

Vol. 223
No. 9

Thursday
11 August, 2011
20 Sravana, 1933 (Saka)

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, 11th August, 2011/20th Shravana, 1933 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Dr. P.C. Alexander, a former Member of the House, on the 10th of August, 2011, at the age of 90 years.

Born at Mavelikara, in Alappuzha district of Kerala, in March, 1921, Dr. P.C. Alexander had his education at Travancore University, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, and Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu.

A Civil Servant, Dr. Alexander served as Secretary, Ministry of Commerce from 1975 to 1978 and as Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister from 1981 to 1985. He was the High Commissioner of India to the United Kingdom from 1985 to 1988.

Dr. Alexander was closely associated with the United Nations in several capacities. He served as Senior Advisor, United Nations, New York, from 1963 to 1966; Chief of the United Nations Project on Industrial Development, Tehran, from 1970 to 1974; and Assistant Secretary General and Executive Director of the U.N. International Trade Centre, Geneva, from 1978 to 1981.

Dr. Alexander served as the Governor of Tamil Nadu from 1988 to 1990, and as the Governor of Maharashtra from 1993 to 2002.

A man of letters, Dr. Alexander had several publications to his credit, namely, *'The Dutch in Malabar, 1946'*, *'Buddhism in Kerala, 1949'*, *'Industrial Estates in India, 1962'*, *'The Perils of Democracy, 1995'*, *'India in the New Millennium, 2001'*, and *'Through the Corridors of Power, 2004'*.

Dr. P.C. Alexander represented the State of Maharashtra in this House from July, 2002 to April, 2008. He was Chairman of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry from November, 2002 to February, 2004.

In the passing away of Dr. P.C. Alexander, the country has lost a distinguished Civil Servant, an eminent administrator and an able parliamentarian.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Dr. P.C. Alexander.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence for one minute as a mark of respect to the departed.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved family our deep sense of sorrow and sympathy.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 161. ...(*Interruption*)...

Institutions funded by DAE

*161. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the institutions funded by the Department of Atomic Energy and the amount of plan and non-plan funds allocated to them so far during the last three years;

(b) whether any achievements have been made by each such institution during the last three years;

(c) if so, whether such achievements are of international repute; and

(d) the details thereof, institution-wise, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The details are given in Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

The Aided Institutions under DAE are:

1. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai
2. Tata Memorial Centre (TMC), Mumbai
3. Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP), Kolkata
4. Institute of Physics (IoP), Bhubaneswar

5. Institute of Mathematical Sciences (IMSc), Chennai
6. Harish Chandra Research Institute (HRI), Allahabad
7. Institute for Plasma Research (IPR), Gandhinagar
8. National Institute of Science, Education and Research (NISER), Bhubaneswar
9. Atomic Energy Education Society (AEES), Mumbai

*Details of Grants given to Aided Institutions under DAE for the
period 2008-09 to 2011-12 under Plan and Non-Plan*

Sl. No.	Years	Aided Institutions								
		TIFR	TMC	SINP	IOP	IMS	HRI	IPR	NISER	AEES
1	2008-09									
	Plan	149.69	66.05	60.39	38.90	8.46	5.71	144.99	0.00	14.60
	Non Plan	148.00	112.18	41.63	12.99	16.22	12.97	37.60	0.00	39.59
	TOTAL	297.69	178.23	102.02	51.89	24.68	18.68	182.59	0.00	54.19
2	2009-10	3								
	Plan	168.32	56.25	81.50	14.00	3.62	9.00	250.00	32.00	12.90
	Non Plan	198.05	140.79	52.67	14.54	21.18	14.32	48.30	0.00	34.64
	TOTAL	366.37	197.04	134.17	28.54	24.80	23.32	298.30	32.00	47.54
3	2010-11									
	Plan	196.11	77.17	70.00	5.49	2.50	6.00	338.00	23.00	10.00
	Non Plan	195.00	217.60	46.90	12.47	25.00	14.43	44.63	0.00	32.74
	TOTAL	391.11	294.77	116.90	17.96	27.50	20.43	382.63	23.00	42.74
4	2011-12* (in progress)									
	Plan	325.00	80.00	60.00	15.00	2.00	15.00	515.00	210.00	15.00
	Non Plan	206.90	213.80	58.00	16.10	26.00	15.80	49.48	0.00	54.04
	TOTAL	531.90	293.80	118.00	31.10	28.00	30.80	564.48	210.00	69.04

*Budget Estimates

Statement-II

The Department of Atomic Energy has been funding nine Aided Institutions which are primarily research and education institutions. These Institutions are an integral part of the Department in as much as there is a growing synergy between these institutions and the Research and Development Units of the Department. Several joint projects have been undertaken between the Units and Aided Institutions and there is frequent interaction between the academicians of the aided institutions and the scientists of the R&D Units. These institutions are dedicated to fundamental/basic research and academic activities and have been fountainhead of knowledge and its applications in disciplines of interest to the Indian Atomic Energy Programme. They have excelled themselves at International level. The R&D works carried out by these institutions get published in reputed National and International Journals regularly and are well acclaimed. They are also cited as reference materials.

Some important achievements of the nine Institutions during the last three years, institution wise, are given hereunder:—

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai

- Publication of around 1500 scientific papers in journals, 500 papers in proceedings, and 100 in books/chapters during the last three years.
- Enrolling 247 Ph.D, 61 Integrated Ph.D. and M.Sc students between 2008-2009 to 2010-2011.
- Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education (HBCSE) is the nodal institute for the International Science Olympiads and Indian students trained at the HBCSE orientation camps have won 25 gold medals between 2008 to 2010.
- Foundation of a new campus of TIFR and a new Centre for Inter-disciplinary Sciences (TCIS) in Hyderabad.
- Participation of TIFR, as host Institute, in the large multi-institutional project to establish the India-based Neutrino Observatory (INO) in Tamil Nadu.
- Setting up of the International Centre for Theoretical Sciences (ICTS) at Bengaluru.
- Three high end instruments Large Area Xenon Proportional Counter (LAXPC), Cadmium Zinc Telluride Imager (CZTI) and Soft X-ray Telescope (SXT) for the Indian Astronomy satellite ASTROSAT to be launched in 2012 are undergoing final tests.
- A five teraflop IBM blue-gene super-computer facility was set up and reliable estimates of the crossover temperature and critical point in quantum chromo-dynamics were computed to provide important guides to the design of experiments worldwide.

- A novel optical design allowed Bose-Einstein condensates of cold atoms to form, and optical lattices to hold very large numbers of atoms.
- In the biological sciences, exquisitely sensitive light microscopy was used to show how domains of proteins are organized on the membrane of the cell, leading to long-range signalling capability.
- In mathematics, work done on the geometry of moduli spaces was a substantial advance in the field. The existence and qualitative properties of solutions of partial differential equations were established in a number of cases in Euclidean and other geometries.
- In computer science, work on algebraic complexity revealed fundamental problems in traditional approaches. A new architecture was proposed to overcome the analog-to-digital conversion bottleneck for multi-gigabit wireless networks.
- In theoretical physics, a profound connection was established between the classical theory of gravity and the Navier-Stokes equations of fluid dynamics.

Tata Memorial Centre (TMC), Mumbai

- Internationally well recognized cancer treatment institution, having received awards from several international/national fora:—
 - Express Healthcare Excellence Awards 2008.
 - CFBP Jamnalal Bajaj Uchit Vyavahar Puraskar, 2009.
 - Gloden Peacock Innovation Award for the year 2010 for Tata Memorial Centre-2010.
 - The Zee News Swastha Bharat Samman was conferred upon Tata Memorial Hospital in the special category 'healing with human touch'.— 2010.
 - International Peer Review 2010.
 - In a year on an average TMC handles 50000 new cases and 3,50,000 follow-up cases.
- Investments in clinical research has resulted in path breaking outcome that has the capability of saving thousands of lives in India and globally at a minuscule cost of Rs. 100/- (presented at the prestigious San Antonio meeting held in 2009-10 and published in the leading publication, Journal of Clinical Oncology 2011).
- Using indigenous Telecobalt machine "Bhabhatron-II" manufactured in conjunction with BARC, treated more than 16000 patients. This machine has been donated to Vietnam, Sri Lanka and other developing countries through IAEA.

- Contributing to more than 60% of national oncology human resources and presently have more than 100 students annually trained in Oncology and allied specialties.
- Running the world's largest single screening trial testing low cost implementable technology for early detection of Breast and Cervical cancers in women supported by NCI, USA as a model intervention for developing world.
- Developing affordable stainless steel implant TMH-NICE, designed for Indian anthropometric parameters in collaboration with a local implant manufacturer, which is available at one tenth of the cost of the imported prosthesis (USD 10,000 - 30,000).
- The largest number of bone-marrow transplants for oncology being performed for poor and middle class patients.
- Department of Cytopathology developed an innovative, easy rapid and inexpensive alternative technology DAM that is at par with Liquid Base Cytology (LBC) and costs only Rs. 2/- per test.
- TMC District Cancer Control Programme has been featured in the UICC International Union Against Cancer Manual to become a bench mark model Cancer Control Programme.
- The institute has around 350 on going research projects and more than 1200 publications.

Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP), Kolkata

SINP, with its 130 faculty members, 160 research fellows and associates, is engaged in research in advanced scientific fields viz., Condensed Matter Physics, Material Physics, Nuclear Physics, High Energy Physics and Microelectronics, Theoretical Physics as well as Biophysical Sciences.

Scientists in SINP have contributed in 1050 research publications in the past four years and 70 thesis awarded for Ph.D degrees during this period.

The areas in which SINP scientists have made important contributions are as follows:

- Biophysical Science including Chemistry - Under this the fields covered are Biophysics, Crystallography, Molecular Biology, Chemical Science, Structural Genomics and Electron Microscope

- Condensed Matter Physics including Surface Physics and Nano-science — This field mainly consists of theoretical and condensed matter physics and applied material science.
- Experimental nuclear and particle physics — comprising of nuclear physics and particle physics
- Plasma Physics and Electronics
- Theoretical physics including mathematics comprising of theory and astro-particle physics and cosmology

The institute is contributing in academic output by running vibrant Ph.D. programme and also short term training programmes for Summer Projects for graduate students as well as an Undergraduate Associateship Programme.

