ring Road Bye-pass from Salim Garh Fort to Velodrome Road	Public Works Department, Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi

**Metro and Mono Rail Project in Mumbai**

2843. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of work on metro rail project and mono rail project in Mumbai;

(b) the various phases and its time-frame in which the metro rail and mono rail would be completed; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) The details including present status of work on metro rail project and mono rail projects and time frame in Mumbai as reported by State Government are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Status of work on Metro rail project*

Project Work	Total Length (in Kms.)	Project Cost (in cr.)	Targeted date of Completion	Present Status of
1	2	3	4	5
Versova Andheri Ghatkopar Corridor (Line I) (11.07 km)-  of  the	11.07	2356	31.03.2012	The project is being implemented on Public Private Partnership basis. Ministry of Finance, Government of India has released Viability Gap Funding support of Rs. 235.50 crore out of Rs. 471 crore approved for project on 7.10.2009. About 65% work is completed so far.
Charkop-Bandra- Mankhurd Corridor Viability (Line II)  Concession	31.871	7660	2015	The project is being taken up under Gap Funding Scheme of Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India. It is reported that Agreement has been signed between Govt. of Maharashtra and Special Purpose Vehicle i.e. Mumbai Metro Transport Pvt. Ltd. (MMTPL) on 21st January 2010.

1	2	3	4	5
Colaba - Mahim / Bandra Corridor. (Line III)	20.398	9400	-	Project is not yet approved by Govt. of India. The documents have been received on August 5, 2010.
<b>Mono Rail</b>				
(i) Phase-I Wadala-Chembur	11.87	2460 (Combined)	31.03.2011	The project is being implemented by the
(ii) Phase-II SGM-Wadala	8.62		31.12.2011	Government of Maharashtra. A demons- tration run was made on 26th January, 2010. The Project cost excluding taxes is Rs.2460 crs. About 50% work is completed so far.

#### **Environmental emergency in cities**

2844. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cities are on brink of environmental emergency as per a survey by the Ministry; and

(b) if so, their number thereof and the action plan which is being taken to tackle the issue of sanitation there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Rating of 423 Class - I cities on various sanitation related parameters has been conducted under the National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP) during the period December, 2009 to March, 2010. The aim of the exercise was to assess the performance of the cities in the area of sanitation with respect to outputs, processes and outcomes including environmental and health

outcomes. 189 cities were categorized as red cities scoring less than 34 marks out of 100 marks and 230 cities as black cities scoring 34-66 marks out of 100 marks. 4 cities were categorized as blue scoring 67-90 marks out of 100 marks. None of the cities were categorized as green. Cities in the red category are those that need immediate remedial action to address negative public health and environmental outcomes.

(b) Sanitation is a state subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies to plan design, implement, operate and maintain sanitation systems. With a view to improving the performance of cities, the Ministry of Urban Development has been encouraging states and cities to formulate State Sanitation Strategies and City Sanitation Plans respectively. 21 States and 136 cities are in the process of doing so. 111 sewerage schemes at a total estimated cost of Rs.14,834.14 crore and 42 solid waste management schemes at a total estimated cost of Rs.2245.32 crore have been sanctioned under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). 96 sewerage schemes at an estimated cost of Rs.2862.29 crore & 56 solid waste management schemes at an estimated cost of Rs.342.02 crore have been approved under and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) component of JNNURM. In addition to these, the Government of India has implemented the Scheme for solid waste management and drainage in 10 selected airfield towns at an estimated cost of Rs.130.67 crore. The issue of sanitation is also being accorded due priority in other schemes of the Ministry such as the North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme, the scheme for Infrastructure development in Satellite towns etc. Besides, service level benchmarks have been formulated for the sanitation (sewerage, solid waste management and drainage) sector with a view to emphasizing service outcomes.

#### **Drinking water crisis in Mumbai**

2845. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mumbai city is facing acute drinking water shortage;

(b) if so, the total requirement of drinking water in the city and total supply;

(c) whether State Government has sent a proposal to undertake installation of desalination plants using sea water and reverse osmosis technology; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) As per the report received from the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai the total demand of water is about 4200MLD whereas the normal availability is 3400 MLD.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Chief Minister, Maharashtra submitted a request in February 2010 to the Prime Minister for sanctioning a desalination plant for Mumbai City. Ministry has furnished its comments to Prime Minister's Office and Urban Development Minister has written to the Chief Minister in this regard on 31.3.2010, suggesting *inter-alia* better source and demand management and creation of more sources through projects on Gargai, Pinjal, Kalu and other small and medium structures as desalination may not be justifiable due to techno-economic considerations.

#### **Mithi River Development Project**

2846. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has sent a proposal for the Mithi River Development Project under JNNURM:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which it will be helpful in improving the storm water drainage system of Mumbai city; and

(d) the funds sanctioned and released uptill now for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) submitted a Detailed Project Report (DPR) at a cost of Rs. 1657.11 crore for Phase-II Works having 7 components in December, 2009 which was forwarded to Ministry of Water Resources for appraisal. The observations of the Ministry of Water Resources on technical and financial aspects have been conveyed to MMRDA for submission of a revised DPR.

(c) The project would mitigate the problem of water logging in Mumbai City due to increase in river carrying capacity.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **New Cities under JNNURM**

2847. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new cities which have been included under JNNURM during the period 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(b) the details of each city with the figure of amount allocated and project approved;

(c) the details of cities where BRTS is already functioning and also where the BRTS roads are under constructions;

(d) whether the Ministry permitted to purchase city transport buses which are plying on Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) routes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Two Cities viz. Porbandar and Tirupati have been included as mission cities under JNNURM during the year 2009-2010. No new city has been included during the year 2010-2011. Details of amount allocated and projects approved for these cities are as under:-



Sl. No.	Name of the Mission City	Allocation made (Rs. in lakhs)	Name of Project approved	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed (Rs. in lakhs)	ACA released (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Tirupati	10000.00	Underground Drainage Scheme for Tirupati on Eastern side of Tirumala bye pass road, Tirupati	1290.00	323.00
			Storm Water Drainage System for Tirupati Municipal Corporation	3645.00	911.00
2.	Porbandar	10000.00	Nil	Nil	Nil

(c) Details of cities for which Bus Rapid Transport System (BRTS) projects have been sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is given in Statement (See below). The BRTS with exclusive lane for BRTS buses only is functioning in Ahmedabad and Jaipur presently.

(d) and (e) Under the second stimulus package announced by the Government in January, 2009, the States, as a one time measure, have been provided financial assistance for purchase of buses for their urban transport system. The financing is meant exclusively for City Bus Service and Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) for all mission cities. While availing the assistance the states have undertaken to implement certain reforms in the field of Urban Transport like setting up of Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA) in million plus cities, setting up of dedicated Urban Transport Fund at city as well as State level, waiver/reimbursement of State and ULB taxes, incorporation of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), formulation of parking, advertisement, transit oriented development policy etc.

**Statement**

*Details of Cities for which BRTS projects have been sanctioned*

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Name of the City	Project Title
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Bus Rapid Transport System for Vijayawada (i) MG Road (II) Nujiveedu Road (iii) Eluru Road (iv) Route No. 5 (v) S.N. Puram Road (vi) Loop Road
2	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Bus Rapid Transit System for Vishakhapatnam (i) Simhachalam Transit corridor including tunnel (ii) Pendurthi Transit Corridor
3	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Transport System - Construction of 12 Km. long stretch (Stretch-1 of first phase) BRT Roadway and Carrying out detailed studies and engineering of remaining stretches
4	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Transit System
5	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	BRTS Phase-II for Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation
6	Gujarat	Rajkot	Bus Rapid Transit System Phase I (Development of Blue Corridor Part I)
7	Gujarat	Surat	Development of BRTS for Surat
8	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Pilot Corridor (New Market to University) for Bus Rapid Transit System (21.715 km long)

1	2	3	4
9	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Bus Rapid Transport System - Pilot Project
10	Maharashtra	Pune	BRT Pilot project for Pune city (Katraj Swargate Hadapsar Route 13.6 Km)
11	Maharashtra	Pune	Bus Rapid Transit (Phase I) for Pune city
12	Maharashtra	Pune	Bus Rapid Transport system (Development of Infrastructure for Commonwealth Youth Games, 2008)
13	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS Corridor for Mumbai Pune Highway (8.5 Kms) and Audh Rawet Road (14.5 Kms) Total (23 Kms)
14	Maharashtra	Pune	Improvement and Strengthening of New Alandi Road as BRT corridor for Pune (13.9 Km. from Vikrantwadi to Dighi-Octroi Naka)
15	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS Corridor-Kalewadi-KSB Chowk to Dehu-Alandi Road (Trunk Route 7)- Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation
16	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS Corridor-Nashik Phata to Wakad (Trunk Route No. 9) - Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation
17	Rajasthan	Jaipur	BRTS project proposal (Package IB) from C zone Bypass crossing to Panipech via Sikar Road

1	2	3	4
18	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Construction of Bus Rapid Transit System (Package 2)
19	Rajasthan	Jaipur	BRTS (Package IIIA & IIIB), Jaipur
20	West Bengal	Kolkata	BRTS from Ultadanga to Gorla in Kolkata Metropolitan Area

**Better Transport under JNNURM**

2848. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is providing new buses in urban areas in the country for better transport under JNNURM.

(b) if so, the details of cities, State-wise, to which money has been sanctioned and released for procuring buses;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the States are not passing money to bus manufacturers as a result of which bus manufacturers have stopped supplying buses; and

(d) if so, the details of the States and the action that the Ministry has taken on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State-wise details of cities for which funds have been sanctioned for procurement of buses for urban transport under JNNURM are given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) The payment to the supplier of buses is a contractual obligation of the respective State Governments/ULB/parastatals and is governed by the established procedures of these bodies. On 16.8.2010, a review meeting was taken by the Ministry concerning wherein all common aspects/issues (including that of payment as per terms and conditions of concerned purchase order) related to bus funding were discussed.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of cities for which funds have been  
sanctioned for procurement of Buses*

Sl. No.	State	Cities
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Tirupati Vijayawada Visakhapatnam
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
3	Assam	Guwahati
4	Bihar	Bodhgaya Patna
5	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6	Delhi	Delhi
7	Goa	Panaji
8	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
9	Haryana	Faridabad
10	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
11	J&K	Jammu
	J&K	Srinagar
12	Jharkhand	Dhanbad Jamshedpur Ranchi

1	2	3
13	Karnataka	Bangalore Mysore
14	Kerala	Kochi Trivendrum
15	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Indore Jabalpur Ujjain
16	Maharashtra	MMR-BEST MMR-Navi Mumbai MMR-Thane MMR-Mirabhayandar MMR-Kalyan Dombivili Nagpur Nanded PMPML-Pune PMPML-PCML Pimpri- Chinchwad Nashik
17	Manipur	Imphal
18	Meghalaya	Shillong
19	Mizoram	Aizwal
20	Nagaland	Kohima

1	2	3
21	Orissa	Bhubneshwar
		Puri
22	Punjab	Amritsar
		Ludhiana
23	Rajasthan	Ajmer
		Jaipur
24	Sikkim	Gangtok
25	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
		Coimbatore
		Madurai
26	Tripura	Agartala
27	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
		Allahabad
		Kanpur
		Lucknow
		Mathura
		Meerut
		Varanasi
28	U.T. of Chandigarh	Chandigarh
29	U.T. of Puducherry	Puducherry
30	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
		Nainital
		Haridwar
31	West Bengal	Asansol
		Kolkata

### **Metro Rail Project in Jaipur**

†2849. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the position of metro rail project in Jaipur;

(b) the type of co-operation from State Government and local administration in this matter; and

(c) the details of the route of metro rail to be run in Jaipur or commencement of work thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) The proposal has been received from Government of Rajasthan for Metro Rail Project at Jaipur alongwith Detailed Project Report (DPR) (showing total length of 28.55 Km. and Total Project Cost of Rs. 7531) which is not yet approved by the Government of India. The Government of Rajasthan was requested to furnish certain details regarding ridership, alternative analysis, Public Private Partnership (PPP) and % of equity options etc. In this regard, certain information has been received from the State Government on which action has been initiated.

(b) The State Government/Urban Local Bodies (ULB) are required to provide support in form of land, funds, property development, multimodal integration etc. in such projects.

(c) The DPR has suggested following two routes in Phase-I of the Project:

Corridor-I : Ambabari to Durgapura.

Corridor-II : Manasarovar to Chandpole.

### **Dismal progress of JNNURM**

2850. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite massive allocations, the progress in Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been dismal with less than 5 percent of the local infrastructure projects having been completed;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) whether Government has now proposed to empower the urban local bodies to raise funds from multilateral funding agencies like World Bank and Asian Development Bank based on their past performance rating; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir. A sum of Rs.31,500 crore has been allocated as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for sanctioning of projects under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for the Mission period of seven years, beginning from 2005-06 and Rs.11,400 crore for sanction of project under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Town (UIDSSMT). The committed ACA against the above mentioned provision is Rs.27852.07 crore for 528 projects approved under UIG and Rs.10428.85 crore for 763 projects approved under UIDSSMT. So far 78 projects have been reported physically complete under UIG and 114 projects under UIDSSMT. Some of the States like Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu Tripura and Uttar Pradesh have either exceeded or almost reached their 7 years allocation under UIG of JNNURM. Only States/UTs like Andaman & Nicobar Island, Bihar, Goa, Haryana, Jharkhand, Lakshadweep, Uttar Pradesh and Nagaland are left with some balance in their 7 years allocation under UIDSSMT.

(b) and (c) In order to enable the process of leveraging of debt for JNNURM projects credit-rating of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) has been undertaken. It provides a platform to the ULBs and financial institutions to engage on issues relating to project financing. Presently, 63 ULBs in the Mission Cities have been assigned draft and final ratings. However, Funds from Multilateral Agencies for which Government guarantee is required, can be accessed by ULBs through Central & State Governments. For funds not requiring Government guarantee, Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been allowed to lend to Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) owned 100% by ULB and not directly to the ULBs in local currency to three projects (Bus Rapid Transit Project in Pimpri-Chichwad City, Nagpur City Bulk Water supply Project and Bengaluru Metro Rail Project) on mutually agreeable terms and

conditions. Lending to similar other projects where Borrower is a majority Government owned corporate entity has also been allowed, subject to specific no objection being taken from the Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India, for particular projects.

#### **Mono Rail in NCT**

2851. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to start mono rail in National Capital Territory (NCT), Delhi to curb traffic congestion;

(b) if so, the areas where the project has been proposed for first phase;

(c) the total amount involved in first phase;

(d) the date of commencement and completion of the first phase; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has reported that feasibility study on mono rail for the following three corridors has been completed:-

S. No.	Corridor	Length (km.)
i)	Rohini Sector-21 - Red Fort	28.543
ii)	Kalyanpuri - Pul Mithai	15.446
iii)	Gulabi Bagh - Delhi University	3.83
Total		47.819

(c) and (d) The total amount involved in phase I, its date of commencement and completion have not been decided by GNCTD.

(e) The project has not been approved by even the GNCTD for implementation as yet.

#### **Water in DDP area**

†2852. DR. PRABHA THAKUR:

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is of the view that the poor availability of water in Desert Development Programme (DDP) area *vis-à-vis* Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) area is due to sporadic and abnormal rains;

(b) whether Government is of the view that providing irrigation facilities in States of this category on priority basis is to check the spread of desert and maintain conditions of livelihood;

(c) if so, the efforts made by Government in this direction;

(d) the type of support provided or propose to provide;

(e) if so, by when; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (f) The Union Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for expeditious completion of ongoing projects. Projects benefiting DPAP/DDP areas are considered for 90% grant of the eligible project cost under AIBP. Such projects are also considered for inclusion in the AIBP in relaxation to one to one criteria of inclusion of a new project in the AIBP. Union Government also provides financial assistance for Watershed development in such areas.

#### **Repair of Irrigation Tanks**

†2853. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA:

DR. PRABHA THAKUR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals for repair of irrigation tanks in Chambal Command Region of Rajasthan are pending with Government;

(b) if so, the time by which they would be approved; and

(c) the details thereof?

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) As per the requirement of the Guidelines on the Scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies with domestic support, the Government of Rajasthan has not submitted the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) duly approved by the State Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) to the Ministry of Water Resources for approval and inclusion under the Scheme.

**Area affected by Flood in UP**

†2854. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by Government about the land, in lakhs of hectares which is affected by flood every year in Uttar Pradesh and the area of land, in lakhs of hectares for which efforts have been made to protect in from flood along with the total areas in hectare which has been protected from floods, so far;

(b) the amount released for the said purpose;

(c) whether this amount is sufficient to protect such areas from flood; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The flood related data is generally collected and maintained by concerned State Governments. As per information provided by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, a total area of 73.40 lakh hectare (lakh ha.) has been reported as flood prone area in the State of Uttar Pradesh and an area of 17.03 lakh ha. has been protected from floods with a reasonable degree of protection by the end of X Plan. The area affected from floods varies year to year and based on the data collected for last 50 years (1953-2003), the annual average of flood affected area in Uttar Pradesh has been reported as 19.91 lakh ha.

(b) As per the information contained in the Report of Working Group on Water Resources for XI Plan, the total expenditure on the flood control works in Uttar Pradesh upto X Plan was

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

reported as Rs. 1377.60 Crore. During the XI Plan period, a State sector scheme, namely, "Food Management Programme (FMP)" has been approved by the Cabinet to provide Central assistance to the flood prone States in the country to undertake flood management and erosion control works, in the critical areas. Under the Programme, a total of 21 flood control and anti-erosion schemes have been included from Uttar Pradesh with a total cost of Rs. 557.19 Cr. (Central share of Rs. 417.89 Cr.) and an amount of Rs. 134.19 crore has been released as Central assistance to Uttar Pradesh in the last three years, under Flood Management Programme.

(c) and (d) After unprecedented floods in eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and other North Eastern States in 2004, a task force was set up by the Ministry of Water Resources under the chairmanship of Chairman, Central Water Commission, to study the flood problems and suggest remedial measures. The Task Force, in its Report, had recommended to take up the flood management works of Rs. 316.26 crores as short term measures and complete in XI Plan. The amount approved for implementation of the flood protection works in Uttar Pradesh is, thus, quite substantial.

#### **Depletion of annual renewable water**

2855. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that in the next 20 years the country will face a huge depletion of annual renewable water;

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

(c) whether Government has any proposal for global forum of water similar to forums like deliberate on oil prices and availability to resolve water dispute and its availability;

(d) whether Government has any proposal for Himalayan River Commission or any other such organization to overcome looming water problem for all the Himalayan rivers; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The report titled "The Himalayan Challenge - Water Security in Emerging Asia" brought out by Strategic Foresight Group has mentioned about the studies which indicate that the glaciers will be seriously affected by global warming and that the glacial melting will eventually reduce river flow in low season. The report further states that in the next 20 years, the four countries in the Himalayan sub-region i.e., China, India, Bangladesh and Nepal will face depletion of almost 275 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) of annual renewable water. However, in the report titled "Himalayan Glacier - A State-of-Art Review of Glacial Studies, Glacier Retreat and Climate Change" published by Ministry of Environment & Forests and G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, it has been concluded that it is premature to make a statement that glaciers in the Himalayas are retreating abnormally because of the global warming.

(b) With a view to address the various issues related to impact of climate change, Government of India has launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). NAPCC envisages institutionalization of eight national missions which inter alia includes "National Water Mission". One of the five identified goals in the draft Mission Document of National Water Mission is "comprehensive water data base in public domain and assessment of the impact of climate change on water resources". Ministry of Water Resources has constituted a "Standing Committee for Assessment of Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources" under the chairmanship of Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC) and studies related to impact of climate change on water resources have been jointly taken up by National Institute of Hydrology, CWC, Central Ground Water Board and Brahmaputra Board with active participation of reputed academic institutions.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) Government of India has been successfully addressing the issues related to rivers common to India and neighbouring countries through bilateral co-operation.

**Considering an irrigation project as National Project**

†2856. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that an irrigation project in each State is considered as National Project by Government and 90 per cent of it is funded by the Centre;

(b) is so, the details of such irrigation projects of those States which have been considered as National Projects, State-wise;

(c) whether Government proposed to bring such other irrigation projects in its ambit in comparison to the total sown area of 258.16 hectares (which is 13.60 per cent of the country) in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) Union Government has declared 14 projects of national importance as National Projects. Under the scheme of National Projects, 90% grant assistance of the eligible cost of the project is provided as Central assistance. Details of the 14 projects which have been declared as National Projects are given in Annex-I. Apart from above 14 projects, a new project proposal received from State Government to declare the project as National Project is examined in the light of guidelines of the National Projects and proposal finally requires approval of Union Cabinet. Keeping in view large number of project proposals received from State Governments to declare its project as National Project, the High Powered Steering Committee for National Projects in its meeting held on 6th August 2009 decided as under:

"Initially, only one project from each State in the category of intra-state project with more than 2 lakh hectares of irrigation potential may be included for funding under the scheme of National Projects. Any further project in this category will be considered only on completion of an ongoing project funded as a National Project in this category on 1:1 basis."

Two projects of Uttar Pradesh namely Restoring capacity of Sharda Sahayak System and Saryu Nahar project were under consideration of the High Powered Steering Committee for National Projects for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects. In the 3rd meeting of the said Committee held on 2nd June 2010, due to fund constraints, it was decided to defer the consideration of these projects for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects.

**Statement**

*List of projects declared as National Projects:*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	1) Irrigation (hectares.)	State
		2) Power (Mega Watts)	
		3) Storage (Million Acre Feet)	
1	Teesta Barrage	1) 9.23 lakh 2) 1000 MW 3) Barrage	West Bengal
2	Shahpur Kandi	1) 3.80 lakh 2) 300 MW 3) 0.016 MAF	Punjab
3	Bursar	1) 1 lakh (indirect) 2) 1230 MW 3) 1 MAF	J&K
4	2nd Ravi Vyas Link	Harness water flowing across border of about 3 MAF	Punjab
5	Ujh multipurpose project	1) 0.32 lakh ha 2) 280 MW 3) 0.66 MAF	J&K
6	Gyspa project	1) 0.50 lakh ha 2) 240 MW 3) 0.6 MAF	HP
7	Lakhvar Vyasi	1) 0.49 lakh 2) 420 MW 3) 0.325 MAF	Uttranchal



8	Kishau	1) 0.97 Lakh 2) 600 MW 3) 1.04 MAF	HP/Utttranchal
9	Renuka	1) Drinking water 2) 40 MW 3) 0.44 MAF	HP
10	Noa-Dehang Dam Project	1) 8000 ha. 2) 75 MW 3) 0.26 MAF	Arunachal Padesh
11	Kulsi Dam Project	1) 23,900 ha. 2) 29 MW 3) 0.28 MAF	Assam
12	Upper Siang	1) Indirect 2) 9500 MW 3) 17.50 MAF 4) Flood moderation	Arunachal Pradesh
13	Gosikhurd	1) 2.50 lakh 2) 3 MW 3) 0.93 MAF	Maharashtra
14	Ken Betwa	1) 6.46 lakh 2) 72 MW 3) 2.25 MAF	Madhya Pradesh

#### **Review of performance of AIBP**

2857. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the performance of the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has found major loopholes in the implementation of the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to remove these loopholes for ensuring better implementation of AIBP in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (e) The performance of the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) is reviewed by the Ministry of Water Resources from time to time and particularly on yearly basis with the Principal Secretaries/Secretaries (Water Resources/Irrigation Department) of the respective State Governments in order to achieve further improvement in its implementation. The Review Meetings for AIBP were held during the current year from 5th to 7th July 2010 with the representatives of all the States Governments implementing projects under AIBP. Important issues which were discussed during the Review Meetings *inter-alia* include physical and financial progress of the projects against the targets agreed in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by the State Governments including potential creation and date of completion of ongoing projects, grant requirement of states for the year 2010-11 with likely date of submission of proposals by the State Governments, adequate provision in the State budget for implementing projects under AIBP, setting up of the Monitoring Cells in the State for Monitoring the implementation of Surface Water Minor Irrigation Schemes etc. As some of the projects are getting considerably delayed and the AIBP guidelines provide for conversion of grant into loan if the project is not completed in scheduled time, the States were sensitized that in case, the projects are delayed without justification, the Ministry of Water Resources may consider option of conversion of grant into loan.

Since December 2006, the MOU signed by the State Government with the Ministry of Water Resources for availing AIBP assistance provides for year wise physical targets for creation of irrigation potential till completion of the project. In case, the project is delayed beyond the target date of completion specified in the MOU, the State Governments have to request for extension of time with full justification for delay occurred in completion of project and remedial measures taken by them for removal of bottlenecks in project implementation. Usually, in case of inordinately delayed projects, State Governments are also asked to provide an Undertaking that any further cost overrun occurring due to time overrun beyond the approved time will be borne by them.

#### **Flood Management and Control Projects**

2858. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the flood management and control projects undertaken by various State Governments with the help of Central assistance, project-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to review the ongoing and pending flood control projects of various State Governments;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The status of flood management and erosion control works undertaken by various State Governments during XI Plan with central assistance under "Flood Management Programme" is given in Statement - I (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 Statement - II (See below).

(b) Water being a State subject; the responsibility of review of on-going and pending flood control projects rests with the concerned State Governments. In addition, Central Organizations namely, Central Water Commission (CWC), Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) and Brahmaputra Board (BB) monitor the progress of on-going works under "Flood Management

Programme" (FMP) and visit each work at least once in a financial year. Further, the review meetings are held at the level of Secretary (WR) and Commissioner in the Ministry of Water Resources, as well.

(c) and (d) During the current financial year, Commissioner (Ganga), MoWR has taken two review meetings in May, 2010 with the concerned Chief Engineers of State Governments. In addition, Annual Conference was also held with the Principal Secretaries of Irrigation/ Water Resources/ Flood Control Departments of the State Governments on 14th July, 2010; in which the State Governments representatives are advised to take necessary steps for early completion of the on-going flood management works, in their respective States.

**Statement - I**

*State-Wise status of on-going schemes and Funds Released  
under "Flood Management Programme" during XI Plan*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	On-going Schemes		Funds		Works
		Approved under FMP		Released as completed		
		No.	Total	Central	on 16.08.2010	as on 31.07.2010
			Cost	Share		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arunachal Pradesh	11	67.80	61.02	29.33	1
2	Assam	82	708.59	637.73	320.73	35
3	Bihar	34	840.52	630.39	374.83	26
4	Goa	1	8.84	6.63	4.22	1
5	Haryana	1	173.75	130.31	46.91	-
6	Himachal Pradesh	2	218.94	197.04	76.95	-
7	Jammu & Kashmir	19	211.33	190.20	77.95	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Jharkhand	1	20.12	15.09	10.53	-
9	Manipur	12	39.64	35.68	24.32	12
10	Mizoram	2	9.13	8.22	2.06	-
11	Nagaland	5	13.90	12.51	9.68	3
12	Orissa	69	164.02	123.02	71.77	42
13	Punjab	4	142.38	106.78	34.59	-
14	Sikkim	24	86.21	77.59	45.72	10
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	4
18	Uttrakhand	4	28.68	24.02	16.39	1
19	West Bengal + For 'AILA' Project	15	157.38	118.04	44.98	7
					187.50	
	TOTAL	311	3232.77	2634.43	1521.72	142
	Spilled over works of X Plan				85.15	
	GRAND TOTAL			2634.43	1606.87	

**Statement - II**

*State-wise new schemes approved during 6th meeting of Empowered Committee  
held on 12.07.2010 under 'Flood Management Programme'*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	New schemes	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	3564.17	2716.72

#### **Rain harvesting system in Government Buildings**

2859. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water level is falling day by day, if so, the steps Government is taking to solve this problem;

(b) the number of Government buildings where rain harvesting system has been installed; and

(c) if not, by when Government will provide the rain harvesting system in Government buildings to save rain water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) An analysis of ground water level data collected during the period May, 2001 - May, 2010 has indicated significant decline in ground water levels in some parts of the States/Union

Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh during the last decade. The ground water level data of May, 2010 when compared to May, 2009 have also indicated decline in ground water levels in 58.6% of the observation wells while remaining 41.4% of the wells have registered rise in ground water levels. Majority of observation wells showing decline have registered decline in the range of 0 to 2 metres.

Various measures taken by Ministry of Water Resources and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB)/Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) in this regard include:

- i. Issuance of directions by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to 12 States and 2 UTs having 'over-exploited' areas for taking necessary measures to adopt/promote artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting, conservation of ground water and to also include provision for making construction of roof top rain water harvesting structures mandatory under the building bye-laws;
- ii. Issuance of directions through a public notice to all Residential Group Housing Societies / Institutions / Schools / Hotels / Industrial Establishments falling in the over-exploited and critical areas (except in the water logged areas) in the country to adopt roof top rain water harvesting systems in their premises;
- iii. Issuance of directions to the Heads of Central Road Research Institute, National Highway Authority of India, Central / State Public Works Departments, Railway Board, Sports Authority, Airports Authority of India, Civil Aviation, Youth Affairs & Sports to implement the scheme of ground water recharge along all national / state highways and other roads, rail tracks and other establishments of railways, all stadia and airports;
- iv. Circulation of Model Bill by the Ministry of Water Resources to the States and Union Territories to enable them to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development and management. 11 States / UTs have enacted ground water legislation and 18 States/UTs are in the process of enactment of legislation. Remaining States/UTs have also been requested to enact similar legislation;

- v. For promoting awareness and education among the stake holders in ground water sector, awareness programmes are organized under the Central Plan schemes "Ground Water Management & Regulation" and Information Education and Communication (IEC) of Ministry of Water Resources;
- vi. Implementation of schemes for demonstrative Projects on Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water under the scheme of Ground Water Management & Regulation, Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells, Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies and demonstrations under Farmers Participatory Action Research Programme during XI Plan period.
- vii. Institution of Bhoomijal Samvardhan Puraskars and National Water Award to encourage adoption of innovative practices of ground water augmentation;
- viii. Constitution of Advisory Council on Artificial Recharge of Ground Water; and
- ix. A Web Enabled Ground Water Information System (WEGWIS) for dissemination of ground water related information to all stake holders including users.

(b) to (c) The Ministry of Water Resources does not maintain data on installation of rain harvesting system in Government buildings. It is the responsibility of the State Governments to plan, fund and execute schemes in this regard as per their own priority. However, roof top rain water harvesting structures were implemented by Central Ground Water Board in 233 Government buildings in different parts of the country under the pilot projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge during the VIII, IX and X Plan periods.

#### **Task Force to Inter-Link Rivers**

2860. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a task force was constituted to inter-link rivers in the country;

(b) the findings of task force and the reasons for which they were not implemented; and



(c) the number of persons likely to be benefited if the recommendation of task force are accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) A Task Force under the Chairmanship of Shri Suresh. P. Prabhu, the then Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) was constituted during December, 2002 on Inter Linking of Rivers (ILR). The recommendations of Task Force are given in Statement (See below). The Task Force completed its work and submitted Action Plan - I during April, 2003 giving outline of time schedule for completion of Feasibility Reports. Detailed Project Reports, Estimated Cost, Implementation Schedule, concrete benefits and Advantages of the project. Action plan II giving alternative options for funding and execution of the projects and suggestion on methods for cost recovery etc. was also submitted during April, 2004. Task Force on Interlinking of Rivers (TF - ILR) was wound up w.e.f. 31.12.2004 on completion of its mandated task. A Special Cell has been constituted to look after the residual routine work of the TF - ILR and for taking follow up action on the Interlinking of rivers Programme under the Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR).

Appropriate follow up action has been taken on the recommendations given by Task Force in respect of Guidance on norms of appraisal, bringing about speedy consensus amongst the States and prioritization of links. The stage has not come for taking decision on the remaining recommendations of the Task Force.

(c) The number of persons likely to be benefited would be known only after completion of the Detailed Project Reports of all the link projects proposed under ILR scheme.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Recommendations of Task Force*

- (i) Task Force got prepared Terms of Reference (TOR) for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPR) through M/s Engineers India Ltd. (EIL) for providing guidance on norms of appraisal of individual project.
- (ii) On the issue of suitable mechanism for bringing out speedy consensus amongst the States, Task Force has suggested Meeting at the highest level to agree after the technical-level

discussions with emphasis that outstanding issues should be such that they can be addressed in DPR stage.

(iii) The TF - ILR has stated that the peninsular links are the right component to begin with. Top priority links identified by TF - ILR are:

(a) Ken - Betwa link UP & MP

(b) Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal link MP & Rajasthan

(iv) On this basis of report of IIM, Ahmedabad, a two tier institutional/organizational setup has been suggested for the implementation of the programme on Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) along with a Council - "National River Water Development Council (NRWDC)" to act as the apex body of the proposed setup. The National Authority for Interlinking of Rivers (NAILR) is proposed as the first tier of the proposed two tier organizational structure and the regional or branch offices or subsidiaries would act as "Link Instrument" and are proposed as the second tier of the organizational setup.

(b) TF - ILR consulted ICICI for funding options. ICICI has proposed that funding should be partly through public, public-private and private inputs. The exact requirement on realistic basis will be available only after the preparation of Detailed project Report (DPR) of all the links.

Based on NWDA studies National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) has estimated that the cost of ILR project would be Rs. 4,44,331.20 crore which is 21-22% lower than the present rough estimate. NCAER is of the view that the programme would take nearly 35 - 40 years. However, with use of modern construction and Remote Sensing techniques, the programme at best could be completed in 25 years.

(vi) A Working Group on International dimensions constituted by Task Force on ILR has also suggested that at the present juncture, it is too early, to pursue the matter further at high political levels with the Nepal government. Regarding Bangladesh, it has been suggested that Dhaka will continue to raise the ILR issue in Joint River Commission and possibly in other bilateral fora. India should respond by reiterating the line taken in the JRC i.e., ILR is a concept, not a single project.

**Surplus water of rivers**

2861. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Tamil Nadu has not been allotted any share of surplus waters of Krishna and Godavari rivers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The Krishna and Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal allowed the utilization of Krishna and Godavari waters, in their final orders, by the Krishna and Godavari basin states only. The State of Tamil Nadu is not a basin state either in Krishna or in Godavari basin.

**River inter-linking scheme**

2862. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any river inter-linking scheme with the consent of State Governments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas which comprises two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and 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).

Feasibility Reports (FRs) of 14 links under Peninsular Component and FRs of 2 links (Indian Portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed. Detailed Project Report (DPR) of one priority link namely, Ken - Betwa was completed and sent to the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for comments. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has suggested an alternative proposal. Now the DPR of the project is to be prepared for two phases. The DPR of the phase-I has been completed and sent to the Government of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in May 2010 for comments. Further, NWDA has taken up the DPRs of two more priority links after concurrence of the concerned states, namely Par - Tapi - Narmada and Damanganga - Pinjal which are planned to be completed by December, 2011. Another priority link namely, Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijawada) 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.

#### **Inter-State river dispute**

2863. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiatives to resolve inter-State river dispute and also balance the environmentalists concerns on the interlinking of river programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has sought the latest view of the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) The implementation of Inter linking of River programme in the country depends upon the consensus and cooperation of the concerned states and agreement with the neighboring Countries.

The Government constituted a group headed by Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC) and other officers of CWC, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) and Secretaries of Irrigation/Water Resources Departments from the concerned States in June 2002, to discuss with the States the issue of arriving at a consensus regarding sharing of surplus water and preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) by NWDA.

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. The group has held 9 meetings on these priority links.

Further the Ministry of Water Resources has constituted a Committee of Environmentalists, social scientists and other experts on interlinking of Rives on 28.12.2004 with a view to make the process on ILR consultative. The Committee comprises of members from the concerned Government departments, eminent environmentalists social scientists and NGOs. The Committee renders its advice to the government from time to time on its terms of references. The committee has held 8 meetings for. The suggestions of the committee are considered while preparing the detailed project report (DPR) of the link projects.

Detailed Project Report (DPR) of one priority link namely, Ken - Betwa was completed and sent to 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, the Government has also enacted Inter State Water Disputes Act-1956 for adjudication of water disputes and amended the same in 2002 for time bound adjudication of the disputes and the Act is now called Inter State River Water Disputes Act - 1956.