Institute of Physics (IoP), Bhubaneswar

- Carrying out research work on the effect of random force on a double-stranded DNA in unzipping its two strands attracting a lot of attention in the International community.
- Several new theoretical models have been proposed to enhance the efficiency of nanomachines and engines at nanoscale. Some of them were experimentally verified in international laboratories.
- Several important studies were performed on interacting many body systems such as traffic flows, data transmission over a network, and granular materials.
- IoP is a hub of energetic ion beam induced materials research in the country
- A new ion beam analysis end station has been established for depth profiling of hydrogen to uranium which is unique in the country.
- Establishing state-of-the-art facilities for pursuing cutting edge materials research, catering to the needs of several institutions and universities across India.
- Prediction of a new model of fission decay, viz., multi fragmentation fission which will have enormous applications in future nuclear energy production
- Publication of around 242 research papers, which is very significant.

Institute of Mathematical Sciences (IMSc), Chennai

- Internationally recognized Mathematical Research Institute, doing research in the areas of Mathematics, spanning number theory, algebraic geometry, mathematical physics, non-commutative geometry and topology - attracting a significant number of bright Ph.D. students to its programmes

- Continued research and education programmes in the field of Theoretical Physics, Mathematics and Theoretical Computer Science, scientific subjects covering a wide range of fields from understanding the structure of the universe to understanding how small organisms such as bacteria swim.
- Publication of around 282 scientific papers, mainly in the international journals.
- Recognition received by IMSc faculty includes Bhatnagar Award, Fellowships of National Science Academy, Plenary Lecture at the International Congress of Mathematicians (ICM 2010), the award of the Chevalier de l'Order of Merit of the French Government.

Institute for Plasma Research (IPR), Gandhinagar

- Undertakes research in fundamental plasma science, its applications and fusion research, contributed immensely as demonstrated through publications in peer-reviewed, reputed journals and doctoral theses.
- India's joining of International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) programme at Cadarache, France.
- India's joining a select club of nations who will carry out a unique experiment on ITER to prove fusion-blanket technology, which will help accelerate the indigenous development of fusion based power plants.
- Indigenous development of Reduced Activation Ferritic Martensitic Steel (RAFMS)
- Conducting several international collaborative programmes and exchange programmes.

Harish Chandra Research Institute (HRI), Allahabad

- HRI carries out research in the fields of Mathematics, especially in the areas of algebra, theory group and group rings, representation theory and infinite dimensional Lie algebra. In the field of physics research work is carried out on astrophysics, condensed matter physics, quantum information and computing, high energy phenomenology and string theory.
- The research papers published from the Institute are well recognized and a good number of researchers/scientists are recipients of SS Bhatnagar Awards and are Members of the National Science Academies. The publications of this Institute have high impact factor with high average citation for the publications are very high. The total number of publications in Mathematics is 66 and 294 in physics in the last three years.

Atomic Energy Education Society (AEES), Mumbai

- Under AEES there are 30 Schools/Jr. College imparting education to the children/wards of DAE employees at different DAE/NPCIL sites.
- The results of AEES for 10th standard CBSE Board are best in the country for last three years and every year on an average about 500 students get admission in professional institutes of high repute.
- AEES also has international collaboration for student exchange programme in Singapore Schools and teachers exchange programme with a few schools in UK.
- AEES provides academic support for Indian students at Monasque, France under ITER programme.
- Introduction of innovative schemes and providing facilities to impart high quality education and holistic development of students like, (i) Computer education for all ; (ii) Libraries with digital facilities; (iii) Play grounds and sports complex; (iv) High quality science education and well equipped laboratories; (v) Programmes for co-curricular development of students (vi) Satellite based education (vii) Inclusive education for all children (viii) Talent Nurture Programme for rural and tribal children by providing free education upto 12th standard (ix) Utilization of information technology for world class education (x) creation of science parks, adventure parks and botanical gardens in all schools (xi) obtaining ISO certification for Junior College, Mumbai (xiii) Financial support for community education and creation of community radio station.
- Academic excellence is ensured including participation of students in the various Olympiads.

National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar

- Established in 2007, on the lines of IISERs, NISER's objective is to conduct five year integrated M.Sc. programme for students after 10+2 higher secondary schooling.
- The objective of this programme is to integrate these further into Ph.D. programme on the one hand and providing high quality research scientists through various R&D organizations.
- Conducting five year integrated M.Sc. programmes in the emerging core branches of basic sciences, viz., Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology.
- From 2007, around 267 students admitted for the five year integrated programme and 50 students are carrying out research towards Ph.D programme.

- Admission to the programmes through common national entrance tests
- Providing excellent academic facility to the students temporarily in the IoP campus at Bhubaneswar. The new campus is coming up in an area of 300 acres, at Jatni near Bhubaneswar

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, आज 11 अगस्त है और इस हाउस में as Chairman आप के 4 साल पूरे हो गए हैं, इसलिए मैं आप का अभिनंदन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Panyji. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you Panyji. Thank you very much.

SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Respected Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how the nine institutions under the DAE mentioned in the reply are really helping India to advance technologically in practical terms.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Hon. Chairman, Sir, we have given an elaborate reply. There are nine institutions which are aided by the Department of Atomic Energy for the purpose of helping those institutions to get their R&D work done in the field of science, mathematics and physics. They are also publishing papers on their R&D work in the national and international journals. Apart from that, they are also filing papers for intellectual property. There are nine institutes of national importance. I would like to give one example of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research which has been doing pioneering work in the research field. Secondly, the Tata Memorial Centre has been concentrating mainly on cancer cases. The new patients alone are 50,000. Three lakh fifty thousand cancer patients from all over the country are going there. They are doing specialised work. Apart from that, we use their knowledge in the field of science for the purpose of the other sections of the Department of Atomic Energy. We are taking from them whatever research work they do and it is being passed on to us. Persons who have passed out from those institutions go to other institutions for developing science and technology. Apart from that, the cream of those people is being absorbed in the Department of Atomic Energy.

SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the achievements have made any impact on the development of the people in Odisha.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I would like to mention here that the Institute of Physics in Bhubaneswar is a pioneering institute in the field of Physics and it is contributing a lot. We have mentioned specifically about this Institute. Whatever achievements that it has made in the field of physics have been very clearly mentioned. I don't want to narrate all that. In the reply we have given the names of the institutes, what their achievements are, how they are functioning and

how they are assisting in the field of physics and mathematics, and in the field of plasma technology at the Institute of Plasma Research, Gandhinagar. The institute in Bhubaneswar is mainly dealing with physics. We are sharing the knowledge and the research work that it does. Even Odisha is benefited from that.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, the Minister has given a long and elaborate reply. I express my thanks to the Minister. However, it is a fact that India is lagging behind in this particular field, so far as research work and publication of papers according to the international standards are concerned. From this perspective, so far as young scientists of our country are concerned, I would like to know whether the Government is in a mood to help young scientists who are working in the atomic energy field to do their laboratory research work, to publish their papers and to complete their Ph.D. degree according to international standards. This is my question.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I would like to share with this august House that our scientists are second to none. Our scientists are going abroad for the purpose of assisting other countries. Apart from that, we are sharing the research work done in our country, whether it is by the Atomic Energy Department or by the Department of Science and Technology. We are doing enormous research work. I would like to submit that the articles of our scientists are being published in a prominent manner in the national and international journals. Let us not denigrate our scientists in this country because they are all proud assets of our country. Therefore, I would like to submit that every year the Department of Atomic Energy is helping these nine institutions in a big way for the purpose of sharing the knowledge domain, apart from sharing research work in science and technology. Though we get some technology from abroad, but we want to get the major technology in the field of atomic energy from our scientists. Therefore, we are financially supporting these institutions.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister: has any of these institutions filed any intellectual property patents? If yes, what are the details?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, for intellectual property rights, the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research has filed 20 patent rights. It is a long list. If the hon. Member wants the details, I will send it to the hon. Member.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सभापति जी, अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाली संस्थाएं नेशनल और इंटरनेशनल स्टैंडर्ड से काम करें, इसके लिए रिसर्च हो रही है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हाल ही में गुजरात के काकरापार यूनिट में मजदूरों पर रेडियेशन का असर हुआ था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाएं न घटें, क्या इस बारे में कोई रिसर्च हो रही है और सरकार ऐसी घटनाओं को किस नज़र से देख रही है?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, though the hon. Member's question about the Kakrapar incident, which he has referred to, does not relate to this question, but I would like to say that actually these employees were not supposed to work at a place from where the spent fuel was being taken through pipelines. These employees were working there. Therefore, they had radiation effect, but it was very minimal. It did not affect their health and they had been shifted from there. Immediately, this action was taken. Thereafter, clear instructions have been given that at a time when spent fuel goes through pipelines, persons should not be employed there. These instructions have been issued. It is also being monitored. Sir, those people had been removed from there and they had been checked medically. So far as the radiation effect is concerned, we have got sufficient approved technology in our country. So, there is no need to worry.

Utilization of funds by Panchayati Raj Institutions

*162. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the norms and rules governing the utilization of funds allocated to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) under different schemes;

(b) whether the funds allocated to the States for PRIs under different schemes have been utilized fully by them;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by Government to ensure full utilization of funds allocated under Panchayati Raj Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Untied development grants under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme are released to the State Governments for utilization by the Panchayats, Municipalities and other local bodies for bridging critical gaps in local infrastructure and meeting other local developmental needs, based on demands raised in the Gram/Area Sabhas. While claiming grants, the States/districts are required to furnish District Plans duly approved by the District Planning Committees and Utilisation Certificates, Progress Reports and Audit Reports against the grants received earlier.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Ministry has identified the following main reasons for under utilisation of funds by the States.

(i) Delay in release of funds by the States to the local bodies.

- (ii) Procedural delays in preparation and implementation of Plans.
- (iii) Delay by the States in reporting the progress in utilization of the grant.
- (d) The Government has taken the following steps for ensuring expeditious utilization of grants:
 - (i) Penal interest is to be paid for delayed transfer of BRGF funds from the Consolidated Fund of the States to the implementation entities (IEs). Penal interest will be credited to the accounts of the IEs.
 - (ii) Approval of the State High Power Committee level has been done away with. The District Plans will now be approved at the District level only.
 - (iii) The States are being pursued to ensure early submission of the District Action Plans.
 - (v) The Ministry has devised PlanPlus Software for facilitating online plan preparation and reporting the execution status.
 - (vi) The Ministry holds Review Meetings and Video Conferences with the BRGF States and, in some cases, with the districts too, to sort out implementation issues and to speed up implementation.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that Panchayats have to provide public infrastructure services such as water supply, sanitation, housing, roads, etc. But still the Gram Panchayats have not been able to deliver the goods. They have failed miserably. For instance, 90 per cent of the villages have no sanitation facilities; over 50 per cent are not connected to power grid. Experts say that primarily the Gram Panchayats suffer from a severe lack of funds. I would like to know: What are the main reasons for such lack of funds to the Gram Panchayats? Is the Government considering increasing the allocation to the Gram Panchayats? If so, by what time, the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken? If not, the reasons thereof.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Sir, the funds for sanitation, drinking water, etc. are actually provided by other Ministries of the Central Government. These funds are actually dispersed to the State Governments and the State Governments then allot them to the local bodies and the Panchayats. If they are given these funds through the District Planning Committees, they spend these monies for the said purposes. As far as we are concerned, we have been discussing constantly with the Department of Rural Development, the Department of Drinking Water Supply, etc. for these various aspects regarding which the hon. Member wanted the details. Once the funds are released from here, of course, we monitor them and then

persuade other Ministries of the Central Government to see that enough funds are disbursed. They are being disbursed. But, ultimately, it devolves upon the State Governments to disburse this money to the districts, according to the requirements, as demanded by the District Planning Committees and then they are given to the Panchayats.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, according to Annexure-VII of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, thirteen districts in Andhra Pradesh have been included for the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). The hon. Minister hails from Visakhapatnam; it is his constituency. Now, Visakhapatnam District is not included in the list. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the main reasons for not including Visakhapatnam District for the BRGF; whether the Government is considering to include Vishakapatnam District in the List; and if so, by what time final decision in this regard is likely to be taken.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: First of all, I would like to inform the hon. Member that it is the Planning Commission which decides the districts which are going to be declared...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: But it is a backward district.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: It is the Planning Commission which decides which district will be treated as a backward district, and this depends on certain statistics which are provided by the State Government and by the District Authorities. There are certain norms and guidelines. If Visakhapatnam comes within the norms of the BRGF, I will be too glad, and I shall, certainly, send this request of the hon. Member to the Planning Commission.

श्री कलराज मिश्र: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंचायती राज संस्थानों के द्वारा फंड का बहुत व्यापक पैमाने पर दुरुपयोग होता रहा है और कई स्थानों पर बहुत सारी चीजें प्रकाश में आई हैं। यहां उनका उल्लेख करना उपयुक्त नहीं होगा कि वह कहां-कहां हुआ है, लेकिन अधिकांश स्थानों पर हुआ है। तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उस दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या-क्या उपाय किए हैं? अगर किए हैं, तो वह बताए और अगर करने की सोच रहे हैं, तो वह भी बताने की कृपा करें।

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Sir, there have been complaints from hon. Members of Parliament and from Members of the Legislative Assembly regarding misuse of funds. Wherever we have received these complaints, we have sent them to the appropriate authorities of the State Government to conduct inquiries and to take appropriate action. And, they report back to us on the inquiries on various complaints that have been made.

SHRI P. RAJEEV: Sir, the hon. Minister has identified several reasons for under-utilisation of funds. One of the main reasons not only for the BRGF, but also for other Centrally sponsored schemes is that the guidelines and criteria are not considering the objective realities prevailing in

different States. I would like to know whether the Government is ready to revisit the guidelines and criteria so as to ensure proper utilization of the funds, pertaining to these Centrally sponsored schemes, in all the States.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Sir, the basic reasons for non-utilisation of funds are (i) delays in release of funds by the State Governments to the District Authorities; (ii) procedural delays in preparation and implementation of Plans; and (iii) delay by States in reporting the progress in utilization of the grant. We have already taken certain steps to ensure expeditious utilization of the grants. A penalty has been imposed for delayed transfer of BRG Funds from the Consolidated Fund of the States to the implementation entities, and penal interest will be credited to the accounts of the implementation entities. The approval of the State High Power Committee was required earlier. We have done away with the system. Now, the District Plans will be approved at the District level itself. The States are also being pursued to ensure early submission of the District Action Plans. According to our norms, until 60 per cent utilization is made, we do not give further funds. Now, there could be a genuine problem, a practical problem, for some States to get these particulars from the districts because it may be difficult for the districts also to get these details from their Panchayats. But we are devising a PlanPlus software. I hope that after this is put in place, the procedure will become simplified and be easier.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, the question was about all funds allotted to PRIs. But the answer, regrettably, relates to only one scheme, that is the Backward Regions Grant Fund. The total funds to be placed with the PRIs by the Central Government, through the State Governments, as envisaged in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution, run to at least one lakh crores of rupees a year. Therefore, on the instructions of the Prime Minister himself, circulated by the Cabinet Secretary in October, 2004, that is, seven years ago, all relevant Central Sector Scheme guidelines were to be modified to provide for such CSS funds to be placed at the disposal of PRIs. Would the hon. Minister kindly inform the House as to the extent of compliance by different Central Ministries with these instructions of the Prime Minister which are, as I said, seven years old, especially in the light of recommendations made by the Renuka Vishwanathan Committee in 2008?

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Sir, as of now, the only grants which are directly made by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj are the BRGF grants. As far as the other grants are concerned, they are made directly and we have been pursuing it with various Ministries and sending it to the State Governments. But many of the State Governments, despite our circulars and reminders, have not been routing it through the PRIs. We are pursuing this matter. Certainly, I would take note of what the hon. Member has said and again ensure that all the States get an advisory from us.

*163. The questioner (Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda) was absent.

Smuggling of endangered species by airlines

*163. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether two major airlines were found to be indulging in smuggling of endangered species in the north-eastern region during January, 2011;

(b) if so, the names of these airlines and the penalty imposed on them;

(c) whether these were living animal consignments or these were wildlife body parts; and

(d) the details of other organisations which were helping in such illegal operations?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAM): (a) During January, 2011 no major airline was found to be indulging in smuggling of endangered species in the north-eastern region.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any supplementaries?

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली से पटना 11.40 पर IC 407, 408 जो प्लेन चलता था, उसे क्यों बंद कर दिया गया है? महोदय, बार-बार ऐसा बिहार के साथ ही क्यों होता है।

श्री सभापति: आप ज़रा सवाल पर ध्यान दीजिए।

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सवाल ही किया है। उस प्लेन को बंद कर दिया गया है। वह प्लेन वर्षों से चल रहा था, उसे बंद कर दिया गया है। सर, हमेशा यही होता है कि बिहार के साथ भेदभाव किया जाता है। ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है? ...(व्यवधान)... यहाँ की कांग्रेस सरकार वहाँ पर नहीं है, क्या इसीलिए आप ऐसा करेंगे?

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप सवाल पूछिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: जब सदन चल रहा है तब लोगों को काफी कठिनाई हो रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी: बिहार को बंद कर देना है तो बंद कर दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahendra Mohan.

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सर, क्या मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिलेगा कि उसे क्यों बंद कर दिया गया है?

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल से जुड़े हुए सवाल पूछिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned that no major airline was found indulging in smuggling of endangered species. So, which airline was involved in it? Was it some small airline that was found to be involved in it? What was the position? Was there smuggling or not? The Minister has said that no major airline was involved. Did smuggling actually take place or not? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Hon. Chairman, I may be permitted to reply to this question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, how can he... ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a reason for it. There is a medical reason.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: But, Sir, has he informed the House?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair has been informed about the medical condition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the hon. Member asked whether two major airlines were found to be indulging in smuggling of endangered species in the North-Eastern Region during January, 2011. Sir, this is not a fact and, therefore, the reply has been given accordingly. For the information of the House, I would like to submit that actually the people, who have been indulging in smuggling of animal parts, have been sending these parts in parcels through postal services. These parcels come in airlines' offices and are detected when scanned. Imphal had four cases, Hyderabad had one, Agartala had one, Guwahati had five and Kolkata, four cases. When the airlines — Air India, Jet Airways, Kingfisher — detected these, they themselves informed about it. They found tiger skeletons, pangolins which are anteaters. Then, Sir, it is true about deer's horn also. On all the items which have been found to be parcelled and sent, the officials of the Ministry of Environment and Forests have been informed. They came and inspected, then filed the cases. The investigations are going on. The airlines too are cooperating. The consigner and the consignee's address also would be there. Therefore, now the investigation is going on in both the cases.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. Is it a fact that Wildlife Crime Control Bureau officials find it difficult to obtain access to check smuggling? What measures the Government is planning take with regard to a similar practice that is followed in the developed countries? Is there any possibility of considering and facilitating such checks?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, it is not like that; it has not come to our knowledge, the knowledge of officials of the Ministry or to the knowledge of airlines. All are cooperating, whether it is Customs or the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The MoEF officials came when the items were smuggled. They have been cooperating with them. The hon. Mr. Chairman knows.

Several cases have been detected at the airports-level itself when they smuggle contraband from various other countries.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, Air India itself is an endangered species!

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a point of view. Thank you. Now, Q.No. 164.

*164. The questioner (Shri Parimal Nathwani) was absent.

Indians in Pakistani jails

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

(a) the number of alleged Indian spies or citizens or fishermen who are in jails of Pakistan and since how long;

(b) whether Government gives any financial or other assistance to family members of those detained in Pakistan for years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to get them released?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) According to available reports, there are 558 Indian nationals in custody in Pakistan. Out of them, 232 are civilian prisoners, 252 Indian fishermen and 74 Missing Defence Personnel, including 54 Prisoners of War since 1971. Government of Pakistan has acknowledged the presence of only 72 Indian civilian prisoners and 237 fishermen lodged in Pakistani jails. Pakistan does not acknowledge the presence of any Missing Defence Personnel in its custody.