**Jalayagnam project in Andhra Pradesh**

2864. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken up Jalayagnam project, a vision of Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy Late Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and aimed to complete 81 irrigation projects out of which, 43 are major and 28 are medium projects and 10 are modernization of existing ones at a cost of Rs. 1,82517.27 crore;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) the financial assistance given by the Ministry to each project so far; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not providing any financial assistance to Jalayagnam project in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) Irrigation is a State subject and planning, execution, funding and priority of execution of the irrigation projects is within the purview of the respective State Governments. Jalayagnam is a programme launched by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Union Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for expeditious completion of ongoing projects as per guidelines of the programme in force from time to time and on the basis of AIBP release proposals submitted by the State Governments. The project-wise details of the central assistance provided to the Government of Andhra Pradesh under AIBP since 1996-97 up to 2010-11 which also includes Jalayagnam projects is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Central Assistance released under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme*

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project		Amount (Rs. in crore)						
			2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 Grand Total (Since 1996-97)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Major, Medium &amp; Minor Irrigation Projects</b>									
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>									
1	Sriram Sagar (Stage-I)				0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		327.1700
2	Cheyzeru (Annamaya)				0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		25.3300
3	Jurala	59.6300	17.8890		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		245.1890
4	Somasilla				0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		164.5250
5	Nagarjunsagar				0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		77.1400
6	Madduvalasa				0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		66.8000
7	Gundalavagu				0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		4.0050

8	Maddigedda	0.9000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	3.7920
9	Kanpur Canal			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.9200
10	Yerrakalva	5.8390		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	28.4630
11	Vamsedhera Ph. I	21.1780	6.6830	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	37.1160
12	Flood Flow Canal of SRSP	120.0000	127.4000	74.0000	61.0000	0.0000	382.4000
13	Sriramsagar Project - II	2.2690	72.0000	0.0000	0.0000	65.1980	139.4670
	61 Minor Irrigation Schemes		27.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	27.0000
	6 New MI Schemes 2008-09				24.3000	0.0000	24.3000
	59 OG MI Schemes				110.1600	0.0000	110.1600
	23 New MI Schemes 2008-09				97.2000	0.0000	97.2000
14	Tadipudi LIS		48.2200	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	48.2200
15	Pushkara LIS		33.1155	13.9692	0.0000	0.0000	47.0847
16	Ralivagu		6.7095	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	6.7095
17	Gollavagu		28.3500	32.1200	0.0000	0.0000	60.4700
18	Mathadivagu		28.3500	8.6700	0.0000	0.0000	37.0200
19	Peddavagu		50.6250	0.0000	0.0000	55.4000	106.0250



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20	Gundlakamma Reservoir		59.6100	39.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		99.3525
21	Valligallu Reservoir			36.0855	26.2500	0.0000	0.0000		62.3355
22	Ali Sagar LIS			13.5000	2.8700	0.0000	0.0000		16.3700
23	J. Chokkarao LIS			298.1300	405.0000	0.0000	180.0000		883.1300
24	A.R. Guthpa LIS			10.9500	6.5500	0.0000	0.0000		17.5000
25	Nilwai			2.8500	15.5500	0.0000	0.0000		18.4000
26	Khomaram Bhima			7.7800	109.8300	27.9300	0.0000		145.5400
27	Thotapalli Barrage		63.1410		24.6400	11.9500	0.0000		99.7310
28	Tarakarma Thirtha Sagaram Project 33.0060			33.0060		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
29	Swarnamukhi Med Irrigation Project 11.8620			5.9310	5.9310	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
30	Palemvagu		9.5355		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		9.5355
31	Musurimilli Project				35.1800	27.7700	0.0000		62.9500
32	Rajiv Bhima LIS				233.1400	269.8700	662.6610		1165.6710
33	Indra Sagar Polavaram					225.0000	337.4690		562.4690
(Andhra Pradesh) - TOTAL		87.5470	311.3815	843.4220	987.7692	855.1800	1300.7280		5255.3587

#### **Roof top water harvesting**

2865. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ground water level is dipping day by day;

(b) if so, the details of per capita water availability in the country;

(c) the steps Government is taking for roof top water harvesting in the country; and

(d) whether any special project is run by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) An analysis of ground water level data of May, 2010 when compared to May, 2009 indicates that about 58.6% of the wells have registered decline in ground water level while remaining 41.4% of the wells have registered rise in ground water levels. Majority of observation wells showing decline have registered decline in the range of 0 to 2 metres.

(b) On the basis of population indicated in 2001 census, the per capita water availability worked out to be 1820 cubic meter.

(c) and (d) Various measures taken by Ministry of Water Resources and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB)/ Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) in this regard include:

- i. Issuance of directions by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to 12 States and 2 UTs having 'over-exploited' areas for taking necessary measures to adopt/ promote artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting, conservation of ground water and to also include provision for making construction of roof top rain water harvesting structures mandatory under the building bye-laws;
- ii. Issuance of directions through a public notice to all Residential Group Housing Societies / Institutions / Schools / Hotels / Industrial Establishments falling in the over-exploited and critical areas (except in the water logged areas) in the country to adopt roof top rain water harvesting systems in their premises;

- iii. Issuance of directions of the Heads of Central Road Research Institute, National Highway Authority of India, Central / State Public Works Departments, Railway Board, Sports Authority, Airports Authority of India, Civil Aviation, Youth Affairs & Sports to implement the scheme of ground water recharge along all national / state highways and other roads, rail tracks and other establishments of railways, all stadia and airports;
- iv. Circulation of Model Bill by the Ministry of Water Resources to the States and Union Territories to enable them to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development and management;
- v. For promoting awareness and education among the stake holders in ground water sector, awareness programmes are organized under the Central Plan schemes "Ground Water Management & Regulation" and Information Education and Communication (IEC) of Ministry of Water Resources;
- vi. Institution of Bhoomijal Samvardhan Puraskars and National Water Award to encourage adoption of innovative practices of ground water augmentation;
- vii. Constitution of Advisory Council on Artificial Recharge of Ground Water; and
- viii. A Web Enabled Ground Water Information System (WEGWIS) for dissemination of ground water related information to all stake holders including users.

Government of India has sanctioned Demonstrative Projects on Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge to Ground water under the scheme of Ground Water Management & Regulation, Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells and Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies. The schemes have an outlay of Rs. 100 crore, Rs. 1798.71 crore and Rs. 2750 crore respectively during XI Plan period.

**Allegation of Sexual harassment on Chief coach to Women Hockey team**

2866. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that serious allegations of sexual harassment were made against the chief coach and other support staffs of Indian Women Hockey team;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any enquiry into the incident;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of Government's action against the offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (e) 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) Deputy Secretary	Sh. Thanglemlian, 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

Following the resignation of Mr. M. K. Kaushik, Mr. Sandeep Somesh has now been made coaching incharge of the women hockey team till the selection of the new National Coach. The remaining team of coaches and support staff for women hockey team has also been reconstituted with the following members:

(i) MR. Sandeep Somesh	Coach-incharge
(ii) Ms. Sandeep Kaur	Coach
(iii)	Mohd. Khalid Coach
(iv) Ms. Pritma Sivach	Coach
(v) D. Bimla Bhatia	Doctor

(vi) Ms. Ankita Tandon	Physiotherapist
(vii) Analyst	Ms. H. NaliniSports
(viii) Physical Trainer	Mr. P.K. Singh
(ix) Ms. Rupa Saini	Manager

**Resource crunch of Organizing Committee for CWG**

2867. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Organizing Committee of Commonwealth Games 2010 is experiencing resource crunch as it could receive a negligible private sponsors so far in comparison to various PSUs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of measures taken by Government to ensure that the OC gets its targeted sponsorship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) As reported by the Organizing Committee (OC), the question of resource crunch as a result of negligible private sponsors, does not arise, as the money received from sponsors cannot be used by the OC to meet its expenses.

(c) Government is not involved in the raising of sponsorship by OC. OC has however informed, that some Public Sector Undertakings are extending sponsorship to the OC.

**Irregularities in CWG**

2868. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of irregularities and scams in Commonwealth Games projects recently unveiled by media reports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether PMO has asked Organizing Committee to submit status report to Cabinet Secretariat regarding delay in projects, total cost incurred and alleged irregularities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action Government propose in this regard in view of pride of the Nation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There have been some media reports about irregularities and scams in Commonwealth Games projects. These relate to the observations made by the Chief Technical Examiners' Organization of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) regarding some of the Commonwealth Games related projects and award of contracts by the Organizing Committee.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The progress of works related to the Commonwealth Games are being closely monitored at various levels of the Government. Most of the projects have been completed and remaining will be completed well in time for the Games. Irregularities which have come to light are being enquired into by the concerned agencies.

#### **Sports facilities in Orissa**

2869. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the time and the proposal received by Government to sanction funds under additional Central assistance for upgradation of sports facility development in Orissa;

(b) the details and status of proposal;

(c) the reasons for delay in sanction and the persons accountable for its delay; and

(d) by when the sanction would be given along with its time scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) The committed liabilities in respect of Orissa on account of incomplete projects under the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Sports Infrastructure Development Schemes have been worked out at Rs. 5.6 crore. The Planning Commission has agreed to provide the committed liabilities as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the State in the States Annual Plan budget.

**Infrastructure facilities in rural area**

2870. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and spent on infrastructure facilities for development of sports and training of sports persons particularly in rural areas by Government during last two years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether Government is aware that there is no infrastructure facility for sports available for rural youths, particularly in Uttar Pradesh, M.P., Jharkhand and Bihar;

(c) if so, the reasons for such pathetic condition; and

(d) the details of the steps Government would take to promote sports and development and upgradation of infrastructure facilities and training of sportspersons in U.P., M.P., Bihar, Jharkhand, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) The primary responsibility for promotion of sports at the grass root lies with the State Governments, as sports is the State subject. However, the Central Government supplements the efforts of State Government in that direction. Under the 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme', financial assistance is provided for setting up of community sports facilities in all village and block panchayats in a phased manner. Details of funds allocated under the scheme to the States, including Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and

Jharkhand for the last two years (2008-09 and 2009-10) for promotion of rural sports are given in Statement - I and II, respectively (See below). Apart from the above, sportspersons are given training by Sports Authority of India (SAI) under its various schemes. There are 19 SAI training centres in the above mentioned States, and 2,714 trainees in the age group of 14-21 are being trained in different sports disciplines.

**Statement - I**

*State-wise details of sanction and release of infrastructure grant under PYKKA scheme during 2008-09*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of	No. of	Total	
Funds	village panchayat approved	block panchayat approved	amount approved	released	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	113	25.98	12.99
2.	Assam	333	22	4.81	-
3.	Bihar	847	53	10.44	5.22
4.	Chhattisgarh	982	14	10.11	-
5.	Goa	19	04	0.35	-
6.	Gujarat	900	22	9.65	-
7.	Haryana	619	12	6.51	3.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	4.02	2.01
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	413	14	5.32	2.66
10.	Kerala	100	15	1.60	0.80
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2304	31	23.65	11.82
12.	Maharashtra	2689	35	27.55	8.91



1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Manipur	79	04	1.08	0.87
14.	Mizoram	82	03	1.07	0.85
15.	Nagaland	110	05	1.48	1.18
16.	Orissa	623	31	7.34	3.67
17.	Punjab	1233	14	12.55	6.27
18.	Rajasthan	869	24	9.43	3.71
19.	Sikkim	16	10	0.67	0.54
20.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	13.82	5.00
21.	Tripura	104	04	1.36	1.09
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5203	82	53.91	10.00
23.	Uttarakhand	750	10	8.89	3.00
24.	West Bengal	335	33	4.63	-
Total		22385	601	246.22	83.85

**Statement - II**

*State/UT-wise details of sanction and release of infrastructure grant under PYKKA scheme during 2009-10*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of	No. of	Total
*Funds	village panchayat approved	block panchayat approved	amount approved	released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	113	25.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	355	32	5.56

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	-	-	-	3.85
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	5.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	5.06
6.	Goa	-	-	-	0.18
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	7.10
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	3.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	2.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	2.10
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	4.79	2.39
12.	Karnataka	565	18	6.22	3.12
13.	Kerala	-	-	-	0.80
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	4.86
15.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.32	1.06
16.	Mizoram	164	05	2.08	0.21
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	0.30
18.	Orissa	623	31	7.34	8.05
19.	Punjab	-	-	-	6.27
20.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	4.72
21.	Sikkim	32	20	1.35	0.13
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	1.91
23.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	16.96
24.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	5.90
25.	West Bengal	-	-	-	2.32
	UT				
26.	A & N Islands #	19	01	0.23	-
TOTAL		4434	249	54.87	105.00*

# Proposal of A & N Islands has been approved 'in principle'.

\* It includes release of grants approved for the first year (2008-09)

**Fresh request for proposal by Organizing Committee of CWG**

2871. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Commonwealth Games Organizing Committee has invited a fresh request for proposal (RFP) to award catering contracts at all 17 venues, except Games Village;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for fresh requests just two months before the games;

(c) the details of the process of choosing caterers;

(d) by when the process of choosing caterers would be completed;

(e) whether food quality is likely to be affected by such a move; and

(f) if so, the steps proposed to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rates quoted by the catering firms were considered to be on higher side, in the earlier process of tendering, by the Organizing Committee (OC).

(c) Requests for proposals (RFPs) were issued in the newspapers and were also put on the web-site of the OC for providing catering services to volunteers, workforce, police and security and in Venue Lounges.

(d) The technical and financial bids received in response to the RFPs are being appraised by the OC, for award of contract.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

**Status of Indian Hockey Federation**

2872. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a recent judgment High Court has restored the status of Indian Hockey Federation (IHF)'

(b) if so, who is managing the affairs of Hockey in India - IHF or Hockey India; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure the proper training, etc. of Indian hockey team in view of present controversy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Following the High Court Judgment, the Government has restored the recognition of Indian Hockey Federation as the National Sports Federation for Hockey subject to amalgamation of Indian Hockey Federation (IHF) and Indian Women Hockey Federation (IWHF) in accordance with Societies Registration Act, and amendments to its constitution to make it compliant with Government guidelines. Separately, Hockey India has been derecognized because of its claim to be a private body and refusal to accept Government guidelines for recognition of National Sports Federations.

Indian Hockey Federation is yet to be recognized by International Hockey Federation (IHF), which still recognizes Hockey India. Government of India has informed IHF about the above mentioned development and that IHF would approach them for recognition after meeting the requirements of putting up a unified body of men and women hockey. Pending satisfactory resolution of the entire matter, which is also before the Supreme Court, the Government has requested IHF to allow the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) to field the national men and women hockey teams in international competitions recognized by IHF. The IOA has been advised to send the entry for the participation of the Indian women hockey team in the World Cup to be held in Argentina from 29th August to 12th September, 2010, which they have confirmed.

(c) The national hockey teams are being trained by a team of expert coaches at coaching camps conducted by Sports Authority of India.

#### **Women coaches**

2873. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to appoint women coaches for the women players and frame rules/regulations/directions in that regard;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no proposal to engage only women coaches for women players. However, Government has 53 women coaches engaged with Indian teams preparing for various international events.

(c) The coaches, both men and women, are selected on the basis of their experience and expertise for training of national teams including women teams.

**Absence of normal courtesy for Olympians**

2874. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Indian Hockey Olympians who were invited to witness World Hockey Cup matches were not extended normal courtesies and some of them had to purchase a ticket for watching the matches;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for the shabby treatment and obnoxious state of affairs; and

(c) the responsibility fixed for mismanagement and steps taken to prevent recurrence of such happenings in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The World Cup Hockey held in Delhi from 28th February to 13th March, 2010 was conducted by the Organizing Committee comprising representatives from International Hockey Federation (IHF) and Indian Olympic Association (IOA). The Government has not received any complaint of shabby treatment of Indian Hockey Olympians and any other mismanagement during the tournament.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Reimbursement of medical expenses**

2875. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Goal Keeper of national game hockey was refused full reimbursement of medical expenses for surgery of his eyes injured while representing the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is recognized, moral and social obligation of Government to ward those who play for the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The entire expenditure on treatment of Shri Baljeet Singh, Hockey Player, who suffered eye injury during training, has been met by the Government. This includes the expenditure on his medical treatment in India at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) as well as abroad at John Hopkins Institute, Baltimore (USA), and consultations with Retina Specialist in University of Alabama, Birmingham (USA). Apart from this, the Government has also met the entire expenditure towards air travel, lodging and boarding, local transport and daily allowance of Shri Baljeet Singh and his father and one doctor who accompanied him to USA for treatment. As on date, Rs.26.50 lakh has been spent by the Government towards the treatment.

(c) As a part of its responsibility towards players who are preparing for Commonwealth Games, 2010 and other Games, the Government provides Mediclaim upto Rs. 1 lakh and Personal Accident Policy upto Rs. 10 lakh. Apart from this, Medical assistance/facilities are also provided to players undergoing training at Sports Authority of India (SAI) Coaching Camps.

#### **Disaster management in CWG**

†2876. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of Commonwealth Games, to be held in October, all preparations have been made;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) keeping in view of any calamity particularly the heavy rainfall, whether any disaster management programme has been contemplated;

(d) if so, the preparations made in view of this; and

(e) the arrangements made to tackle any disaster situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) the Competition Venues have been completed. Other arrangements required for Games Readiness of the venues are in advanced stage and will be completed, well in time for the Games.

(c) to (e) National Disaster Management Authority has made plans to assist the Organizing Committee (OC) in managing any unforeseen situations, like heavy rainfall etc.

**Tender to incompetent companies**

2877. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that to complete the stadia, tenders have been awarded to incompetent companies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the companies concerned have carried out the work with competence; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that two cases have come to light where the companies to whom tenders were awarded did not perform eventually. Investigation has been ordered in these cases to fix responsibility.

(c) and (d) In one case, the concerned agency could not do the work with competence/ due diligence resulting in termination of contracts. Compensation as per contract was levied. The

performance guarantee and security deposit were forfeited and Rs.5,74,98,025/- levied as compensation against M/s Sportina Payce Infrastructure Ltd. In second case, i.e. foundations work at Sirifort Stadium of Badminton and Squash, for the slow progress, Rs.58,00,341/- has been imposed as fine against M/s Sportina Payce Infrastructure Ltd.

**Access of low income groups to CWG**

2878. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the component elements of the plans specifically proposed for low income groups to access the legacy of the Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) whether such access will include or exclude access to the stadia and other venues for children belonging to low income groups; and

(c) whether in this regard Government proposes to acquire the Commonwealth Games Village to house low income groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The Government has sanctioned Rupees fifteen crores to provide Sports facilities like synthetic tennis and basketball courts, synthetic athletic track, swimming pool etc. to various schools, colleges and other institutions in National Capital Region of Delhi. The access to these facilities will be opened to all, including people from low income groups.

(b) Regarding the stadia and other venues, there is a proposal to manage their operation and maintenance on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

(c) The Commonwealth Games Village is being developed by Delhi Development Authority on PPP mode. There is no proposal to acquire the Games Village, to house low income groups.

**Advances made to Organizing Committee of CWG**

2879. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the last page of the Hindu, dated 11 April, 2010 which juxtaposes a photograph of the inauguration of the refurbished Indira Gandhi Stadium and a



news story from Washington about a US export's estimate that a budget of a billion US dollars will help rid India of dreaded diseases like hookworm affecting hundreds of millions of Indians;

(b) whether the advances made to the Organizing Committee of the Commonwealth Games are in excess to the rupee equivalent of billion US dollars; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Display of Indian culture during CWG**

†2880. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that suggestion has come from higher level for inclusion of the culture of a specific community in the inauguration of Commonwealth Games.

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that allegations are being levelled for carrying on the legacy of slavery by the use of name with Commonwealth; and

(c) the details of steps Government is going to take in place of separate identity for displaying the moral values and natural resources for which India is famous in the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Suggestions have been received for inclusion of cultures segments relating to various communities of India, in the Opening Ceremony.

(b) No allegation of such nature has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) the 'Concept and Theme' of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies of the Commonwealth Games has been prepared by a Core Group of renowned Creative Directors. The various segments of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies will present in an overall context the composite culture, heritage, moral values, etc. of the country.

12.00 Noon

---

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

#### MOU (2010-11) between Government of India and HPL

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation) and the Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2956/15/10]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, with your permission.  
...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप पेपर्स ले करने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा : महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप पेपर्स ले करने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

#### Notification of Ministry of Water Resources

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Water Resources Notification No. S.O. 1678 (E), dated the 15th July, 2010, publishing the Inter-State Water Disputes, 1959 (Amendment) Rules, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2886/15/10]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions**

**II. Statement showing the action taken by the Government on the various Assurances, Promises and Undertakings**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, I lay on the Table-

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-

- (1) G.S.R. 396 (E), dated the 11th May, 2010, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 2010.
- (2) G.S.R. 397 (E), dated the 11th May, 2010, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (3) G.S.R. 403 (E), dated the 13th May, 2010, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2010.
- (4) G.S.R. 404 (E), dated the 13th May, 2010, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (5) G.S.R. 406 (E), dated the 14th May, 2010, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2010.
- (6) G.S.R. 407 (E), dated the 14th May, 2010, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (7) G.S.R. 412 (E), dated the 17th May, 2010, publishing the Indian

Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment  
Regulations, 2010.

- (8) G.S.R. 413 (E), dated the 17th May, 2010, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eighth Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (9) G.S.R. 431 (E), dated the 20th May, 2010, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 2010.
- (10) G.S.R. 432 (E), dated the 20th May, 2010, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (11) G.S.R. 433 (E), dated the 20th May, 2010, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 2010.
- (12) G.S.R. 434 (E), dated the 20th May, 2010, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Tenth Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (13) G.S.R. 450 (E), dated the 26th May, 2010, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 2010.
- (14) G.S.R. 451 (E), dated the 26th May, 2010, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (15) G.S.R. 509 (E), dated the 16th June, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourteenth Amendment Regulations, 2010.
- (16) G.S.R. 510 (E), dated the 16th June, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Sixteenth Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (17) G.S.R. 511 (E), dated the 16th June, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifteenth Amendment Regulations, 2010.
- (18) G.S.R. 512 (E), dated the 16th June, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Seventeenth Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (19) G.S.R. 513 (E), dated the 16th June, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixteenth Amendment

Regulations, 2010.

(20) G.S.R. 514 (E), dated the 16th June, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Eighteenth Amendment Rules, 2010.

(21) G.S.R. 515 (E), dated the 16th June, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventeenth Amendment Regulations, 2010.

(22) G.S.R. 516 (E), dated the 16th June, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Nineteenth Amendment Rules, 2010. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (22) See No. L.T. 2887/15/10]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on the various Assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Session shown against each:-

- |    |                      |   |
|----|----------------------|---|
| 1. | Statement No. XXIX   | Hundred and Sixty-ninth Session, 1993<br>[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3130/15/10]   |
| 2. | Statement No. XXXVII | Hundred and Eighty-fourth Session, 1998<br>[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3131/15/10] |
| 3. | Statement No. XXXV   | Hundred and Eighty-sixth Session, 1999<br>[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3132/15/10]  |
| 4. | Statement No. XXXIII | Hundred and Ninety-first Session, 2000<br>[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3133/15/10]  |
| 5. | Statement No. XXVIII | Hundred and Ninety-sixth Session, 2002<br>[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3134/15/10]  |
| 6. | Statement No. XXV    | Hundred and Ninety-eighth Session, 2000<br>[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3135/15/10] |
| 7. | Statement No. XVII   | Two hundredth Session, 2003 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3136/15/10]                |

8. Statement No. XX Two hundred-third Session, 2004  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.  
3137/15/10]
9. Statement No. XXI Two hundred-fourth Session, 2005  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.  
3138/15/10]



10.	Statement No. XVIII	Two hundred-fifth Session, 2005 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3139/15/10]
11.	Statement No. XVII	Two hundred-sixth Session, 2005 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3140/15/10]
12.	Statement No. XVII	Two hundred-seventh Session, 2006 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3141/15/10]
13.	Statement No. XII	Two hundred-eighth Session, 2006 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3142/15/10]
14.	Statement No. XIII	Two hundred-ninth Session, 2006 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3143/15/10]
15.	Statement No. XII	Two hundred-tenth Session, 2007 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3144/15/10]
16.	Statement No. XII	Two hundred-eleventh Session, 2007 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3145/15/10]
17.	Statement No. X	Two hundred-twelfth Session, 2007 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3146/15/10]
18.	Statement No. IX	Two hundred-thirteenth Session, 2008 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3147/15/10]
19.	Statement No. VI	Two hundred-fourteenth Session, 2008 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3148/15/10]
20.	Statement No. V	Two hundred-fifteenth Session, 2009 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3149/15/10]

- |     |                   |  |
|-----|-------------------|--|
| 21. | Statement No. IV  | Two hundred-seventeenth Session, 2009<br>[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.<br>3150/15/10] |
| 22. | Statement No. III | Two hundred-eighteenth Session, 2009<br>[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.<br>3151/15/10]  |
| 23. | Statement No. II  | Two hundred-nineteenth Session, 2010<br>[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.<br>3152/15/10]  |

श्री प्रभात झा : महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आपका कोई नोटिस नहीं आया है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह ठीक नहीं है।  
...(व्यवधान)... आप नोटिस दिए बिना, ऐसा कैसे कर सकते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

#### **Notification of the Ministry of External Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oath and Fees) Act, 1948, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of External Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 398 (E), dated the 12th May, 2010, publishing the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Fees) Amendment Rules, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.2939/15/10]

#### **Notifications of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): Sir, I lay on the Table-

- (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts) Notification No. G.S.R. 282 (E), dated the 24th April, 2009, publishing the Indian Post Office (Second Amendment) Rules, 2009, under sub-section (4) of Section 74 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, along with delay statement.
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts) Notification No. G.S.R. 517 (E), dated the 17th June, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 282 (E), dated the 24th April, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2867/15/10]

#### **MOU (2010-11) between Government of India and NBCFDC**

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL Sir, on behalf of Shri D. Napoleon, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Social Justice

and Empowerment) and the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), for the year 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3123/15/10]

श्री प्रभात झा : महोदय, आप हमारी बात नहीं सुन रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... साढ़े 6 करोड़ लोगों की आवाज नहीं सुन रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आपने कोई नोटिस नहीं दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रभात झा : महोदय, आप साढ़े छः करोड़ लोगों की आवाज नहीं सुन रहे हैं, तो हम लोग सदन से बाहर जाते हैं।

*(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)*

---

**Report of the Department related Parliamentary Standing  
Committee on Defence**

SHRI MUKUT MITHI (Arunachal Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Eight Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence (2009-10) on 'Construction of Roads in the Border Areas of the Country'.

---

**Reports of the Department related Parliamentary Standing  
Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment**

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): 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 Social Justice and Empowerment (2009-10):-

- (i) Seventh Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of the Ministry of Minority Affairs;
- (ii) Eighth Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs; and
- (iii) Ninth Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the First Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of the Ministry of Social

Justice and Empowerment.

**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the first report of Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources.

**Status of implementation of Recommendations contained in the two hundred and eighth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on demands for grants (2010-11) of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research**

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 make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

**Status of Implementation of Recommendations/observations Contained in the one hundred and Twentieth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on demands for grants (2007-08), of the Ministry of Culture**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the

One Hundred and Twentieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Culture.

**Status of Implementation of Recommendations Contained in the Eight Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for grants (2010-11) of the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology**

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सचिन पायलट) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं दूरसंचार विभाग, संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2010-11) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के आठवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

---

**MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**

**Reported remarks of Railway Minister of Maoist  
Activities and Lalgarh incident**

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I am little disappointed that the hon. Prime Minister has just walked out of the House. Sir, through you, I would have made the request that he should stay back in the House and listen to this three minutes of my submission, because he, actually, belongs to this House. The reason why I am saying this is, the hon. Prime Minister is on record, at least on three occasions, to say that the gravest danger to India's internal security is Maoist violence. We would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister, very pointedly, how can a Member of the Union Cabinet, holding the rank of a Cabinet Minister, openly collaborating with the Maoists and protecting and patronizing them, also going to the media and saying that what has been said about a Maoist leader who was killed in an encounter, as saying, was an open murder according to media reports and the next day continues to justify this by saying that she stands by what she had said. Can you have a situation in the Government that you have one Union Cabinet Minister saying that. ...*(Interruptions)*...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has been permitted by the Chairman.  
...(Interruptions)... It has been permitted by the Chairman.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: When the Chairman has permitted, who are they to interrupt? ...(Interruptions)... Who are they? ...(Interruptions)... This is an issue of serious concern. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you sit down please.  
...(Interruptions)... Yechuryji, the Chairman has permitted you. So, you please speak. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठिए प्लीज ...(व्यवधान)... I have allowed Mr. Yechury. आप बैठिए प्लीज ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, protect the Member.  
...(Interruptions)... They are Ministers, but not Members of this House.  
...(Interruptions)... They do not belong to this House.  
...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, ये डिस्टर्बेन्स कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...  
सदन से बाहर भेजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has been permitted by the Chairman.  
...(Interruptions)... Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... The Zero Hour notice has been admitted by the Chairman, you cannot disrupt like this. ...(Interruptions)... You are all member of the Council of Ministers. ...(Interruptions)... Please adhere to the rules.  
...(Interruptions)... Please adhere to the rules. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: (Jharkhand): Sir, he is a Member of the other House. ...(Interruptions)... How can he be allowed to interrupt?  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please adhere to the rules.  
...(Interruptions)... The hon. Chairman has admitted this notice for the Zero Hour; and, I have to permit him to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, please ask him to sit down.  
...(Interruptions)... Sir, ask him to go to his own House.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, can a Member of other House disrupt this House? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no, you please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am again requesting you to. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are members of the Council of Ministers. You should help the Chairman in conducting the business of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... When the Chairman has admitted it to Zero Hour you cannot interfere. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has not yet started. ...*(Interruptions)*... This subject has been discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी :** सर, ये क्यों बोल रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What is this, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... A Member of the other House is interrupting this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY): But, Sir, I am a Member of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are a Member of this House, but you are a Minister also. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... This Zero Hour Notice has been permitted by the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the point I am raising is, I think, a point of very important Constitutional propriety. The Leader of the House says that Maoism is the gravest threat to the internal security of the country. Can you have, in the collective decision making process of the Union Cabinet, a Cabinet Minister who is openly patronizing and defending the Maoists? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, you please go ahead. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please go ahead. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: How are you allowing them to disrupt, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you replying on behalf of the Government?

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am, therefore, saying that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Here is an authentic report that I am submitting. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, on this issue, I am giving you an authenticated report. ...*(Interruptions)*... I authenticated this report. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am saying that she has justified what she has said about the killing of a Maoist leader in an encounter. She has said that it was an open murder. ...*(Interruptions)*... She has defied the Government agencies, and has openly said that the Government has indulged in a murder. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, she very proudly says that she associates herself with that. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is an absolute negation of authority, bestowed upon her as a Cabinet Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, can a Minister who is a Member of the other House intervene and interfere in the affairs of Rajya Sabha? ...*(Interruptions)*... Give a ruling, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a matter of Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKUL ROY: I also have a ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I also have a point of order. The Members of the Union Council of Ministers can take part in the proceedings of the House but the Members of the Union Cabinet who are not Members of this House cannot disrupt the Zero Hour proceedings in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: How can he do this, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... Give a ruling, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have asked my ruling ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please.

SHRI MUKUL ROY: Sir, I am a Member of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Mr. Mukul Roy, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)... Mr. Yechury, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKUL ROY: Sir, first I am a Member of this House, then, I am a Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... See, Zero Hour is admitted by the Chairman after considering the admissibility. The Chairman has admitted a Zero House Notice and in that Members who have given the notice alone can speak. There should be no interruptions or interference because three minutes are given to the Members and no Member - it is not only in this case, but even otherwise - can disturb the hon. Members who have given a notice. Once the Chairman has gone through the process of admissibility, then, disturbance, particularly, by a Council of Minister, I feel, is not a good practice. It is not a good practice. It is not a good practice. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKUL ROY: He should not mislead, taking advantage of the permission. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You may have your ...(Interruptions)... There are other ways. ...(Interruptions)... I have given the ruling Mr. Mukul Roy that no Member can disturb once the Chair has gone through the process of admissibility.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Can I continue, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): His three minutes are over, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: My three minutes begin now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down, Mr. Mukul Roy. You are in the Council of Ministers. Please respect the ruling.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the point that I am raising is, I consider, a matter of grave Constitutional propriety. You have a collective decision making process in the Union Cabinet and the Cabinet is a collective body. A collective body is headed by the Prime Minister of India and that Prime

Minister is on record in both the Houses of Parliament and outside that, "Maoists violence constitutes the gravest threat to India's internal security." ...(Interruptions)... This is, Sir, the Statement of the hon. Prime Minister. I would like to know, Sir, : Does the Constitution and the Constitutional scheme of things permit a Member of the Union Cabinet holding the rank of a Cabinet Minister, under oath of this very Constitution, to protect the Constitution, to protect the unity and integrity of our country openly to support the Maoists, to patronize the Maoists and, actually, permit them? ...(Interruptions)... Is it permissible in this, particular, system now? I think it is not. That is why, I wish that the Prime Minister were here. We had requested him to stay back, but he is not here. Not only I authenticate this, I am also giving it. But it is also an open justification and defence that the Minister has made of her, I repeat, Sir, "The defence of the fact that a person, a Maoists leader killed in an encounter was murdered." This is the term that she has used that he was murdered and not killed in an encounter. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKUL ROY: This is not correct, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Let me complete. In the speeches, if the media reports are to be believed, she has said that the person who has been killed in the encounter is a shahid. That means, he is a martyr. A person who is involved in the violence of the Maoist variety, is a martyr! Okay, you may charge me by saying that I am talking about my Party-255 cadre of my Party have been killed by them. They all are shahid ...(Interruptions)... They are all shahid ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not the issue.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Okay; Sir. That is not the issue. ...(Interruptions)... But the point, Sir, is that when that issue was raised here by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, we have heard in the media that a Motion of Privilege has been moved against him. (Time-bell rings) We would like to know what is the position on that. We want to know whether a Motion of Privilege has been moved against the Leader of



the Opposition on this issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That has nothing to do with this.  
...(Interruptions)... That has nothing to do with this.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We would like your opinion. That's all.  
...(Interruptions)... We only like to know what happened.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad to associate. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. Prithviraj ji, do you want to say something on this? ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad is also on the same subject. ...(Interruptions)... Please, please. Wait. Okay. Yes, Mr. Prithviraj Chavan.

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, when this issue was raised first by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, I stood up and said that we will find out from the hon. Minister when we had a chance to personally talk about it and come back to the House because, these are all media reports and my friends tell me that nothing of this sort happened. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing of this sort happened. So, are we going to depend on media reports? ...(Interruptions)... So, let us, Sir, find out what happened.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no; please. ...(Interruptions)... When a responsible Minister is saying that it is only media report, I think, you should believe it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the manner in which the Minister has replied, I am satisfied that he is also not convinced.  
...(Interruptions)... He is also not convinced about his reply.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; it is not open for discussion.  
...(Interruptions)... It is not open for discussion.  
...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, please confine to these  
points only.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with the points made, and I also want to inform the House that yesterday I saw myself on television the hon. Minister stating publicly that 'as my party Chief, I have got the right to make that statement which I have made and which I will continue to justify.' ...(Interruptions)... That is a serious breach of collective responsibility. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Chavan, I have seen this with my own eyes.

But, Sir, there is one thing which is very important. ...(Interruptions)... Kindly appreciate. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: The Leader of the Opposition is a very distinguished constitutional expert. He raises it and if a threat of privilege is being given, then that is a patent violation of Article 105 of the Constitution. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, there is no valid privilege notice. ...(Interruptions)... There is no valid privilege notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, there should be no intimidation. Kindly allow me, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... and, therefore, if privilege is involved ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have not taken cognizance of the privilege notice. ...(Interruptions)... There is no valid privilege notice. ...(Interruptions)... There is no valid privilege notice before the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... That is over. Yes, next, Mr. Ashwani Kumar.

#### **China's Military build-up against the Country**

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (Punjab): Sir, I am grateful to you for permitting me to raise an issue of great national importance which concerns our national security. Sir, we are informed on the authority of the Pentagon Report that China is undertaking a massive military build up on the Indian border. It has deployed CSS-5 missiles which has 2700 kilometer range on our borders.

Given the context of the past record of certain unacceptable moves by China, including its untenable claims in Arunachal Pradesh, including its strategic engagement with Pakistan, including its ambivalence on India's position in the Security Council, Sir, this is a matter that requires consideration of this country, that requires the consideration of the National Security Agencies of this country.

Sir, I need to tell this House that we have 1:5 parity against us in our Defence preparedness. Sir, the Budget in 2009 of China on its military spent was 150 billion dollars as against 32.7 billion dollars of India. Sir, it has 6660 tanks as against India's 5000. It has 8 nuclear submarines as against 1 of India. It is, therefore, high time that a rising India stop being apologetic for the need to increase its Defence expenditure. Sir, we know that in relations between nations, strategic national interest can only be secured through the demonstration of strategic power. India's strategic power is very, very low compared to China.

Sir, I know that we have to pursue a harmonious relationship with China. It is our largest trading partner. We have to build good relationship with China, but that does not mean that we remain oblivious of the urgency to ratchet up our defence preparedness. I think, it is high time the Ministry of External Affairs, the national security apparatus and the Defence Ministry came together to give to India what India requires - a comprehensive plan to meet any situation arising out of a possible expansionist posture in the future on the part of any of our neighbours.