Government of India has been consistently taking up the issue concerning all Indian prisoners in Pakistani jails with the Government of Pakistan at all appropriate levels. The matter was taken up at the Foreign Secretary level talks in February, 2010, June, 2010 and June, 2011; in the Home/Interior Secretary level talks in March, 2011 and Foreign Minister level talks in July, 2010 and July, 2011. Home Minister also raised the issue during his visit to Islamabad in June, 2010. As a result of Government's efforts, Pakistan released 454 Indian fishermen and 19 Indian civilian prisoners in 2010. In 2011, as on date, Pakistan has released 103 Indian fishermen and 12 Indian civilian prisoners. An India-Pakistan Judicial Committee on Prisoners was formed on February 26, 2008 to make recommendations to the two Governments, which *inter alia* included immediate release of and consular access to fishermen, and exchange of a consolidated list of nationals in each other's jails. The committee has met four times so far (February, 2008, June, 2008, August, 2008 and April, 2011).

High Commission of India, Islamabad, on a continuing basis, monitors the status of Indian prisoners in Pakistani jails and requests for consular access for these prisoners. Once the consular access is granted by the Government of Pakistan, the verification papers are sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs through the Ministry of External Affairs for nationality status verification of these prisoners. High Commission of India, on a continuing basis, takes up the matter with the Government of Pakistan for the release of all those Indian prisoners who have completed their sentences.

The Ministry of Agriculture, (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries) is the nodal agency for payment of compensation to the fishermen lodged in Pakistani jails and the scheme - "Soft Loan Package for Replacement of Fishing vessels held in captivity in Pakistan" which is being implemented by Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सभापति महोदय, दोनों मुल्कों की जेल में दोनों मुल्कों के नागरिक बन्द हैं। पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा love and hate वाला संबंध है। मैं love वाले संबंध के विषय में ही बात करूंगा। दोनों देश ही नहीं बंटे, दोनों देश के परिवार भी बंट गए। आज के दिन भी इस मुल्क के नागरिकों का शादी-ब्याह का संबंध उस मुल्क के नागरिकों के साथ होता है और उस मुल्क के नागरिकों का शादी-ब्याह का संबंध इस मुल्क के नागरिकों के साथ होता है। अनजाने, अनचाहे ढंग से इधर से उधर जाने वाले नागरिकों से किसी छोटे-मोटे कानून का उल्लंघन हो जाता है, तो उन्हें जेल में बंद कर दिया जाता है। इस तरह का एक मामला अजमेर का आया था, जिसमें एक जर्ईफ आदमी, जो चलने फिरने में असमर्थ है, वे जेल में बंद है। उनके बारे में अखबारों में खबर आई थी, तो मैंने प्रिंट मीडिया में देखा था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वयं उस मामले में रुचि ली थी और उस मामले को जानना चाहा था। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि जब दोनों देशों के संबंधों को नार्मल बनाने की कोशिश हो रही है, तो क्या इस तरह के मामलों पर भी दोनों मुल्कों के प्रतिनिधियों में कोई बातचीत होती है? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस तरह के मामले को उसमें उठाया जाएगा और अजमेर शरीफ के जिन बुजुर्ग आदमी का मामला उठाया गया था, उनके बारे में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है? प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जिस मामले में रुचि दिखाई थी, वह मामला कहां तक आगे बढ़ा है, यह मैं जानना चाहूंगा।

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question that the hon. Member raised is with reference to a particular person who is detained in Pakistan. Very recently, when the Pakistan Foreign Minister came to our country, in general, we did talk about these questions. But, I know, he was referring to the question of Dr. Chishti. It is a question which needs to be considered by the Government of Pakistan on humanitarian grounds. He is confined to a wheelchair and he is 80-plus. These are factors which mitigate. I am sure, the Government of Pakistan will take a lenient view about this particular case. We will, certainly, pursue this at the level of the High Commissioner. Apart from that, there is this India-Pakistan Judicial Committee on Prisoners

which was formed in 2008 itself. It has met a number of times. It consists of four retired judges from the Pakistan side and four retired judges from the Indian side. The latest meeting took place in the month of April, 2011, and all such cases do come up before this Committee. We, certainly, will see that the case that has been mentioned by the hon. Member is pursued vigorously.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I think, the hon. Minister has, actually, misunderstood the question. He was talking about Dr. Chishty who is in a Rajasthan jail. He is in Ajmer. So, I think, the Minister has misunderstood the question. He is referring to a case of a Pakistani citizen, Dr. Chishty, who is locked up in our country. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think there is a slight misunderstanding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your supplementary.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : वे अजमेर की जेल में बंद हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्रधानमंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: You have misunderstood the question entirely, Sir. He is talking of somebody else. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : वे पाकिस्तान की जेल में हैं...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is certainly true that Dr. Chishty is serving a prison sentence in Rajasthan. When I received this request, I contacted the Home Minister, who, in turn, has been in correspondence with the Government of Rajasthan, and further results are yet to be received. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, which Dr. Chishty he is referring to?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not your turn. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not your turn, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, no. It is not your turn, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the matter has been clarified. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not your turn. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not going on record. Mrs. Karat, put your question, please. आप जरा बैठ जाइए...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री बलबीर पुंज : *

*Not recorded.

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए प्लीज ...(व्यवधान)... Please allow the next question. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Please go ahead.

श्री बलबीर पुंज : *

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : We are not concerned about the external affairs of the Ministry of External Affairs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री बलबीर पुंज : *

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

श्री राजीव प्रताप रुडी : सभापति जी, प्रधानमंत्री ने आधा बोला है...(व्यवधान)... आधा नहीं बोला है...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर : जो अजमेर की जेल में बंद है ...(व्यवधान)... उसका क्या हुआ? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... This is not going to help matters. ...*(Interruptions)*...
आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... I think the hon. Prime Minister has clarified the position. Let us proceed with the next question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mrs. Karat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT : Sir, I think it is a matter of deep concern and regret that even as we try to improve our relationship with our neighbour Pakistan, there are still so many innocent people in jails in Pakistan, and particularly our concern is for the Indian fishermen who may have strayed into Pakistani territorial waters and have been jailed. However, my specific question, Sir, and I hope the Government is going to be more pro-active in getting them released. But my specific question, Sir, is about alleged Indian spies and unfortunately, in the answer from the Minister there is no response on that. I know specifically of one case, Sir, the case of Shri Sarabjit Singh who has been locked up in a Pakistani jail on the false charge of being an Indian spy and I think, his family members and particularly, his sister has been bravely fighting for his release and I know, and I am happy, that human rights activists in Pakistan, including Burney Sahib, have made very serious efforts for his release. My question, Sir, is : even as we urge the Pakistani Government to release all these innocent people, has the Government taken any specific steps for the release of Sarabjit Singh who has been wrongly accused of being an Indian spy and as a result of which, his family, his two young daughters are suffering here without their father, without any help also from the Government? I have two questions, (a) what are the steps you are taking for Sarabjit Singh's release and (b) will you kindly give some help to Sarabjit Singh's family on humanitarian grounds?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, मैं भी स्वयं को इससे associate करता हूँ।

*Not recorded.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, Sarabjit Singh was arrested in 1990 for four bomb blasts, three in Lahore and one in Multan around July-August, 1990 and he has been sentenced to death on 15th September, 1991. These are the facts of Sarabjit Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you wait?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the answer of the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: These are allegations. These are charges. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Let me complete my answer and then you can always take the floor. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is alleged to have ...*(Interruptions)*... involved. It is not our case that he was involved but he has been taken into custody on that score and then he has been sentenced on that. I was narrating the facts as Pakistan has conveyed to us. But, we don't share that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Government has been taking up this matter with the Government of Pakistan very seriously and mercy petition is pending with the President of Pakistan and I certainly echo the sentiments of this august House when I convey to Pakistan, through this House, that it is necessary for them to take a humanitarian view of these things and then, Mrs. Karat has asked as to what is it that we are doing to the family. One time *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 3 lakhs to the next of kin in the case of each person who has been detained has been provided.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: You can give one of the girls a job. They have to be independent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please Mrs. Karat, please allow the question to be completed.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: I am broadly conveying to the House.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: I appreciate that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, ...*(Interruptions)*... there cannot be an argument in these matters.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: They are two young women and are in difficult circumstances. If you can kindly give some employment for them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Try, try, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : मैं देखा रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way to put questions and receive answers. Please go ahead.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: If the hon. Members can give me an alternative with which Government of India can proceed with Pakistan, I certainly will take it up. As of now, we are the Government, we have taken it up with the Government of Pakistan and we pursue it with all diligence, with all the command at our force.

श्री सभापति : डॉ. गिल।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, एक मिनट, मुझे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात कहनी है।

श्री सभापति : देखिए, नकवी साहब, ऐसा नहीं कीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record, Naqvi Sahab.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : *

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापतिजी, मुझे भी कुछ कहना है। आप हम लोगों को भी बात बोलने के लिए एलाऊ कीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : नरेश जी, आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज। Please allow Dr. Gill to ask his question.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record...(Interruptions)...

DR. M.S. GILL: Sir, he cannot hijack the question...(Interruptions)...

Sir, may I attempt to put my supplementary? This is a very important question. May I bring it back to its central focus?

There are Indians in Pakistani jails. They are of two categories. The first is fishermen caught, from time to time, by Pakistan. The reply gives a fair amount of satisfaction that both the Governments — Pakistan and India — exchange those fishermen and they do keep coming back and this is progressing. Sir, but the graver matter is of civilians from the Western border and mainly from Punjab who are in Pakistan. The figures are given here. There are 500 and odd Indian nationals in Pakistani jails. Out of them, 74 are ex-servicemen from 1971 War and it took place forty years ago! We read in Punjabi papers about Jernail Singh, etc., who are there and we get news occasionally, because there is civil contact between the two countries. Sir, it is one of the most unfortunate facts of the Independence and partition leftovers. The two Governments meet. The Foreign Minister of Pakistan was here recently. It was said to be a very good meeting. I also met the lady for a brief period. She was very, very positive. But, Sir, whenever we meet, we are mainly concentrating on the Confidence Building Measures and these are mainly on trade. Sir, both the countries — I appeal to the hon. Prime Minister who is here — should get this sorted out and see that these 558 little men of India are released. We also have some of the people from Pakistan. Sir, there should be a more serious effort to solve this. The two countries can go on differing with each other, but I appeal to them not to crush these 500 and odd men.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, I totally agree with the spirit with which the esteemed Member of this House has posed this question to the Government. According to the available reports,

*Not recorded.

there are 558 Indian nationals in custody in Pakistan. Out of them, 232 are civilian prisoners, 252 are fishermen and 74 are missing Defence personnel, including 54 Prisoners of War, since 1971. The Government of Pakistan has acknowledged the presence of only 72 Indian civilian prisoners and 237 fishermen lodged in Pakistani jails. So, there is a discrepancy between what we claim and what they concede. There is a Judicial Committee. We also exchange notes amongst ourselves on every first of January and first of July between the two High Commissioners. We update the figures and see whether reconciliation is possible. But, I would like to convey to this august House that the Government of India will do everything within its power to get the Indian nationals who are in Pakistan custody released.

Workshops organised by the National Commission for Women

*165. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of workshops organised by the National Commission for Women (NCW) in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) the details of amount spent on these workshops, workshop-wise; and
- (c) the details of benefits derived thereby in view of the betterment of women welfare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) National Commission for Women (NCW) has organized 27 seminars/ workshops since 2008-09 upto July, 2011. A Statement showing the details of seminars/ workshops organised by the National Commission for Women (NCW) in the country, State-wise, during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the amount spent on them is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The mandate of NCW includes review of existing provisions of the Constitution and other laws affecting women and recommending amendments thereto, calling for special studies for investigation into specific problems or situations arising out of discrimination and atrocities against women, undertaking promotional and educational research so as to suggest ways of ensuring due representation of women in all spheres etc. NCW to this end and purpose, organizes seminars and workshops, on several topics relevant to its mandate. The topics selected address the current felt needs, issues highlighted in the media and other concerns related to women and their problems.

These seminars/workshops serve as interactive platform for various stakeholders to exchange ideas and experiences on different topics. The deliberations and exchanges provide inputs for new legislative proposals, for amendments in existing laws and for monitoring the implementation of laws. Besides, they help in creating overall awareness on women's issues. The experience has been that valuable suggestions for policy planning as well as legislative changes have emerged from them (seminars/ workshops).

Statement-1

Workshops/seminars organised, State-wise, by the National Commission for Women during the last three years and the current year, and amount spent on them

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of Workshop/ Seminar	Date	State (City)	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
(A) 2008-09				
1.	Empowerment of women in North-east.	19/04/2008	Sikkim (Gangtok)	4,98,500
2.	Consultation of Surrogacy and Assisted Reproductive Technologies	24/04/2008	New Delhi	1,23,000
3.	Seminar on Assistance and Rehabilitation to Victims of Rape	19/06/2008	New Delhi	1,10,410
4.	Review of Indecent Representation of Women Act	01/07/2008	West Bengal (Kolkata)	4,96,935
5.	National Consultation of women working in night shifts with special reference to IT/BPO Sector	15/09/2008	Karnataka (Bangalore)	4,85,000
6.	Seminar on HIV/AIDS	17/01/2009	Maharashtra (Mumbai)	6,98,086
7.	State level Seminar on Role of Media in Women Empowerment	6/02/2009	Uttar Pradesh (Kanpur)	1,00,000

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Seminar on Violence against Women	21/02/2009	Andhra Pradesh	1,00,000
2009-10				
1.	Seminar on Violence Against Women,	10/05/2009	Manipur (Imphal)	1,00,000
2.	Workshop on relief to rape victims at NASC complex, Pusa	25/07/2009	New Delhi	6,96,513
3.	Seminar on NRI Marriages	27/08/2009	New Delhi	13,58,000
4.	Seminar on Implementation of PWDV Act in association with Lawyers Collective at Vigyan Bhawan	13/11/2009	New Delhi	20,98,017
5.	Consultation on Dayan Pratha at Udaipur and Child Marriages/PC PNDT Act	08/12/2009	Rajasthan (Udaipur)	4,12,341
6.	Seminar on Child Marriage	11/12/2009	Rajasthan (Chittorgarh)	4,75,000
(B) 2010-11				
1.	Seminar at Udaipur on PCPNDT and Declining Sex ratio	10/04/2010	Rajasthan (Udaipur)	8,18,440
2.	National Consultation Meetings with Member Secretaries and Chairpersons of the State Commission for Women	05-06/07/2010	New Delhi	11,42,009
3.	Access to Social Justice to Women w/r Legal Rights and role of NGOs/ PRIs at Lucknow (U.P.) in Lucknow	20/07/2010	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	3,55,850
4.	Seminar on irretrievable of marriage as ground of divorce at Mumbai	02/08/2010	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	9,29,111
5.	Seminar on Marriageable age in Trivandrum	28/10/2010	Kerala (Trivandrum)	13,85,000
6.	Seminar on Marriageable age in Puducherry	30/10/2010	Puducherry	
7.	Workshop in Agartala on "Crime Against Women"	09.09.2010	Tripura	2,50,000

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Seminar on Marriageable age of girls at Kolkata	21/01/2011	West Bengal	3,61,401
9.	National Seminar on issues relating to NRI Marriages in collaboration with MOIA at Vigyan Bhawan	15/02/2011	New Delhi	9,74,920
(C) 2011-12				
1.	Seminar on the theme of Women in the World of Tomorrow at Russian Cultural Centre	07.04. 2011	New Delhi	4,21,706
2.	Regional level Conference on Trafficking of Women in collaboration Assam State Commission for Women at Guwahati	15/07/2011	Assam	5,00,000
3.	Seminar on Child Marriage in collaboration with R.K. HIV AIDS Research and Care Centre at Mumbai	04/04/ 2011	Maharashtra (Mumbai)	2,87,406
4.	Seminar on Marriageable age of girls	04/04/ 2011	Meghalaya, (Shillong)	6,00,000

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : माननीय सभापति जी, पहले तो मैं आपको बधाई देती हूँ कि आज आपको इस हाउस में 4 साल पूरे हो गए। जिस तरह से आपने इसको चलाया है इस बात के लिए भी यह हाउस आपको बधाई देता है।

महोदय, हमारे देश में 26 राज्य हैं और इन्होंने जो ब्यौरा दिया है, उसके अनुसार इन्होंने जो seminars और workshops लगाए हैं, वे केवल 9-10 राज्यों में ही लगाए हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि इन seminars और workshops को लगाने के लिए National Commission for Women का क्या criteria है और किस चीज़ को ध्यान में रख कर ये seminars और workshops लगाए जाते हैं?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ : सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्या ने अच्छा प्रश्न किया है। इसमें महिलाओं के खिलाफ जो भी समस्याएं आती हैं, उन सब चीजों के बारे में कि कैसे उन्हें सहूलियतें दी जाएं, संविधान का संशोधन किया जाए या हमारे जो बहुत-सारे laws हैं या legislations हैं, उनमें किस तरह से संशोधन करके उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान किया जाए, इसलिए NCW ने अभी तक 2008-09, 2009-10 और 2010-2011 में जुलाई तक 27 seminars organise किए हैं। उसके साथ-साथ और भी बहुत सारी जो NGOs हैं, वे भी महिलाओं की समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए seminars organise करती हैं कि उनको कैसे economically empowered किया जाए, female foeticide जो है, उसको हमें कैसे दूर करना है, उनको किस तरह से economically and socially empower करना है। हमारे देश में बहुत सारी बुराइयां आ गई हैं, जिनके लिए

NCW ने legislation बनाए तथा उस legislation के आधार पर ये सारे कार्य पूरे किए गए। इसलिए, ये seminars organise किए जाते हैं।

उन्होंने पूछा कि इसका criteria क्या है? जैसे, witch-hunting की प्रथा है। यह डायन प्रथा राजस्थान या मध्य प्रदेश में ज्यादा रही, तो राजस्थान में इस तरह के seminars organise किए गए। यह एक example है। जहां-जहां, जिस राज्य में महिलाओं से related जो समस्याएं सामने आती हैं, उस राज्य में उनके लिए ऐसे seminars organise किए जाते हैं।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सभापति जी, इन्होंने इसी प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि 'The deliberations and exchanges provide inputs for new legislative proposals, for amendments in existing laws and for monitoring the implementation of laws'. तो मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि ये कब करेंगे? क्योंकि, जो NCW है, चाहे वह States की है या केन्द्र की है, उनके पास इतनी powers नहीं हैं जिससे कि उनके पास जो cases आते हैं, उनका वे समाधान कर सकें। तो यह उनको कब दिया जाएगा और जो chairperson है, उनका हमारे आज क hierarchy में क्या status है, यह भी बताने की कृपा करें?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ : सभापति जी, chairman का status तो है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि महिलाओं के प्रति जो बहुत सारे अत्याचार हैं, domestic violence की बात है या early marriage की बात है, इस तरह की समस्याएं जहां-जहां हैं, वहां बहुत-सारे stake holders के साथ और बहुत सारी संस्थाओं के साथ seminars organise करते हैं कि उन बुराइयों को कैसे दूर किया जाए। यहां तक कि वे Planning में भी अपने suggestions देते हैं। वे जो suggestions देते हैं, उनके लिए act amend करते हैं या नया act बनाते हैं, रूल्स बनाते हैं। इसमें उनका पूरा-का-पूरा आधार रहता है। अभी इन्होंने जो पूछा कि किस तरह से उसको पूरा करते हैं, बिल कैसे बनाते हैं, तो जो भी चीजें यहां से आती हैं, मंत्रालय उनको बिल के रूप में एक्ट के रूप में लाता है, जैसे बहुत-सारे bills महिलाओं को सशक्त करने के लिए आए हैं ताकि उनको चारों तरफ से पूरी तरह से सुरक्षित किया जाए। जैसे, अभी domestic violence की बात आई या dowry prohibition की बात आई या दूसरे जो हमारे बिल्स हैं, जैसे work place पर sexual harassment से उनकी protection की जो बात आई, इन सब को रोकने के लिए यह जो suggestions और recommendations देते हैं, उनको बिल के रूप में बनाया जाता है।