Sir, it is critically important that we revisit our defence preparedness and our defence strategy, so that a rising India is seen to be an India capable of securing its interests in all circumstances. This is my respectful submission.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

**श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़) :** महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

### "Paid News" and Issue Regarding Press Council

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, while the media are making excellent use of the Right to Information Act to expose wrong-dongs, it is shocking to learn that the Press Council of India is suppressing vital information on the "paid news" scandal. It may be recalled that the Press Council had set up a two-member sub-committee to look into details of the scandal. The sub-committee has produced a 72 page report. Instead of making the report public, the effort is to remove the names of those named. ...(Interruptions)... Those big media houses which are guilty of paid-news now want a cover-up. We know about cash-for-votes and cash-for-questions; now, we have cash-for-news, and the media itself wants to remain silent on it. It would be tragic if a watchdog ...(Interruptions)... सर, बादल भी मेरा साथ दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : वे भी रो रहे हैं।

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : सर, वे हमारे साथ हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... वे भी मेरे साथ गरज रहे हैं।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : वे भी गरज-गरज कर बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : सर, इन बादलों की आवाज आप मेरे टाइम में से काट लीजिएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : ये बादल भी चाहते हैं कि मीडिया फ्री रहे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज़, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, it would be tragic if a watchdog is reduced to being a lapdog of big corporate houses. The mandate of the Press Council is to assure a free Press and to enhance the standards of reporting. The Chairman himself is on record; he is the person who ordered the setting up of the committee. But, look the power of the media, Sir, that today that report is not only being diluted, it is not even there on the website of the Council.

Sir, this Council has been set up by an Act of Parliament. It is essential for the Government to intervene on this because this report makes three important points; one, it talks about how news space has been sold and names those guilty; two, it talks about so-called private treaties between the media house and a corporate - a three-year treaty in which space is given in exchange for company shares, and this is also a violation of the SEBI guidelines; the third important point is about working journalists. Even senior journalists today are on contract. And this is playing a very important role in curbing the independence of fine journalists.

These are the issues raised. I hope, the Minister for information and Broadcasting will intervene to see that this valuable report is made public. The Press Council is accountable; Parliament cannot remain silent when such an important institution of democracy, the Press, a free Press, is being suborned by corporate interests.

Sir, I hope the House will take note of it and the Government will take appropriate action.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The entire House associates itself with what the hon. Member has said.

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) :** महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद :** महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) :** महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPTRA (Orissa): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.



PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI H.K. DUA (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, Shri H.K. Dua is here; let him say a few words on this.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, while associating myself with the matter raised by my learned friend, Shrimati Brinda Karat, I demand that the unedited report of the sub-Committee on paid channels, paid news, of the Press Council of India should be laid on the Table of the House. We want to see the unedited report.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, as a special case. Now, Mr. H.K. Dua.

SHRI H.K. DUA: Sir, it is very important public issue. It involves the people's right to know. It also involves the freedom of the Press under article 19(a) of the Constitution. The Press Council should not be a party to not letting out the 72-page report of a committee which was appointed by the Press Council itself. There has been a pressure of the proprietors. Everybody knows about it. The report is not being released because the names of the proprietors are involved. Now, the Press Council put it on its website. And possibly, it should be placed on the table of the House also.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Brinda Karat.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the whole House is associating.

**Severe drought in the entire Eastern India, specially  
West Bengal and Bihar**

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, because of deficit rainfall, the entire Eastern

India is facing unprecedented drought. Today, it is raining in Delhi but not in West Bengal, Bihar,

Chhattisgarh or Jharkhand. Sir, the Government of West Bengal has declared eleven districts as drought hit. Entire Bihar and entire Jharkhand have been declared as drought hit. In West Bengal, there is 30 per cent deficit rainfall. Lakhs of hectare of land is not in a position to be cultivated. Common farmers lost their jobs due to this drought. In West Bengal specially, there is a demand to increase the work of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS by manifold. But, fund constraint is there. Fund is not available. According to the Government report, the fund availability is Rs. 1165 crores. Fund already spent in West Bengal is Rs.949 crores. But, it was not reflected on the website due to the time gap taken by the Department of Rural Development of the Government of India. The State Government has already got only Rs.170 crore. Sir, Rs.1400 crore is required under the head of 'Labour Estimate' to face the drought situation in West Bengal. Sir, the Chief Minister of West Bengal has already written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister and the Agriculture Minister of the Government of India. He demanded two things. The first was to send a Central Team to assess the situation in Bengal. Lakhs of people are suffering due to the drought situation. His second demand was that instructions should be issued for immediate release of balance amount of second tranche of Central share without going into the nitty-gritty of accounting procedure to save the common people and to provide jobs to the common people of Bengal who are facing the drought situation prevailing in Bengal and other parts of Eastern India - Jharkhand and Bihar. This is my demand, through you, Sir, to the Government of India.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Moinul Hassan.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Moinul Hassan.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Moinul Hassan.

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Moinul Hassan.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Moinul Hassan.

**Severe drought condition in Jharkhand**

SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH (Jharkhand): Sir, this is about the State of Jharkhand. The State of Jharkhand is in the grip of severe drought affecting the livelihood of large number of tribals and farmers from all communities. Out of all the 23 districts in the State, all have been judged short of rainfall resulting in poor cropping, which, in turn, has created a situation of anxiety among the farmers. We all are aware that the State is under the Presidential Rule due to the political instability for the last several months. As of now, there is no popular Government. There is no voice of people in the State. The entire administrative responsibility is vested in the Central Government which is exercising its administrative action through the hon. Governor.

The aspirations of the farmers are not being taken care of. Now, the Parliament is the only legislative forum, where aspirations and concerns of the people of Jharkhand can be raised. I have been recently elected to Rajya Sabha, and, it is my responsibility to request immediate intervention of the Union Government to provide relief in drought-hit areas of Jharkhand. I earnestly ask the Union Government to provide a relief of Rs.5,000 crore to the State of Jharkhand. I would also request the hon. Prime Minister to visit Jharkhand to ameliorate the sufferings of the people of Jharkhand. I also request that a high-powered committee should be constituted by the Prime Minister to make immediate visit to the affected areas of Jharkhand and supervise the drought-relief operations in the State of Jharkhand.

So far, it has been reported that the State has received much less than 50 per cent of rainfall. Sir, the situation is grave and may go out of control if the Government at the Centre fails to fulfill the aspirations of the people of the State of Jharkhand. The recent Naxal violence in the State may be fuelled if the farmers are not taken care of. Two crore people of the State of Jharkhand are eagerly awaiting a

response of this august House and support from the Central Government in this critical hour.

Sir, I was allotted three minutes. I spoke for the first time, and, I still have 36 seconds to go. I did not waste any time. Thank you.

**Disappearance of trucks carrying explosives in Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through your good office, I am inviting the attention of the Ministry of Home Affairs to an explosive matter. It is reported in The Hindustan Times daily in its issue dated 15th August, 2010 that four of the sixty one trucks carrying 400-tonnes of explosives, which were missing in their course of journey from Rajasthan to Madhya Pradesh since four months, were found empty on Friday night in Rajgarh District of Madhya Pradesh. It is further reported that the people team seized the vehicles parked in front of a local trading company, B.M. Traders, at Pipala village of Beoara Tehsil of Rajgarh District, 150-kilometer north of Bhopal. The trucks were sent from Rajasthan Explosives and Chemicals Limited to Ganesh Magazine in Sagar between April and July. The incident itself is explosive involving questions as to whose hands it has reached, who is behind this miraculous escape of such big trucks carrying huge quantities of explosives, what is the motive, why did it take four months for the police to trace the trucks and seize them, and, what has happened to the huge quantity of explosives.

Sir, I appeal to the Home Ministry to realize the magnitude of the matter, find out the persons involved in it and bring them to justice. Thank you.

**Opposition to the proposed Navi Mumbai International Airport site**

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, my State of Maharashtra is finding itself in a very intriguing situation, where one Ministry of the Union Government proposes something and the other Ministry disposes that. The Civil Aviation Ministry has proposed a Navi Mumbai International Airport, a very ambitious project near Mumbai, and, the Environment Ministry has raised serious objections about the very validity of the airport.

Sir, I congratulate the Environment Minister for really taking the  
bull by horn. Somebody  
has to take it up. We want development, Maharashtra needs  
development but not at the cost of

environment hazards. You cannot destroy the environment, and, on top of it, you say that we are developing. Sir, there are three major objections, which have been raised by the Environment Minister. Firstly, hectares of land occupied by mangrove will be destroyed because of the proposed airport. Secondly, the flow of two rivers, which flow from that area, will have to be changed or altered, and, thirdly, one hill will be destroyed. Sir, the question is: if Mumbai needs another airport, should it also cause ecological imbalance. Sir, we are not against development but no development at the cost of ecology.

Sir, another point is: Why everybody is insisting on this very site? Is it because some industrialists and industrialists - politicians have already purchased huge pieces of land in this area at throw-away prices from the farmers and now they are dreaming that if airport comes up there, their pieces of land will have gold or more than gold or platinum price? Sir, this airport will be directly benefiting the industry of Maharashtra and the country. When the industry and industrialists are benefited, why should poor farmers and fishermen suffer? Because of this site, there is a fear that fishermen's vocation will face trouble, fertile land will face trouble, etc. You can acquire land from poor farmers, but, will you dare to acquire land from rich industrialists? If you want to change the site, some land of big industrialists in the country will come in the picture. Does the Government have the guts to acquire land from big industrialists? That is my question. If you want to have the airport, we are not opposed. But, surely, I, and my party will oppose the airport if it comes at the cost of poor farmers and fishermen.

#### **Ragging of college students belonging to Himachal**

##### **Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh**

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं सदन के ध्यान में एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय लाना चाहती हूँ जिसके बारे में यहां कई बार बात हो चुकी है। महोदय, रैगिंग के बारे में यहां डिस्कशन भी हुआ था, जो आज भी colleges और universities में चल रही है और हर साल कुछ न कुछ विद्यार्थी इसकी बलि चढ़ जाते हैं।



अभी हमारे हिमाचल में अमन काचरू के केस का फैसला भी नहीं हुआ, लेकिन फिर भी ऐसी घटनाएं घट रही हैं। हाल ही में अखबारों में हिमाचल का मामला भी आया और गाज़ियाबाद का मामला भी आया कि एक स्टूडेंट को रैगिंग के कारण अपनी जान से हाथ धोना पड़ा। महोदय, कई राज्यों ने इसके लिए कानून भी बनाए हैं। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इन कानूनों को इंप्लिमेंट करने के लिए उनमें इच्छाशक्ति होनी चाहिए, नहीं तो मैं सरकार से कहूंगी कि होम मिनिस्ट्री और Ministry of Human Resource Development ऐसे मामलों में action ले। जिस university में, जिस भी कॉलेज में यह घटना घटती है, उसके ऊपर ज़रूर action लिया जाना चाहिए। उसके मैनेजमेंट, उसके प्रिंसिपल या administration के खिलाफ जब तक हम action नहीं लेंगे, तब तक हमारी बात नहीं बनेगी, इसीलिए मैं इस सदन का ध्यान एक बार फिर इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय (गुजरात) :** महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

#### **Need for allocation of more foodgrains to the State of Kerala**

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I thank you and the hon. Chairman for allowing holiday for Onam on 23rd. Sir, this is an urgent matter related to Onam. People of Kerala are demanding more supply of rice, sugar, grains and other food materials from the Central Government. Now, we are having a big supply chain in Kerala and more than ten thousand shops are there. We are subsidising things for the people for Onam and Ramzan festivals. Sir, earlier we used to get 1,13,000 tonnes foodgrains, rice per month for Kerala from the Central Government. Now, it is reduced. Recently, for Onam, some increase is there. But, it is only meager. We are requesting the Government of India to reintroduce the earlier ration of 1,13,000 tonnes, sugar and other grains. Now, everyone knows that foodgrains in the FCI godowns are eaten by rats. So, it may be given to Kerala. ...(Interruptions)... Instead of rats, it may be given to the people of Kerala. That is what I am saying. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, we are producing rubber, tea, spices and many other things for the entire country. We are producing only 20 per cent of foodgrains than what we need. So, we are requesting for this help from the Government of India and we are having a subsidy supply chain in Kerala. Through that, we are giving rice and other things, not only one or two items but, we are

giving some 13-14 items. Kerala is giving the cheapest rice in India compared to other rice-producing States. That is through subsidy. Sir, there is a request from the State of Kerala to give 50 per cent reinvestment of the subsidy which we are giving through supply chain.

Sir, now there is a news item that the DA of the Government employees will be increased by 10 per cent. It comes to Rs. 1,000 crores. If you give 50 per cent subsidy reimbursement to the entire country, it will be less than Rs.10 crores. It is not only for Kerala but also the entire country. We are requesting that there should be 50 per cent subsidy reimbursement as part of this. This is the request of the people of Kerala. Thank you.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by Mr. Balagopal.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by Mr. Balagopal.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by Mr. Balagopal.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by Mr. Balagopal.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, the Government should take note of it. More rice and sugar should be given to Kerala for Onam.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by Mr. Balagopal.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The entire House is associating itself with this Zero Hour mention.

#### **Take over of major oilfields by Vedanta-Cairns**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, my time is going.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have a mechanism. Don't worry. We have mechanism if there is any disturbance.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the House, and also of the Government to the most disquieting development of change of hands of the control of one of the most precious natural reserves, the Mangala Oilfield in Rajasthan with 12.4 million to are reserve through the Vedanta-Cairn Energy deal.

It is disturbing because Vedanta has been proactive in clinching the deal with Cairn Energy for taking over 51 per cent stake of Cairn India, thereby establishing its control over a number of oilfields in the country, including the crown jewel, the Mangala Oilfield, having huge reserves of precious crude oil, in which ONGC is also having 30 per cent production sharing stake. The Government and the Ministry of Petroleum, in particular, is maintaining a stoic silence resembling a patronizing indulgence in the entire deal making exercise by a contractor of dubious reputation of violating the laws of the land and facing a prevention order in the matter of bauxite mining. Equally surprising in the inaction of the ONGC, a Maharatna Company in the public sector, which is a 30 per cent stakeholder in the assets of the said oilfield. Not only that, despite being a 30 per cent stakeholder in Mangala Oilfield, the ONGC shoulders 100 per cent of the royalty burden of the entire asset. It is not yet known whether the ONGC is keeping silence on its won or it is made to keep silence for the vested interests.

In the meantime, the Cairn Energy's share price is zooming high in the London market and the Vedanta's share price is also zooming high in the Indian market. I would like to know whether the stoic silence and inaction is for allowing the share prices to zoom high and serving the interest of the operators.

It is ironical that when the ONGC Videsh is running after acquiring oil assets abroad, the country's precious oil reserve, in which the ONGC is 30 per cent partner, which has to be given first preference in the case of disinvestment, is being ignored. The Government is maintaining absolute silence and inaction.

I demand that in the national interest, the Government of India must

immediately intervene  
and not allow the take over of the control of Mangala Oilfield in  
Rajasthan by a scrap-dealer-turned-

contractor of dubious reputation with no exposure and experience in oil exploration. The Government must intervene to see that the ONGC, with a comfortable reserves and surplus fund and very high credibility, takes over the Mangala Oilfield in Rajasthan, and for that matter, Cairn India's majority stake in the best interest of the country's energy security and in the overall interest of the national economy.

I demand that the Government should immediately act upon it instead of sitting idle allowing the share prices of Vedanta and Cairn Energy to rise high in London. The Government must react. Thank you.

SHRI R.C. SINGH (West Bengal): I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The entire House is associating itself with this Zero Hour mention.

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) :** सर, हम लोगों ने भी नोटिस दिया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप बैठिए न, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**Decision to have a common entrance examination for medical colleges**

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am raising an important issue which has affected the students aspiring for medical studies in Tamil Nadu. It has also affected the entire country. The policy of the Government that the MBBS aspirants will henceforth have to clear a common entrance test for admission to medical colleges across the country has affected the students who are aspiring for admission to medical colleges, both for under-graduate and post-graduate courses. The Union Government has approved a proposal and a notification is likely to be issue shortly. There is also a proposal to conduct a common entrance test for post-graduate course also.

The decision of the Government mooted common entrance test for both Government and private medical colleges will amount to interference with

the rights of the State Governments. I wish

to state that there is an encroachment on the powers of the States in this case. I also wish to state that this move is an infringement on the power of the State Government.

The leader of our Party, Dr. J. Jayalalithaji, who is the guardian of social justice, had introduced a historic social welfare legislation providing 69 per cent reservation for the students of the backward communities, most backward communities and the Adi Dravidar community. The reservation is continuing in the State of Tamil Nadu by virtue of the Supreme Court judgement passed very recently. In these circumstances, the decision of the Government, if accepted, will adversely affect the future of the students aspiring for both Government and private medical colleges. The decision to introduce a common entrance test for all medical course, which was conveyed to the Supreme Court of India, will have an adverse impact on the future of the students aspiring for medical studies.

The common entrance test will hinder the prospects of the rural students of Tamil Nadu who will not be able to compete in the CET owing to their handicap with respect to the language in which they will have to write the examination. They will, at no point of time, be permitted to write the examination in the regional language Tamil.

This decision of the Union Government has sent shock waves across the students of Tamil Nadu, causing anxiety among poor rural and backward class students because at present there is no CET for professional courses in Tamil Nadu. The entrance test was abolished in Tamil Nadu as it facilitated only city students to undergo training for the test. The training fee for such tests conducted by private training institutes was exorbitant. The rural students were put to more pressure immediately after writing their higher secondary examinations. At present, admission to professional courses in Tamil Nadu is conducted based on the performance in the Higher Secondary Board Examinations.

In these circumstances, as the proposal to introduce common entrance test for medical studies will adversely affect the future of the students of Tamil Nadu and interfere with the policy of reservation, we strongly oppose the proposal of the Government. Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Medical Council has said that the MBBS aspirants have to clear a common entrance test for admission to medical colleges across the country from the next academic year 2011-12. At present there are 17 entrance tests for admission to medical colleges, which are conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education, the State Governments and even some private colleges. But as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, we can take the proud privilege of having done away with entrance test which was in vogue for quite a long time, since the experience had revealed the fact that the rural community people were not getting access to the medical colleges in professional courses. Now the system which we are having is that as per the marks secured by students in the higher secondary examinations, they are admitted to professional courses in medical and engineering colleges. The situation prevailing now warrants no such move by the Government. The Chairman of the Board has said this and since the Health Ministry has also given its consent, we strongly, on behalf of the DMK Party, oppose this move for it usurps the power of the State Government. At a point of time when the voice of the State Government is rising high on the demand for State autonomy and review of the Constitution on the basis of the same, this is an attempt to encroach into the powers of the State Government. I urge the Government to reconsider this move and maintain status quo. Thank you.

**Reported U.S. Pressure on Question of Liability of  
Dow Chemicals in the Bhopal Gas Tragedy**

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am raising a very serious issue of national public importance. It is an issue of the sovereignty of the nation; it is an issue of how the US is trying to arm-twist India on many



issues, including the Dow Chemicals issue. Sir, this has been raised by our own media. It has been telecasted by the Times Now Channel. It has been reported by very reputed

newspapers like The Hindu. I quote: "A recent exchange of e-mails between the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, and the US Deputy National Security Advisor, Michael Forman, accessed by the Times Now, would suggest that the United States is trying to pressurize India to take back its demand for Rs.1500 crores in compensation from Dow Chemicals in the Bhopal gas tragedy case."

Sir, we had the Short Duration Discussion on Bhopal Gas Tragedy. At that time, the Home Minister gave an assurance that there was no pressure from outside in any respect. But it is now clear that the U.S. is trying to influence the decision-making process of our country, especially, as far as liability in respect of Bhopal Gas Tragedy victims is concerned. And, it is a very serious matter. The Government of India should take it up very seriously. The Government should come forward forthrightly denying such reports. It should not succumb to the pressure put by the U.S. Administration. Sir, it is not only a question of liability in respect of the victims, but it is also linked with the borrowings of India from the World Bank. It is a serious matter. The U.S. Government is trying to put pressure on India on every policy matter. This kind of interference in our sovereign affairs, internal affairs, cannot be allowed. This matter should be seriously looked into by the Government. I am urging upon all the political parties, irrespective of our differences on many issues, to come together and resist this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You just associate yourself with it.

SHRI D. RAJA: That is why I am raising it. The Government should not succumb to the pressure. If the BJP and the Congress (I) can come together on the Nuclear Liability Bill, this is a far more serious issue on which I would appeal to the BJP, the Congress (I) and all parties to come together. How can the U.S. pressurize our Government? It is for the Government of the day to come clean on this, and it should come out forthrightly and say, "We will not succumb to any pressure of the U.S."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all ...*(Interruptions)*... You all associate yourselves ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir,.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You only associate yourself. You have already raised a matter today ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I may be given two minutes.

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप एसोसिएटन कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... अहलुवालिया जी, वृंदा कारत जी भी एसोसिएटन करना चाहती हैं, वे भी बोलना चाहती हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... यह कैसे होगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: The Times Now has reported about an e-mail from U.S. Deputy National Security Advisor ...(Interruptions)... He is reported to have told the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, "I am not familiar with all the details but I think we want to avoid developments which put chilling effect on our investment relationship: ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: The Government of India should explain ...(Interruptions)... It is a matter of sovereignty of India. This kind of interference. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** यह क्या हो रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)... Nothing will go on record ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BRINDA KARAT: Sir,.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You only associate yourself.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): It is a serious issue ...(Interruptions)... Let me make my point, Sir. The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission has defended it. He has said that this is a normal thing. We raise issues, and then raise issues ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. Now, Shri Balavant alias Bal Apte.

#### Non-Functioning of MTNL Telephones in MPs Residential Area

**श्री बलवंत उर्फ बाल आपटे (महाराष्ट्र) :** सर, महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लिमिटेड, MTNL के हजारों टेलीफोन्स आज बंद हैं। मुख्यतः जहां सांसदों के निवास हैं, जैसे MS फ्लैट्स, BKS मार्ग, नार्थ एवेन्यू, साउथ एवेन्यू, वहां के फोन्स बंद हैं। ये फोन्स संसद सत्र के दरमियान बंद हैं।

ब्रॉड बैंड सेवा भी उसी प्रकार से बंद हो रही है। यह बताया जा रहा है कि जब तक कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स पूरे नहीं होते हैं, तब तक केबल फॉल्ट ठीक नहीं होगा, यानी हजारों टेलीफोन्स लगातार बंद रखे जाएंगे। संसद का सत्र चालू है, सांसद यहां है और उन्हें टेलीफोन की बहुत आवश्यकता रहती है। जैसा कि मैंने ब्रॉडबैंड के बारे में कहा है, वह कोलैप्स हो गया है। कभी-कभी ऐसा लगता है कि यह जो मंत्रालय है, यह घोटालों का मंत्रालय है, क्या इसमें भी कुछ घोटाला है? क्योंकि लैंड लाइन्स बंद हैं, मोबाइल्स चल रहे हैं, उनमें भी जो समस्याएं हैं, वे अलग हैं, उस पर मोबाइल्स में समस्या रहते हुए भी, मोबाइल्स चलते रहना, लैंड लाइन बंद करना, क्या यह किसी के लिए हो रहा है? किसकी लैंड लाइन डेवलप करने के लिए एक सुविधा दी जा रही है? सर, यह विषय ऐसा है, जिस पर सोचकर इस हाउस में नोटिस लेना चाहिए, आपको स्वयं नोटिस लेना चाहिए कि यदि यहां पर संसद का सत्र चलते हुए संसद सदस्यों के टेलीफोन लगातार बंद रहेंगे ... (व्यवधान) ... तो किसी को तो इसको देखना चाहिए ... (व्यवधान) ... मंत्री जी तो नहीं देखेंगे, क्योंकि उनका काम नहीं है, उनका काम कुछ और करना है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Telephone is very important. The Government should take note of this and ask BSNL and MTNL to set it right.

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) :** इंटरनेट काम नहीं कर रहा है, हमारे ब्रॉड बैंड को कोलैप्स किया हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री उपसभापति :** ठीक है। श्री आर.सी. सिंह।

#### Death of twenty school children in Uttarakhand due to land-slide

**श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल) :** उपसभापति जी, 17 तारीख की रात में एक बड़ी दुखद घटना घटी है। इस बरसात के चलते झारखंड के बागेश्वर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में सुमनगढ़ गांव में लैंड स्लाइडिंग होने से बीस बच्चे, जिनकी उम्र दस साल से कम थी, दबकर मर गए हैं और दस से ज्यादा बच्चे घायल हुए हैं। ऐसे समय में कोई डिजास्टर

मैनेजमेंट नहीं था और सरकार या व्यवस्था की तरफ से कोई रिलीफ भी नहीं पहुंच सका था। बहाना यह था कि उनका ब्रिज टूट गया है। इसका मतलब यह था कि लूज डेब्रिज पड़ी हुई थी। इसकी पहले व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन नहीं की गई, जिसके चलते सरस्वती शिशु मंदिर की बिल्डिंग धंस गई, गिर गई और उसमें बीस बच्चे मर गए। मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ कि वहां पर एक मजबूत स्कूल बिल्डिंग खड़ी की जाए। इसमें जो मरे हैं, उनके परिवार को कम से कम पांच-पांच लाख रुपए की धनराशि दी जाए, जो बच्चे इंजर्ड हुए हैं, उनकी दवा की पूरी व्यवस्था की जाए और उनकी संवेदना में हम सहभागी बनते हैं। धन्यवाद।

**श्री कलराज मिश्र** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया** : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. The entire House associates itself with what the hon. Member has said.

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि** (उड़ीसा) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

#### **Fees charged from SC/ST students by Medical and Engineering Colleges**

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, धन्यवाद। सर, मेरा एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के बच्चे, वे स्टूडेंट्स, जिनका मेडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज में एडमिशन हुआ है, उनसे जो फीस चार्ज की जा रही है, मैं उस संबंध में एक बात आपके माध्यम से हाउस में लाना चाहता हूँ। हमसे पंजाब में, चंडीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के स्टूडेंट्स मिले हैं, पंजाब के कई अन्य जिलों से भी मिले हैं, हरियाणा में यह समस्या है तथा कुछ और स्टेट्स की भी यह समस्या हमारे संज्ञान में आई है कि जो इकॉनॉमिकली वीकर सेक्शन के स्टूडेंट्स हैं, जिनकी फीस स्कॉलरशिप के माध्यम से दी जाती है, उन स्टूडेंट्स को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की यूनिवर्सिटीज, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की यूनिवर्सिटीज, प्राइवेट कॉलेजस मजबूर कर रहे हैं कि वे पहले अपनी फीस जमा करवाएं, उसके बाद ही वे एडमिशन ले पाएंगे।

कुछ जगहों पर हमने अपने नुमाइंदे भेज कर भी admission करवाए हैं। लेकिन हर बच्चा, हर स्टूडेंट्स हम तक approach करे, फिर हम वहां जाएं या हमारे नुमाइंदे जाएं, तब उसका admission ensure हो, यह सम्भव

1.00 P.M.

नहीं है। इसलिए हम आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से यह request करना चाहते हैं कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के बच्चों के future को ध्यान में रख कर, उनकी education को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार इसमें दखल दे और यह ensure किया जाए कि scholarship का पैसा admission शुरू होने से पहले ही यूनिवर्सिटी को चला जाना चाहिए, ताकि बच्चों के भविष्य के साथ कोई खिलवाड़ न हो। इसके अलावा अब जो admission continue चल रहा है, उसमें सरकार दखल दे और कॉलेज, यूनिवर्सिटी और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को पत्र लिखा जाए, ताकि admission में जो बाधा हो रही है, उसको दूर किया जा सके। इसके साथ-ही-साथ हम केन्द्र सरकार से यह कहना चाहते हैं कि इसको ignore न किया जाए। जैसे एमपीज के टेलीफोन को गम्भीरता से लेते हुए चेयर ने सरकार से कहा है कि इसका नोट लिया जाए, मैं समझता हूँ कि एससी/एसटी के स्टूडेंट्स के education की समस्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए चेयर सरकार को यह suggest करे कि इसका नोट लिया जाए और immediately इसमें दखल दिया जाए।

#### **Disruption of Train Services on Mumbai-Goa-Konkan Railway Route**

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, train services on Goa-Mumbai were disrupted on Wednesday following landslide near Ratnagiri, Maharashtra. Last week, they remained disrupted for 12 days, that is, from 23rd July to 4th August. Trains were halted on both sides of Ratnagiri, about 150 kms. from Goa. The landslide occurred in the early hours of Wednesday around 3 A.M. It took 8 hours for tracks to be cleared. But, due to overflowing of water on the tracks, the danger still persists. The Konkan route stretches from Mumbai to Thiruvananthapuram and connects the States on the country's western coast line. Konkan Railway route is the only railway route which remains closed for days together on account of landslides. Even in case of a worst railway accident, tracks are cleared within hours. It is learnt that the Konkan Railway has spent Rs. 100 crores for taking preventive measures but with no effective results. A special type of grass seeds were planted but it is learnt that the grass did not grow due to faulty planning. In an era of high technology, and when Konkan Railway is known for doing research having developed instruments for automatic halting of

trains in case of obstacles on tracks, it is strange that no effective remedy has been invented to prevent landslides till date. Although laying of another track involves huge budget, the Railway Ministry and the Konkan Railway Corporation can at least start undertaking a survey for laying of a second track. At present, considering the coming Ganesh festival in the beginning of September, Konkan Railway should be directed to take further immediate steps in this regard.

The Central Government also should provide for some special funds to Konkan Railway to prevent landslides by using modern technology, and, if necessary, by engaging experts from other countries.

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the subject.

---

#### GOVERNMENT BILLS

##### The Anti-Hijacking (Amendment) Bill, 2010

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Anti-Hijacking Act, 1982.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

---

#### RE-FUNCTIONING OF THE CBI

श्री उपसभापति : रामविलास जी, आपका क्या मैटर है?

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार) : सर, ऑलरेडी हमने नोटिस दिया है ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): What is this, Sir?  
...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, सस्पेंशन है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, गोधरा कांड के बाद ...(व्यवधान)... सर, यदि इस तरह होगा तो यह हाउस नहीं चलेगा। यह हाउस इनकी प्रॉपर्टी नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: How can he raise it now? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : \*

श्री उपसभापति : सस्पेंशन है ...(व्यवधान)... रामविलास जी, सब्जेक्ट क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)... सब्जेक्ट क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)... Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. यह क्या हो रहा है? वे कुछ कहना चाहते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... क्या आप जरा सुनैंगे ...(व्यवधान)... The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 P.M.

The House then adjourned at six minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled at two minutes past two of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now we shall take up Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2006. Shri Mullappally Ramachandran. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : सर, हमारी बात सुनी जाए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : सर, कोई प्वायंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN: What is the rule under which you are raising it? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : रूल 267 ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : उसमें क्या है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : रूल 267 में यह है ...(व्यवधान)... क्वेश्चन ऑवर में हमने दिया था कि ...(व्यवधान)...



---

\*Not recorded.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Nothing. ...(*Interruptions*)...  
You are not permitted. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are not permitted.

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, Zero Hour.  
...(*Interruptions*)... It is over now. ...(*Interruptions*)... It will not  
go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Today's Zero Hour is over.  
...(*Interruptions*)... It will not go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... I  
have already called Mr. Mullapally ...(*Interruptions*)... I have called  
the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please go back to your seats.  
...(*Interruptions*)... Go back to your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)...  
Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Zero Hour is over.  
...(*Interruptions*)... You can give a new notice to the Chairman tomorrow.

...(*Interruptions*)... I cannot allow. आप अपनी सीट पर जाइए  
...(**व्यवधान**)... You cannot speak from here. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not  
going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Ahluwalia, it is not going  
on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why do you worry? ...(*Interruptions*)...  
आप जाइए ...(**व्यवधान**)... This is not the way. ...(*Interruptions*)... No,  
please. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप जाइए ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप अपनी सीट पर जाइए  
...(**व्यवधान**)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** आप अपनी जगह पर जाइए ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह  
रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रहा है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** \*

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव :** \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) Nothing is going on record. Why  
do you speak? ...(*Interruptions*)... पासवान जी, आप अपनी जगह पर जाइए  
...(**व्यवधान**)... Zero Hour is over. I cannot

---

\*Not recorded.

allow you today. ...(Interruptions)... I have to go by rules.  
...(Interruptions)... I do not want to violate rules.  
...(Interruptions)... No, go to your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, Mr. Mullappally Ramachandran. ...(Interruptions)... No, no, sit down. I cannot do anything. If they disobey me I cannot do anything. You proceed. ...(Interruptions)... This is indiscipline.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: \*

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** अहलुवालिया जी, आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I do not know what they are raising. But, it refers to some newspaper report that there was a deal and one person. ...(Interruptions)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** प्लीज़, सुनिए ...(व्यवधान).... पासवान जी ...(व्यवधान)....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Ahluwalia, why do you react on this? It is not on record. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Chidambaram. ...(Interruptions)... It is not on record, so, you please do not react. Why do you react? ...(Interruptions)... My advice is, you can meet the Chairman tomorrow. I am not able to allow you because this is not Zero Hour. You should understand my difficulty. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The point is, I have not allowed it to go on record. So, there is nothing on record. That is why I told the Home Minister. You understand me. Nothing is going on record. I advice you ...(Interruptions)... Ram Vilas Paswanji ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** \*

---

\*Not recorded.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You please sit down. Please take your seat. Paswanji, ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at nine minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at twenty-nine minutes past two of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned up to 3.00 P.M.

The House then adjourned at twenty-nine minutes past two of the clock.

The House re-assembled at three of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we will take up ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने सीबीआई के संबंध में नोटिस दिया था ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, right on the first day, I gave a notice for a discussion on the functioning of the CBI. I think the BAC has taken cognizance of it, and they have listed it for discussion. But no time has been designated to it. My request is that the Government should designate a date for the discussion on the functioning of the CBI, how the CBI is being misused in each and every corner of the country ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सीबीआई ने मुख्यमंत्री का नाम हटा दिया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Why do you want to open the issue again? ...(Interruptions)... You have said it. Please take your seat. I would like to say something. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seat. As has been raised by Shri Ahluwalia, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, and the hon. Member, Shri Paswan, there is already a request for a discussion on

---

\*Not recorded.

the functioning of the CBI. As Mr. Ahluwalia had raised it in the very beginning itself, this matter will be taken up in the BAC meeting today, and a proper decision will be taken. So, that should resolve the matter now ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, मेरा कहना यह है कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... सीबीआई के बारे में आया है कि सीबीआई ने नरेन्द्र मोदी को क्लीन चिट दिया है ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, क्या अहलुवालिया जी ने नरेन्द्र मोदी के खिलाफ में दिया है? ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : नहीं, नहीं, अहलुवालिया जी ने और अपने सीबीआई के functioning पर discuss करने से संबंधित नोटिस को accept करने का request किया है। ... (व्यवधान) ... The BAC will take it up ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : हो गया, आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... सीबीआई के functioning में सब कुछ आएगा ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : सीबीआई के functioning में सब कुछ आएगा ... (व्यवधान) ... आप लोग बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... Now, we will take up the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2006.

---

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

**The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2006**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri P. Chidambaram, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to consolidate the law to regulate the acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality by certain individuals or associations or companies and to prohibit acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality for any activities detrimental to the national interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the present Bill is introduced in the context of increased security concerns and resultant imperatives. The objectives is to provide a framework for more effective and transparent regulation of foreign contribution for prevention of activities detrimental to national interest. The views and suggestions of the Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and of related agencies have been taken into consideration.

The Bill, along with the Amendments that have been proposed, debars persons, who have been prosecuted or convicted for indulging in activities aimed at religious conversion through inducement of force, from receiving foreign contribution. The Bill also debars persons who have been prosecuted or convicted for creating communal tension or disharmony in any part of the country. The Bill seeks to impose a ceiling on the percentage of foreign contribution that can be spent for administrative purposes. The Bill seeks to prohibit use of foreign contribution for speculative business. It prohibits associations or companies engaged in production of broadcast of audio-visual news or current affairs programmes from foreign contributions. It provides for weeding out and cancellation of registration of Associations that have remained

dormant. The provisions of this



legislation will facilitate genuine organizations working in various sectors for charitable purposes. The Bill provides greater accountability, with specific time limits for disposal of cases at different stages. It facilitates Indian nationals receiving foreign remittances from their relatives living abroad.

I request that the Bill be considered and passed.