श्री सभापति : कुमार दीपक दास ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सर, इन्होंने मेरे एक क्वेश्चन का जवाब नहीं दिया गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No more questions ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सर, मैंने status of the Chairperson के बारे में पूछा था। गवर्नमेंट की hierarchy में उसका क्या status है? उसके बारे में इन्होंने नहीं बताया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kumar Deepak Das, please go ahead.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, the hon. Minister, in her reply, has called for special studies for investigation into specific problems or situations arising out of discrimination and atrocities against women. There is a need of empowered National Commission for Women (NCW). All of us

know that there is a woman Chief Minister, Shrimati Sheela Dikshit, in Delhi. But, still, the women from North-East are not safe in Delhi itself. Everyday there are cases of discrimination and atrocities against the women from North-East. I would like to know whether the NCW is empowered to control this. Has the NCW taken any initiative to discuss this matter with the Government of Delhi, including the Ministry of Home Affairs?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने North East की महिलाओं के लिए और दिल्ली में North East की महिलाओं के संबंध में प्रश्न किया है। इस संबंध में पहले एक ऑर्डर होम मिनिस्ट्री से किया गया था और मैंने खुद अपने विभाग से भी किया कि जहां-जहां North East की महिलाएं काम करती हैं, वहां इनको कैसे प्रोटेक्ट किया जाए। चूंकि वे रात के समय काम करती हैं और घर जाती हैं, इसलिए हम recently 20 अगस्त को जसोला में एक वर्किंग वीमेन होस्टल का उद्घाटन करने जा रहे हैं। वह इसलिए है, क्योंकि वे एक जगह पर compact हों, ताकि उनकी निगरानी हो, उनको पुलिस protection मिले, उनको सेफ रखा जाए और उनके खिलाफ कोई अत्याचार न हो। यह वर्किंग वीमेन होस्टल इसलिए बनाया गया है। वे जहां-जहां काम करती हैं, वहां पुलिस की मोबाईल गाड़ियां चलती हैं और वे उनकी देखभाल करती हैं।

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : महोदय, नेशनल क्राइम रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो के जो आंकड़े हैं, उनको देखने के बाद पता चलता है कि पूरे देश में महिलाओं के dowry death, छेड़छाड़ और यौनाचार के मामलों में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। मैं माननीया मंत्री से सीधा-सीधा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि इनको रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस उपाय किए जा रहे हैं और आंकड़ों में हो रही वृद्धि को सरकार क्यों नहीं रोक पा रही है? क्या इसके लिए सरकार कोई नया कानून बनाने जा रही है?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ : महोदय, इसके लिए कानून है और पुलिस उनकी देखभाल करती है। जो छेड़छाड़ का मामला है, वह law and order की प्रॉब्लेम है, लेकिन जब भी ऐसे cases NCW में आते हैं, तो NCW तुरंत उनके against action लेती है और action के साथ-साथ अगर उसकी complaint पुलिस को जाए या उसका जो भी रास्ता निकले, उसको पूरी तरह से करती है। मैंने कहा कि छेड़छाड़ के मामले law and order की प्रॉब्लेम है। इसके लिए already हमारा एक्ट है और उस एक्ट के तहत इस तरह के मामले, जो छोटी-छोटी सड़कों पर होते हैं, इसके लिए मार्शल आर्ट की ट्रेनिंग भी दी गई है। इसके लिए पुलिस स्टेशन में भी ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है, इसकी ट्रेनिंग लगातार दिल्ली में भी चल रही है और बाहर के क्षेत्रों में भी चल रही है।

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे प्रश्न पूछने का अवसर दिया है, मैं इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं। महोदय, 1991 में राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग का गठन किया गया था। इसके पीछे मुख्य मकसद यही था कि किस तरह दुखी, शोषित, पीड़ित महिलाओं को न्याय दिलाया जाए। लेकिन आज मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग वर्तमान में केवल राजनीतिक प्लेटफॉर्म बन कर रह गया है। मैं माननीया मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग के द्वारा महिलाओं के उत्थान तथा उनके सशक्तिकरण की दिशा में ऐसे किन-किन कानूनों में संशोधन करने की सिफारिश की गई और सरकार के द्वारा इन पर क्या-क्या कार्रवाई की गई?

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ : महोदय, इन्होंने जो कहा कि राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग को अखाड़ा बना दिया गया है, यह बिल्कुल गलत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनको खुद बहुत sensitive होना चाहिए, क्योंकि अनुसुइया जी खुद एक महिला हैं। महिलाओं के खिलाफ जब भी अत्याचार हुआ है, NCW और यूपीए की सरकार ने इसके लिए आवाज उठाई है और उनको प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिए नए कानून बनाए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके : महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने अखाड़ा इसलिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : पहले आप जवाब सुन लीजिए।

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ : पहले मैं जवाब तो दे दूँ। जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि 27 seminars किए गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये seminars हैं - Seminar on Empowerment of Women in the North East. ...**(Interruptions)**... जो इतने सारे seminars किए गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Rehabilitation of rape victims. ...**(Interruptions)**... जो भी कानून, जैसे female foeticide की बात आई, Domestic violence की बात आई ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने पहले भी बताया कि dowry की बात आई ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने जो कहा कि यह राजनीति का प्लेटफॉर्म है, ऐसा नहीं है। जब-जब महिलाओं की परेशानी आती है, उसके लिए सेमिनार करके और बहुत सारे consults करके यानी दूसरे से विचार-विमर्श करके कानून बनाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ : ये जो लिस्ट अभी दी है ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी जो बना है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... There is the Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are running out of time. ...**(Interruptions)**... कृपया आप बैठ जाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया आप बैठ जाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ : सर, Protection against sexual harassment bill अभी पार्लियामेंट में पेश किया गया है और वह स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में है। महोदय, इसी तरह समय-समय पर जो समस्याएं आती हैं, उन पर बिल बनते हैं और दो बिल already रखे गए हैं। उन के बारे में स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में आप सभी के विचारों का समावेश हो जाएगा।

इंदिरा गांधी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन के निकट 'ऐरो सिटी' परियोजना

*166. **श्रीमती माया सिंह :** क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सुरक्षा अभिकरणों ने इंदिरा गांधी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन (आई जी आई ए), दिल्ली के निकट 'ऐरो सिटी' परियोजना के निर्माण के कारण विमानपत्तन की सुरक्षा को होने वाले खतरे के बारे में चेतावनी दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सुरक्षा संबंधी उक्त खतरे को ध्यान में रखकर नागर विमानन महानिदेशक द्वारा क्या-क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और

(ग) सुरक्षा-अभिकरणों ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में सुरक्षा को लेकर किस तरह के खतरे की ओर संकेत किया है तथा तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. नारायणसामी) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरणसदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ग) जी, हां। नागर विमानन सुरक्षा ब्यूरो को दिल्ली पुलिस से एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था जिसमें उल्लेख किया गया था कि ऐरो सिटी परियोजना की रनवे से निकटता के कारण और वाणिज्यिक गतिविधियों के कारण भीड़-भाड़ की संभावना से सुरक्षा को खतरा हो सकता है।

(ख) नागर विमानन सुरक्षा ब्यूरो द्वारा सुरक्षा पहलुओं की जांच करने के लिए एक सिति का गठन किया गया है और उसे अपनी रिपोर्ट देने का कहा है।

Aero City Project near IGI

† *166. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether security agencies have warned about risk to airport security due to construction of Aero City Project near Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA), Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Director General of Civil Aviation keeping in view the said security risk; and

(c) the nature of risk to security described by security agencies in their report and the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (c) Yes, Sir. A letter has been received by the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security from Delhi Police wherein it was mentioned that the close proximity of the aerocity project to the runway and possibility of congestion due to commercial activity pose a security threat.

(b) A Committee has been set up by BCAS to examine the security aspects and submit a report.

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, मैं मंत्री जी के जवाब से कतई संतुष्ट नहीं हूँ। सर, मैंने पूछा था कि क्या सुरक्षा अभिकरणों ने इंदिरा गांधी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन, दिल्ली के निकट 'ऐरो सिटी' परियोजना के निर्माण के कारण विमान की सुरक्षा को होने वाले खतरे के बारे में चेतावनी दी है? आप ने कहा है कि हां, दी है। नागर विमानन सुरक्षा ब्यूरो को दिल्ली पुलिस से एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था और उस पत्र में लिखा है कि सुरक्षा को गंभीर खतरा है। सर, जब उन्होंने ऐसा लिखा है तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि रन वे नंबर 28 के पास बनने वाले निजी कंपनी के फाइव स्टार होटल के लिए क्या मंत्रालय ने अनुमति दी है और क्या उस अनुमति में सिक्युरिटी क्लिअरेंस शामिल है?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, for the purpose of developing Aero City there, they require permission from the Airport Authority of India, as far as the height of the buildings are concerned. Secondly, the Delhi Pollution Control Board has given the permission. Then, Sir, Delhi Urban Arts Committee also has given the permission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. We are running out of time.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Then, Sir, clearance has also been obtained from the Fire Department. Apart from that, Sir, the Airport Authority of India, after considering the application of each building that is coming up there, have given permission upto 263.5, which is the maximum. All these things have been complied with by the people who are developing the Aero City there. Then, Sir, a letter came from the Delhi Police saying that, as far as security is concerned, there are two angles — one is about the height of the building and second is about the commercial activities coming up there. They allege, there is a security threat. Therefore, Sir, the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security constituted a committee under the Joint Commissioner (Security), Civil Aviation. The Committee was constituted in the month of July, that is, on 26.7.2011. The Committee comprises a Chairman and 12 other members. Joint COIS is the Chairman. The members will go into the questions raised by the Delhi Police on security angle. They have been asked to submit their report as early as possible. As soon as the report comes, the Government will take action on that.

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, मैंने मंत्री महोदय से पूछा था कि 'ऐरो सिटी' प्रोजेक्ट को सिक्युरिटी क्लियरेंस के लिए मंत्रालय ने संबंधित कंपनी से जानकारी मांगी थी या बिना सिक्युरिटी क्लियरेंस, बिना जांच-पड़ताल के आप ने प्रोजेक्ट को अनुमति दे दी? सर, आप देखिए वहां काम पूरा होने जा रहा है, वहां होटल पूरा बनने जा रहा है और अब आप समिति बना रहे हैं। सर, एअरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी ने हजारों एकड़ जमीन "डायल" कंपनी को दे दी है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या "डायल" कंपनी के द्वारा कई अन्य प्रोजेक्ट भी एअरपोर्ट के आसपास बनाने की अनुमति इस निजी कंपनी को दी गयी है?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the question relates to security. Now, the hon. Member is asking questions which are out of context. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you shouting? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am answering your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the Airports Authority of India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : उनको जवाब कम्पलीट करने दीजिए।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the Airports Authority of India is an authority concerned to give permission for construction. The constructed buildings are already there within the vicinity. The Aero City is coming on the other side. Even Centaur Hotel is also there. That is already there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, as far as the security part is concerned, the Committee is still going into it. We will submit its report. However, the other information which the hon. Member is asking is not relevant to this Question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

15-Point Programme for tribals

*167. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme is being implemented to pay special attention to tribal population in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that inspite of large population of tribals in the country, required number of officers and employees for Government jobs concerning this class are not available;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) As per the information received from the Ministry of Minority Affairs, the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the welfare of Minorities covers only the Minority communities notified under section 2 (c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.

(b) Does not arise

(c) to (e) As per the information received from Department of Personnel and Training, some vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes remain unfilled, because eligible candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribes are not available for filling up these vacancies.

Less allocation to agriculture sector

*168. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that agriculture sector got much less allocation than what the UPA Government had promised to spend during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The total projected central plan allocation for Eleventh Plan for the Union Ministry of Agriculture was Rs. 54,801 crores at 2006-07 prices (Rs. 61,979 crore at current prices). Eleventh Plan allocation for the Ministry of Agriculture is 2.33 times of the Tenth Plan realization of Rs. 23,501 crore at 2006-07 prices. At current prices the Eleventh Plan realization is likely to be Rs. 53,987.41 crores which is about 87% of the allocation projected for the Eleventh Plan. The realization was less than the envisaged projection due to resource constraint because of global financial crisis, a severe drought faced by the country in 2009 and teething problems in launching of new schemes.

A new scheme for Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the States/UT plans, namely, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) was launched during Eleventh Plan with a projected outlay of Rs. 25,000 crore at current prices which is in addition to the allocation of Ministry of Agriculture mentioned in the above paragraph. Realization of RKVY is likely to be Rs. 22,475.20 crores which is 90% achievement of the projected allocation. The RKVY Scheme envisages incentivizing States to increase their Plan Expenditure on Agriculture and Allied Sector and has been well received by the States.

The combined Eleventh Plan allocation at 2006-07 prices for Ministry of Agriculture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana at Rs.77,223 crore was at 3.3 times higher than the Tenth Plan realization of Rs.23,501 crore.

The details of plan allocation to the Ministry of Agriculture (including Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and Watershed Development Programme for Control of Shifting Cultivation in NE region) during Eleventh Five Year Plan are presented in the following table:—

Sl. No.	Year/Plan	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	Growth over previous year (%)
1.	Eleventh Plan	87340.0	
2.	2007-08	9118.3	37%
3.	2008-09	11965.9	31%
4.	2009-10	13206.3	10%
5.	2010-11 (RE)	20809.1	58%
6.	2011-12 (BE)	21572.0	4%
7.	Total Likely Expenditure from 2007-08 to 2011-12	76671.6	
	Average increase from 2007-08 to 2011-12		28%

It may be seen that the Government has provided increase at an average rate of 28% per annum to the Central Plan Outlay during Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Compensation for Mangalore air crash victims

*169. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether kins of all the victims of the Mangalore air crash of 21 May, 2010 have been paid compensation as admissible to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the compensation has been calculated on the basis of guidelines framed under the Montreal Convention and other international laws;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any complaints of disparity in the amount of compensation, delay in making the payment and method of calculating the compensation have been received from kins of victims; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Air India/Government?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) As of date, claims of compensation in 62 cases has been settled completely and in 6 cases partially, for a total amount of Rs. 50.96 crore (including interim compensation). There are 98 cases yet to be resolved, most awaiting the judgement mentioned at reply to part (e) below.

(c) and (d) The settlement of claims is being done as per the provisions of the Carriage by Air Act, 1972 wherein the Montreal Convention, 1999 has been legislated.

(e) and (f) Some references had been received regarding delay and disparity in disbursement of compensation. These were examined by Air India and it was informed that the claims are being settled as per the provisions of the carriage by Air Act, 1972. Relatives of one of the victims of Air India Express flight IX-812 had filed a Writ Petition in Kerala High Court regarding the amount of compensation payable. The Kerala High Court has disposed off the Writ Petition *vide* its order dated 20.7.2011 declaring that the petitioners are entitled to have a 'Minimum of 1 Lakh SDR' as compensation payable under the statute, based on the Montreal convention, treating the matter as 'No fault liability' which can in no case be absolved or limited by the carrier under any circumstance. The order of the Court is being examined by Air India.

Reservation for Backward Classes in States

† *170. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the States in which separate caste-wise lists are available for Backward Classes and Other Backward Classes;
- (b) the castes which are included in Backward Classes and in Other Backward Classes in various States; and
- (c) the names of the States which give reservation to Backward/most Backward (not OBC) Classes in jobs?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) to (c) Central lists of OBCs for various States are notified by the Central Government and are published in the Gazette of India.

States are competent to notify their own Other Backward Classes (including most backward classes) and to provide reservation for them in State services.

Four laning of highways in Himachal Pradesh

† *171. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for four laning of national highways/highways of Himachal Pradesh is under the consideration of Government;
- (b) if so, the names of those highways/national highways; and
- (c) the details of action or steps taken so far, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following projects are under consideration for four laning/being four laned on National Highways in Himachal Pradesh (HP):—

- (i) Mukerian - Pathankot section on NH-1A (New NH No. 44) (length in Himachal Pradesh = 11.0 km.)
- (ii) Zirakpur - Parwanoo section on NH-22 (New NH No. 5) (Parwanoo bypass; length in Himachal Pradesh = 6.70 km.)
- (iii) Parwanoo - Solan section (length 40.70 km.) on NH-22 (New NH No. 5)
- (iv) Solan - Shimla section (length 60.00 km.) on NH-22 (New NH No. 5)
- (v) Kiratpur - Ner Chowk section on NH-21 (New NH No. 205 and 154) (length in Himachal Pradesh = 84.30 km.).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(vi) Pinjore (Haryana) to Nallagarh (Himachal Pradesh) on NH-21A (length in Himachal Pradesh = 17.50 km.).

(c) The details of steps taken with present status of these projects are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Four Laning of Highways in Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Length in H.P. (in km)	NH No.	New NH No.	Executing agency	Present status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Mukerian-Pathankot	11.00	1A	44	NHAI	Four-laning completed except RUB portion in Damtal. Work likely to be completed by Dec, 2011.
2.	Zirakpur-Parwanoo	6.70	22	5	NHAI	The section falling in Himachal Pradesh has been realigned with construction of Parwanoo bypass and work of new four lane section is in progress and is likely to be completed by December, 2011.
3.	Parwanoo-Solan	40.70	22	5	NHAI	Request for Proposal (RFP) was invited by NHAI with bid due date as 21.01.20.11. However, on request of the State Government the bid was cancelled and DPR consultant was requested to carry out the Feasibility study of bypass and re-alignment at Dharampur, Kumarhati and Jabli. DPR is being updated by consultant for inclusion of bypasses at Kumarhatti, Dharmpur and Jabli on the request of State

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Government. Fresh Request for Qualification (RFQ) will be invited by NHAI after the updated DPR is submitted by the consultant.
4.	Solan-Shimla	60.00	22	5	NHAI	The consultant has been engaged by NHAI for carrying out Feasibility Study of the project and alignment has been finalized. Final Feasibility Report is yet to be submitted by the Consultant.
5.	Kiratpur (Punjab)- Ner Chowk (Himachal Pradesh)	84.35	21	205 (Kiratpur- Nauni) and 154 (Nauni-Ner Chowk)	NHAI	Feasibility Study for Kiratpur-Ner Chowk section has been carried out by consultant engaged by NHAI. Request for Qualification (RFQ) for the project has been invited by NHAI with due date as 22.08.2011. Proposal for approval of PPPAC is under submission.
6.	Pinjore (Haryana) to Nallagarh (HP)	17.50	21A	105	State PWD	The consultant has been engaged by PWD Himachal Pradesh for carrying out Feasibility Study of the project and alignment has been finalized. Final Feasibility Report is yet to be submitted by the Consultant.

Basic care for children living in areas of unrest

*172. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that children living in areas of unrest like naxal affected areas, North-East and Kashmir face multiple problems, including health related problems;

(b) if so, whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has investigated and studied the issues of these children and made any report;

(c) the number of children in such areas who are living away from their homes due to displacement of these families; and

(d) the action that has been taken to provide these children with basic care?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has, after visiting several States affected by civil unrest including Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur given recommendations in 2010 in the document "Protection of Children's Rights in Areas of Civil Unrest". This has been sent to the concerned Ministries/Departments at the Central and State Governments for action.

The number of children in these areas, who are living away from their homes due to displacement of their families is not collected and maintained.

NCPCR, in the aforesaid document, has highlighted the problems of children who have migrated to neighboring districts and States, children in camps, children who are not displaced and children associated with insurgent groups. They have recommended remedial measures for these children in regard to access to health, nutrition, water, sanitation and education. Most of the action lies with the State Government, who have to take it up in co-ordination with the concerned Central Ministry/Department, wherever required. Along with this, NCPCR is implementing a scheme called 'Bal Bandhu' on a pilot basis in nine districts of five States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, and Maharashtra) for social mobilization to ensure that the rights and entitlements of children in areas of civil unrest are fulfilled. This is to be ensured through reviving institutions like schools, anganwadi centres and health centres wherever these have become nonfunctional.