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, this Bill of 2006 is coming to us after four years. The objective of this Bill is to replace the earlier enactment, that is, the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976. It is coming after 35 long years. Anyhow, it is never too late to amend a law. Therefore, even though it is late by more than 35 years, it is good that an important Bill has been brought forward for consideration in the House. The reasons have been in the Statement of objects and Reasons. I quote, "Significant developments have taken place since 1984 such as change in internal security scenario, an increased influence of voluntary organizations, spread of use of communication and information technology, quantum jump in the amount of foreign contribution being received, and large growth in the number of registered organizations. This has necessitated large scale changes in the existing Act. Therefore, it has been thought appropriate to replace the present Act by a new legislation to regulate the acceptance, utilization and accounting of foreign contribution and acceptance of foreign hospitality by a person or an association".

By and large, I am in agreement with it and I support the provisions of the Bill. But there are certain aspects to which I would invite the attention of the House.

Firstly, the Act is mainly concerned with putting regulatory measures in respect of activities of an association. Under the Constitution, in article 19(1) (C), it is a fundamental right to form an association. At the same time, as per Clause (4) of article 19, no right under the Constitution, however fundamental, is hundred percent; it has to be

regulated in the interest of general public. As

far as Clause 4 is concerned, the State is empowered to impose restrictions in the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India or public order or morality. These are the four grounds on the basis of which restrictions can be imposed. It is in exercise of the enabling power of Clause (4) of article 19 that this Bill has been prepared and brought before the House.

Before that, I would like to say that associations have got a great play in the activities of a nation, particularly in our national because since times immemorial, the associations have been recognized. The inspiration for forming associations is to render public service or help to the general public. As early as in Mahabharata, five thousand years ago, four pious obligations were prescribed to be discharged by every individual.

ऋणैः चतुर्भिः संयुक्ता जायन्ते मानवा भुवि

पितृदेवर्षि मनुजैः एयं तेभ्यश्च धर्मतः॥

Of the four pious obligations, one was towards God, the second towards parents, the third one towards the teacher and the fourth one towards fellow human beings. So, every individual has got certain duties towards all of them because without the help of other fellow human beings, we can't live happily at all. For everything, for food, for medicines, for any other requirement, we have to depend upon other fellow human beings.

Therefore, it is called the *manushya rina*, the highest obligation towards human beings. That is why, Swami Vivekananda said, jana seva is Janardana Seva. Therefore, so many organizations have come into existence. Earlier too they were there; now also they are there. Most of the organizations have come with some ideal for rendering service to humanity whether in the field of education or health or poverty alleviation or for giving scholarships, or hostel facilities to students, so on and so forth. There are a number of organizations. Nowadays, for every activity associations have been formed. There is a famous saying, संघे शक्तिः कलौ युगे।

Earlier, one individual could do miracles; but, now, without an organizational support, nobody can achieve anything.

Recently, we had an experience in the Standing Committee with regard to the Copyright Act. So many associations had come and made their presentations. But for their representations, it could not have been possible even for the Standing Committee to take the correct decisions. So many organizations have been formed.

In this regard, I may quote the status of an association. Unfortunately, during the British regime, only the Roman law was the subject for law degree course. But, whether we had any jurisprudence at all or whether we had any legal system was not known to any of the students. Myself did not know. I think, hon. Home Minister also might have studied only the Roman law because it was only in 1966; it must be said to the credit of the Bar Council of India; they asked to replace the Roman law and by Indian, legal and Constitutional History. Thereafter, the Indian legal and constitutional law has been made a compulsory subject in all the law colleges in India.

I was fortunate enough in getting the advice of Shri E.S. Venkataramanaiah, who later became the Chief Justice of India; he was the principal of a private law college. He asked me to join as a part-time Professor of that college and teach law. He then assigned me the subject of Indian legal and constitutional law. I asked him whether there was the Indian legal and constitutional law. We thought that there was nothing. He was a great scholar. He said, 'The oldest and the best jurisprudence is our Indian legal and constitutional jurisprudence.' He gave a lot of material and asked me to write on that. But for his directions I would not have done that. In 1970 I started to write on it and completed it in 1982. I have written the book titled Legal and Constitutional History of India which is now the text book for the law degree for the whole country prescribed by the Bar Council of India. Why I am

referring to it is only to show the position assigned to association in our legal and constitutional history. It was considered as a check over the activities of the state. Though king was an absolute ruler, he was directed to take advice from the associations. Here is a provision:

समूहकार्य आयातान्कृतकार्यान् विसर्जयेत्।

स दानमानसत्कारैः पूजयित्वा महीपतिः॥ (Yojna Valkya Smriti II 189)

The meaning is, the king should first attend to the business of the members of association in connection with the objectives of the association and thereafter before allowing them to disperse he should honor them nowadays, people come with presents to the Ministers; if was not like that. The king should express civility and honor the representatives of the association besides expression of civility.

Similarly, in view of the fact that a large number of associations have come up, there are a number of inscriptions—association of merchants, association of potters, association of goldsmiths, every trade in those days had an association. Then, the most important thing is to know whether these associations' activities were free without the control of the state. Even that aspect has been laid down in the Raja Dharma, Raja Dharma is the word for the constitution of the ancient India. Dharma is the code of conduct for all human beings. But Raja Dharma is specific code of conduct for the rulers. There is an entire chapter in the book I have written.

दोषवत्करणं यत्स्यादनाम्नायप्रकल्पितम्

प्रवृत्तमपितद्राजा श्रेयस्कामो निवर्तयेता (Narmada Smriti - 154-4-5)

The king shall prevent the associations from undertaking acts which are injurious to the interests of the state.

Long back, centuries before, the restriction to be imposed on the activities of the associations was laid down. "He shall also prevent them from wearing arms unlawfully." Under article 19 also it is said that we have the right to get together without arms. "He shall also take appropriate action

against associations indulging in the criminal acts opposed to the diktats of morality". Therefore, it is the duty of the State not only to respect the rights of individuals, including their associations, but he has the duty and the right to prevent them from acting illegally. So, this Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2006 is really intended to control the activities of the associations. It is a matter of public knowledge, you can take notice of it, that there are so many organizations which are not being satisfied with the money which they get in our own country, but they are also going in for foreign contribution. How does that foreign contribution come? Why does that foreign contribution come? What is the amount of help which they get, and how are they using it? All these things are of utmost importance.

Therefore, as I said in the beginning itself, I support the provisions of the Bill, but there are certain aspects which I would like to bring to the notice of this House. I consider that it is not in the interest of the public or goes a little more than what is necessary. For example, I will show the provisions of the Bill regarding the definition. Association is defined as, "Association" means an association of individuals, whether incorporated or not, having an office in India and includes a society, whether registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or not, and any other organization, by whatever name called." We know there is the Societies Registration Act, 1860, which is a Central enactment. Similarly, every State has got Societies Registration Act. There are Cooperative Societies Acts; there are Companies Acts; there are Trust Acts. So, the association may be formed, depending upon the choice of the individuals. There can be a cooperative society or a society registered under the Societies Registration Act or a trust or whatever it is. But, all these associations, even unregistered associations come under the purview of this Bill. That is the wide definition that has been given.

Sir, now I come to Clause 2(n), which is a very important definition of political party. I am saying this because collection of foreign money by political parties is sought to be prohibited under

this Bill. "Political party means - (i) an association or body of individual citizens of India - (A) to be registered with the Election Commission of India as a political party under section 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951; or (B) which has set up candidates for election to any Legislature, but is not so registered or deemed to be registered under the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) order, 1968; (ii) a political party mentioned in column 2 of Table 1 and Table 2 to the notification of the Election Commission of India No.56/J&K/02, dated the 8th August, 2002, as in force for the time being." So, the definition of the political party is very clear, and according to it, no political party is entitled to get foreign contribution.

Now, I would invite the attention of the hon. Minister to Clause 3 of the Bill. It states, "No foreign contribution shall be accepted by any - (a) candidate for election; (b) correspondent, columnist, cartoonist, editor, owner, printer or publisher of a registered newspaper; "even media also. It further states, "(C) Judge, Government servant or employee of any corporation or any other body controlled or owned by the Government; (d) member of any Legislature; (e) political party or office-bearer thereof;" The next one is a very serious matter, "(f) organization of a political nature as may be specified under sub-section (I) of section 5 by the Central Government." What is meant by 'political nature'? My submission is it is Chidambararahasya because is this. 'Political nature' is left to the discretion of Central Government.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): The same provision is there in 1976. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Along with this read Clause 5. Now, come to the 'political nature'. What is political nature - 'the Central Government may, having regard to the activities of the organization or the ideology propagated by the organization or the programme of the organization or the association of the organizations with the activities of any political party, by an order published in the

Official Gazette, specify such organisation as an organisation of a political nature not being a political party, referred to in clause.' Now, I will give an example. What about trade unions? There are a number of trade unions which are also registered organisations and about most of the trade unions we know to which political parties they are affiliated or belong to. If this sweeping power is given to the Central Government, the Central Government may say that a trade union is affiliated to a particular party, therefore, prevent them from getting foreign contribution. Therefore, my objection is that this 'political nature' is a very dangerous, wide and very vague expressions. The Supreme Court has held if a provision is capable of both use and abuse, then, it is violative of article 14 of the Constitution. Right from 1958 the Supreme Court in Ramkrishan Dalmia's case has said that any provision made by the legislation cannot be such that it is both capable of use as well as abuse. This is what has happened. Therefore, which is an organisation of a political nature is left to the sweet will of the Central Government. Section 5 provides that before making an order under sub-section (I), the Central Government shall give the organisation in respect of whom the order is proposed to be made, a notice in writing informing it of the ground or grounds, on which it is proposed to be specified as an organisation of political nature. So, the Government can issue a notice. It can say, 'your organisation is considered, in our opinion, an organisation of political nature, and therefore, we want to prohibit you from getting foreign contribution.' What do you say, Sir?

Then, there is another interesting provision in Clause 5(2), which says, 'provided the Central Government may by rule specify' etc. Sir, 5(3) says that the organisation to whom a notice has been served under sub-section (2), may, within a period of thirty days from the date of the notice, make a representation to the Central Government giving reasons for not specifying such organisation as an organisation under sub-section (I). The meaning is that the Central Government will issue notice stating reason to declare an association as of a political nature. Then they have given the right



of representation. Then what is going to be done with that representation  
you see, provided that the

Central Government may entertain. So, the time limit is there, more time is also given. Sir, sub-clause 4 is most important. It says that the Central Government, may, if it considers it appropriate, forward the representation referred to in sub-section (3) to any authority to report on such representation. What is that authority? First of all, it is left to the decision of the Central Government to refer or not to refer. Now, even if it decides to refer the representation given by a particular party or association, then, it can refer to some authority. Which is that authority, it is not specified. Then the Central Government may, after considering the representation and the report of the authority, etc. So, the Central Government may send it to some authority and that whatever opinion is given by that authority is taken into consideration and the Central Government will take a decision.

My submission is you are doing it without specifying the authority, the status of the authority to which the representation is to be referred. My first objection is to power to declare an association of a political nature is itself dangerous. It is totally going to destroy the Fundamental Rights under article 19 (1) (C) of the Constitution. Even trade union activities can be barred from getting foreign contribution by exercise of this power. As far as this authority is concerned, the word authority is also extremely vague. It can be some authority of the choice of the Government. They can take the report of that authority and pass the final order. Then I come to clause 9, apart from the parties of political nature, this clause confers sweeping powers. It says that the Central Government may prohibit any person or organisation, not specified in clause 3 from accepting any foreign contribution."

Clause (b) require any person or class of persons, not specified in section 6, to obtain prior permission of the Central Government before accepting any foreign hospitality, other clauses are ;

(c) require any person or class of persons not specified in section 11, to furnish, intimation within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed as to the amount of any foreign contribution received by

such person as the case may be, and the source from which and the manner in which such contribution was received and the purpose for which and the manner in which such foreign contribution was utilized:

- (d) without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 11, require any person or class of persons specified in that sub-section to obtain prior permission of the Central Government before accepting any foreign contribution;
- (e) require any person or class of persons, not specified in section 6, to furnish intimation, within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed, as to the receipt of any foreign hospitality, the source from which and the manner in which such hospitality was received;

Provided that no such prohibition or requirement shall be made unless the Central Government is satisfied that the acceptance of foreign contribution by such person or class of persons, as the case may be, or the acceptance of foreign hospitality by such person, is likely to affect prejudicially". The words found in clause 4 of article 19 have been repeated here. "(i) the sovereignty and integrity of India; or (ii) public interest; or (iii) freedom or fairness of election to any Legislature; or (iv) friendly relations with any foreign State; or (v) harmony between religious, racial, social, linguistic or regional groups, castes or communities".

**श्री उपसभापति :** आर.पी.एन. सिंह जी, हमारी लॉबीज बहुत अच्छी है, आप वहां जाकर डिस्कस कीजिए।

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Thus the Central Government is at liberty to form opinion and bring any organization under any one of these grounds and prevent them from getting foreign contribution. Section 9 according to me is also confers with sweeping powers and an authority who should be consulted is also vague. Therefore, while I support the other provisions which is meant to regulate the foreign contribution. Sometimes it is well known that it is being used for some anti-national activities and recently there were attack on churches in Karnataka which became an all India news. Then Karnataka Government appointed Justice Somsekhar, a retired judge of the Andhra Pradesh High Court as an inquiry Commission. He has in his Interim Report stated that massive conversions have been done by diverting very quantity of foreign contribution for

conversion. This is the Interim

finding recorded by the Commission and that gave the provocation. Otherwise, you are very well aware about Karnataka. I am there for the last 80 years. In my own home town 50 percent is Muslim population. There was never any tension, never any communal riot. In Karnataka, Christians and all others are happily living with all cooperation.

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Churches were burnt and you are saying that Karnataka ...(Interruptions)... Karnataka is one of the States where ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : क्या आप अपनी डिबेट को सुन रही थीं? ...(व्यवधान)... आप ओनली डिस्टर्ब कर रही थीं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मैबल रिबेल्लो : आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... यह इनकी कर्टसी बता रही है ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मैबल रिबेल्लो : क्या बात कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, what is happening here? Take the permission of the Chair. If Members from this side and that side speak, then, why should the Chair be there? You should take the permission and intervene; otherwise, it becomes free for all. It is not good. Take the permission of the Chair and then intervene.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Karnataka was formed in 1956 and there has never been any attack on any other person, on churches or Christians. We are all friendly. We are living like brothers. Because of provocation there was reaction and some attack took place.

I am only giving an example. The Bill is intended to prevent such activities. Foreign countries give us money with an idea to help. In fact, I had gone to England. A number of people told me that they are ready to give money for education, health to people who are below the poverty line, etc.,

provided it is not misused. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister to rectify the defects that I have pointed out. And, I support the rest of the provisions. Thank you.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, I rise to support the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2006. This is a very vital legislation which has come up during this Session. I think, it should not have been taken this much of time to see the light of the day. The original Act of 1976 was amended in 1984 and now we are trying to have a totally different Act by fully replacing the existing Act with good provisions.

The objective of this Bill is well-laid down in para (1) the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It summarizes what the Government intends to do. It says, 'significant developments have taken place since 1984 such as change in internal security scenario, an increase influence of voluntary organizations, spread of use of communication and IT, quantum jump in the amount of foreign contribution being received and a large-scale growth in the number of registered organizations.' This summarizes rightly the objective of the proposed legislation.

Sir, my senior colleague, Shri Jois, had mentioned about some associations being provocative. Basically, what I remember is, there was an objection on the part of an association with regard to dress code of younger generation. That particular association wanted our young generation to use a particular type of dress. Virtually, the Government of Karnataka had become a 'tailor.' It wanted to tell you that we will to use only this type of dress and no other type of dress. That has also created a problem. Sir, Shri Jois has quoted a Report without quoting anything. You have just mentioned that this particular Report says conversion, etc., etc. That is not correct. Basically, these associations wanted to take upon themselves as a cultural policeman. The Government of Karnataka, unfortunately, was supporting that association.

Secondly, NGOs, today, play an important role. Therefore, NGOs could take foreign contribution and rightly so as they are entitled under our laws. They should be regulated. Now, most

of the Government of India's schemes are implemented by NGOs. Without NGOs we will not be able to implement some of our schemes. Therefore, in that light, the role of NGOs is very vital. Even I have been saying that the unregistered Self-Help Groups should also be made compulsorily registered if they are to be given grants, etc.

As far as foreign contribution goes, I will only read the figures of the last three years. Sir, in 2005-06, the number of registered associations was 32,144, the number of reporting associations was 18,570 and the amount of contribution they received was Rs. 7,877.57 crores. Out of which, religious associations took Rs.3,075.77 crores. Similarly, in 2006-07, the number of registered associations was 32,937, the number of reporting associations was 18,996 and the contribution obtained was Rs.11,336.97 crores.

Out of which, the religious institutions take a sizable amount. It is a matter of concern as to what the religious institutions do with this type of money. I am concerned more because some of these institutions spread superstitions in the society than anything else. If they do pure religious things, cultural things, there is no problem. But if you see, they spread superstitions in the society; they are against scientific temper; if anybody tries to enlighten them, they go against him. Most of the associations, or, NGOs, we can call them, are registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. So far as the definition of 'association', as given in this Bill, is concerned, it says, "An 'association' means an association of individuals, whether incorporated or not, having an office in India and includes society, whether registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or not". Why should option be given to them in such a vital matter? When they take contribution, why don't you make an 'association' compulsorily registered under the relevant Act?

I would like to urge upon you to insist that these associations are registered, not only for the purpose of foreign contribution, but these should otherwise also be registered under the Societies Registration Act,



1860. Since the Societies Registration Act, 1860 is a skeleton Act,  
containing hardly

any provisions for controlling them and making them accountable, that Act also needs to be amended. Therefore, it is very essential that these associations are under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Then, wherever applicable, scrutiny must be light. There is no doubt about it. But the applications must be disposed of fast. I pleaded the case of a society, the Chairman of that society was Mr. Mohan Ranade. Many people may be knowing him. He was a veteran freedom fighter. He remained in Portuguese jail for many years. When he returned India, lakhs of people received him in Mumbai. He was such a great freedom fighter. I don't know his political affiliations, which could be that side also. But the application of that man's organizations kept on pending for years together. I pleaded with the concerned officials. And, ultimately, I got that registered. After the scrutiny of the case, the Ministry takes over. This is an electronic age. Any query can be sought through e-mail. If any additional document is required, it can be scanned and sent through e-mail. And, the matter can be disposed of within 15-20 days. But, for no reasons, it takes years together. I pleaded two such cases. Therefore, if there are genuine cases, there should not be any undue delay.

Then, if some illegalities and malpractices, which take place, the Unlawful Prevention Act also comes into force. I would like to say, though this subject is not directly connected, that we may have to ban many, many organizations, in course of time, either because of fund misutilization or otherwise. But, there is a provision in that Act by which a Government decision goes to a Board or a Council, whatever it is called, only after confirmation by the concerned authority. And, only then the order, passed by the Government, comes into effect. Therefore, in the present scenario, in the present situation, this provision is redundant. It is an obstacle in the way of tightening the situation.

Sir, there are many institutions which are working in the guise of religious institutions. I am telling you about an on-record association. There is an association called Sanatan Sansthan in Goa which has been doing religious work for many years. Bhajans take place there. Nobody doubted them. Though we have seen that they are affiliated with some

Party, we did not mind as long as they

were doing religious activities. All of a sudden, one fine day, some members of that Association carried out a bomb blast and they were caught. Two persons died. Subsequently, others were arrested. Now the NIA has filed a prosecution against those persons. How can you imagine that a member of a purely religious body which is preaching religion can, all of a sudden, engage in this thing? Therefore, Sir, I would urge upon the Government to be very careful as far as scrutiny of these religious associations is concerned. Recently, we found that some members of the RSS were engaged in terrorist activities. I think RSS people themselves got a setback. But the point is in such cases, where funding comes from, how they utilize those funds has to be seen. Then, again, it has been said by the Minister that funding for speculative purposes is banned. Whether this Association is investing in shares or any instrument equivalent to shares has also to be scrutinized. Making inquiries only after somebody has complained will not serve the purpose. Suo motu, the Ministry of Home Affairs must have some machinery. We know very well the damage which the Vishwa Hindu Parishad is doing nowadays in the country. Their members, their well-wishers are spread all over the world. How they get their funds, how they are utilizing those fund needs to be scrutinized in the national interest and security of the country. These associations, as we have seen now, are somehow or other engaged in activities which are detrimental to the society. They are not as pure as they seem to be. They used to say, "we are very patriotic and we are engaged in propagation of patriotism, nationalism." Where is that patriotism and nationalism? Some of them are engaged in terrorism now. Therefore, you cannot take these associations for granted.

Then, Sir, foreign contribution becomes more important now because there is now a free economy. Investments are coming, multinationals are coming; therefore, more and more multinationals will get involved in local politics. In times to come, these companies will field candidates, these companies will finance candidates. Therefore, foreign contribution will come in this manner also. These companies will come, their officials will come and they will humiliate us. You all

know what Charles Coomer said. He said, "Infosys is chop shop." Recently, when United States went into recession, we never called the United States as a Banana Republic. We would have been justified in calling the United States as Banana Republic, forget about chop shop. And, if it is a chop shop, then, Union Carbide is, obviously, a slaughter house. We can very well call it a slaughter house. What I mean to say is that we have to be very careful about these officials who come here in the name of carrying business because our policy provides for it. They are welcome but they should control themselves. We have seen the story of e-mail sent yesterday. A genuine e-mail was sent by Ahluwaliaji. That was accepted by him. In reply, the officer said, "okay, you do your job. You see that the Dow is not harassed." What is this? The Government of India is not going to go down to such things. There is no doubt about it. But this indicates their mindset. We have to be careful about this mindset. We are not going to tolerate any type of East India company here in future.

Sir, one mistake was committed centuries back. So, we have to be very careful. Although investment is welcome, multinationals are welcome, but they should function here as per our laws.

Lastly, Sir, I feel, the NGOs need to be encouraged. Their foreign contribution requirements are to be met. But I will urge upon the hon. Home Minister to scrutinize the functioning of those NGOs and those NGOs who do good social work, those who wish to help the society, those who want to eradicate poverty, those who are engaged in increasing scientific temper in the society, need to be encouraged. Encourage those NGOs. I request you to help and dispose their applications at the earliest. Otherwise, let NGOs go and work for the welfare of those women and children who are being harassed in the name of superstition. Please encourage those associations. I wish the new law all the success.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, over the years, a need has been felt to further amend some of the clauses of the Foreign Contribution and Regulation Bill for the purpose of further strengthening the national security in the national interest.

This manner had also been discussed in the Standing Committee on Home Affairs. I will confine myself to certain suggestions which have not been taken into consideration and I requested the Minister to consider them here.

Sir, we have seen the Clause 12 has been elaborately redrafted or redrafted. In the Standing Committee, many Members expressed their views in regard to Clause 12. I will come to that a little later. According to me, one or two things have been left out.

Now, Sir, so far as clause 8(1) (b) is concerned, it is said, "shall not defray as far as possible such sum, not exceeding fifty percent of such contribution, received in a financial year to meet administrative expenses." Sir, I am of the opinion that this cap of 50 percent on administrative expenses is very high, and, as such, I propose to reduce the same to 25 percent. However, the Government should also have the power to relax it in appropriate cases. This is what I would like to submit here for the consideration of the hon. Minister as far as this particular clause is concerned.

Then, Sir, as I mentioned earlier, Clause 12 has been redrafted or changed elaborately. Though it has been done, but still I would like to point out something with regard to this amended clause 12 (4) (a) (vi). This clause states that "the authorized officer is required to be satisfied that the organization is not likely to use the foreign contribution for personal gains or divert it for undesirable purposes." That is there, Sir, I am of the opinion that this should not be left to the subjective assessment of the concerned official and it should be clearly defined. Sir, I hereby suggest that the Government may ask for an affidavit from the organization to the effect that the foreign contribution will not be used for personal gains or diverted for undesirable purposes. This may be considered and looked into in order to further strengthen the provisions.

Sir, I now come to the amended clauses 12(4) (b) and (c). It was previously 12(3) (b) and (c). As per these clauses, the official

concerned was required to determine whether the organization had prepared a "reasonable project"; it previously said, "meaningful project". Now, as amended, it

says, "Reasonable project", for the targeted group intended to receive foreign contribution. These forward-looking statements are subject to subjective interpretations of the relevant officials. It should not be left to the interpretation of the relevant officials alone. I would suggest that the term should be specifically defined. In certain cases, an affidavit can be sought from the organization.

Then, Sir, in clause 18, it was stated that all organizations receiving foreign contributions should submit yearly audit accounts to the Government. I would like to suggest that these audited accounts should either be published in some of the national newspapers or put up on their websites. This is the suggestion I wish to make so far as submission of audited accounts to the Government is concerned.

Then, Sir, I come to clause 38, which relates to prohibition of acceptance of foreign contribution. It was earlier said that any person "convicted for such offence shall not accept any foreign contribution for a period of three years from the date of subsequent conviction". As discussed in the Standing Committee, it has been amended and it has been changed to five years from three years. But, why 'subsequent conviction'; why not from the first conviction? I would like the hon. Minister to consider this point.

Finally, Sir, I come to clause 18(2) which read, "Every person receiving foreign contribution shall submit a copy of a statement indicating therein the particulars of foreign contribution received duly certified by officer of the bank." Now that the Reserve Bank has a wing and in that process the Reserve Bank is also involved, why not suggest that the statement should be duly certified by the Reserve Bank of India, to further strengthen the provision?

These are the points I wished to make. With these observations, I support this Bill.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Thank you, Sir. I also wish to support the basic objective and the thrust of this Bill, which is to tighten the provisions of the 1976 Act. And, therefore, some of the



suggestions which I make are concerned more with the Operationalisation and the implementation of the Act than making any substantive drafting changes at this stage.

My first point, Sir, is that after the enactment of the 2006 Bill, there were several other Bills which were also enacted; for instance. The Unlawful Activities Prevention

Act, 1967, The Prevention of Money Laundering Act and The Foreign Exchange Management Act, which was subsequently amended. Therefore, we must make sure that since in many of the working of the provisions of the subsequent Acts and their amendments there could be a duplication in the working of the present Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, as amended, there is no conflict in the operational working of this present law with the laws which have subsequently been enacted. My second point, Sir, is that the Bill provides that voluntary organizations must register with the FCNR.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, PROF. P.J. KURIEN, in the Chair)

The registration process, unfortunately, confers a number of discretionary powers on authorized officers and the process of registration remains somewhat opaque. Thirdly, this present Act restricts the registration to five years and thereafter, it enjoins upon the beneficiary to really seek a renewal of the registration. There is, however, no timeframe again prescribed, or, when the renewal will take place, much less the provision of any appeal in the event of rejection of his application.

My next point, Sir, relates to the religious conversion where the words 'inducement' 'indirectly' have been left to the interpretation of the authorized officer. It would, perhaps, lend a greater clarity to the working of this Act if, at least, in the rules to be framed subsequently after the enactment of this, these terms - 'inducement' and 'indirectly' - can be more rigorously defined.

I also agree with the point made by the previous speaker, Shri Prasanta Chatterjee, that the word 'reasonable project' in the forward looking statement has been left again undefined, leaving it to various kinds of interpretational ambiguities, and, perhaps, it would be better if this word 'reasonable project' can be defined more closely. Similarly, in the same spirit, while talking about the political nature of the organisation, the word 'political nature of the organisation' remains undefined. I go on, Sir, that in relation to foreign hospitality, whereas the Act does provide various kinds of hospitalities which can be accepted or not, it does leave the word 'purely casual' as again liable to interpretational ambiguity. For instance, Sir, would acceptance of hospitality from centres of academic excellence, like Harvard or Oxford, come under the ambit of the exemption or come under the ambit of 'purely casual' under the framework of the Act? Perhaps, it would lend greater clarity if this could also be defined.

My next point is that the Bill specifies that the interest accrued on income from foreign contribution shall also be considered as FCRA funding. This could be an issue if the group plans for the interest part to help in building a certain corpus of the fund. And, this is an objective, I think, we should support.

Two other points, when it comes to offences and penalties, there is no value which has been kept on the total value of the currency which is seized which will attract prosecution. My final point, Sir, is that in the working of the Office of the FCNR, there are a lot of administrative changes which are necessary. The present amendments strengthen the Act, but, I think, that that Office remains greatly divided. Half the time, he is doing administrative work; half the time, he is doing quasi judicial work. Having had the privilege of working in the Ministry of Home Affairs for some time, the person, who was responsible, was bit of a person worn down between attending meetings in the North Block and continued to work in the Office which had been assigned to him. If he is to discharge judicial functions which are enjoined upon him under the Act, if the hon. Home Minister could consider strengthening the administrative structure

of the Office of the FCNR, it will enable him a timely disposal of the cases. Also, Sir, that would enable him to fix firm timelines - in what period, the

**4.00 P.M.**

applications will be received; when an interim order will be passed; why can't it be done online; why can't, for instance, repetitive references be avoided so that we are able to have an orderly arrangement in the application of the new rigours and the new punishments and offences which this Act provides. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much for strictly adhering to the time. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2006, replaces the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976. It was originally enacted to regulate the acceptance and utilization of foreign funds through donations and gifts.

The Annual Report (2004-05) of the Ministry of Home Affairs with regard to the FCRA states "The primary purpose of this Act is to ensure that foreign contribution is utilized for genuine activities without compromising on concerns for national security." Sir, as cited by my previous speakers, this new Bill tightens restrictions on foreign contribution primarily to the voluntary sector and political organizations. Though the stated objective of the Bill is to strengthen internal security, it addresses only the voluntary sector, and, only from foreign funds.

Sir, the non-Government Organizations and the voluntary sector in India have expanded over the last ten years, of which many are funded, at least, partially by foreign donors. The number of FCRA-registered associations increased from 16,740 in 1995 to 30,321 in 2005, of which about 60 to 65 per cent reported their foreign contribution acceptance.

The foreign contribution increased from Rs. 2,169 crore in 1995-96 to Rs. 6,256 crore in 2004-05, with a 23 per cent jump between 2003-04 and 2004-05. Sir, the main point is that these funds constitute about 0.06 percent of the gross annual inflow of foreign funds into India. So, there is a

jump in the increase. Actually, the inflow is very less; it is 0.6 per cent. In comparison, the Indian corporate sector contributed about Rs. 30,000 crore to Rs. 35,000 crore to charitable institutions in 2006-07. Sir, the Minister, who has taken much effort to tighten these restrictions, should also regulate other things.

As Mr. N.K. Singh also pointed out, many of the objectives of the Bill are met by other laws in force such as the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, 1967; the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002; the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999; and, the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Sir, I have one or two clarifications. Firstly, there is some ambiguity, or, you can say, there is no clarity with regard to the definition of foreign source. The Standing Committee, in one of its recommendations, has stated that the definition of 'foreign source' is vague in relation to the status of Indian companies with more than fifty per cent foreign holding. The Committee has been given to understand that such foreign holding is permitted under FDI or FII norms. The Committee, therefore, recommends that Indian companies, where the foreign holding is in excess of 50 per cent, may be excluded from the purview of the definition of 'foreign source', and, accordingly, the definition may be modified.

Sir, clause 5(3) provides for a notice period of thirty days for the organisation to make a representation. On this, it says, "The Committee, however, expresses its concern over the fact that there is no provision or a time-frame in the clause for a post-decisional hearing, or, in other words, there is no provision for an appellate authority, before whom an appeal may be made against the Government's decision. In the absence of a time frame and an appellate authority, the Government may procrastinate decision, and, during this period of animated suspension, the sword of Damocles will be hanging on the organisation." It has also given a recommendation that a time frame may be provided, within which the Government has to take a decision on specifying whether an organisation is of a political nature, political party, or not.

The Committee made an observation. Sir, clause 6 says, "No member of a Legislature or office-bearer of a political party or Judge or Government servant or employee of any corporation or any other body owned or controlled by the Government shall, while visiting any country or territory outside India, accept, except with the prior permission of the Central Government, any foreign hospitality." Sir, I think, the observation of the Standing Committee holds good. I was also a Member of the Committee earlier. It is said that the Committee, after having discussions, comes to the conclusion that the definition of foreign hospitality is not clear regarding the status of a person, whether in official or personal capacity, when he is on foreign visit. (Time-bell) Excuse me, Sir. The Committee was of the view that clause 6 does not clarify the status of a person when traveling abroad - whether in personal or official capacity. It is said that the Committee, therefore, also feels that restriction on acceptance of foreign hospitality provided in clause 6 should appropriately apply to a person when one is traveling to a foreign country in one's official capacity. This is the recommendation of the Standing Committee.

Sir, I have just one or two more points. Then, I come to the discretionary powers of the authorized offices. These are loopholes also. I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that under the current law and in the proposed Bill, there are some loopholes for bypassing the FCRA requirements by channhelsing the funds through commercial firms as consultation fee, etc. This must be plugged. Sir, organizations of political nature and electronic media organizations have been included in the new Bill. Sir, with these things, this Bill holds good. I support this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, we will support the Bill with certain observations and clarifications. There are thirty-three lakh NGOs in our country and then, there are registered, unregistered, etc., as Shri Tiruchi Siva and others said. But, out of them, nearly about 8000 NGOs have not shown the records for the past three years. So, this law is going to check

all these discrepancies. As it has already been pointed out, NGOs are playing a very important role in

various fields like education, health, etc. At the time of disasters and natural calamities, they reach out to the masses; they go to rural areas and inform the people about optimum utilization of land, livestock and other sources. But, on the other hand, we find certain fake and fictitious NGOs also which are indulging in racketeering work and minting money. But, it will be unjust to dub all the NGOs in the same category because most of the NGOs are really doing a good work.

Sir, I want to seek certain clarifications. This Bill does not provide any guidelines to define 'organizations of political nature'. So, it is purely the discretion of the bureaucrat to define which one is political and which one is non-political. And then, the FCRA confers discretionary powers to the authorized officer. In this regard, I want to give a very glaring example of former Home Minister, Mr. Indrajit Gupta. When he was the Home Minister, he happened to be the president of an NGO, Chandra Raje Shroff Foundation for Social Justice. They applied for registration. To the utter surprise, registration of the NGO, which was presided over by the Home Minister, was rejected. I don't know whether the Secretary has seen the entire file or not. This is one of the episodes. Afterwards, they applied for registration once again. Then, there is no clarity in the term 'foreign hospitality. It says: "It has given exemption to a purely casual one also." And here, in regard to the foreign hospitality, I am, again, giving another glaring example of Shri Bhupesh Gupta, a famous, veteran parliamentarian whose status is also there in our Parliament. He applied for going to Bulgaria for a diagnosis. The then Deputy Secretary had given the reply by saying "This particular treatment of the disease is there in AIIMS. So, you need not go." But, later, when Giani Zail Singh, who was, then, Home Minister, came to know about that, he immediately telephoned Bhupesh Guptaji and said, "Sir, I am immediately sending the letter. That fellow, I do not know why, did not understand that when you are going to Bulgaria for a treatment, you should have been given the permission." Then, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta said, "No. I have already taken a decision not to go to Bulgaria. But I want to have a full-fledged discussion in the Parliament." Then,



immediately, he sent the then

Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Om Mehta, to personally explain the matter. Then, he said, "Here is the permission letter, Sir. That fellow has committed a blunder. He has done a mistake. You can go any time as you like." Mr. Gupta said, "No. I have already taken a decision, I am a man of principle. So, I want, anyhow, a discussion in the Parliament." Anyhow, there is a long story. (*Time Bell rings*) And, you are seeing the timeframe. So, such sort of things are there. When you give discretionary powers, overwhelming powers to the bureaucrats, they can be mis-utilised. You have to see that they are utilized properly.

Sir, the Bill does not specify the time for granting a permission or a certificate of registration or renewal. I think there should be a proper timeframe. If you are denying that, why are you denying? That should also be given on the website because there are many examples wherein some persons have got the permission within 15 days, but for some other persons, the permission is kept pending for the past five to six months without any sort of clarifications. So, everything should be transparent and it should be given on the website so that the applicants could know why it is not being granted.

One thing more, Mr. Vice-Chairperson, Sir, I want to mention here. Some NGOs are putting pressure by saying why can't you put it in abeyance because in the Prime Minister's office, the NGOs' role is going to be decided. If it is going to be thoroughly discussed, the NGOs' role, in the Prime Minister's office, if it comes, we can do more justice. It is up to the Ministry to think it over whether it is right time or not. Thank you. Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Mr. Pasha. Now, Shri Bharatkumar Raut.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I welcome this Bill. It is, really, overdue. Like many of my predecessor speakers, I am also wondering why it took so much time. The Bill was introduced in 2006; four years have passed before it came for consideration. I think, in his reply, the hon. Home Minister, would give some explanation for that.

Sir, even though this Bill is, really, very comprehensive, I still have a couple of queries to raise and a couple of observations to make. One observation which has been made by my predecessor speaker is about clause 6 relating to "foreign hospitality" to be enjoyed by the officer. When it says

legislators, office bearers or political parties, judges and Government employees, I think, this needs to be explained further. This is because when I was not a Member of the State Legislature, when I was not a Member of Parliament but I was still working in the political field, I used to be invited by some American universities and they were offering lodging/boarding facilities. Do you consider this 'a foreign hospitality'? If they do not give me these lodging/ boarding facilities, then why should I go there? I am not speaking about politics, but I am speaking on journalism. Does that mean that even then, I have to seek your permission before going?

I think that you need to clarify this. Otherwise, this clause becomes a problem not only for parliamentarians but also for people from all walks of life. When you call them office bearers of political parties, those who have nothing to do with the Parliament or the State Assemblies, why should they seek your permission? That is one of my queries. Definitely there should be an answer for this.

Another thing which I have observed in this Bill is that in respect of registration, certification and renewals too much of discretionary powers are given to different authorities. Too much of discretionary powers are given to them. There should be more transparency, as far as these tasks are concerned. Take, for example, registration. If a registration is rejected, then what is the course? If a renewal does not come for five or six years, then what happens to that? So, there should be more transparency and the authorities should be reasonably answerable to the question why they are rejecting it or why they are accepting it.

Sir, one more point and I will stop at that. It relates to the medical NGOs. I am sure that the hon. Minister is aware that there are many NGOs which run public health projects. To my surprise these NGOs are funded by foreign pharmaceutical companies. The pharmaceutical companies fund these NGOs to push their products into the Indian market. The whole thing happens underground.

There is an NGO or something like that in America. They fund the NGOs in India. The task given is health and on the pretext of health protection and health education, their products are dumped into the Indian market. Do you want to do this? I think, there should be more stringent clauses for those NGOs who are working in the public health area.

As far as religious funding is concerned, many of my colleagues have already spoken. I think, the Government should take a stringent view there also. No foreign funds should come to India in the name of religious institutions or for schools run by religious institutions as they are utilized for untoward purposes. Than you.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Orissa): Thank you, very much, Sir. I think, all the practical issues have been raised now. I will only try to clarify a few points for the understanding, hopefully, of our brilliant Home Minister because he has a brilliant mind. I am afraid, he has not read this Bill before giving his consent. I am afraid, because in answer to a question it was stated that there were 18,796 NGOs receiving foreign aid or contribution which amounted to Rs.9,663 crores. These NGOs constitute six per cent of the total number of NGOs, that is, 3 lakhs, in the country. The contribution that they have received is about 12 per cent of the funds received by the NGOs in this country, that is, Rs. 80,000 crores. These NGOs have received Rs. 9,663 crores. It means, on an average, Rs.50 lakhs per NGO. Why are we becoming so suspicious? The problem with this law is this. It doesn't recognize that good NGOs exist. I would like to tell, through you, Sir, the hon. Minister as to what is the problem. The problem is in the North Block.

Five or six years ago, a reputed NGO, working in a remote district of Orissa, run by a person who I knew, came to me seeking help. I said, "Go to North Block. Things will be perfectly all right." I rang up the Joint Secretary and told him to look into his case. Now, this man must have gone there three or four times over a period of six months. He was then told by someone in Delhi, "There is a

chap called Surinder. Why don't you go to him? You will get it in no time." So, he went looking for Surinder. Finally, he found him, and Surinder also agreed. He said, "If you pay so much of money, then, you will get it in 15 days. If you pay something more, you will get it in three days." So, he again consulted some people here and was told by them, "Instead of running here and there so many times and spending so much money, you pay him up, and get things done." He did it and got the registration. Now, I cannot give an affidavit to prove that this exactly happened. But I know for sure it happened. I am bringing it to your notice for this reasons that when you give so much of powers, unbridled powers, in the age of economic liberalization, there will only be witch-hunting of NGOs.

Sir, I will give you another example. I wish I had known this earlier; my friend, Shri Shantaram Naik, mentioned that he approached the Home Minister and got it. I approached Shri Shivraj Patil in the case of an NGO which was put up by late Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. It is still lying with the Ministry. The fate of it is not known. Thanks to you for making a provision that the grounds of rejection will be made known. Thanks for making a provision that within such and such time, registration will be made, or, be intimated otherwise. Please given the time-limit in each case; wherever there is provision for rejection, kindly give the time-limit. Now, this renewal provision is going to cause us a lot of problems. Why is it five years? It was pleaded in the Standing Committee, especially, by Shri Bimal Jalan, to make it ten years. I don't think this is necessary with the kind of monitoring system that you have put in place. Here again, why should it be for five years or ten years? There is no need for it. Now you have also made a provision for cancellation and suspension. How many cases, out of 18,976 cases, have you suspended or cancelled? You have put 41 in the prohibited category and frozen the accounts of another 41.50 you have proceeded against only 82 out of 18,976 cases.

Then, Sir, about administrative expenses, my friends have pointed out certain facts. I would also point out a few things. I head a research organization which goes into micro-level research in to tribal issues. I know what are the expenses involved. Ninety-five per cent of the costs are towards administrative expenses. I am glad we have not applied for registration for receiving foreign contributions. Had we been registered, or, my organization been registered, we would not have been able to function. For heaven's sake, do not have this 25 per cent limit. This 25 per cent will not help any research organization because research organizations have to spend a lot on such expenses; they have to pay investigators, hire vehicles, print forms and, finally print reports. Everything is administrative or contingency expenditure.

Sir, there is one point more which I would like to mention. As for Clause 21, why do you arrogate to yourself the powers of the Election Commission? You say, every candidate for election who had received any foreign contribution would declare it in such time and such manner as is prescribed in the law under intimation to the Central Government. Why don't you put it as a part of the Election Commission guidelines, because the Election Commission asks you to give the property statement, this and that? Please include it there. Please do not bring it within this Act.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): All right. Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I will take just one minute, if you permit me.

Sir, I do support the Foreign Contribution Regulation Bill, 2006. I seek a small clarification. If the objective of this Bill is only to strengthen internal security, then it is a very good Bill. But does it also look into the inflow and the funding of NGOs? Sir, there are hundreds and thousands of NGOs which are misusing funds that are coming from outside. Are you going to look into the misuse of those funds in a different way?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes. You have made your point.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, there are NGOs working in tribal areas who show afforestation area and, then, they go to another country and show the same afforestation area and get funds and, then, to the third country and so on, and they have been doing it for many years. Are you going to look into that part also or is it only the internal security part?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): All right. Please take your seat. Mr. Minister, please.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Sir, I have two points to make.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, no. what is this? You are a senior man.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You just mention the sections.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: I won't take much time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have already spoken. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is this?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You just mention the sections.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is not permissible after you have already spoken.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Just two points, Sir.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You just mention the Sections or send me a note and I will reply to it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is right. It is not permissible. You have already spoken. ...(*Interruptions*)... After the Minister's reply, I will allow. You can raise it then and I will allow you. ...(*Interruptions*)... If you do not get the reply from the Minister, I will allow you and you can raise it then.



SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for the support they have extended to the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill which was introduced in 2006 but which has come up for consideration and passing in 2010. The foreign contribution law and the rules thereunder were made in 1976. We have examined the working of the law in the last 34 years and we think it is time to replace it by a brand new law. That is why, instead of attempting piecemeal amendments to that law, we are bringing a fresh Bill.

Sir, this Bill has gone through a Group of Ministers; it has gone through the Standing Committee; again, it went through another Group of Ministers; and, finally, the version that is now before the House with official amendments is what is being considered by the House.

Sir, the objectives of the Bill are, indeed, to regulate the acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality. We think that this is a matter which requires to be regulated. We cannot have a laissez faire system of either foreign contribution or foreign hospitality.

And who are being regulated? Certain individuals are being regulated. Not any individual, but certain individuals are being regulated. Associations are being regulated. Companies are being regulated. The regulations have been so framed that while legitimate charitable social, educational, medical and activity that serves any public purpose is allowed, foreign money does not dominate social and political discourse in India. There is enough money for charity within India. Enough money can be raised within India for charitable causes, social causes. But, if you want to access foreign money, then one has to come under a system of regulation. The regulation is of two kinds. The first is, certain categories are totally prohibited. Well, that, Sir, is a priori position. You can argue philosophically, but, the Government places before Parliament an a priori position, these people must be prohibited. A minister must be prohibited. A judge must be prohibited. A political party must be prohibited. You may argue, are there not good judges, are

thee not good ministers, are there not

good Parliamentarians who should be allowed to receive money? But, that is a philosophical argument. That is a metaphysical argument. We think that these categories must be prohibited.

The other is, they will be allowed to receive money, but in a regulated manner. That again divides into two categories. The normal rule is, if you wish to receive foreign money, take prior permission. If you wish to avail of foreign hospitality, take prior permission. There is no absolute prohibition. It is simply disclosure and taking prior permission. Then, we say, if the track record of the organization is very good for a period of three years or five years, if you are filing accounts, if you are using the money properly, if there are no complaints against you either by the donor or by the beneficiaries, if you have not violated any law, based upon your track record, we will give you registration which places you in a less restricted regime. You can receive the money, use it and give accounts every year. I think, this classification is logical; some are prohibited, the rest are regulated. Regulation takes two forms. The rule is, take prior permission. When your track record is good, you can graduate to the category of registration. I think, broadly, this should be acceptable to all Members of Parliament. I think, the Standing Committee has accepted it and I am grateful to the Standing Committee for supporting the Bill.

Sir, we have accepted a large number of recommendations of the Standing Committee. We have reworded the preamble. We have said that any fee payment in lieu of certain services rendered will be excluded from the definition of foreign contribution; organizations of the political nature, not being political parties will be placed in the prohibited category. That is the recommendation of the Standing Committee. Use of foreign contribution or any income arising out of it for speculative business will be proscribed. Administrative expenses will be capped at 50 percent; that again is endorsed by the Standing Committee.

The registration be granted for a period of five years with automatic renewal for a period of five years to all applicants except those who are

defaulters is provided for. A fee will be charged for grant

of registration, prior permission and renewal; the fee will be specified. Rejection will be supported by reasons and reasons will be given in writing. Suspension of a registration certificate can only be for a maximum period of 180 days pending an inquiry. Cancellation of registration will be done only after giving reasonable opportunity of hearing. Foreign contribution will be routed through a single bank account. But, you can open one or more accounts to utilize the foreign contribution.

Receipt must be through a single bank account. But, when you spend it, depending upon your area of activity, you can have more than one bank account. Country-wise information data base will be maintained. The provisions for punishment for violations have been made stricter, and compounding is being provided for minor violations. We have also partly accepted several recommendations ,and I won't read them to you. We have not accepted two recommendations. "Restriction on availing of foreign hospitality during visits abroad should apply only when one is traveling in official capacity." Now, this can give rise to problems. If you allow a person to travel in an official capacity and then in an unofficial capacity and then say your prohibition is only when in unofficial capacity, I think, that will lead to problems. It is because he will travel in an official capacity and then avail of the hospitality. The next time, he will say, "I am traveling in a non-official capacity". I think that is not possible. This we will have to relate to the status of the person, the office he is holding. We could not accept that recommendation . Likewise, when a foreign company or a foreign individual owns 51 percent of an Indian company and he makes a foreign contribution, that has to be treated as a foreign contribution. These are only two recommendations that we have not accepted. All other recommendations have been wholly accepted or substantially accepted.

Sir, we are now dealing with nearly 40,000 associations. In fact, the number, as on July, 2010 is, 40,173. My biggest problem when I reviewed this Act is, one-half of the associations do not report the foreign contributions; they do not file accounts. So, what does it mean? It is a

way of looking at it. The glass is either half empty or half full.  
You can say, half the organizations are very honest, so

why have regulations of so strict nature? But, you can turn around and say, half the organizations are not so honest, therefore, regulation is necessary. This is the problem. One half of the organizations do not report their foreign contributions. Therefore, that is a cause for worry. Where is the money that they are getting going? Therefore, today, we have taken power that if the organizations do not file accounts or do not report, then, we have taken the power now, after issuing a show cause notice, their registration will be cancelled, and then further consequences will follow. I think the size of the money that is coming into this country is large; the number of organizations not reporting is one half the number, nearly one half the number, therefore, it is absolutely necessary to have a stricter law rather than a liberal law. Maybe a time will come when 90% of the organizations are reporting faithfully, they have web sites; they disclose their accounts. Maybe at that time, we can consider a more liberal law. But, today, given the situation in which we are, the amount of money that is coming into the country and the fact that one half of the organizations do not report or do not file accounts, it is necessary to have strict regulation. That is the reason for it. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, one half, which is reporting, is reporting Rs.10,000 crores. The other half, which is not reporting, let us assume, this is another Rs.10,000 crores. Now, Rs.10,000 crores which have not been reported or accounted for it is a very large amount of money. That is why, I think, regulation is necessary.

Sir, many of the things which the hon. Members said have to be dealt with in the rules. They may appear vague, but any law, Mr. Rama Jois knows, if you read it without the rules will appear to be vague. But, many of the things have to be provided for in the rules.

Wherever it is necessary, wherever it becomes excessive delegation, we have provided it here. But most of the things have to be done in the rules and guidelines and that is why I think any law which is drafted will appear to vest a large amount of discretion. But the rule making power is intended to control that discretion or power. Many of these will

indeed be dealt with under the rules.



Now, Mr. Rama Jois mentioned clause 5. Clause 5 is already there in Section 5 of the present Act. You mentioned Clause 9. Clause 9 is already Section 10 in the present Act. These are not new provisions. These are the provisions which have been repeated because these are wholesome provisions that have stood the test of law. 'Political nature', in fact, we have said that the present law is rather vague. The new law says on political nature we will lay down guidelines, we will frame rules, we will issue a show cause notice, and we will give the reasons why an organisation is being called an organisation of a political nature. We will get their reply, and then we will pass an order either of placing them in the category of organizations of a political nature, and publish that notification. If it is abused, if it is unreasonable, they know how to challenge it in the court of law. In fact, we are making it more transparent, we are making it more rule based and more reason based. Likewise, Clause 9 is already there in the present Section 10. The point is well taken. Functionaries must exercise powers within reasonable time. One of the reasons why we have not administered this law as effectively as I believe we should have administered is the paucity of human resources in this Division.. When you start a Division of this kind you start with the hope that there will be a few hundred organizations and a few hundred crores will come. But suddenly the whole thing rises at a geometric proportion; the number doubles and doubles every three or four years. The amount doubles and doubles every three or four years. Unfortunately, our systems do not allow so many hands to come in the Division so quickly. But we are now trying to strengthen the Division. This Division which deals with about forty thousand organizations and deals with about, I do not know, twenty to twenty-five thousand crores of rupees, must indeed have more human resources. But once human resource comes, we will indeed lay down timelines in which each application should be disposed of. In fact, one of my plans is that every application should automatically get on to a website, when it was made. Then if it is returned that should also go on the website, when it was returned for completion of information, then, whether it was either accepted or

rejected, all that should go on the website. It will be developed. Once a new law is made, we will develop that. Sir, administrative expenses are capped

at 50 percent but I want to read sub-clause 2 which gives power to the Government to indicate the guidelines for what would be considered administrative expenses. If your administrative exceed 50 percent, all that is required is you must get the approval of the Government. It is not that you cannot spend 51 percent. We will now say what would fall under administrative expenses and that should, as far as possible, not exceed 50 percent. If it exceeds 50 percent, you would have to get the approval of the Government. Sir, renewal, why is renewal for five years. Now, we think that an organisation should be allowed registration for five years and automatically renewal for five years unless it attracts penal provisions. I think once in five years it is good that organizations receiving foreign money renew themselves. I do not think we can renew for ever. An organisation, in fact, has infinite lifetime, therefore, it is no finite lifetime for an organisation. I think it is good that once in five years they should come up for scrutiny. Sir, I accept the suggestion that much of the information and much of the way in which these applications are dealt with must be put on the website and we will certainly follow that. There were some questions about Clause 6 read with clause 2(1). There is indeed a restriction on accepting foreign hospitality. In the beginning I said, some categories must be restricted because of the office you hold, the status you have, the position you hold it must be restricted. If you still want to accept foreign hospitality, you must get prior permission. If a Member of Parliament wants to travel abroad and receive foreign hospitality, there is no harm in his applying and the application is invariably granted and foreign hospitality is allowed. Foreign hospitality definition in 2(1) does include boarding and lodging. You have to disclose so and so has invited me and I am staying there for three days, I am going to stay in this hotel and they are going to pay for the hotel and food. That is perfectly logical, once you accept my philosophy that some categories must indeed be prohibited because of the status, because of the position, they hold. Sir, with these words, I commend the Bill.

There are official amendments. We will take a few minutes to pass the official amendments. I want you to read the Bill with the official amendments. If you read the Bill with the official amendments there will be greater clarity. But, I do take all your points. We will address many of them while the rules are being made.

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** नॉर्थ ब्लॉक के सुरिन्दर के बारे में कुछ कहिए।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Now, I would like you to tell me who Surinder is. If you tell me who Surinder is.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): I believe I am not.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If you tell me who Surinder is, we will ensure that Surinder is put under the prohibited category.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The question is:

"That the Bill to consolidate the law to regulate the acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality by certain individuals or associations or companies and to prohibit acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality for any activities detrimental to the national interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

#### **Clause 2 -Definitions**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. We shall, now, take up Clause 2. There are two Amendments (Nos. 3 and 4) by Shri P. Chidambaram.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

(No. 3) That at page 4, for lines 9 and 10, the following be substituted, namely:-

"(E) Municipality as defined in clause (e) of article 243 P of the Constitution."

(No.4) That at page 4, for lines 14 and 15, the following be substituted, namely:-

"(G) Panchayat as defined in clause (d) of article 243 of the Constitution; or

(H) any other elective body as may be notified by the Central Government;"

*The questions were put and the motions were adopted.*

*Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 3 was added the Bill.*

**Clause 4 - Persons to whom section shall not apply**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall, now, take up Clause 4. There are two Amendments (No. 5 and 6) by Shri P. Chidambaram.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBRAM: Sir, I move:

(No. 5) That at page 6, for line 25, the following be substituted, namely:-

The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999; or".

(No. 6) That at page 6, after line 25, the following be inserted, namely:-

(g) by way of any scholarship, stipend or any payment of like nature;.

*The questions were put and the motions were adopted.*

*Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 5 - Procedure to notify an organization of a political nature.**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall, now, take up Clause 5. There are three Amendments (No. 7 to 9) by Shri P. Chidambaram.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

(No. 7) That at page 6, after line 34, the following proviso be inserted, namely:-

"Provided that the Central Government may, by rules made by it, frame the guidelines specifying the ground or grounds on which an organisation shall be specified as an organisation of a political nature."

(No. 8) That at page 6, lines 39 to 41 be deleted.

(No. 9) That at page 7, after line 9, the following be inserted, namely:-

"(6) Every order under sub-section (1) shall be made within a period of one hundred and twenty days from the date of issue of notice under sub-section (2):

Provided that in case no order is made within the said period of one hundred and twenty days, the Central Government shall, after recording the reasons therefor, make an order under sub-section (1) within a period of sixty days from the expiry of the said period of one hundred and twenty days."

*The questions were put and the motions were adopted.*

*Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 7 - Prohibition to transfer foreign contribution to other person.**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall, now, take up Clause 7. There is one Amendment (No. 10) by Shri P. Chidambaram.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

(No.10) That at page 7, after line 26, the following proviso be inserted, namely:-

"Provided that such person may transfer, with the prior approval of the Central Government, a part of such foreign contribution to any other person who has not been granted a certificate or obtained permission under this Act in accordance with the rules made by the Central Government.".

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 8 - Restriction to utilize foreign contribution  
for administrative purpose**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall, now, take up Clause 8. There is one Amendment (No. 11) by Shri P. Chidambaram.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

(No. 11) That at page 7, after line 32, the following proviso be inserted, namely:-

"Provided further that the Central Government shall, by rules, specify the activities or business which shall be construed as speculative business for the purpose of this section."

*The questions was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 9 and 10 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 11 - Registration of certain persons with Central Government.**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall, now, take up Clause 11. There is one Amendment (no. 12) by Shri P. Chidambaram.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

(No. 12) That at page 9, line 2, for the words "from specific source", the words "from the specific source" be substituted.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 11, as amended, was added to the Bill.*



**Clause 12- Grant of certificate of registration.**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall, now, take up Clause 12. There are two Amendments (No. 13 and 14) by Shri P. Chidambaram.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

(No. 13) That at page 9, for lines 24 to 46, the following be substituted, namely:-

"(3) If on receipt of an application for grant of certificate or giving prior permission and after making such inquiry as the Central government deems fit, it is of the opinion that the conditions specified in sub-section (4) are satisfied, it may,ordinarily within ninety days from the date of receipt of application under sub-section (1), register such person and grant him a certificate or giver him prior permission, as the case may be, subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed:

Provided that in case the Central Government does not grant, within the said period of ninety days, a certificate or give prior permission, it shall communicate the reasons therefor to the applicant:

Provided further that a person shall not be eligible for grant of certificate or giving prior permission, if his certificate has been suspended and such suspension of certificate continues on the date of making application.

(4) The following shall be the conditions for the purposes of sub-section (3), namely:

(a) the persons making an application for registration or grant or prior permission under sub-section (1), -

(i) is not fictitious or benami;

(ii) has not been prosecuted or convicted for indulging in activities aimed at conversion through inducement or force, either directly or

indirectly, from one religious faith to another;

(iii) has not been prosecuted or convicted for creating communal tension or disharmony in any specified district or any other part of the country;

(iv) has not been found guilty of diversion or mis-utilization of its funds;

(v) is not engaged or likely to engage in propagation of sedition or advocate violent methods to achieve its ends;

(vi) is not likely to use the foreign contribution for personal gains or divert it for undesirable purposes;

(vii) has not contravened any of the provisions of this Act;

(viii) has not been prohibited from accepting foreign contribution;

(b) the person making an application for registration under sub-section (1) has undertaken reasonable activity in its chosen field for the benefit of the society for which the foreign contribution is proposed to be utilized;

(c) the person making an application for giving prior permission under sub-section (1) has prepared a reasonable project for the benefit of the society for which the foreign contribution is proposed to be utilized;

(d) in case the person being an individual, such individual has neither been convicted under any law for the time being in force nor any prosecution for any offence pending against him;

(e) in case the person being other than an individual, any of its directors or office bearers has neither been convicted under any law for the time being in force nor any prosecution for any offence is pending against him;

(f) the acceptance of foreign contribution by the person referred to in sub-section (1) is not likely to affect prejudicially -

(i) the sovereignty and integrity of India; or

(ii) the security, strategic, scientific or economic interest of  
the State; or

- (iii) the public interest; or
- (iv) freedom or fairness of election to any Legislature; or
- (v) friendly relation with any foreign State; or
- (vi) harmony between religious, racial, social, linguistic, regional groups, castes, or communities;
- (g) the acceptance of foreign contribution referred to in sub-section (1),
- (i) shall not lead to incitement of an offence;
- (ii) shall not endanger the life or physical safety of any person.

(5) Where the Central Government refuses the grant of certificate or does not give prior permission, it shall record in its order the reasons therefor and furnish a copy thereof to the applicant:

Provident that the Central Government may not communicate the reasons for refusal for grant of certificate or for not giving prior permission to the applicant under this section in cases where there is no obligation to give any information or documents or records or papers, under the Right to information Act, 2005.

(6) The certificate granted under sub-section (3) shall be valid for a period of five years and the prior permission shall be valid for the specific purpose or specific amount of foreign contribution proposed to be received, as the case may be."

(No. 14) That at page 10, lines 1 to 35 be deleted.

*The questions were put and the motions were adopted.*

*Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 13 was added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 14 - Cancellation of certificate**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall, now, take up Clause 14. There are two Amendments (No. 15 and 16) by Shri P. Chidambaram.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

(No. 15) That at page 11, for line 13, the following be substituted, namely:-

"or order made thereunder; or".

(No. 16) That at page 11, after line 13, the following be inserted, namely:-

"(e) if the holder of the certificate has not been engaged in any reasonable activity in its chosen field for the benefit of the society for two consecutive years or has become defunct."

*The questions were put and the motions were adopted.*

*Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**(Contd. By NBR/3N)**

**Clause 15 was added to the Bill.**

**Clause 16 - Renewal of certificate**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall, now, take up Clause 16. There are three Amendments (Nos. 17 to 19) By Shri P. Chidambaram.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

(No. 17) That at page 11, line 34, for the words "renew the certificate", the words "renew the certificate, ordinarily within ninety days from the date of receipts of application for renewal of certificate" be substituted.

(No. 18) That at page 11, after line 35, the following proviso be inserted, namely:-

"Provided that in case the Central Government does not renew the certificate within the said period of ninety days, it shall communicate the reasons therefore to the applicant."

(No. 19) That at page 11, line 36, for the words "Provided that", the words "Provided further that" be substituted.

*The questions were put and the motions were adopted.*

*Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 17 - Foreign contribution through scheduled bank**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall, now, take up Clause 17. There is one Amendment (No. 20) by Shri P. Chidambaram.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

(No. 20) That at page 12, line 3, for the words "the words " the amount of foreign remittance", the words "prescribed amount of foreign remittance" be substituted.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 18 to 31 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 32 - Revision of orders by Central Government**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall, now, take up Clause 32. There is one Amendment (No. 21) by Shri P. Chidambaram.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

(No. 21) That at page 15, line 9, for the words "for revision, call for and examine", the words "call for and examine" be substituted.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 32, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 33 - Making of false statement, declaration  
or delivering false accounts**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall, now, take up Clause 33. There is one Amendment (No. 22) by Shri P. Chidambaram.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

(No. 22) That at page 15, line 37, for the words "three years", the words " six months" be substituted.



*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 33, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 34 to 37 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 38 - Prohibition of acceptance of foreign contribution**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall, now, take up Clause 38 of the Bill. There is one Amendment (No. 23) by Shri P. Chidambaram.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

(No. 23) That at page 16, line 20, for the words "three years", the words "five years" be substituted.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 38, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 39 to 44 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 45 - Protection of action taken in good faith**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall, now, take up Clause 45 of the Bill. There is one Amendment (No. 24) by Shri P. Chidambaram.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

(No. 24) That at page 17, line 44, for the words "referred to", the words "referred to in" be substituted.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 45, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 46 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 47 - Delegation of powers**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall, now, take up Clause 47 of the Bill. There is one Amendment (No. 25) by Shri P. Chidambaram.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

(No. 25) That at page 18, line 5, for the word and figure

"section 22", the word and figure "section 48" be substituted.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 47, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 48 - Power to make rules**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall, now, take up Clause 48. There are seven Amendments (Nos. 26 to 32) by Shri Chidambaram.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

(No. 26) That at page 18, for lines 17 and 18, the following be substituted, namely:-

"(d) guidelines specifying the ground or grounds one which an organization may be specified as an organization of political nature under sub-section (1) of section 5;"

(No. 27) That at page 18, after line 18, the following the inserted, namely:-

"(da) the activities or business which shall be construed as speculative business under the proviso to clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 8;"

(No. 28) That at page 18, line 21, for the words "and manner", the words "and the manner" be substituted.

(No. 29) That at page 18, line 24, for the words "and manner", the words "and the manner" be substituted.

(No. 30) That at page 18, line 45, for the words "form, and manner", the words "prescribed amount of foreign remittance, the form and manner" be substituted.

(No. 31) That at page 19, line 1, for the words " and manner", the words "and the manner" be substituted.

(No. 32) That at page 19, line 7, for the words "and manner", the words "and the manner" be substituted.

*The question were put and the motions were adopted.*

*Clause 48, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 49 to 54 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 1 - Short title, extent, application and commencement**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall, now, take up Clause 1 of the Bill. There is one Amendment (No. 2) by Shri P. Chidambaram.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

(No. 2) That at page 1, line 5, for the figure "2006", the figure "2010" be substituted.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**ENACTING FORMULA**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall, now, take up the Enacting Formula. There is one Amendment (No. 1) by Shri P. Chidambaram.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

(No. 1) That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Fifty-seventh:",

The word "Sixty-first" be substituted.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

***The Title was added to the Bill.***

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move: That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

**The Land Ports Authority of India Bill, 2010**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri P. Chidambaram, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of the Land Ports Authority of India to put in place systems which address security imperative and for the development and management of facilities for cross border movement of passengers and goods at designated points along the international borders of India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The Land Ports Authority of India Bill, 2009, as introduced in the Lok Sabha on 7th August, 2009, was referred to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs for its examination and report. The Committee considered the Bill and presented its report to Rajya Sabha on 24.02.2010.

The infrastructure available with the Customs, Immigration and other regulatory authorities at the existing border-crossing points on our land borders are generally inadequate. The supporting non-sovereign facilities are also either inadequate or absent and all regulatory and support functions are generally not available in one premises. Even where the facilities are located in close proximity, there is no single agency responsible for coordinated functioning of various Government agencies/ service providers. To overcome such bottle necks at such border-crossing points and with a view to facilitate legitimate cross border trade and commerce and movement of passengers, it has been decided to develop 'integrated check post' (ICPS), which are envisage to provide required facilities

for such movements in a coordinated manner to enable better administration of sovereign and non-sovereign functions. The institutional arrangement to overcome the planning, construction and maintenance of the ICPs is envisaged through a statutory body viz., the Land Port Authority of India.

The Land Ports Authority of India is an innovative institutional arrangement and will be a lean, oversight body aimed at providing better administration and adhesive management at designated crossing points/ land ports on our borders through integrated check posts. It would function as a body corporate with the representatives from the Ministry of External Affairs, Railways, Defence, Departments of Commerce, Revenue, Road Transport and Highways, State Governments concerned, other stakeholders, such as, trade and workers representatives, etc. the Land Ports Authority of India shall exercise its jurisdiction only over the designated points, notified by the Government from time to time for development is an Integrated Check Post. Each ICP will be a one - stop location for availing various sovereign and non-sovereign services, as in the case of airports and seaports, and function under the aegis of the Land Ports Authority of India. The proposed Land Ports Authority of India and Integrated Check Posts will be unique in nature and are coming up for the first time in the country. Further, the construction of ICPs will also enhance the bilateral trade and cooperation between India and its neighbouring countries.

The Integrated Check Posts shall be a sanitized zone with dedicated passenger and cargo terminal comprising adequate customs and immigration facilities, security and scanning equipments, health and quarantine facilities, passenger amenities, like, waiting areas, restaurants, restrooms, duty-free shops, parking, warehousing, container yards, offices of transport and logistic companies, banks and financial services, dormitories for drivers, and all related facilities, like, service station and fuel stations in a single complex, equipped with state-of-art modern amenities. To begin with , it is proposed to set up ICPs at 13 locations in two phases. In first phase seven ICPs and in the

second phase, six ICPs would be developed.

5.00 P.M.

With this, I request the House that the Land Ports Authority of India Bill, 2010, is passed by Lok Sabha on 6th May, 2010, be taken into consideration.

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, I rise to speak on the Landports Authority of India Bill, 2009. This Bill was referred to the Standing Committee. Sir, the background of the Bill is this. It was way back in 2003 that the National Security Council secretariat and the Committee of Secretaries of the Government of India concluded a series of discussions and said that Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at the major entry points on our international borders can be started. Then, Sir, it was found necessary that to set up ICPs all regulatory agencies like Immigration, Customs, Border Security, etc. should be housed together with the support of facilities in a single complex equipped with all modern amenities. That was the basic idea. But, Sir, in the meeting of National Security Council Secretariat held on 8th January, 2004, which was chaired by the Cabinet Secretary, it was decided that the Department of Border Management would set up an Inter-Ministerial Group comprising of representatives from NSCS, MEA, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Intelligence Bureau, SSB and State Governments to recommend the nature and structure of autonomous agency which will undertake this task. Sir, the Inter-Ministerial Working Group was formed and they recommended a statutory authority as the most suitable model for an agency to oversee and regulate construction, management and maintenance of ICPs. The Committee of Secretaries considered this on 27th April, 2005, and concurred with the approach of the IMWG. The Committee of Secretaries gave in-principle approval for setting up of Landports Authority of India as an autonomous agency under the Department of Border Management framing a proper legislation for this purpose. Sir, I would like to mention here that initially when this

idea was being discussed in different quarters, at that time under the  
Chairmanship of the Minster of



Commerce, a meeting was called where the Ministry of Commerce came forward for ICPs and they allotted Rs.30 crores for a kickstart. Today, on different international borders, although our agencies are there, they are in rented accommodation. Somewhere, is it near the border, somewhere the offices are far away from the border. They are working from rented apartments. There is no full-fledged office but it is working. Sir, we have about 4096.7 kilometer long border with Bangladesh; we have 3,488 kilometer long border with China; we have 3,323 kilometer long border with Pakistan; with Nepal, we have got 1,751 kilometer long border; with Myanmar, 1,643 kilometer long border; with Bhutan, it is 699 kilometer long and still we claim that we have about 106 kilometer long border with Afghanistan. That is our claim. The point is, out of these, with China, it is a porous border. With Pakistan, it is partially barbed-wire and partially porous, because right from Jammu to Sri Nagar, it is totally porous.

Then, with Myanmar, it is porous; with Nepal, it is porous and with Bhutan also, it is porous. There is no barbed wire. We have a barbed wire right from Gujarat to Rajasthan-Punjab and in a part of Kashmir also. But in rest of the places, there is porous border. Now, Sir, if you see the Bill, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been said, 'There are several designated entry and exist points on the international borders of the country through which cross-border movement of persons, goods and traffic takes place. Good border management is mandated by India's security concern and to this end, it is important to put in place system which addresses security imperatives while also facilitating trade and commerce.' Sir, the reason why I am reading this is because till today I am not able to understand as to why this Land Port Authority is handed over to border management, to the Home Ministry. Why is a Home Minister piloting this Bill? Actually, this Bill is meant either for the Finance Ministry where the Revenue Department, the Customs and the Excise are there, or, it should be piloted by the Commerce Ministry where the trade, commerce and other treaties are being done. Sir, there was no Department in the name of Border Management in our system. In North

Block, there was no such Department. But, Sir, suddenly, it was decided by the Committee of Secretaries

on the 8th of January, and the formation of Border management was done on 29th September, 2003. Although this idea of formation of ICP was long ago discussed by us, but, suddenly, a Department was created, the Department of Border Management; and what is their role, Sir? If you see the Bill, this Bill is nothing but simply a replica of Airports Authority of India's Bill. If you just read out the Airports Authority of India Bill and then read out the Land Ports Authority of India Bill, you will find that it is more or less the same. It is simply cut and paste. Although there also the security aspect is there, but it is not controlled by the Home Ministry. Although in the entire Airports, the security provisions are there and the CISF is taking care of everything - Customs is there; Excise is there; the Commerce Ministry is there and the Immigration Department is also there - but still it is not under the Home Ministry. It is under the Civil Aviation Ministry. Now, when you are talking about land ports, then either it should go to the Highway Authority or to those who are looking after Urban Development, to those who are looking into the matters related to roads now, when we are talking about providing highway connection right from Turkey to Hanoi and when discussions are going on in SAARC that there will be no passport system, no visa system for movement in the SAARC countries and we will have a Highway, then who will control this? Why do you need a Police there? Why do you need the Home Ministry there? Sir, I was going through the functions of the Land Ports Authority. That is in Chapter III and I find that in just two places only, the role of security has been mentioned. And for what purpose in that? I shall read clause 11(2). It says, "Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions contained in sub-section (1), the Authority may (C) plan, procure, install and maintain communication, security, goods handling and scanning equipment at an integrated check post."

Now, Sir, they are doing the same work here, in the Airports Authority of India. The CISF is doing the same thing. What new work are they doing here? For the aeroplane, whichever be the airport where it is landing is the border. Why is there no border management there? Wherever

land

connectivity is there, when they enter India, that is again a land port. Secondly, in clause 11(2) (c) says, "provide appropriate space and facilities for immigration, customs, security, taxation authorities, animal and plant quarantine, warehouse, cargo, baggage examination, yards, parking zones, banks, post offices, communication facilities, tourist information centres, waiting halls, canteen refreshment stalls, public conveniences, health services and such other services as may be deemed necessary". These are the functions of the Land Port Authority of India. Now, here they want that it should be under the Home Ministry. I thought, there may be some danger and they want to protect the building and they want to protect everybody. Now, Sir, the question arises, when you reach a border area, where are they going to put up? Rucksol; it is Indo-Nepal border. Now, the entire 1751 kilometers of the Indo-Nepal border is a porous border. Nobody can make out when a cowboy, while grazing cows and taking care of them, entered Nepal and when a Nepali cowboy came into the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh border. In that porous border you are putting up a land-port authority at Rucksol. Then comes Wagah, which is at the Indo-Pakistan border. Then there is More, which is Indo-Myanmar, which is again a porous border. People come from paddy fields with headloads of goods and enter into the villages of India and go back from Indian villages to their villages in Myanmar. Nobody cares. You are going to sit on the road only this building, this big arch, gate, gateway of India or gateway to Myanmar, and you want border management. Now, the third is Petrapol. It is Indo-Bangladesh. At the Indo-Bangladesh border also, at some places there is barbed wire while it is porous at other places. Then there is Docky at the Indo-Bangladesh border; Docky port in Meghalaya. It is again a porous border. Then there is Akhora in Tripura, which lies at the Indo-Bangladesh border. There is barbed wire, but partly porous. Then, Chandrabangha, West Bengal, is again on the Indo-Bangladesh border. Sutrakhandi in Assam is on the Indo-Bangladesh border as well. Gawarpuchia, Mizoram, is also at the Indo-Bangladesh border; it is also covered partly with barbed wire and partly left open. Then, Sunouli, Uttar Pradesh; Indo-Nepal. It is porous. Then, Rupaidiha,

Uttar Pradesh, Indo-Nepal; it is a porous border. So, Sir, what is the role? You might be

aware that some time back a BSF officer posted in that area had said, "What will we do with the cattle or buffaloes that are entering our side of the border? We have caught them. But we have no funds to feed them. How to feed them?" These are the problem, but we are going ahead with a land-port authority.

Land Ports Authority is basically a building where you are putting all these people to open their offices. So, you can have a landlord. Is this the Home Ministry's work to become the landlord of the building? I am saying so because again, for the security of that building, you are not doing the security. In clause 12, you say that respective Border Guarding Forces deployed at the borders of India shall be responsible for the security around an integrated check post. Who is the Border Guarding Force? Either it is the BSF, or, it is a paramilitary force, or, the military. If they have to protect and take care of the security arrangement for the building, then, why are you required? Then, Sir, next is the clause 2(2) which states, "The Authority may, whenever considered necessary so to do for ensuring the peace and security at an integrated check-post, seek the assistance of Armed Force - Central paramilitary force or the State Police." That means, in the border management, they don't have any role. For the security purpose, they need the help of either State police or paramilitary forces or the Defence Forces. Then, again, Sir, in the CrPC, there is a provision for maintenance of public order and tranquility. You cannot call any time the Armed Forces that come and rescue us, come and maintain tranquility and peace. You have to invoke section 130 of CrPC - use of Armed Forces to disperse assembly. Then, you have to disperse assembly by use of civil force; then, Armed Forces. Then, you have to depute a Magistrate. The role of the State Government comes. But, when the Committee of Secretaries initially suggested that they should consult the States, the major States were not consulted. Many States came forward that you are going to acquire land from us; talk to us; discuss with us on how you are going to manage it.

The State Government people are the best people. If you want to start anything in Raxaul, you should have contacted Bihar Government, if you are going to start anything in Sinauli or Rupai Diha, you could have talked to the U.P. Government; if you are starting anything in Bengal, you could have taken the West Bengal Government into confidence. When you are talking to start an ICP in Moray, you could have taken the Manipur Government into confidence, or Mizoram Government, or, Meghalaya Government into confidence. But, I am surprised to see that all these things have not happened. And, we have mentioned in the Committee Report also that the gates were not consulted. जमीन तो स्टेट की है, स्टेट ने ही एक्वायर करना है। गृह मंत्रालय जो बॉर्डर मैनेजमेंट की बात कह रहा है, उसका रोल क्या है? उसका रोल कुछ है ही नहीं। I have got both the Bills - the Airports Authority Bill and the Land Ports Authority Bill. Sir, I have done little comparison. Whatever is written in the functions of Land Ports Authority in clause 11(i), the same is mentioned in the Airports Authority Bill. The only word that they have changed, at the time of functions, they have said, "have powers". Then, in clause 11(ii) is the same as clause 11(iii) of the Airports Authority Bill. Everything is same. I do not know whether my learned friend and the Minister of State, Shri Ajay Maken, has done this homework or not.

I am not aware whether a legal luminary like P. Chidambaram applied his mind or not. But it shows the poor knowledge of the legislative department. They have done the job of cutting and pasting. They have copied the 'Powers and Functions' of the Airports Authority Bill, and, pasted in the Land Ports Authority Bill. At only two places, they have done something. How is it possible? And, why is it so when you are making a separate law. The border management was not there at all. This was a new department, which you started. Now, a new Secretary is deputed. I don't have any grouse against the person who is working there but my grouse is against the system.

Now, in the Airports Authority, you can maintain without border management. Why will the Land Ports Authority not be maintained without border management? Is it the work of the



border management to look after the State Manager's work? This is basically the work of the State

Manager's, and, nothing else. When you need security, you need the para-military forces to protect the building, when you need Armed Forces to support you from outside, then, why you are there. I don't know whether under the powers and role of border management, any para-military forces are coming under them or not. I am not aware whether they have raised any separate force or not. Here again, in the building, you are using 'watch and ward'. Because 'watch and ward' was written in the Airports Authority Bill, you have written it here also. When 'watch and ward' is there, then, why do you need a '*sipahi*' there? So, when the CISF is looking after the scanning machines, x-ray machines, frisking machines and everything, the same CISF can work there also. But because Airports Authority is controlled by the Ministry of Civil Aviation, and, this Land Ports Authority will be controlled by the Ministry of Home Affairs, as if the Home Ministry has no other work to do, and, now, they are going to do the job of landlord.

Sir, apart from this, what are we going to do here? For cargo, you have: cargo inspection sheds, warehouse, cold storage, quarantine, laboratory, dormitory, dispensary, restaurant, clearing agents, and, banks. For passengers, you have: passenger process area, waiting halls, duty-free shops, passenger utilities, dispensers, currency exchange, and, internet facility. Now, for internet facilities, Mr. A. Raja is also there. Then, for administrative building, you have: gates, security huts, watch tower, electric substation, area lightning, bore wells, pumps, water treatment plant, area drainage, sewerage, everything; whatever is required as a part of infrastructure, that is there. I am concerned about the point that you are going to outsource the places for private hotels. You are going to outsource the work of the clearing agents also, all private people. Then, you have restaurants. In the name of restaurant, people will get free access; in the name of hotel, people will get free access. Is the Border Management department of the Home Ministry going to run this, or, are they going to outsource it? And, if they are going to outsource it, whom are they going to outsource it - to a private party, to a foreign party, to PSUs or to the ITDC. That is my point. That

is a matter of security concern. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, you have raised certain

points. You say that for strategic reasons and security management, you are taking these steps. I agree with you on that point but how are you going to manage, and, how are you going to manage these porous borders.

Then, Sir, I come to another chapter of this. They have left Srinagar-Muzaffarabad access. There is no landport authority building on Srinagar-Muzaffarabad access. They have left Poonch-Rawal Kot access. They have left Uri-Salmabad-Chakoti access which is going to PoK. They said that there is strategic reason because we treat PoK as Pak-occupied Kashmir. That means, it is part of India. Yes, fine, I agree. But, then, put some scanners. Whether on those trucks, when they are saying that they are bringing apples or akhrot from that area, they are bringing those things or grenades and AK-47 are coming. Why don't you put scanners there? Why don't you put machines there? You can scan everything and all the containers can be scanned so that arms and ammunitions do not reach here. Now, today, what is happening? In the entire Kashmir Valley, you will find Chinese products. It is full of Chinese products. From which way or route, they are coming? They are coming through PoK now, we have an agreement with them called note on cross-LoC trade between Jammu and Kashmir and PoK. I was going through it. When it was started, they had shown the strength saying that so much of trade can take place. But slowly, it is coming down. Now, it is not a product which is the produce of that area. The understanding was that the produce of that area and the produce of this area can be exchanged through barter system or thorough money exchange also. Basically, it was through barter system. But, now, we find that the produce of that area is not coming here; the Chinese products are coming to India. Now, if you are not going to put scanners or the security arrangements at the check posts, then, how are you going to stop them? Sir, I was going through the items like apples, bananas, grapes, mangoes, pineapples, oranges, coconuts - fresh and dry. All these things were there. Then, Peshawari *chappals*, cushions, bed-sheets, wall hangings, carpet pieces, stoles, medicinal herbs, etc. were exchanged between PoK and Jammu and Kashmir. But, now, what is happening? These stoles are Chinese; these herbs are Chinese;

these products are Chinese; and, they have flooded the market. So, how are you going to stop it? There is no coordination between different Departments and there is no vision. I think, it is a fight to grab this opportunity. Now, if the concerned people are not there and if the concerned people are not designated with the job, then, who is going to do it? The work was of the Revenue Department; the work was of the Department of Trade and Commerce. But, the work is taken up by somebody else. So, my apprehension is about its successful functioning. Sir, my apprehension is that these officially acclaimed landport authority entry points will be misused. These are my apprehensions. But, otherwise, I support this Bill. I support the cause, but, there are so many lacunae. I believe that the Government should take care of these while framing rules and regulations and they should take care that these access points do not fall into wrong hands when they are going to outsource. They are certainly going to outsource. There is no doubt about it because they are not going to control it from North Block. And if they are going to do it, they should see that it should not fall into wrong hands and we should not repent later that we have not done this; otherwise, we could have saved the people from such tragedies. So, Sir, with these words, I support this Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Shantaram Laxman Naik. As we have to pass it today, please take only five minutes.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Okay, Sir.

I rise to support the Land Ports Authority of India Bill, 2010.  
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take five minutes only.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: In any case, Sir, I am a substitute speaker!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is why I said 'take only five minutes'.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: My friend Mr. Natchiappan was to speak on this. So, five minutes are enough for me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): They are sacrificing time. Others can also sacrifice time.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: As far as the objects of the Bill are concerned, Sir, they are quite laudable. Para one says: "There are several designated entry and exit points on the international borders of the country through which cross-border movement of persons, goods and traffic takes place. Good border management is mandated by India's security concern, and, to this end, it is important to put in place systems which address security imperatives while also facilitating trade and commerce." Therefore, Sir, this Authority is, basically, created for coordination of various agencies which manage, admittedly, our porous border. The length of border, at various places, has been narrated by Ahluwaliaji and it will be a very difficult task, in fact, for this Authority, to manage the porous border. The question, now, — Mr. Ahluwalia also has asked it — is: what's the status of this Authority? Is the Authority a landlord or a rector in a hostel or a head master for what? The agencies under the Authority are not minor agencies; they are Customs, Immigration Authorities doing their jobs for various years. Under an Act of Parliament, they have got a role to perform; there are laws which govern them. And, therefore, over and above this, if there is an Authority being made for coordination, who will resolve the disputes among these various agencies? This is a question which the Government may have to face in future, Sir.

If you see, Sir, the functions of this Authority, it has a tremendous task to perform. One cannot imagine how these jobs or tasks will be carried out by the Authority, Sir. To cite a few functions, to plan, construct and maintain roads; to plan, procure, install and maintain communications; to

provide appropriate space and facilities for immigration, customs, security, taxation authorities; then to establish and maintain hotels, restaurants and restrooms very dangerous; to establish and maintain warehouses; to arrange for postal, money exchange, insurance and telephone facilities; to make appropriate arrangements for watch and ward. So, this will require a tremendous infrastructure, huge sums of money and many years to materialize it really.

But, more important than this, Sir, is as to why this provision has been inserted, "that ultimately, this Authority has been authorized to - and I read - "form one or more companies under the Companies Act, 1956 or under any other law relating to company for efficient discharge of functions imposed on it by this Act." Now, this Authority which has been entrusted with a task, which is a huge task, has been authorized to form a company. I mean, I have just been given a task and I have been authorized to give that task to somebody else. Why this provision, at all, was necessary, I cannot understand. If an Authority is created, and if the Authority is created with some plus and minus points, whatever they are, then, that Authority has to discharge, in its own humble way, the functions entrusted to it. But if the Authority is simply entrusted the task of forming a company and discharging all functions, not any specific functions, that means the Authority can just go away from the picture and a Company can take its place. Therefore, Sir, this provision is, rather, difficult to understand or grasp.

Sir, then, the most important thing is outsourcing. As my learned colleague has already stated, all these functions like running hotels and other things may require outsourcing. Outsourcing is very dangerous at land ports in a place like borders. If you go on outsourcing at every place, undesirable elements will pour in and they will be everywhere. I don't know how this Authority will manage it. If a company is formed and the power is delegated to it, how will this company ensure the security of the country? I don't know.

Again, this Authority is entrusted, under clause 12, with some powers

and I quote:



"12(2) The Authority may, whenever considered necessary so to do for ensuring the peace and security at an integrated check post, seek the assistance of armed force, Central para military force or State police".

Now, if the Authority is to seek assistance of these forces, then, either the immigration Authority or the Customs Authority has to tell the Land Port Authority that they require this assistance. They have to tell the Authority that so and so problem is arising in the discharge of their duty and, therefore, they require the assistance of the forces. Thereafter, the Authority can call these forces. There is no such provision which allows the Customs Authority and the Immigration Authority to seek the assistance from the Land Port Authority for the purpose.

Now, in the assets and liabilities clause it is stated that all the assets will automatically belong to this Authority. What about the revenue? Suppose some revenue or amount is due to the Immigration Authority or to the Customs Authority from a third party. As I see it, there is no mention regarding the revenue that this Authority will be entitled to collect. There are provisions regarding assets and liabilities. But there is no provision in this regard. I hope that this Authority will function.

My last point is this. I will take just one minute. As far as framing of regulations is concerned, — the rules are framed by the Government they are framed by the Authority. As far as issues like what should be the contract format, what should be the fee, etc., are concerned, the powers are given to the Authority under the clause power to make regulations. In fact, these powers should have been given to the rule-making authority. The rule-making authority is the Government because it is a substantive law. Issues like what should be the contract format, what should be the provisions of the contract, how much fee should be charged, etc., should not be left to the Authority. With these submissions, I support the Bill. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much for

concluding you speech though your party has time. Shri Narendra Kumar  
Kashyap.

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इसे महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया है।

मान्यवर, निर्वाचित होने के बाद आज मेरी यह पहली स्पीच है और इस मौके पर मैं बहुजन समाज पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष, उत्तर प्रदेश की माननीय मुख्य मंत्री बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उनकी कृपा और संवैधानिक शक्तियों के आधार पर आज मुझे इस सदन में बोलने का मौका मिला।

मान्यवर, यह विधेयक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और जरूरी भी है।

जिस मंशा के साथ हमारी सरकार ने इस लैंड अथॉरिटी बिल के जरिए 13 चौकियों की स्थापना के संबंध में अपना इरादा जाहिर किया है, मैंने इस बिल के कारण, उद्देश्य को पढ़कर समझने की कोशिश की है और जितना मैं समझ पाया हूँ, जो कथन मैं लिखा है कि एक योजनाबद्ध स्कीम द्वारा देश की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भूमि सीमाओं पर प्रवेश और निकास स्थानों पर एकीकृत जांच चौकियां स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। एकीकृत जांच चौकियां पर्याप्त सीमा शुल्क और अप्रवासन सुविधा और सुरक्षा, अनुवीक्षण, उपसर्गों, स्वास्थ्य और अन्य सुविधाओं, यात्री सुविधाओं जैसे प्रतिक्षा क्षेत्र, जलपान गृह विभाग कक्ष, शुल्क मुक्त दुकानों, पार्किंग, भण्डागारों, आधान याडों, परिवहन और सम्वाद तंत्र, कम्पनियों के कार्यालय, बैंक और वित्तीय सेवाओं, ड्राइवरों के लिए शयनयानों और नवीनतम आधुनिक सुविधाओं से सुसज्जित एकल परिसर में सेवा स्टेशनों, ईंधन स्टेशनों वाले सभी संबंधित सुविधाओं वाला यात्री और स्थोरा टर्मिनलों की समर्पित एक क्षेत्र होगा।

मान्यवर, बिल को पढ़ने के बाद मुझे ऐसा लगा कि यह बिल गृह विभाग को प्रस्तुत नहीं करना चाहिए था, चूंकि जिस तरह की व्यवस्था और जिस तरह का कारण इस बिल के जरिए स्पष्ट किया गया है, उसको देखकर यह सीमा शुल्क का मामला है या सुविधाओं का मामला है, शुल्क मुक्ति दुकानों का मामला है या परिवहन का मामला है। मान्यवर, दुकानों का निर्माण एक तो मैं समझता हूँ कि लैंड अथॉरिटी बिल न होकर जैसे यह कोई हाऊसिंग कमेटी का बिल हो गया। इसलिए मुझे इसमें दो तरह की आशंकाएं लग रही हैं, एक तो बिल को समुचित विभाग द्वारा प्रस्तुत न किए जाने से गृह विभाग पर अतिरिक्त बोझ पड़ेगा, अतिरिक्त भार पड़ेगा, जैसा कि कृषि विभाग पर पड़ रहा है। उनके पास खाद्य भी है, क्रिकेट का सारा सामान भी है। इस तरह से अतिरिक्त भार एक विभाग पर पड़ेगा।

दूसरा, मान्यवर, अगर इस बिल को वाणिज्य विभाग प्रस्तुत करता या इस बिल की प्रस्तुति रेवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट करता तो जरूर बात समझ में आती। इसलिए इस बिल को गृह विभाग द्वारा प्रस्तुत करना मेरे विवेक से, मेरे विचार से उचित नहीं लगता है।

मान्यवर, इस बिल के द्वारा सरकार की मंशा है कि 13 एकीकृत चौकियों की स्थापना होगी, जिसमें 7 का निर्माण किया जाएगा और 6 को बाद में बनाया जाएगा। मान्यवर, 13 चौकियों के बनाने से यह बात सही है कि विदेशी व्यापार में वृद्धि हो सकती है, 7 चौकियों से भी देश की सुरक्षा में कुछ लाभ हो सकता है लेकिन जो बाकी देश का बॉर्डर है, चाहे नेपाल बॉर्डर है, चाहे बंगला देश का बॉर्डर है, चाहे पाकिस्तान का बॉर्डर है या भूटान का बॉर्डर है, उन बॉर्डर्स की लाइन पर सरकार क्या प्रबंध करेगी।

बिल में क्या व्यवस्था की जाएगी, इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब गृह विभाग ने यह बिल प्रस्तुत कर ही दिया है, तो इस हाउस की चिंता यह है कि बहुत अच्छा होता कि इस बिल के अंदर देश की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं पर फेंसिंग कराने की व्यवस्था भी की जाती। हम घर बना रहे हैं, घर का दरवाजा है, लेकिन बाउंड्री नहीं है। मुझे इसमें कई बार यह आशंका लगती है कि तेरे घर में दरवाजा है, लेकिन मुझे खतरे का अंदाजा नहीं है। सरकार को खतरे का अंदाजा नहीं है, लेकिन सरकार को खतरे का अंदाजा होना चाहिए था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारा देश जिन परिस्थितियों से गुजर रहा है, भयावह स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। यह बात मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि न तो इस बिल में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं पर फेंसिंग की व्यवस्था पर कोई ध्यान दिया गया है और न बॉर्डर रोड आर्गनाइजेशन पर महत्व दिया गया है, इसमें बॉर्डर रोड मैनेजमेंट का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। फलड लाइट्स की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। हमारे देश में घुसपैठिए आ जाते हैं, बंगलादेश से रिकशा चलाने वाला दिन में हमारे देश में आता है और शाम को बंगलादेश पहुंच जाता है। हम इसको कैसे रोकेंगे? जब तक हमारे देश की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं पर फेंसिंग नहीं होगी, बॉर्डर रोड मैनेजमेंट नहीं होगा, फलड लाइट का प्रबंध नहीं होगा, तब तक इन चौकियों का, इस अथॉरिटी को लाने का लाभ हमारे देश की सरकार, हमारे देश को कैसे देगी, यह हमारी चिंता है? चूंकि यह मामला देश की एकता, अखंडता और सुरक्षा से जुड़ा हुआ है। इसीलिए मैंने यह कहा कि यह बिल महत्वपूर्ण भी है और आवश्यक भी है इस बिल से हम देश की एकता, अखंडता और सुरक्षा को महसूस कर रहे हैं। इसको इसलिए कर रहे हैं कि आतंकवाद, उग्रवाद, नक्सलवाद, माओवाद आज हमारे देश के लिए चुनौती बन गया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुम्बई की 26/11 की घटना को अभी हमारा देश भूला नहीं है। पाकिस्तान से मिलिटेंट हमारी कंट्री में आते हैं, मुम्बई में बड़े-बड़े पुलिस ऑफिसर्स को, विदेशियों को मार देते हैं। अगर मुम्बई जैसी घटनाएं हमारे देश में होती रही हैं, तो इसके पीछे सबसे बड़ी वजह मुझे यह नजर आती है कि हमारे देश में बॉर्डर चौकियां चाहे जितनी बन जाएं, कितनी ही सिक्योरिटी फोर्स क्यों न लगा दी जाए, लेकिन जब तक देश के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बॉर्डर पर हमारी सरकार की चाक-चौबंद व्यवस्था नहीं होगी, तब तक इस बिल का लाभ हमारे देश के लोगों को नहीं मिल सकता है। आज हमारी चिंता यह है कि चाहे नेपाल का बॉर्डर हो, चाहे पाकिस्तान का बॉर्डर हो, चाहे बांग्लादेश का बॉर्डर हो, चाहे भूटान का बॉर्डर हो और चाहे अफगानिस्तान का बॉर्डर हो, हमारा देश इन सीमाओं के खुला होने के कारण सुरक्षित नहीं है। देश में एक चिंता का माहौल पैदा हो गया है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश के प्लेन को नेपाल से हाईजैक करके कंधार ले जाया गया था, यह इसलिए हो गया क्योंकि नेपाल की सीमा पर कोई पासपोर्ट लागू नहीं होता है। जब मर्जी हो, नेपाल का आदमी इधर आ जाता है, इधर का उधर चला जाता है, यह एक गम्भीर मामला है। हमारे देश में इस तरह की गंभीर घटनाएं हो रही हैं।

आज नेताओं के बच्चों का किडनैप कर लिया जाता है। डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम में इससे बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात और क्या हो सकती है कि देश की पार्लियामेंट पर हमला होता है।

मान्यवर, हमारे देश की पार्लियामेंट पर हमला होता है, 26/11 को मुम्बई के होटल पर हमला होता है और कंधार में हमारे प्लेन को हाईजैक कर लिया जाता है, हमारे देश के लोग यह सब अपनी खुली आंखों से देख रहे हैं। आज भी देश के लिए यह चिंता का विषय बना हुआ है। मान्यवर, मैं आप से माफी के साथ यह बात कहता हूं कि आज हालत ऐसे बन गए हैं कि 15 अगस्त पर जम्मू कश्मीर के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री पर जूता फेंका जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माफ करना तो मजबूरी है। हमने माफ तो उसको भी कर दिया, जिसने पार्लियामेंट पर हमला किया था।

आज देश के बॉर्डर पर सिक्युरिटीज फोर्सज का न होना, देश की सीमाओं की चौकसी न होना, इन सबने आज हमारे देश के नेताओं पर भी प्रश्न चिह्न लगा दिया है। आज देश की जनता नेताओं पर कम भरोसा कर रही है। लोगों के मन में शंका पैदा हो रही है कि पता नहीं हमारे देश के लोग हमको बचा पाएंगे या नहीं बचा पाएंगे, हमारे देश की सुरक्षा हो पाएगी या नहीं हो पाएगी। जब देश की जनता, देश का लोकतंत्र नेताओं पर शक करना शुरू कर

दे, तो फिर कहीं न कहीं हमारे लिए यह विषय चिंतन और चिंता का जरूर बन जाता है। हम देश की सुरक्षा से समझौता नहीं करेंगे।

मान्यवर, हमारा पूरा सदन और सदन के माननीय सदस्य, इस देश के लोकतंत्र के लिए, देश की सीमाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए, देश की आंतरिक सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार के साथ है। हम सरकार के हर अच्छे काम के साथ हैं, लेकिन अफसोस इस बात का है कि अभी तक देश से लगी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं का ठीक से सीमांकन नहीं हो सकता है। जम्मू कश्मीर कहां से शुरू होकर, कहां पर खत्म होगा, भूटान की सीमाएं कहां समाप्त होती हैं, नेपाल की सीमाएं कहां समाप्त होती हैं, कुछ पता नहीं है। अभी हमारे देश की सीमाओं को चिन्हित कर पाना, रेखांकित कर पाना ही संभव नहीं हो पा रहा है। जब हमारे देश की सरकार को इस बात का भी अंदाजा न हो कि हमारी कौन सी सीमा कहां पर समाप्त होती है, तो उसकी सुरक्षा करना मुझे संभव नहीं लगता है।

मान्यवर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है और मैं यहां पर प्रथम बार अपना भाषण दे रहा हूं। इस सदन को चलते हुए 18 दिन होने को हैं। मैं संविधान का ज्ञाता नहीं हूं और न ही मुझे सदन की कार्यवाही का, सदन में बोलने का ज्यादा अनुभव है, लेकिन मैंने इस दरमियान अपने सीनियर सदस्यों से जानने व समझने की कोशिश की है। मैं यहां पर अपने सीनियर्स से कुछ सीखकर, अपने दिल के उद्गार और भावनाओं को व्यक्त कर रहा हूं। इसमें मुझे कुछ समय लग सकता है, इसलिए आप से माफी चाहता हूं। मुझे पता चला है कि ऐसी परंपरा है कि जब maiden speech होती है, तो सदस्य को बोलने का खुला मौका दिया जाता है। ... (व्यवधान) ... अगर खुला मौका दिया जाता है, तो मुझे दो लाइनें याद आ रही हैं,

**जिंदगी दी है तो शर्तें इबादत न लगा।**

**पेड़ का साया भी भला पेड़ को क्या देता है।।**

मान्यवर, मैं अभी अपनी बात शुरू कर रहा हूं। ... (व्यवधान) ... मान्यवर, कल तक के लिए करना हो, तो कल तक के लिए कर लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** ओ.के. ठीक है। कश्यप जी, आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... Time extension should be proportional to the time allotted for the discussion. I am not stopping you. But, please bear in mind that it is already 6 p.m.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will not stop him, but he himself will have some control. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप :** मान्यवर, कल शुरू कर लेता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Just a second. We have to pass this Bill. The Congress Party has surrendered 40 minutes of their time. My request is that every party should do so. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will not control him only, but all others I will cut. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not controlling him. Don't worry.

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** मान्यवर, जितने भी मैम्बर पहले बोले हैं, जिन्होंने मेडन स्पीच दी है, आपने उनके प्रति बहुत ही हमदर्द रवैया रखा है। हम यही कहते हैं कि घंटा, सवा घंटा कल बोल लेंगे, आप इसको कंटीन्यू रखिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I am controlling. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Karimpuriji, I am not stopping him. I told you, but I only requested that the Congress Members have surrendered their time. I am not stopping him. But, I said, "some control". That is all what I said. आप बोलिए।

SHRI RUDRA NARAIN PANY (Orissa): It may be his maiden speech, but it should be related to the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** बिल रिलेटिड बोला है। वही बोला है, आप बिल के बारे में बोलिए। कश्यप जी, बिल के बारे में आपकी मेडन स्पीच है, इसीलिए बोल रहे हैं कि बिल के बारे में बोलिए।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) :** सर, यह कल तक जाएगा कि नहीं?

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) :** सर, हम इस बिल का पूरा समर्थन करते हैं, नमस्ते एवं प्रणाम।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** ठीक है, आप बोलिए।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप :** मान्यवर, बिल में व्यवस्था की गई है कि तरह एकीकृत जांच चौकियां बनाई जाएंगी, जिनके जरिए हम बॉर्डर पर व्यापार को खोलना चाहते हैं। एकीकृत जांच चौकियां बनाकर हम विदेशों के

6.00 P.M.

साथ व्यापार को खोलना चाहते हैं, व्यापार को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं, देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जैसी मैंने चिंता व्यक्त की है कि यह सरकार का बहुत अच्छा कदम है, I appreciate it, मैंने इस बिल पर बिल्कुल नहीं कहा है कि यह बिल नहीं आना चाहिए था या बिल की मंशा अच्छी नहीं है। मान्यवर, बिल का लाना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी की सराहना करता हूँ, उनको बधाई देता हूँ कि देर से ही सही, यह बिल लाए हैं। 1947 में देश आजाद हुआ था, लेकिन हम अभी तक लुट रहे हैं। देश में आतंकवाद बढ़ रहा है, नक्सलवाद बढ़ रहा है, व्यापार के जरिए हथियारों की तस्करी हो रही है, नशों की तस्करी हो रही है। यह हम 1947 से देख रहे हैं। अब अगर 63 साल के बाद सरकार जागी है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिए सरकार को बधाई देनी चाहिए, ये बधाई के पात्र हैं। इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि बिल की मंशा बहुत अच्छी है। इस बिल की सरकार और देश को भी जरूरत है, लेकिन मैंने चिंता व्यक्त भी की थी कि हम व्यापार को कंट्रोल कैसे करेंगे?

मान्यवर, नेपाल, जम्मू-कश्मीर, बंगलादेश, भूटान की सीमाएं कहां से शुरू होती हैं और कहां पर खत्म होती हैं, जब तक इन सीमाओं का निर्धारण हम भली प्रकार से नहीं करेंगे, तब तक मुझे कहीं न कहीं इस बिल की उपयोगिता में शंका लगती है। माकन साहब, यह बिल तो पास होना है, बिल तो पास होगा ही, यह सदन की चिंता है और देश की भी चिंता है, लेकिन मेरा अनुरोध है कि यह सर्वोच्च सदन, जिसको संवैधानिक मान्यताओं के आधार पर, राज्य सभा का नाम दिया गया है, लोक सभा में कोई बिल पास होता है, तो राज्य सभा में इसलिए आता है कि यदि उस बिल में कुछ त्रुटियां रह गई हैं, तो यह सर्वोच्च सदन उसे दूर करे।

अगर कोई ऐसा प्रावधान है, जो बिल में लोक सभा में नहीं आ सका, उस पर यह सर्वोच्च सदन विचार करे। इसलिए आज हम इस सर्वोच्च सदन के सदस्य के नाते अपने देश, देश के व्यापार, चौकियों और सीमाओं के प्रति अपनी चिन्ता व्यक्त कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं कह रहा था कि हमारी सरकार को इन चौकियों की स्थापना से पूर्व देश की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं का निर्धारण कर लेना चाहिए। अगर देश की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं का निर्धारण किए बिना बिल पर विचार होता है या बिल का process आगे बढ़ता है, तो हमारे सामने हमेशा एक आशंका बराबर बनी रहेगी कि हम आतंकवादी, घुसपैठिए, अवैध हथियार के तस्कर और नकली नोटों का धंधा कैसे रोकेंगे। हमारे देश में आज के जमाने में एके-47 आ रही हैं। मेरी निश्चित जानकारी है कि पंजाब के बॉर्डर की सरकार या देश की सरकार की दूसरी एजेंसियां करोड़ों रुपए के नशे का सामान पकड़ती हैं। ऐसे सैंकड़ों घातक हथियार, जो हमारे देश में तबाही



मचाने के लिए भेजे जाते हैं, चाहे वे कश्मीर के रास्ते आएँ या बांग्लादेश के रास्ते आएँ, हम उन हथियारों की आमद कैसे रोकेंगे? हमारे पास कौन-सी फोर्स है, हमारे पास कौन-सा बिजली का तार है, जिससे हम उसको रोक पाएँगे? हमारे पास ऐसी कौन-सी फौज है, जो वहाँ पर लगी हुई है?

अभी माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि दूसरे देशों की गाय-भैंस हमारे देश में घुस आती हैं। गाय-भैंस चराने वाला देश में घुस आता है, शाम तक गाय-भैंसों को चराता है और जब दिन छिपता है, तो उन्हें लेकर अपने देश में चला जाता है। बंगलादेश के रिकशा चलाने वाले लोग सुबह हमारे देश में आते हैं और शाम को कमाई कर अपने देश में निकल जाते हैं। नेपाल से तस्करी करने वाले लोग देश में आते हैं और देश से निकल जाते हैं। मान्यवर, इसलिए मैं इस बिल से सम्बन्धित उन मुश्किलों को माननीय सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, जिनके समाधान पर हम सबको गम्भीरता से बिना राजनीतिक पार्टियों की बाध्यता के विचार करना पड़ेगा, जिन पर हमें बिल्कुल चिन्तामुक्त होकर, जाति-धर्म से मुक्त होकर विचार करना पड़ेगा।

मान्यवर, 26 जुलाई को पहली बार इस सम्मानित सदन में हमारा आगमन हुआ था। हमने उसी पीठ के सम्मुख इस बात की शपथ ली थी कि हम देश की एकता और देश की अखंडता को खंडित नहीं होने देंगे। हमने इस बात की भी शपथ ली थी कि जो भी विषय हमारे सम्मुख लाए जाएंगे, बिना जाति-भेद के हम उनका निर्वहन करेंगे। आज वह शपथ और शपथ के वे शब्द हमें इस बात के लिए प्रेरित कर रहे हैं कि सच्चाई के साथ, निष्ठा के साथ देश की एकता और अखंडता की बेहतरी के लिए हम अपने मन में उन भावों को इस तरीके से जाग्रत करें, ताकि जो मुश्किलें हमारे सामने हैं, उनका हल हो सके।

मान्यवर, आज इंतहा हो गई है। जम्मू-कश्मीर में law and order problem हो गई। अनंतनाग की बात करें, श्रीनगर की बात करें, शोपियां की बात करें, पुंछ की बात करें, पूरी घाटी आज जल रही है। कर्फ्यू लगा दिए गए हैं, आम आदमी का जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया है। आज दलित, पिछड़े समाज के लोगों के सामने खाने का संकट पैदा हो गया, हाहाकार मचा है। मान्यवर, कैसे होगा इन समस्याओं का हल? देश में बड़ा विचित्र माहौल पैदा हुआ है,

इसलिए मैं कह रहा था कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने इस बिल को बहुत अच्छे तरीके से रखा है, हमारे भी विचार आ रहे हैं...

लेकिन इस बिल को पास कराने के लिए हमें देश की सुरक्षा सर्वोत्तम प्राथमिकता पर लेनी होगी।

मान्यवर, आज देश में काले धंधे पनप रहे हैं। इससे बुरा हाल क्या हो सकता है कि विदेश की महिलाओं को हमारी कंट्री में लाकर जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह आज सदन के सामने कहने लायक नहीं है। आप इसको कैसे रोक पाएंगे? आज मुश्किलें पैदा हो गई हैं। यहां आतंकवादी आ रहे हैं, हथियारों की तस्करी हो रही है, देश में नशों का आगमन हो रहा है, सीमाएं बाधित हो गई हैं, देश के सामने कानून और व्यवस्था का संकट पैदा हो गया है, जम्मू-कश्मीर जल रहा है, छत्तीसगढ़ का हाल बुरा है। इन सबका हल आप कैसे निकालेंगे? मान्यवर, इन सारी बातों को देखते हुए मैं कह रहा था कि हमें देश की सुरक्षा को प्राथमिकता देनी होगी।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस रिबेट के ज़रिए आप कस्टम को कंट्रोल कैसे करेंगे? यह कस्टम कैसे कंट्रोल होगा? इसके लिए हमारे पास क्या प्लानिंग है? बॉर्डर रोड ऑर्गनाइजेशन, बीएसएफ और सीआरपीएफ को कैसे कंट्रोल किया जाएगा? आज हमारे सामने बहुत सारी मुश्किलें हैं, बहुत सारी बंदिशें हैं, इसलिए मैं पूछ रहा था कि बॉर्डर रोड ऑर्गनाइजेशन, बीएसएफ, सीआरपीएफ को कंट्रोल करने की बजाए के पास क्या योजना है? जब माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब देंगे, तो कम से कम इस विषय पर अपनी बात को जरूर रखें।

मान्यवर, जिन सीमाओं पर आज चौकियां बनाने की बात कह रहे हैं, क्या वहां पर पासपोर्ट व्यवस्था लागू होगी? जो सीमाएं हमारे देश के बार्डर से खुलती हैं, चाहे वह नेपाल की हो या किसी दूसरे देश की हो, उस पर क्या सरकार पासपोर्ट की व्यवस्था लागू कर पाएगी?

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

मान्यवर, इस तरह के बहुत सारे सवाल हमारे सामने हैं। मैंने अभी कहा था कि सीआरपीएफ कैसे कंट्रोल होगी। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं, आज उत्तर प्रदेश में एक गंभीर समस्या पैदा हुई है ... (व्यवधान) ... इस बिल से संबंधित बात ही है। मैं इस बिल से रिलेटिव बात ही करूंगा। मैं कह रहा था कि बीएसएफ को कंट्रोल कैसे किया जाएगा। आबादी के हिसाब से देश का सर्वाधिक आबादी वाला प्रदेश - उत्तर प्रदेश है। आज भी इस प्रदेश

में सात जिले ऐसे हैं, जिनमें महाराजगंज है, सिद्धार्थ नगर है, बलरामपुर है, बहराइच है, श्रावस्ती है, पीलीभीत है और खीरी है, उत्तर प्रदेश के इन सात जिलों में सीमा सुरक्षा बल के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों ने उग्र माहौल पैदा कर दिया है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपका ध्यान जरूर इस तरफ लाना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के इन सात जिलों में आज एसएसबी के अधिकारियों ने इस तरह का माहौल क्रिएट कर दिया है कि जनता के बीच में आक्रोश पैदा हो गया है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि थाना सम्पूर्णा नगर, ग्राम त्रिकोलिया में एसएसबी कर्मियों के द्वारा दो लोगों की हत्या हुई। 3 जून, 2008 को सिपाही इन्द्र कुमार की हत्या की गई, 5 जून, 2008 को खीरी में संतोष कुमार गुप्ता की हत्या हुई ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री उपसभापति :** इन हत्याओं का इसका इस बिल से क्या संबंध है? यह जो विषय चल रहा है, आप उसी पर बोलिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप :** बिल्कुल, मान्यवर, मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति :** देखिए, आप ज़रा सुनिए, हम मानते हैं कि आपकी मेडन स्पीच है और हम इस बात की इज्जत भी करते हैं। हम इंटरफीयर नहीं करना चाहते, लेकिन मेहरबानी करके आप बिल पर ही बात कीजिए, जिससे दूसरे मैम्बर्स का भी आपकी बात सुनने में इंटरेस्ट रहे। सिर्फ बोलना ही काफी नहीं है, सुनना भी होता है, इसलिए आप कोशिश कीजिए कि आप बिल पर ही बोलिए। आपकी मेडन स्पीच है, मगर हर चीज़ अपने विषय पर होनी चाहिए। इस बिल का विषय है, "The Land Ports Authority of India."

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप :** मान्यवर, मैं अपनी बात को जल्दी समाप्त करने की कोशिश करूंगा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप अपने साथियों का भी खयाल रखें।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप :** मान्यवर, मैं आठ बजे से पहले निपटा दूंगा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप बोलिए। आप एक अच्छा काम यह कर रहे हैं कि पूरे हाउस को मेडन स्पीच के बारे में second look लेना पड़ेगा।

**श्री के.बी. शणप्पा (कर्नाटक) :** इन्होंने जो कहा है, वह आज रात के आठ बजे हैं या सुबह के आठ बजे हैं? ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप :** मान्यवर, मैं इस बात को समझता हूँ कि सदन का समय बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है, भले ही शुरुआती चार दिन खराब हो गए हैं। यह मुझे मालूम है कि शुरुआती चार दिन इसलिए चले गए कि महंगाई पर चर्चा नहीं हो सकी। मैं तो बस थोड़ा-सा समय ले रहा हूँ।

मान्यवर, मैं इस बिल के संदर्भ में कुछ ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, जिन पर माननीय मंत्री जी भी शायद नोटिस लेंगे और उन पर विचार करेंगे। मैं अपनी बात को शॉर्ट कर रहा हूँ। इस बिल में जो भारतीय भूमि पट्टन प्राधिकरण बनाने का सिस्टम है, उस पर मैं यह ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी भी ज़रा इसका मुलायज़ा कर लेंगे कि पेज़ नम्बर 2 पर क्रम संख्या (3) पर यह लिखा है कि प्राधिकरण निम्नलिखित से मिल कर बनेगा। मान्यवर, मैं एक बहुत ही टेक्निकल बात रखूंगा। यह बिल से संबंधित है, मैं बिल के अलावा कुछ नहीं कहूंगा। इसमें लिखा है कि एक अध्यक्ष होगा। उसके आगे यह भी लिखा है कि एक सदस्य योजना और विकास से होगा और दूसरा सदस्य वित्त से होगा। इस प्रकार, इसमें एक अध्यक्ष और दो मैम्बर्स की व्यवस्था की गई है। आगे (ग) में यह लिखा है कि नौ से अनधिक सदस्य, पदेन जो गृह, विदेश, राजस्व, वाणिज्य, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग, रेल, रक्षा, कृषि और सहकारिता, विधि और न्याय से संबंधित भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों या विभागों का प्रतिनिधित्व करेंगे। मान्यवर, एक यह चीज़ इस बिल के अंदर आई है। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है और साथ ही मेरा उनको एक सुझाव है कि इस बिल का object बहुत बड़ा है, इस बिल का function बहुत बड़ा है। अगर हम अकेले अध्यक्ष पर ही सारा बोझ डाल देंगे, तो कई बार ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ भी बनेंगी कि अध्यक्ष बीमार हो गये या अन्य परिस्थितियाँ पैदा हो गयीं, तो अगर इसमें अध्यक्ष के साथ-साथ उपाध्यक्ष के पद की भी व्यवस्था होगी तो शायद बहुत अच्छा होता।

मान्यवर, इस बिल में नौ से अनधिक सदस्यों की बात कही गई है और जो विभाग इसमें लिखे गए हैं, उनकी संख्या 13 है। इसमें नौ से अधिक सदस्य नहीं बनेंगे जबकि इसमें 13 विभाग अंकित किये गये हैं, तो मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि अगर इस बिल में नौ सदस्यों की बजाय 15 सदस्यों का प्रावधान होता तो सदस्यों को कार्य करने में सुविधा होती।

मान्यवर, इसके अलावा, (ड) में यह कहा गया है कि व्यापारियों और कर्मकारों में से प्रत्येक का एक-एक प्रतिनिधि, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किया जाएगा, मामले के आधार पर जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक हो,

सहयोजित किया जाएगा। मान्यवर, मेरी आशंका यह है और इस सदन की आशंका भी यह है कि आपने कहा कि अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों में से कोई एक-एक प्रतिनिधि होगा, इससे मेरी आशंका यह है कि यह राजनैतिक होगा या गैर-राजनैतिक होगा? ऐसा न हो कि बिल पास हो गया और माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक दल के लोगों को ही उसमें मैम्बर्स बना दिया। अगर इस शब्द का प्रयोग कर दिया जाता कि ये व्यापारी और कर्मकार, जो गैर-राजनीतिक होंगे, उनको इसमें रखा जाएगा, तो शायद अच्छा होता।

मान्यवर, अगली चीज़, जो (च) में आई है, वह यह है कि ऐसे अन्य प्रतिनिधि जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार कृत्यकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए सहयोजित करे। यह क्लॉज़ अस्पष्ट है। इसमें बात को गोलमोल कर दिया गया है कि सरकार जिसको चाहे उसको इसमें समायोजित कर सकेगी। क्या इनमें स्टेट का कोई शेयर है?

जिन borders पर ये चौकियां बनाई जा रही हैं, क्या वहां के मॅबर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट को भी इस प्राधिकरण में लिया जाएगा, क्या वहां के MLAs को इसमें मॅबर के तौर पर लिया जाएगा, क्या वहां की political parties के लोगों को इसमें involve किया जाएगा?

**श्री उपसभापति :** यह कहां पर है? यह कौन सी जगह पर लिखा है?

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप :** उपसभापति जी, यह पेज नंबर 3 पर खंड 3(च) के अंतर्गत लिखा हुआ है ... (व्यवधान) ... यह बिल में है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप कह रहे हैं कि "the Chairperson authority consists of two Members and not more than nine Members." यही है न?

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप :** इससे आगे है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Are you referring to 'Qualification'?

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: No, Sir.

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपने कहा कि मॅबर्स political, non-political होंगे, इसमें साफ तौर से लिखा है कि 'not more than nine members, ex officio, to be appointed by the Central Government from amongst the officers'. इसमें political, non-political कहां होंगे?

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : आपने कहा है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : मैं खंड 3(च) के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, मुझे अब रूल 240 के तहत interfere करना पड़ रहा है। मैं मॅबर्स के नोटिस में ला रहा हूँ कि Under Rule 240, "After having called the attention of the Council to the conduct of a Member who persists on irrelevance or deviation or repetition either of his own argument or the arguments, which the other Members have made in the debate may direct him to discontinue his speech." यह रूल 240 है ... (व्यवधान) ... Maiden speech की भी limit होती है ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं कह रहा हूँ कि रिपीट मत कीजिए

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : उपसभापति जी, मैं इतना समझ पाया हूँ कि सदन की व्यवस्था या तो नियमों से चलती है या मान्यताओं से चलती है। मैं इस बात को जानता हूँ कि नियम और मान्यता, ये दो चीजें हैं, जिन पर सदन चलता है। सदन की मान्यता यह रही है कि जब भी maiden speech हुई है, तो उस सदस्य को बोलने का मौका दिया गया है।

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, आपने 40 मिनट ले लिए हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... ठीक है, आप बोलिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : उपसभापति जी, मैं बहुत जल्दी अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। इस बिल में लिखा है कि अध्यक्ष का चुनाव ऐसे व्यक्तियों में से किया जाएगा जिन्हें परिवहन, उद्योग, वाणिज्य, विधि, वित्त या लोक प्रशासन के क्षेत्र में विशेष ज्ञान और अनुभव हो। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि एक व्यक्ति को इतने सारे विभागों की जानकारी हो पाना संभव नहीं लगता है। इसलिए अगर अध्यक्ष के अलावा उपाध्यक्ष की व्यवस्था भी होगी, तो बहुत अच्छा होता।

उपसभापति जी, एक महत्वपूर्ण चीज कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा, वह यह है कि खंड 5(1) में लिखा है कि धारा 6 के उपबंधों के अधीन रहते हुए प्रत्येक पूर्णकालिक सदस्य उस तारीख से, जिसको वह पद ग्रहण करता है, पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए या 60 वर्ष की आयु तक पद पर बहाल रहेगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने 60 वर्ष की अधिकतम आयु का जिक्र इसमें किया है और 5 साल का कार्यकाल भी

इसमें निश्चित है, लेकिन न्यूनतम आयु का इसमें कोई जिक्र नहीं है। यदि न्यूनतम आयु पर भी आप विचार करते, तो बहुत अच्छा होता। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस पर जरूर विचार करें।

इसके अलावा इसमें यह भी लिखा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसे किसी पूर्णकालिक सदस्य की नियुक्ति, उसे तीन मास से अन्यून की अवधि की सूचना देने के पश्चात् अथवा उसके बदले में उसे तीन मास की अवधि के उसके वेतन और भत्तों, यदि कोई हों, के बराबर रकम का संदाय करने पर समाप्त कर सकेगी। यह थोड़ा सा अव्यावहारिक लगता है, इसलिए इसमें संशोधन करने की जरूरत है। मैं सदन की भावनाओं को समझ रहा हूँ, माननीय सदस्यों की बात को समझ रहा हूँ और पीठ का सम्मान सदैव मेरे दिल में रहेगा, सभी के मन में रहना चाहिए।

बिल बहुत important है और देश के लिए जरूरी है, लेकिन मेरे अंतर मन में जो शंकाएँ हैं, मंत्री जी उनको निर्मूल करने की कोशिश करेंगे। यह देश से जुड़ा हुआ मामला है, व्यापार से जुड़ा हुआ मामला है। आप इस पर जो भी कदम उठाते हैं, उसको जरा गंभीरता से उठाएं।

इस बिल में, malls, cold storage और बहुत सारे संस्थान बनाने की बात कही गई है। मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो चीजें बनाना चाहते हैं, चाहे वे malls हों या cold storages हों या और चीजें हों, क्या वे इनमें Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes और OBCs के लिए reservation की कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे? अगर वे ऐसा करते हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वे हमारी भावनाओं और सदन की भावनाओं का जरूर आदर रखेंगे।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत लंबी बात न कहते हुए, सदन की गरिमा और आपके आदेश का शत प्रतिशत अनुपालन का मान रखते हुए, इस उम्मीद के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ कि मैंने आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी के समक्ष जो वक्तव्य, जो बातें और जो सुझाव रखा है, कृपापूर्वक जो उचित हों, उन पर वे जरूर विचार करें, लेकिन देश की एकता और अखंडता से कहीं खिलवाड़ न हो, इसकी कोशिश जरूर करें। सबका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। जय भीम, जय भारत।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Prasanta Chatterjee. My request to the rest of the Members is, please be brief.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, when this Bill was brought before the Standing Committee by the Ministry of Home Affairs, even at that time, in the long title of the words "security imperatives" were not mentioned and the Members of the Standing Committee elaborately discussed this issue. Even in the Bill which was placed in the Lok Sabha, there was no mention of these even after the Standing Committee submitted its unanimous report. There was no mention before. But after the Bill has been passed by the Lok Sabha and placed here, there is a change and the words "systems which address security imperatives" have been included. It was elaborately discussed. Shri Ahluwalia mentioned about the justification of brining this Bill by the Ministry of Home Affairs. He also said if you compare the Civil Aviation Bill with this Bill, you will find that in certain clauses there are similarities. Anyway, that is one punt. Taking that into consideration, that is, the security imperatives, and also the functions of authority which have been elaborated here, that is, "provide appropriate spaces and facilities for immigration, customs, security, taxation authorities, animal and plant quarantine, so on and so fourth" in a one-roof system, all these arrangements would have to be done.

Now, I have submitted amendments to sub-clause 2 (a) and that was the unanimous decision of the Standing Committee also Nowadays you have formed the Standing Committees. I do not know what percentage you care about the Standing Committees. Anyway, the Minister should explain this. In the functions of the authority it is mentioned, "establish and maintain hotels". I do not know whether it will be like the fate of Centaur hotel. At one time, it was owned by the Government, then, later, it went to the private entity. So, it is mentioned here, "establish and maintain hotels, restaurants and restrooms". The Department of Home Affairs which is related with the Customs, security, Immigration, so on and so forth is interested to establish hotels. It is not five-star or seven-star or three-star. That is one point. We unanimously took the decision. Yes, restaurants will be necessary and restrooms will be necessary, but what is the purpose of constructing the hotels?



So, Sir, based on the unanimous decision of the Standing committee, my amendment is, that at page 5, line 1, the word "hotels" may be deleted. You can keep the words 'restaurants and restrooms.' This is one thing.

Then, Sir, we know that after an elaborate discussion it has been decided that the sovereign functions of the authority shall not be assigned to any private entity. But it has not been incorporated in the related clause. In clause 11(2) (p), it has been said, "set up joint ventures for the discharge of any of the functions assigned to the Authority." Though the character of the Authority will be sovereign, but the duties of the authority will not be sovereign." So, my second amendment is that at page 5, line 28, after the words, "joint ventures" the words "in the public sector" be inserted. Sir, I have placed these amendments here and these amendments have been circulated.

Sir, both these amendments are based on the unanimous decision of the Standing Committee and based on the fact that it is related to the important issues like customs, security, immigration, etc., the Standing Committee had taken this decision. So, I place these two amendments for the consideration of the hon. Minister.

With these few words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for having given me this opportunity.

"where the mind is without fear, the head is held high; where knowledge is free, where the world has not been broken up into narrow domestic walls; into that heaven of freedom, let my country awake", said our Indian Nobel laureate for literature, Rabindranath Tagore, in Gitanjali.

But it is reality that not only the world, the nations, countries and even the States within our India has built up narrow domestic barriers in the name of language, culture, caste, creed and what not. At this juncture, it is also needed that we have clear cut demarcations or our

Indian boundaries and also safeguard the interest of our nation.

I congratulate the hon. Minister for establishing the Land Ports Authority of India for establishing the Integrated Check Posts at the entry and exit points on the international land boundaries at the cost of Rs. 730 crores - seven in the first phase and six in the second phase. But, Sir, there is no mention of such a check post on Indo-China border where it is very much required. Will the Minister inform this House about this? I also congratulate the Ministry for the proposal to construct 1377 km road along the Indo-Nepal border and 313 km along with Indo-Bhutan border.

Sir, my next concern is about privatization. At this juncture, I would like to recall the Bangladesh Government's effort to build a land port between Burma and Bangladesh, i.e., the Teknaf Land Port on B.O.T. basis on 25 years lease. They have entrusted this work to one M/s Univern Port Services Limited and they claim that as against 7.25 million US dollars, which was collected by the Government's land ports, they were able to collect 8.7 million US dollars when it was given to private sector. They were able to collect 8.7 million US dollars as against 7.25 million US dollars before being taken up by the private sector. But my request is, as this authority is going to take up the sensitive security matters along with facilitating the trade at the border with the neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar and Pakistan, I wish that privatization does not take place under any circumstances like airports.

My next concern is about the nodal agency. The Land Ports of India will be a statutory body, as we understand it, engaging representatives of Ministries of External Affairs, Railways, Defence, Department of Commerce and Revenue, Road Transport and Highways and also the representatives of the concerned State Government.

Always, whenever there is a presence of a multiplicity of authorities like this, it means shifting of responsibilities also. There should be synergy amongst these various agencies in order to accomplish the objectives and not to pass on the responsibilities.

The airports come under the Department of Civil Aviation while Sea ports come under the Ministry of Shipping. Similarly, the Land Ports Authority should come under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Home Ministry must be the nodal agency for this. For this purpose, we must see to it that powers are vested on it clearly and unambiguously.

Sir, my next point is about the land acquisition process. The National Highways Authority Act does not clearly earmark as to which department should handle the case of compensation for the displacement activities arising out of land acquisition. We have heard about 122 acres being taken away from the farmers when the check post was established at Attari, at Wagah border; the farmers there have still not been adequately compensated. Hence, I would like to know whether powers are vested in the Home Ministry for awarding compensation during the land acquisition process for the Land Port Authority. Would the Minister take up the responsibility of seeing to it that compensation reaches people who give up land for this purpose?

Sir, my next point concerns appointment of the Chairman. The Bill says that the Chairman of this Authority is proposed to be from among persons who have special knowledge and experience in the field of transport, industry, commerce, law, finance and public administration. To my knowledge, I do not know of any person who is well-versed in all the fields, except the hon. Home Minister himself. I would request him to make it simple and see to it that the Members appointed are chosen in proportion to the States wherever the 13 integrated check posts are being proposed to the erected, as it concerns the State Governments more.

Sir, another of my concerns is about the powers vested on the Land Port Authority; one, to collect fee and then, to raise funds through debentures, shares, etc. Clause 19, laying the condition to act with the prior approval of the Central Government, may be deleted and clear powers given to the Land Port Authority. Coming to the power to raise funds, it can raise funds only if the Central

Government approves. Only on special occasions or extraordinary circumstances would the Land Port Authority be raising such funds. Why not the Government itself not keep a ceiling on such funds? Only when the LPA crosses that limit, it can approach the Central Government, as and when required. This will facilitate free functioning of the Land Port Authority.

My last point is this. Bangladesh and other countries are openly accusing India of smuggling computer parts, wrist watches, gold, electric wires, China silk yarn, cycle parts, spares of textile mills, torches, etc. On the other hand, it is only our refrained borders which have become havens of illegal arms trade, flushing of people of fake currency, human trafficking, etc. I would request the hon. Minister to see to it that neither we are being exploited inside our borders nor are we accused unnecessarily by other countries. This can be achieved by the effective functioning of the Land Port Authority.

With these observations, Sir, I welcome this Bill.

SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL (Maharashtra): Sir, much has already been talked about the Bill by my hon. colleagues. The Government has decided to establish a Land Port Authority through the Land Port Authority of India Bill, 2009, which shall have the power to manage the facilities for cross-border movements of goods and passengers at designated points along the international border of India.

Sir, as we are short of time, I would like to be brief. I would like to say that we have different relations with different countries. So, the officers and personnel deputed on the border should be very well-versed with the treaties and relations which we share with the bordering countries.

Sir, the serious issues should be addressed seriously and properly. As the hon. Member, Shrimati Vasanthi, said, human trafficking, infiltration, drug trafficking, arms and ammunition, etc. should be handled properly and it should be looked into as a serious concern. We have gone through attacks like the Mumbai attack of 26/11 and the

Parliament attack. So, the staff and the personnel

should be fully equipped with advanced equipment like life jackets and bullet-proof jackets; the cars, trucks and containers that would be passing through should be screened; x-ray machines have come up in various parts of the country. The goods that are imported and traveling should be screened; that technology is available across the globe.

Sir, the best of the technology should be given. Lastly, I would like to request that the personnel and the officers, who will be posted at these points, will be from various parts of the country. They will be from Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, etc. So, the biggest issue with the personnel posted there will be their residence, not only for themselves but for their families also. So, their families should be taken care at the same point.

Then, I would like to request that it should be ensured that no corruption takes place at this point. This should be the main priority and concern of the Government and the hon. Minister. Of course, I know that he has taken all these things into consideration, but, with these suggestions, I support the Bill.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Orissa): Sir, at the outset, I must say that the Home Ministry is the most appropriate Ministry to deal with this Bill, not the Finance, Commerce or the Highways Ministries. I say so because in case of immigration, it is not only a question of security of the country but also of the immigrants coming into the country with arms and ammunitions, immigrants coming into the country to settle here like from Bangladesh, immigrants during with contraband goods, narcotics, and all that. So, I don't agree with my friend, Shri Ahluwalia, that it should go to the Commerce or the Finance Ministry. But, I do worry about the need for an Authority. Security and intelligence or border management are too sensitive and crucial issues to be left to an authority. You people have been creating authorities, for example, IRDA. What did they do for the general public, the customers about insurance? When SEBI came with a fee limit of two percent, then, the hell broke loose. Then, the Government had to come with a Bill to protect it. Let us hope

that you don't have to cover up the inefficiency that will accrue to an authority behind which, you need not hide. As a nodal Ministry, you can always control that inefficiency. Maybe you don't have to come to the Parliament in future to cover up for that.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

Lakhs and millions of people are coming in from border with Bangladesh creating imbalances in demography, imbalances politically and plenty of other things are coming in. We are facing the problems. Politicians finally do have to get those people identified for ration because of humanitarian grounds. Then, from ration cards, it goes to electoral rolls. Then, there is political clout and all that. You cannot have these integrated Check Posts to really stop all this. I wish you had consulted the major States as many friends have pointed out. Out of eight States, you consulted only three and that too insignificant States. Here, the main trouble is about Nepal where your security concerns are the most important. We are not having consultations with the concerned States. We see the Unified Check Gates in the States. In States, we tried to merge the Check Gates, unify them and then what happened? They proved to be a source of unified corruption, and you ICPs will become sources of integrated corruption.

There is so much of money flowing in, fake currency, smuggled goods, and, arms and ammunition, etc. How will you check it? Once it becomes is an authority, will people feel safe, I support the amendments moved by Shri Prasanta Chatterjee on both counts. One is, please don't have joint ventures. If you want to have joint ventures, have them with PSUs. If you want to open a restaurant etc., in every walk of life, you have PSUs. For security concern, please ensure that you have nothing to do with the private parties. So, Mr. Minister, please accept the amendment.

There is another issue to be considered, if you persist with the authority. Anyway, you will get the Bill passed. You are not bothered about it but the Home Ministry can not shed its responsibility. It is accountable to Parliament. Clause 19 says that previous approval of the



Government is necessary

for levying rent and fee. When you are giving so many powers to an authority, then, for levying rent and fee, which is a minor matter, why should they come to a *babu* in the Home Ministry.

You have a clause with regard to reappointment of members. Please don't do so because the moment you make a provision for reappointment of members, their vested interests will develop, and, they will become subservient to the *babus* in the Home Ministry. Let there be one term. Mostly, you will find that only people who are either on the verge of retirement, or, who have retired, are appointed. And, if you make a provision for second term, they will do whatever you tell them to do; they will not apply their own minds. (*Time-bell*)

I will take only half-a-minute. If you want to retain joint ventures even with the PSUs, leave apart the private parties, please don't keep a clause for formation of companies. Why should the authority, a statutory authority, go into the business of forming companies? What is the need? So, please kindly look into this also. With this, I, per force, support the Bill as the Bill is going to be passed. Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I took part in the work of the Standing Committee, which processed this Bill. This Bill has a limited purpose of establishing Land Ports Authority of India for the development and management of facilities for cross-border movement of passengers and goods at designated points along the international borders of India. At the same time, during the course of discussion, we also admitted that the Government should take into consideration the security imperatives also.

Having said that, I would like to caution the Government on some counts. We have the sea ports, which are managed by the Port Trust of India, broadly under the Ministry of Shipping. We have the airports, which are managed by the Airports Authority of India but there are changes coming in. In the name of Public-Private-Partnership, even, our airports are managed by private entities. That gives apprehension on how this Land Ports Authority of India will really be a successful one. It is

obvious now that the Ministry of Home Affairs will remain as the nodal agency for this Land Ports Authority of India.

But, in the Standing Committee, it was made very clear that the Government should not involve the private sector to set up hotels and participate in such other activities in the integrated check-posts premises since it could be a security threat. Only public sector undertakings should be involved in such activities. In fact, I agree with the previous speaker, comrade Prasanta Chatterjee. I have also moved one amendment on the question of joint venture. In the name of joint venture, you cannot have private participation. Then, it will lead to further complications and pose threat to the very functioning of the Landport Authority of India. We are dealing with land borders and we are concerned with the legitimate movement of passengers and goods through our borders. That is why, we are bringing all of them together under one roof through integrated check-posts. If it is so, I think, our governance needs to be strengthened.

Sir, I would refer to what the Home Minister said during the debate on Bhopal gas tragedy. He said that the MEA or the Home Ministry does not have records with regard to the safe passage given to Mr. Anderson. If that is the case, whether the Landport Authority of India will manage these integrated check-posts efficiently. Here, the Home Ministry will have to assure the House that the governance will be strengthened in all these centres and there won't be any case as happened in the case of Mr. Anderson. Many speakers referred to the neighbouring countries. We have very sensitive, porous and long borders. But, we are talking about development and facilities for cross border movement. When I say this, it is legitimate movement of passengers and goods. For safeguarding the borders, there is Army and there are border security forces. Here, we are talking about the movement of passengers and goods. It does not mean that I am undermining the security imperative and the security aspect. But, the Home Ministry must assure the House that it will strengthen the governance in all these centres. That is where I have a strong apprehension that if you

leave for private participation, then, it will lead to serious complications as far as cross border management of goods and movement of passengers are concerned. There, I think, the Home Ministry must assure the House that the entire thing will be managed by the Government and whatever construction or other facilities are created are undertaken by the Home Ministry. Home Ministry means by the Government. We have a problem with the Airports Authority. It is not that privatizing airports or giving enormous role to private sector in the maintenance of our airports helps the country and the Airports Authority of India is being undermined in every aspect. Now, when you are creating a new authority, the Landport Authority, I think, the Government should be very cautious about what it is going to do. (Time-bell rings). There, I think, the private participation should be discouraged and that's why, that amendment has been moved.

Sir, the last point which I want to underline is about land acquisition. There should be proper consultation with the State Governments and the people whose land is acquired for Landport Authority must get proper compensation and other facilities according to rules. With these cautions, I think, the Government will have to assure this House in this regard. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. Thank you, Mr. Raja. Now, Shri Mysura Reddy, not here. Shri Sanjay Raut, not here. Now, Mr. Minister.

**श्री अजय माकन :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्यों का धन्यवाद करना चाहूंगा, जिन्होंने इस बिल पर इतना interest लिया और अपने सुझाव यहां पर दिए। मैं चाहता था कि जिन्होंने चर्चा की शुरुआत की, हमारे

एस.एस. अहलुवालिया साहब, अगर वे यहां पर रहते, तो मैं उनके कुछ प्रश्नों का जवाब दे सकता। दुर्भाग्यवश अभी वे यहां पर नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि वे मेरी भावनाओं तक जरूर पहुंचेंगे। सब लोगों ने यहां पर कुछ common बातें उठाई हैं, मैं उनकी भी चर्चा करूंगा और उनका भी जवाब देने की कोशिश करूंगा और कुछ अलग-अलग मसले उठाए गए हैं, उनका भी जवाब देने की कोशिश करूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुख्यतः यहां पर एक बात रखी गई कि यह बिल गृह मंत्रालय क्यों लेकर आ रहा है और गृह मंत्रालय इसका nodal मंत्रालय क्यों है और दूसरा कोई मंत्रालय इसके nodal मंत्रालय का role क्यों नहीं play करता है। अगर इस बिल के 'Statement of Objects and Reasons' को देखें, तो उसके दूसरे sentence के अन्दर ही हमने कहा है, "Good border management is mandated by India's security concerns." अभी यहां पर अहलुवालिया साहब बोल रहे थे, तो उन्होंने इस प्रश्न को भी उठाया और उन्होंने अपने भाषण में इसका जवाब भी दिया। इस बिल की शुरुआत कहां से हुई, उत्पत्ति कहां से हुई, जब उन्होंने उसकी चर्चा की, तो उन्होंने खुद इस चीज़ को बताया कि सन् 2003 में National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS) में इसकी चर्चा हुई और वहीं से इस बात की शुरुआत हुई। जब इस बिल की उत्पत्ति National Security Council Secretariat के माध्यम से हुई, तो इसका security imperative ही इस बिल का ध्येय है, इस बिल का मकसद है।

प्रशांत जी ने यहां पर अभी इस बात को बोला, यह सही बात है कि जो Standing Committee ने title में amendment के लिए कहा है, मैं इस ओर इंगित करना चाहूंगा कि उस चीज़ को हम लोगों ने मान लिया है। अगर आप बिल का title देखें, तो मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहूंगा कि "to provide for the establishment of the Land Ports Authority of India to put in place systems which address security imperatives and for the development and management of facilities." Standing Committee में आप लोगों की जैसी सिफारिश थी, हम लोगों ने उसको माना है और उसको title के अन्दर ही सबसे पहले दिया है।

जैसा मैं बता रहा था कि National Security Council Secretariat से ही 2003 में इसकी उत्पत्ति हुई, उसके बाद मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि किस जगह के उपर इसकी location होनी चाहिए, हमारी ICPs की locations के बारे में फैसला भी Cabinet Committee on Security के माध्यम से discuss करके ही किया जाता है, क्योंकि इसके दो मापदण्ड हैं। एक तो, वहां से कितना व्यापार होता है और दूसरा, strategic concerns से वह जगह हमारे लिए कितनी जरूरी है। जब strategic concerns की बात आती है, तो बहुत सारे कारणों से हम सब लोग जानते हैं कि इसके लिए गृह मंत्रालय बेहतर suitable है बनिस्बत किसी और मंत्रालय के। Cabinet Committee on Security के अन्दर हमेशा गृह मंत्री साधारणतः इसके सदस्य रहते ही हैं, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं है कि दूसरे और मंत्रालय, जैसे वाणिज्य मंत्रालय या Surface

Transport मंत्रालय के मंत्री उसके सदस्य हों। गृह मंत्री Cabinet Committee on Security के सदस्य साधारणतः रहते ही हैं, इस वजह से गृह मंत्रालय इसके लिए बेहतर suitable है।

अहलुवालिया जी ने इस बात को भी कहा कि एकदम से Border Management का डिपार्टमेंट बनाया गया। नहीं, यह बात सत्य नहीं है। Border Management का डिपार्टमेंट आज से 6 साल पहले सन् 2004 में बना है। हम लोग इस बिल को लेकर आ रहे हैं, तो यह कारण नहीं है कि केवल इस बिल की वजह से Border Management का डिपार्टमेंट बनाया गया है। ऐसी बात नहीं है।

सब लोगों ने यहां पर एक और चिन्ता जाहिर की है कि हमारे यहां जो 13 Integrated Check Posts स्थापित होंगे, इनके अलावा हम बॉर्डर की security को कैसे manage करेंगे? इसके ऊपर अलग-अलग जगह के अलग-अलग पार्टीज़ के अलग-अलग सदस्यों ने अपनी बात कही है। मैं उसके बारे में बताना चाहता हूं कि Integrated Check Posts का यह मतलब नहीं है कि इसके बाद या इसके साथ border security की बात को हम लोग नहीं देखेंगे। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूं कि जो border outposts हैं, हम लोगों ने तय किया है कि Indo-Bangladesh border पर 383 border outposts और बनाएंगे, जिनमें से 51 already under construction चल रहे हैं। हम लोग 126 border outposts Indo-Pakistan border पर बनाएंगे, जो 2013-14 तक बन कर तैयार हो जाएंगे। हमारा मकसद यह है कि हमारा जितना भी Indo-Pakistan और Indo-Bangladesh border है, इसके ऊपर 3.5 किलोमीटर के average के ऊपर हम लोगों का एक border outpost होना चाहिए। इसकी वजह से हम लोगों ने तय किया है कि हम लोग BSF के माध्यम से इन सब जगह के ऊपर लगभग 500 से ऊपर नए border outposts बनाएंगे, ताकि यहां पर बेहतर ध्यान रखा जा सके।

यही नहीं, इंडो-बांग्लादेश बॉर्डर के ऊपर, जैसी कि अभी चर्चा की गई, काफी पोरस बॉर्डर है। वहां से काफी लोग आते-जाते हैं और सामान भी काफी आता-जाता है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूं कि इंडो-बांग्लादेश बॉर्डर पर हम लोगों ने बीएसएफ की 16 बटालियन्स और सैंक्शन की हैं, जिनमें से दो इस साल स्थापित हो चुकी हैं और बाकी की 14 बटालियन्स आगे आने वाले चार साल के अन्दर स्थापित हो जाएंगी।

यही नहीं, एक सदस्य ने फ्लड लाइट्स के बारे में जिक्र किया था। मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि हम लोगों ने बांग्लादेश बॉर्डर पर 277 किलो मीटर का फ्लड लाइट का पायलेट प्रोजेक्ट स्थापित कर दिया है और इसके लिए 1327 करोड़ रुपया सैंक्शन किया है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि इंडो-बांग्लादेश बॉर्डर के

ऊपर 2840 किलो मीटर के एरिया पर फलड लाइट का काम हम 2012 तक खत्म कर देंगे। इसमें से 392 किलो मीटर का काम खत्म हो चुका है। मैं इसके डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता, नहीं तो इसमें बहुत समय लगेगा, लेकिन हम लोग अलग-अलग माध्यम से अलग-अलग बॉर्डर्स के ऊपर सिक्योरिटी को और टाइट करने के लिए कार्य कर रहे हैं। इंटीग्रेटिड चैकपोस्ट बनाने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम लोग बाकी जगह के बॉर्डर्स के ऊपर किसी प्रकार की कोई कमी करेंगे।

एक मसला यहां पर उठाया गया कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को हम लोग कैसे अपने साथ लेंगे। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूं कि हम लोगों के साथ इंटरैक्ट करने के लिए और हम लोगों को गाइड करने के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स सबसे बेहतर स्थिति में हैं। इसलिए हम लोगों ने Clause (3) (d) के अन्दर इस चीज़ का प्रावधान रखा है कि या तो चीफ सेक्रेटरी या उसके मैम्बर वहां पर हमारी लैंड पोर्ट अथॉरिटी के सदस्य होंगे। यही नहीं लैंड एक्विज़िशन के लिए अभी जो तरह जगह हम लोगों ने आइडेंटिफाई की हैं, इन तरह की तरह जगहों पर आइडेंटिफिकेशन हुआ है, वह प्रदेश की सरकारों के द्वारा हुआ है। डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल के ऑफिसर्स के माध्यम से आइडेंटिफाई करवा करके ही उनके एक्विज़िशन और आइडेंटिफिकेशन का कार्य किया जा रहा है। इस संबंध में केन्द्र सरकार ने न केवल स्टेट्स को, बल्कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट ऑफिशियल्स को भी कॉन्फिडेंस में लिया है।

हमारे श्री अहलुवालिया साहब ने श्रीनगर-मुजफ्फराबाद एवं पुंछ-रावलकोट एक्सिस के ऊपर जो क्रॉस एलओसी ट्रेड है, उसके बारे में चर्चा की है। उन्होंने full truck scanners और दूसरे scanners की बात की है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को यह बताना चाहता हूं और अहलुवालिया साहब को यह बात सुन कर खुशी होगा कि इसी साल 25 मार्च को Cabinet Committee on Security ने इस चीज़ का फैसला किया है कि वहां पर full truck scanners की स्थापना की जाएगी। दोनों के दोनों एक्सिस के ऊपर वह स्कैनर लगाया जाएगा। हमारे गृह मंत्रालय ने सब चीज़ों के अलावा, सिक्योरिटी रिलेटिड एक्सपेंडिचर की तरफ से 10 करोड़ रुपया इसके लिए ही सैंक्शन किया है।

अभी कुछ सदस्य जब बोल रहे थे, तो ऐसा लग रहा था कि शायद उनको लगता है कि केवल 13 ICPs ही बनेंगे, जबकि ऐसी बात नहीं है। हम लोगों ने 13 की शुरुआत की है, जिसके लिए 635 करोड़ रुपए सैंक्शन किए गए हैं। 13 के आगे भी हम लोग और दूसरे ICPs सैंक्शन करेंगे और उनको बनाएंगे।



7.00 P.M.

हमारे यहां पर टोटल Land Customs Stations लगभग 143 के करीब हैं, जिनमें से लगभग 84 फंक्शनल हैं। हमारी कोशिश है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा जगह के ऊपर हम इंटीग्रेटिड चैक पोस्ट्स की स्थापना करें, ताकि वहां पर बिजनेस का वॉल्यूम ज्यादा है अथवा स्ट्रैटेजिक कंसर्न्स ज्यादा हैं, दोनों को ध्यान में रख कर ही हम लोग इन चीज़ों की स्थापना करें। 13 से तो शुरुआत की गई है, यहां पर यह समाप्त नहीं होता है। आगे हम लोग अलग-अलग जगह पर और ज्यादा इंटीग्रेटिड चैक पोस्ट्स की स्थापना करेंगे।

यहां पर मैं एक और बात को जरूर कहना चाहूंगा। अभी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने, जैसे राजा साहब ने, प्रशांत जी ने और कुछ अन्य दूसरे सदस्यों ने भी इस चीज़ की चर्चा की है कि ज्वाइंट वेंचर्स के अंदर पब्लिक सैक्टर अंडरटेकिंग्स का ही मंशन होना चाहिए। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहूंगा, अगर आप देखें, इसको टोटल अथॉरिटी के sovereign and non-sovereign functions के अन्दर डिवाइड किया जा सकता है। हम लोगों ने पहले से ही Department Related Standing Committee की सिफारिशों के बाद, Clause 11(2) (o) के अन्दर ऐड किया है, "Provided that sovereign functions of the Authority shall not be assigned to any private entity". यानी जो sovereign functions हैं, उनके लिए ज्वाइंट वेंचर भी नहीं होगा, बल्कि उसे सरकार खुद करेगी। उसे हम लोग किसी और को नहीं देंगे।

अपने शुरुआत के भाषण में जब इस बिल को पास करने के लिए, इसके कंसिडरेशन के लिए मैं निवेदन कर रहा था, उसमें भी मैंने कहा था कि यह पूरा का पूरा इलाका sanitize इलाका होगा।

किसी भी तरीके से सिक्योरिटी के लिए जगह से कॉम्प्रोमाइज़ नहीं किया जाएगा। ज्वायंट वेंचर्स की क्यों जरूरत है? आप और हम सब अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि पार्किंग की फैसिलिटीज़ होती है, टॉयलेट्स के रखरखाव की फैसिलिटीज़ होती हैं और दूसरी चीज़ों के अंदर कई बार हमें प्राइवेट एंटीटीज़ की किसी न किसी प्रकार जरूरत होती है। दूसरी ओर, भविष्य में इन सुविधाओं के लिए भी ज्वाइंट वेंचर्स के लिए प्राइवेट एंटीटीज़ के साथ किसी न किसी तरीके से कभी जरूरत पड़ी और अगर आप इतनी बड़ी पीएसयूज़ से इन छोटे-छोटे फंक्शंस को करवायें, तो मैं समझता हूं कि ये पीएसयूज़ इसे बेहतर तरीके से नहीं कर सकतीं। दूसरी चीज़ यह है कि पूरे देश में, न केवल

एयरपोर्ट या सी-पोर्ट के अंदर बल्कि दूसरी जगहों पर भी ऐसे उदाहरण हैं, जहां पर सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं के साथ मिलकर इन सब फंक्शंस को अच्छे तरीके से किया जा रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह हम लोगों के लिए जरूरी है, क्योंकि अगर हम इस बिल के अंदर ज्वाइंट वेंचर्स को मेंशन न करें, तो आने वाले समय में, जब जरूरत पड़ेगी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: The PSUs also can do that.

**श्री अजय माकन :** मुझे बोल लेने दीजिए।

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: It is a serious question of security. The danger of security can develop in that.

SHRI D. RAJA: Our concern is that if non-sovereign function is left to private people, then, that should not pose threat to our security.

**श्री अजय माकन :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों ने जो चिन्ता जाहिर की है, मैं उनको यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह पूरा इलाका सैनिटाइज़ होगा। हमारे देश में अलग-अलग स्थानों पर, जैसे, हमारे एयरपोर्ट्स और दूसरी जगह पर भी ऐसे बहुत-से उदाहरण हैं, जहां पर सिक्योरिटी की बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार प्राइवेट आर्गेनाइजेशंस को किसी न किसी प्रकार से यह काम देती है और वहां पर सिक्योरिटी का ध्यान भी रखा जाता है। हम किसी भी प्रकार से सिक्योरिटी के आस्पेक्ट के कम्प्रोमाइज़ नहीं करेंगे। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्यों से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वे ज्वाइंट वेंचर्स के संबंध में पब्लिक सैक्टर के लिए दबाव न डालें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, the question is:

That the Land Ports Authority of India Bill, 2010, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The Motion was adopted.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 10 were added to the Bill.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Clause 11 stands part of the Bill. There are three Amendments, Nos. 1 and 2 by Shri Prasanta Chatterjee and No. 3 by Shri D. Raja. Do you want to press the Amendments?

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, we have elaborately stated the reason for our Amendments. The Minister has accepted, in principle, the broad areas, but he has not accepted the Amendments.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): So, don't press it.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: It is a serious issue linked with security threat. So, I would again request the Minister to accept the small words 'in public undertakings'. Everything else is okay.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Minister will consider it later.

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Yes, Sir.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am on the same issue of joint venture. I said that the Government should assure the House the involvement of the public sector because we are equally concerned with the security. I understand that the Government is concerned about it. We are equally concerned. With that concern in mind, we are raising this issue.

**श्री अजय माकन :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्यों से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सिक्योरिटी कंसर्न्स के ऊपर हम किसी भी किस्म का कम्प्रोमाइज़ नहीं करेंगे। हमने फिलहाल कहीं पर भी किसी भी प्रकार से ज्वायंट वेंचर्स की परिकल्पना नहीं की है, लेकिन अगर हमें भविष्य में कभी यह करनी भी पड़ी, तो हम जिस एंटीटी के साथ यह करेंगे, उस समय इसको अच्छे तरीके से जांच-पड़ताल करके और उसके अंदर सिक्योरिटी आस्पेक्ट की एक-एक चीज़ को ध्यान में रख कर यह किया जाएगा। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से यह कहना चाहूंगा और उनसे निवेदन भी करना चाहूंगा कि सिक्योरिटी कंसर्न्स जैसे आपका है, वैसे ही हमारा भी है। हम यह पूरी कोशिश करेंगे कि अगर हम किसी एंटीटी के साथ ज्वायंट वेंचर करें, तो उसको करने से पहले और करने के बाद उस पर कड़ी निगरानी के साथ सिक्योरिटी कंसर्न्स के ऊपर ध्यान रखा जाए।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वे अपने अमेंडमेंट्स

वापस ले लें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): So, I understand, you are not pressing the Amendments. I shall now put clause 11 to vote.

*Clause 11 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 12 to 37 were added to the Bill.*

***Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.***

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Minister to move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, I move:-

*That the Bill be passed.*

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that the Business Advisory Committee, at its meeting held on 19th August, 2010, allocated time as follows for Government Legislative and other business:-

<b>Business</b>	<b>Time allotted</b>
1. Consideration and passing of the Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Two hours
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-	
(a) The Orissa (Alteration on Name) Bill, 2010	One hour
(b) The Constitution (One Hundred Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 2010	(to be discussed together)
(c) The Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010	Four hours

The Committee recommended that the sitting of the Rajya Sabha may be extended by two days and, accordingly, the House will sit on Monday, the 30th August and Tuesday, the 31st August, 2010, for transaction of Government Legislative Business and that there will be no Question Hour on those days.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We take up Special Mentions admitted by the Chairman - laying on the Table.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान (बिहार) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बोलने दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. Only laying on the Table.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** हर दिन हम लोग बैठे हैं, दो-दो लाइनें पढ़ने में कितनी देर लगती है ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Then, you will have to sit for long.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** सभी लोग बैठेंगे, आप पढ़वाइए। सभी Special Mention वाले ही तो बैठे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): If the House is ready, I have no objection. ... (Interruptions) ... These are 42 Special Mentions. You will have to sit, at least, for one hour more. ... (Interruptions) ... All right. It is like this. Those who are particular about reading their Special Mentions, they can read them but those who want to lay their Special Mentions on the Table, they can lay them. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee.

---

#### **SPEICAL MENTIONS**

**Demand to Take Stern Action against the Maoist Kidnappers of An ICDS helper in Midnapore, West Bengal**

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to draw the attention of this House to the most heinous crime committed by Maoists in

Shalboni Bhangabandh village on 2nd August, 2010. On that fateful night, the Maoists attacked the residence of Shrimati Chhabi Mahato, Helper,

ICDS, and kidnapped her on the plea that she was resisting the torture and pressure tactics of the armed Maoists to join their rallies and meetings. Shrimati Mahato, a widow and mother of three children, was a dedicated ICDS worker. Her dedication, particularly to the causes of women and girl children was well-known to the locals. But she always refused to succumb to the pressures and threats of the Maoists-led political combine to toe their dictums. The very recent call of the Maoists to join a rally made the real face of the Maoist led violence open. During the last two years, hundreds of common men and women had been murdered. While calling upon members of this august House to condemn this heinous crime, I take this opportunity to urge upon the hon. Prime Minister to ensure that all political parties condemn the Maoists-led political forces in its true spirit and take stern action against them.

SHRI SAMAN PATHAK (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

**Concern over problems being faced by People in Orissa due to setting up  
of Thermal Power Projects in State**

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) :** महोदय, यह बात ठीक है कि देश के विकास हेतु बिजली की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। शायद इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री जी बार-बार इस बात पर बल देते हैं कि बिजली के उत्पादन पर सर्वाधिक प्राथमिकता दिया जाए, लेकिन इन ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों के कारण परिधीय क्षेत्रों में निवास करने वाले लोगों की मुश्किलें बढ़ जाए, उनका सांस लेना मुश्किल हो जाए, उन्हें पीने का पानी न मिल पाए, स्नान का मौका न मिले, खेती पर भयंकर असर पड़े, पशुओं का जीना भी हराम हो जाए, ये सब कैसे ग्रहणीय हो सकते हैं? उड़ीसा अब एक ऐसा राज्य हो गया है, जहां पर शायद सर्वाधिक ताप बिजली उत्पादन होना चालू हो गया है और अब भी कई सारी नई परियोजनाएं निर्माणाधीन हैं। इन सब प्रकल्पों के कारण स्थानीय लोगों को जो दिक्कतें हो रही हैं, उनके प्रति माननीय विद्युत मंत्री तुरंत ध्यान दें। ऐसा मेरा आग्रह है।

प्रदेश में एन.टी.पी.सी. की दो इकाइयां हैं, एक तलचर में और दूसरी कणिहां में। एक-दो और इकाइयां

भी बनने वाली हैं। उड़ीसा पावर जेनरेशन कॉर्पोरेशन (ओ.पी.जी.सी.) की दूसरों के साथ मिलकर भी उत्पादन



इकाइयां हैं। पावर फाइनेंस कॉर्पोरेशन का भी उपक्रम है। साथ ही साथ सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के "नालको" जैसी कंपनियों के भी "केप्टिव पावर प्लांट" (सी.पी.पी.) हैं।

अब जो भी स्टील फैक्ट्री लगा रहे हैं, उन सबका निजी विद्युत केन्द्र बन गया है। विशुद्ध रूप से विद्युत उत्पादन करने वाले निजी क्षेत्र की कंपनियां भी भारी मात्रा में कार्य प्रारंभ कर दी हैं। अत्याधिक ताप विद्युत के कारण प्रदेश का तापमान इतना बढ़ जाता है कि इससे हर गर्मी में काफी लोगों की मृत्यु हो जाती है। एन.टी.पी.सी. यद्यपि अत्याधिक मुनाफा करती है, फिर भी परिधीय क्षेत्र के विकास के प्रति ध्यान नहीं देती है। तलचर में कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं का समाधान अब तक नहीं हो पाया है और कणिहां के विस्थापितों को नौकरी दिया जाना लंबित है। निर्माणाधीन निजी क्षेत्र की कंपनियां भी जमीन देने वालों को भारी मात्रा में मुसीबत में डालती हैं। जी.एम.आर. कमलांग नामक एक कंपनी है, जो कि जमीन देने वाले किसानों को उचित मूल्य देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, जब कि उसका प्लांट जहां लग रहा है, वह जमीन प्रस्तावित सिंचाई परियोजना के अंतर्गत आता है। इस क्षेत्र के लोगों को अधिक मुआवजा मिलना चाहिए। ऐसी मेरी मांग है। धन्यवाद।

**Need for Regular Sitzings of Appellate Tribunal under the Provident Fund  
Act in South India including Goa**

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, at present, the Appellate Tribunal, under the Provident Fund Act, holds its sittings only at one place in India, that is, at Delhi. This causes immense hardships to the concerned people considering the time and money involved in attending the Tribunal in Delhi.

The presiding officer occasionally also holds sittings in Goa, Mumbai and Bengaluru and, I would, incidentally, like to mention that the last sitting in Goa took place almost a year back. I would, therefore, like to suggest that since taking justice to the doorsteps of the people is the Government's motto, a bench of the Employees Provident Fund Appellate Tribunal can be constituted either at Mumbai, Goa or Bengaluru to cover Bengaluru, Gulbarga, Goa, Nagpur, Raipur, etc.

Alternatively, there can be one permanent presiding officer sitting in Delhi and the other a mobile presiding officer presiding over the camp in various parts of south India on rotation. There is

also another alternative. Since the Industrial Tribunals are already established under the Industrial Tribunal Act, the same may be designated as the Employees Provident Fund Appellate Tribunal, which will result in every State getting an Appellate Tribunal under the Provident Fund Act.

The Ministry of Labour should undertake an exercise in this matter and take an appropriate decision in the matter, in consultation with all the stakeholders. Pending the decision, sitting of the Delhi Tribunal in south India including Goa should resume and there should not be a disproportionate gap between one sitting and the other.

**Demand to give approval to Electrification Plan of villages of Uttar Pradesh under Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme**

**श्री बृजलाल खाबरी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार ने वर्ष 2005 में गैर विद्युतीकृत ग्रामों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए "राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना" प्रारंभ की थी। इस योजना में विभिन्न राज्यों के 100 अधिक आबादी वाले गांवों एवं मजराओं के विद्युतीकरण का कार्य स्वीकृत किया गया था, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्ष 2004 में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण की जो योजना स्वीकृत की गई थी, उसमें केवल एक मुख्य गांव एवं एक मजरा शामिल किया गया था।

बाद में उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा 1,37,109 मजराओं के विद्युतीकरण हेतु लगभग रूपए 10,861 करोड़ की योजनाएं स्वीकृति हेतु भेजी गईं लेकिन केवल रायबरेली एवं सुल्तानपुर जनपदों के मजराओं के विद्युतीकरण की रूपए 453 करोड़ की योजना स्वीकृत की गई तथा शेष योजनाएं अभी भी स्वीकृति हेतु लम्बित हैं।

केन्द्र सरकार ने यह घोषणा की है कि वर्ष 2012 तक प्रत्येक घर को बिजली की सुविधा प्रदान की जायेगी, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के गैर विद्युतीकरण मजराओं की योजनाएं स्वीकृत न हो पाने के कारण उत्तरप्रदेश में केंद्र सरकार का यह लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं हो सकता। इससे भारत सरकार की घोषणा खोखली साबित होती है।

अतः सदन के माध्यम से मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मजराओं के विद्युतीकरण की जो योजना केंद्र सरकार के पास लम्बित है, उसे तत्काल स्वीकृत किया जाना चाहिए।

#### **Demand to include 16 Castes of Uttar Pradesh in SC Category**

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं आपक माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश में कश्यप, कहार, केवट, निषाद, बिन्द, भर, प्रजापति, राजभर, वाथम, गौड, तुराहा, माझी, मल्लाह, कुम्हार, धीमर और महुआ जातियां आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक तथा रोजगार के क्षेत्र में बहुत ही पिछड़ी हुई हैं। इन जातियों की अति पिछड़ी दशा के कारण उनके साथ आज भी छुआछूत किया जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश की माननीय मुख्य मंत्री महोदया ने अपमान का जीवन व्यतीत करने वाली इन समस्त जातियों के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से केंद्र सरकार को पत्र लिखकर प्रस्ताव दिया था कि इन उपरोक्त सभी 16 जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में शामिल कर उन्हें मिलने वाले सभी लाभ दिए जाएं ताकि ये सभी जातियां राष्ट्र की मुख्य धारा से जुड़ सकें, परंतु खेद है कि केन्द्र सरकार ने अभी तक उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के प्रस्ताव पर कोई विचार नहीं किया है। इस संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केंद्र सरकार को कई पत्र लिखे हैं। फिर भी केन्द्र सरकार इस अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर मौन बरती हुई है जिसके कारण उत्तर प्रदेश की इन सभी 16 जातियों, जिनकी आबादी करोड़ों में है, में आक्रोश व्याप्त है और कभी भी राजस्थान के गुर्जर आंदोलन की तरह स्थिति विस्फोटक हो सकती है।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की करोड़ों की आबादी वाली इन 16 जातियों को शीघ्रता से अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में शामिल करने की कृपा करें तथा अनुसूचित जातियों का कोटा भी बढ़ाया जाए, ताकि उपर्युक्त सभी 16 जातियों को इसमें शामिल किया जा सके और उनका शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक व राजनीतिक विकास किया जा सके।

#### **Demand to Ban FDI in Retail Sector**

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government about the impending negative reaction by allowing Foreign Direct Investment in retail sector. Our country is already facing double digit inflation rate, and consequently the prices of essential commodities are higher than ever before. Inline trading of essential commodities, black marketing, illegal storage of commodities, middlemen role between farmers and to the consumers are the basic reasons for the high prices of food items. Our former Chief Minister of

Tamil Nadu, Amma has also warned the Government about these anti-social elements. Especially in online trading, the middlemen play a major role in increasing the retail price of commodities. At this juncture, if the Government allows Foreign Direct Investment in retail sector, the already increased prices will also increase continuously and there would be a tilt in small enterprises. Further, millions of people are surviving by engaging in small retail trade and they have no alternative. The proposal of allowing multinational companies in retail trade will encourage the negative factors like online trading, black marketing, illegal storage of food items, middlemen role and will affect the livelihood of millions of small traders. Therefore, I urge the Government that it should consider to impose the permanent ban on Foreign Direct Investment in Indian retail trade. Sir, I also request the Government that it should enact the Monopoly Trade Control Act to put restrictions on the big Indian players to save the small and medium scale food business operations and industries in the country.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE) in the Chair]

**Demand for Automatic Signaling System for Railways in Kerala**

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, the need for a speedy rail line is a need for our rail transport system. The ever increasing passenger traffic always urges for more trains, especially passenger trains. The urbanization and the skyrocketed growth of automobile users have made our road traffic overcrowded and time consuming. The only way-out is to make use of the existing facilities more effective immediately, in addition to the construction of new roads and railway lines which will take more time.

Kerala's uniqueness regarding land scarcity, land terrain and other factors needs special attention. Because of the high density of population and the difficult topography, constructing new roads and railway lines is very difficult in Kerala. Increasing the rail travel frequency is a better way to address the traffic needs and commuters demand.

The railway line from Trivandrum to Trichur is highly overloaded now. The traffic will further increase after the commissioning of Vallarpadam Mega Container Terminal, Kochi. Kerala is like an integrated village or city which is connected altogether. So Kerala needs train facilities like in a metro city. If automatic signaling system will be introduced it would increase more sections in between stations which will provide room for running more trains between two stations. Then like in metro cities - MEMU trains can run with a gap of two or three minutes. For making thing better in the congested traffic scenario in Kerala, the Ministry of Railways is requested to take appropriate steps to introduce automatic signaling system and MEMU trains in Trivandrum-Trichur Railway Line.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention of the hon. Member.

**Concern over unnatural deaths of nuclear scientists in the country**

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, there have been a number of unnatural deaths of nuclear scientists and other incidents/ accidents involving nuclear and radioactive materials, in the last one year, in the country. The details of some of such cases, as reported in the media, are as under. The Week magazine also carried a detailed investigative report on this subject. (1) Alleged suicide of Shri L. Mahalingam, Senior Scientific Officer at the Kaiga Atomic Power Station, Karwar in June 2009. (2) Death of two researchers, S/Shri Umang Singh and Partha Pratin Bag, by burning in November 2009, in a mysterious fire in BARC Lab. (3) Murder of Shri Mahadean Parmanabhan Iyer, Mechanical Engineer at the BARC in February, 2010. (4) Other incidents: (a) November 2009-Rdiation poisoning of about 45 employees of the Kaiga Atomic Power Station (b) April 2009 - death of one person in Mayapuri, New Delhi due to Cobalt-60 in scrap came from Chemistry Department of Delhi University (c) June 2010 - Radioactive material found in a room in AMU.

In view of this mystery surrounding the aforesaid unnatural deaths of our nuclear scientists and the incidents/ accidents involving breach of nuclear safety, the Government should take immediate

steps to (i) thoroughly investigate all these unnatural deaths and determine the exact cause of death in each case; (ii) ensure Standard Operating Procedures are strictly adhered to in all nuclear establishments; and (iv) frame strict guidelines for monitoring all Department/ agencies, other than the nuclear establishments, which handle nuclear or radioactive elements for research and other purposes, to prevent any kind of nuclear mishap in future. Thank you.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Orissa): I associate myself with this Special Mention.

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member.

**Demand for taking steps for Appointment of Officers belonging to SC/ST categories in Higher Posts in all the Departments**

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, आपका ध्यान अति लोक महत्व के विषय पर आकृष्ट कराना चाहूंगा कि आज भी अपने देश में अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति के कर्मचारियों, अधिकारियों को उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य को छोड़कर बाकी समस्त प्रदेशों एवं संघ शासित प्रदेशों में उनके अधिकार से वंचित किया जा रहा है। यहां यह बताना उचित समझता हूं कि जैसे किसी प्रदेश में जिलाधिकारी की कुल 50 सीटें, पुलिस अधीक्षक की 50 सीटें, एस.डी.एम. तहसीलदार की 1000 सीटें, जिला चिकित्सक अधिकारीकी 50 सीटें, प्रधानाध्यापकों की 5000 सीटें हैं, तो इनमें अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति के अधिकारियों की संख्या शीर्ष पद पर गिने चुने होंगे। ठीक इसी प्रकार केन्द्र सरकार के भी विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों में भी शीर्ष पदों पर गिनी-चुनी होगी। अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति के कर्मचारी/अधिकारी मिल जाएंगे। यह भी संज्ञान में लाना चाहूंगा कि यदि कोई अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति का अधिकारी प्रमोशन पाकर उच्च एवं शीर्ष पद पर आसीन होने वाला है तो उसकी संबंधित पत्रावलियों को इतना लम्बित कर दिया जाता है कि वह शीर्ष पद पर पहुंचने के पहले ही रिटायर हो जाता है।

अतः आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि समस्त विभागों, मंत्रालयों तथा राज्यों में भी समस्त विभागों, मंत्रालयों में शीर्ष पदों पर अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के अधिकारियों को उस विभाग, उस मंत्रालयों

के प्रमुख पदों पर कुल अधिकारियों की संख्या के आधार पर अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति की जनसंख्या की आबादी के आधार पर अधिकारियों को शीर्ष पदों पर बैठाया जाए।

**Demand to withhold permission to Vedanta Group Company  
for Bauxite Mining in Orissa**

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa): Sir, Vedanta Bauxite Mines has already established alumina plant and started mining operation without proper permission. Two tribal groups in the Niyamgiri hill- Dongria Kondh and Kutia Kandha tribes in Orissa will lose faith on the Government as they will be deprived of their natural rights. There was also people's movement in Niyamgiri Area. Since the Saxena Committee has clearly said that Vedanta has violated Forest Conservation Act, The Environment Protection Act and Orissa Forest Act and also said that there would be negative impact of mining in the region of biodiversity and on the Dongria and Kutia Kandh as they have the cultural and economic ties with land. It seems Orissa State Government, in spite of caution, has allowed them to work in that area as the report has already been submitted. I urge upon the Government to give clear cut orders for not handing over the Niyamgiri mines to Vedanta.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Orissa): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia.

**Demand to ban Appointment of Teachers on Contract basis in the Central  
Universities, particularly in Allahabad University**

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, hon. Chairman, Sir, Allahabad is well-known for Kumbh and its famous Central University, the Allahabad University. Being the centre of intellect and wisdom, it is supposed to promote an inclusive India; an India which takes its cue from its guiding document, the Constitution of India. In 2009, University Grants Commission team reprimanded Allahabad University for not filling the quota for SC/STs. It directed the University to fill 112 teaching

posts by 30.4.1020 as per norms. Despite three reminders sent by UGC, University has not recruited even a single SC/ST against this backlog. Instead of filling the backlog, Allahabad University has decided to appoint teachers on contract for one year at the rate of Rs.25000 per month. There is no quota for SC/ST/OBCs in this recruitment. Sir, appointments of guest or contract teaching staff in the Central universities have become a regular feature. Sir, I urge upon the Government to ban ad hoc appointment of teaching staff not only in Allahabad University but also in all universities which denies SC/ST/OBC candidates their fair share. To fill up the vacancies that exist then and there, universities shall prepare a waiting list of the candidates in main recruitment drives and these wait listed candidates could be given a chance.

**Demand to take steps for Renovation of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**

**Memorial, 26 Alipur Road, Delhi**

**श्री राम विलास पासवान (बिहार) :** महोदय, बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर भारत के संविधान के निर्माता थे। यह भारतीय संविधान की देन है कि भारत के प्रजातंत्र और दिनों दिन सशक्त हो रहा है और इसकी जड़ें मजबूत हो रही हैं। भारत के संविधान और बाबा साहेब भीम राव अम्बेडकर ने मूक को आवाज दी और दलितों, पिछड़ों, अल्पसंख्यकों और महिलाओं को उनके अधिकार को दिलाया तथा कानून के सामने सभी बराबर हैं, के मौलिक अधिकार का भी प्रतिपादन किया।

बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर से जुड़े चार स्थान हैं। पहला महु (मध्य प्रदेश) में है, जहां बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने जन्म लिया था। दूसरा नागपुर जहां उन्होंने बौद्ध धर्म की दीक्षा ली थी। तीसरा स्थान है, 26 अलीपुर रोड, जहां उनका देहावसान हुआ था और चौथा चैत्य भूमि (महाराष्ट्र), जहां उनकी अंत्येष्टि हुई थी। मुझे खुशी है कि 26 अलीपुर रोड, दिल्ली को राष्ट्रीय स्मारक घोषित किया जा चुका है, लेकिन यह दुख भी है कि 26 अलीपुर रोड जर्जर अवस्था में है और राष्ट्रीय स्मारक का कोई स्वरूप नहीं है। वहां न तो कोई विशिष्ट व्यक्ति जाता है और न ही बाबा साहब से संबंधित आलेख या अन्य चीजें हैं। बाबा साहेब ने 26 अलीपुर रोड में रहकर संविधान को लिखा था तथा अंतिम रूप दिया था। अम्बेडकरवादियों एवं विभिन्न दलों द्वारा 26 अलीपुर के विकास हेतु बार-बार मांग की जाती रही है।



मैं भारत सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि 26 अलीपुर रोड को तत्काल विकसित किया जाए और उसे राजघाट के समान महत्व दिया जाए। जिससे देश विदेश के महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति वहाँ जाएं और दलितों, शोषितों के मसीहा के संबंध में जानकारी हासिल कर उससे प्रेरणा लें।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the special mention made by my friend, Mr. Paswan. Thank you.

**Demand to merge Mewar Grameen bank with  
a Nationalised Bank**

**श्रीमती माया सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश) : \* महोदय, देश में विकास की जड़ें मजबूत करने में बैंकों ने सराहनीय कार्य किया है। चाहे वह शहरों में औद्योगिक विकास हो या ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में कृषकों से जुड़ी विकास की बात हो, इसमें बैंक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाए हैं।

1943 से दि बैंक ऑफ राजस्थान लिमिटेड देश के विभिन्न भागों में अपनी सेवाएं दे रहा है। इसकी कुल 467 शाखाएं हैं, जिसमें 200 से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हैं। दि बैंक ऑफ राजस्थान लिमिटेड से प्रायोजित ग्रामीण बैंक में इसकी पूंजी 35 प्रतिशत, केंद्र सरकार की 50 तथा 15 प्रतिशत राज्य सरकार की पूंजी है। इस बैंक में तकरीबन 20 लाख खाताधारक हैं और इसमें 4 हजार कर्मचारी अपनी सेवाएं दे रहे हैं।

इस बैंक के मुख्य शेयरधारक द्वारा सेबी के नियमों का उल्लंघन करते हुए बैंक का 55 प्रतिशत शेयर अपने पास रखा है जो नियमानुसार 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए। इस अनियमितता के कारण सेबी ने बैंक के मुख्य शेयरधारक पर शेयर के लेन-देन में प्रतिबंध लगाया हुआ है।

प्रतिबंध के बावजूद मुख्य शेयरधारक ने आईसीआईसीआई बैंक को शेयर स्थानांतरित किया है कि वे दि बैंक ऑफ राजस्थान को आईसीआईसीआई बैंक में विलय करने हेतु एक प्रस्ताव रिज़र्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया में दी है, जो अभी लंबित है। मझे की बात यह है कि इसकी कुल संपत्ति 12 हजार करोड़ रुपए से अधिक है जबकि आईसीआईसीआई बैंक में विलय हेतु मात्र 3 हजार 40 करोड़ रुपए का प्रस्ताव मुख्य शेयरधारक हेतु प्रस्तावित है।

इतनी बड़ी संपत्ति का सौदा मात्र 3 हजार 40 करोड़ रुपए में करने का मामला संदेहास्पद है। इसके साथ ही बैंक ऑफ राजस्थान के 4 हजार कर्मचारी किस प्रकार कहां समायोजित किए जाएंगे तथा इससे प्रायोजित मेवाड़ ग्रामीण बैंक से जुड़ी बात प्रस्ताव में नहीं है और न ही विलय में उनकी स्वीकृति ली गई है।

मेरी मांग है कि वित्तीय अनियमितताओं से बचने के लिए इस बैंक का विलय किसी राष्ट्रीकृत बैंक में किया जाए जो खाताधारकों और बैंक के कर्मचारियों तथा मेवाड़ ग्रामीण बैंक के हित में होगा तथा सेबी के नियमों के उल्लंघन के लिए मुख्य शेरधारक की गतिविधियों की जांच करा कर आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाए।

**Need to take immediate steps for Laying Adequate**

**Rail Network in Tuticorin Tamil Nadu**

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu):\* Tuticorin port city in Tamil Nadu is developing in terms of trade and industry. On account of export oriented business activities, Tuticorin contributes more in respect of Forex, IT and other taxes to the Government exchequer. Train services are not sufficient to cater to the needs of the people. Therefore, the people of Tuticorin need a link train facility from Nager coil -Coimbatore (Train No.6609/6610). The same was included in the interim Budget for February, 2009. But it was not mentioned in the final Budget of July, 2009. Therefore, the hon. Minster may take urgent steps to give a link train facility until the gauge conversion in completed and a direct train service is introduced between Tuticorin and Coimbate. An intercity Railway service between Tuticorin and Madurai is absolutely necessary. This service is very much needed because Madurai happens to the next biggest city falling within 150 KM and people are having lot of interests to frequent to this city for business and other purposes. The Government should take urgent steps for the doubling line between Tuticorin and Madurai. An additional train facility may be provided of the benefit of the public of Tuticorin who are traveling from Tuticorin to Chennai. Therefore, the hon. Minister may take appropriate action by providing train facilities for the benefit of the public of Tuticorin.

---

\*Laid on the Table of the House.

**Need to take steps to Resolve the Problem of  
Rampant Unemployment in the Country**

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना** (पंजाब) : आज देश कई समस्याओं से जूझ रहा है। बेरोजगारी एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। पढ़े-लिखे नौजवानों में उचित नौकरी न मिलने के कारण रोष व्याप्त है। कई लोग निराश होकर जुल्म की दुनिया में चले गए हैं। इसके ताजा उदाहरण देश में बढ़ रही लूटपाट, हत्या, डकैती, चोरी और जालसाजी की घटनाएं हैं। कई नौजवान रोजगार पाने के लिए विदेशों में जा रहे हैं। कानूनी, गैर कानूनी ढंग से विदेशों में जाने की लालसा ने कई नौजवानों को मजदूरी वगैरह करने या जेलों की यात्रा तक पहुंचा दिया है। कई बच्चे दुखी होकर आत्महत्या तक का फैसला लेकर अपनी जीवन लीला खत्म कर रहे हैं। नौजवान देश का भविष्य हैं। अगर यही नौजवान बेरोजगार होकर घूमेंगे तो विदेशी ताकतों के हाथ की बागडोर बनकर देश को नुकसान भी पहुंचा सकता है। उसके भी कई मौजूद उदाहरण हैं। बेरोजगारी, पढ़े-लिखे, कम पढ़े-लिखे, skilled, unskilled, technical क्षेत्र के बच्चों के लिए दुख का कारण बनी हुई है। सरकार रोजगार के ज्यादा से ज्यादा साधन पैदा करे, अगर रोजगार नहीं दे सकती तो सम्मानजनक बेरोजगारी भत्ता जब तक नौकरी नहीं मिलती, दिया जाना चाहिए। नहीं तो यह समस्या cancer की तरह फैल कर देश की एकता और अखंडता को खतरा पैदा कर सकती है।

**Demand of review the decision of Reduction in  
Import Duty of Natural Rubber**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): \* I would like to raise a serious issue regarding the decision of Commerce Ministry to reduce the import duty of natural rubber from 20 percent to 7.5 percent. Kerala accounts for about 95 percent of the total production of rubber in our country. The value of rubber production in our country is nearly Rs.4000 crores.

As more than 85 percent of rubber is cultivated on small holdings in Kerala, more than 10 lakh of rubber farmers are in the category who have less than ½ acre of land. Import of rubber would be detrimental to Kerala's small cultivators.

---

\*Laid on the Table of the House.

The Rubber Board of India, Government of Kerala and the farming community have taken a position against the decrease of import duty. But the Government of India has taken this decision according to the demand from the tyre industry. They are the only party continuously demanding to decrease the import duty.

The decision would seriously affect the economy of the State and the livelihood of the farmers. So, I request the Ministry of Commerce to reconsider its decision to reduce the import duty of natural rubber.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself to the Special Mention made by my friend. Thank you.

**Demand to pay gratuity to contract workers of the Cement Corporation of India in Gulbarga, Karnataka**

SHRI K.B. SHANAPPA (Karnataka): Cement Corporation of India established a 500 TPD capacity cement plant in Kurukanta taluk Sendam, Gulbarga District. Initially, the production was good and the corporation was earning profit. Later on because of bad management and a lot of irregularities that had taken place, the Cement Corporation of India closed down the plant and paid the permanent workers' dues under the VRS scheme. They could not declare lockout. They paid the dues without declaring the lockout. There were 176 contract labourers for the purpose of loading and unloading cement and coal. They were not paid their gratuity saying that they come under the contractor.

Lastly, these contract labourers started hunger strike in front of the company. Meanwhile, some labourers raised the dispute before the Regional Labour Commissioner, Bellary. After conducting many sittings, the Regional Labour Commissioner, Bellary, awarded Rs. 1.2 crores as a gratuity to the labourers.

Challenging the verdict of the Regional Labour Commissioner, Bellary, the management went to the High Court. The High Court, rejecting the plea, upheld the decision of the Regional Labour

Commissioner, Bellary. Subsequently, they approached the Supreme Court. The hon. Supreme Court also upheld the decision of the Regional Labour Commissioner, Bellary and the High Court of Bangalore and directed the management to deposit Rs.1.20 crores. But the management has so far not complied with the directions of the Supreme Court.

Further, the Regional Labour Commissioner, Bellary, requested the DC, Gulbarga, to confiscate the property of the company and pay the gratuity money to the workers. But it is also in no vain. I request the Minister for Industries and Public undertakings to intervene and settle the gratuity money, which is due to the labourers.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Orissa): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri K.B. Shanappa, has said.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): The House is adjourned till 11 O' clock, tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at thirty-six minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 20th August, 2010.