Bird collisions with planes

†*173. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of birds colliding with planes have occurred due to illegal operation of slaughter houses near various airport areas of the country, particularly near Ranchi airport;

(b) if so, action taken by Government to close these slaughter houses;

(c) whether Government has reconstituted a National Bird Control Committee for bringing down the number of incidents of birds hitting the planes; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Operation of slaughter houses near airports is one of the factors leading to bird hit incidents. Presence of slaughter houses near Birsa Munda Airport, Ranchi has been noticed. The Airfield Environment Management Committee (AEMC) in its meeting held on 10.02.2011 has discussed the issue of removal of these slaughter houses with the State Government.

(c) and (d) On 28/6/2011, the National Bird Control Committee (NBCC) has been reconstituted to make its functioning more effective. The reconstituted NBCC has a Decision and Policy Making Group headed by Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation. This group is assisted by various sub-groups on Defence, Airport Operations, Airlines Operations, Aircraft Manufacturing etc. Some NGOs and a panel of experts also form part of the NBCC.

High-powered Committee for Natural Resources

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

(a) whether Government has constituted a high-powered Committee to devise a consistent and transparent policy for allocation of scarce natural resources like land, water, minerals, etc.;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its Report;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, by when it is likely to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee was constituted on 31st January, 2011 under the Chairmanship of Shri Ashok Chawla, the then Finance Secretary. The Composition of the Committee is as under:—

Shri Ashok Chawla

Finance Secretary	-Chairman
Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	-Member
Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests	-Member
Secretary, Ministry of Coal	-Member
Secretary, Department of Telecommunications	-Member

Secretary, Ministry of Defence	-Member
Secretary, Ministry of Mines	-Member
Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources	-Member
Secretary, Department of Land Resources	-Member
Additional Secretary, Department of Expenditure	-Member
Representative of Planning Commission (not below the rank of Adviser) Shri Chandrajeet Banerjee	
Director-General, Confederation of Indian Industry	-Member
Shri Rajiv Kumar, Director-General, FICCI	-Member
Shri Govind Mohan, Joint Secretary Cabinet Secretariat	-Member Secretary

Terms of Reference of the Committee were:—

- (a) to identify major natural resources which are allotted/allocated/distributed by the Government of India and the institutional framework for utilization of such resources;
- (b) to examine the efficacy and suitability of existing legal and regulatory frameworks and rules and procedures in this regard;
- (c) to suggest measures to optimize the benefits of such utilization for all stakeholders, while ensuring sustainability of the resources;
- (d) To suggest measures for promoting transparency and enhancing effectiveness in allocation, pricing and utilization of these resources;
- (e) To suggest changes in legal, institutional and regulatory framework to implement the above recommendations; and
- (f) any other issue(s) related to the above.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Committee submitted its report on 11 May, 2011.

(d) The Committee deliberated on its Terms of Reference and decided to restrict its deliberations to those natural resources in which the Union Government or its agencies have substantial role in their allocation. Based on this consideration, the Committee identified coal, minerals, petroleum and natural gas, spectrum, forests, water and land with Central Government and its agencies for detailed analysis. The Committee felt that many of these subjects were administered and regulated by states and local governments. However, Union

Government still had a major role to play in articulating policy framework which influenced the manner of their allocation.

The Committee in its deliberations grappled with the central problem of transparency, effectiveness and sustainability. It also considered the issue of revenue maximization vis-a-vis protection of public interest. These issues were discussed thread bare with the Ministries of Coal, Mines, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Telecom, Environment and Forests, Water Resources and Land Resources. The Committee has also noted proposed policies and regulatory changes being contemplated by the Ministries dealing with identified natural resources and made suggestions for improvements/modifications in the policies/regulations under consideration. The thrust of the Committee's recommendations is generally to move towards a transparent auction for allocation and pricing of identified natural resources except in cases where an alternate mode subserves the larger public interest or where the auction route is not feasible on account of different reasons depending upon the nature of the natural resources and special conditions attached thereto.

In case of mines and coal blocks, the Committee has made a number of recommendations for increasing transparency in the auction processes and move to a market mechanism. In the short term *i.e.* over the next two years it recommends creation of a platform owned by CIL for transaction of coal and allowing existing allottees of captive blocks to sell coal through this coal platform to notified users. In case of mines, which is a State subject, the proposed MMDR Act is a significant step towards reform of the mining industry. The Committee has recognized this fact and made certain suggestions for improving transparency in the bidding processes.

In case of Petroleum the Committee noted the NELP award process which is well established. It, however, recommends that Director General of Hydrocarbons should be reconstituted in to an independent technical office attached to the Ministry and establish an upstream regulator to focus on regulatory functions. It recommends that upstream regulator can be part of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB). In case of gas, the market related prices may be made mandatory for new gas discoveries. The Committee has recommended full allocation of gas for fertilizer plants at subsidized rates and suggested a gradual freeing of pricing for power sector so that gas based power stations ultimately become peaking facilities, which is the best use of natural gas.

In case of Spectrum, the Committee recommends that all future telecom licenses should be unified licenses and spectrum should be de-linked from the licenses. The spectrum for telecom access services should be made available through suitable market related processes. Its major recommendation in regard to spectrum is that Merger and Acquisition guidelines should be liberalized to ensure competition. Spectrum sharing and issue of spectrum trading should also be looked by the Ministry at an appropriate stage.

The Committee has recommended to establish an ab-initio classification of forest based on ecological value to improve the predictability of clearances for diversion of forest land. The Minutes of meetings of various statutory bodies under Ministry of Environment and Forest should be made available on the website of Ministry to ensure transparency. Payments under the Net Present Value Regime for forest land should be suitably readjusted as forest land has value over and above the value of only land.

The Committee has made a number of recommendations on land available with Central Government Departments and Organisations. It has recommended creation of an institutional framework for a centralized and transparent data bank which would include the ownership details, area allotted and possible land users alongwith actual status with regard to utilization in addition to the satellite images and GIS mapping. Central Government departments need to utilize the land for most optimum use as well as maximum permissible F.A.R. This exercise is likely to generate surplus land resources for other alternative users.

In case of water, the Committee recommends a comprehensive national legislation. Water could either be brought under concurrent list or a framework law could be enacted which could then be adopted by the State Governments. It has also recommended an amendment to River Board Acts, 1956 to include ground water in its ambit while assigning the River Board Act a managerial role in the management of water resources.

The Committee has also made certain recommendations on overarching issues relating to policy documents, broad institutional ground rules for Regulators and allocation of functions. It has also recommended that transparent mechanisms of allocation of natural resources need to be supported-by investment in complimentary physical and social infrastructure in order for markets to work effectively and for processes to be efficient and sustainable.

- (e) The Committee has already submitted its report.

Acute shortage of staff in CBI

†*175. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that CBI is witnessing acute shortage of staff;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether recruitment was done at national level in CBI during the last three years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details of the recruitment made, post-wise and category-wise; and

(e) the category and post-wise details of the staff working with CBI at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As on 1/8/2011, out of 6,565 sanctioned staff strength of CBI, 5,361 posts are filled up. The occurrence and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. Despite some vacancies in CBI, speedy investigation of various cases is ensured through effective use and deployment of existing personnel.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Details of the posts, category-wise and post-wise, including recruitment at national level and on contract basis, filled up during the year 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (upto 01.08.2011) are as under:—

Post	2008	2009	2010	2011
Executive				
Sub-Inspector	36	34	41	74
TOTAL	36	34	41	74
Legal				
Assistant Public Prosecutor	0	0	0	14
Public Prosecutor	1	0	0	0
Special/Assistant Prosecutor	0	0	46	0
TOTAL	1	0	46	14
Technical				
Assistant Programmer	0	0	3	20
Data Entry Operator	1	0	0	5
Junior Hindi Translator	0	0	2	0
Tech. Experts.	0	0	0	30
TOTAL	1	0	5	55
Ministerial				
Lower Division Clerk	10	43	22	112
Senior Clerk Steno	9	1	4	10
TOTAL	19	44	26	122

(e) The category and post-wise details of the staff working with CBI at present is as under:

Designation of posts	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength
1	2	3
EXECUTIVE		
Director	1	1
Spl. Directors/Addl. Director	4	2
Joint Director	17	13
Dy. Insp. Genl. of Police	33	29
Sr. Supdt. of Police	16	16
Supdt. of Police	100	68
Addl. Supdt. of Police	91	83
Dy. Supdt. of Police	265	134
Inspector of Police	880	676
Sub Inspector of Police	414	281
Asstt. Sub-Inspector of Police	207	194
Hd. Constable	555	520
Constables	1913	1,657
TOTAL	4,496	3,674
LEGAL		
Addl. Legal Adviser	7	2
Dy. Legal Adviser	20	17
Sr. Public Prosecutor	67	45
Public Prosecutor	169	63
Asstt. Public Prosecutor	49	27
TOTAL	312	154+43 [#]
TECHNICAL		
Sr. Advisor (Engineering)	1	0

1	2	3
Sr. Advisor (Banking)	1	0
Sr. Advisor (Taxation)	1	0
Sr. Advisor (Foreign Trade/ Foreign Exchange)	1	0
Advisor (Engineering)	1	0
Advisor (Banking)	1	0
Advisor (Taxation)	1	0
Advisor (Foreign Trade/Foreign Exchange)	1	0
Dy. Advisor (Engineering)	5	0
Dy. Advisor (Banking)	2	0
Dy. Advisor (Insurance)	1	0
Dy. Advisor (Foreign Trade/ Foreign Exchange)	2	0
Technical Advisor	1	0
Technical Officer (A&IT)	3	1
Technical Officer (Banking)	1	0
Chief Information Officer	1	1
Principal System Analyst	1	0
Sr. System Analyst	3	0
Executive Engineer	1	0
OSD (Computer)	1	0
Programmer	10	10
Assistant Programmer	40	14
Lecturer	2	0
Jr. Technical Officer (A&IT)	4	2
Asstt. Director (OL)	2	2
Jr. Analyst	1	1

1	2	3
Asstt. Librarian and Information Office	1	1
Jr. Advisor (Engineering)	3	0
Jr. Advisor (Banking)	6	0
Jr. Advisor (Taxation)	5	0
Jr. Advisor (Foreign Trade/ Foreign Exchange)	2	0
Sr. Hindi Translator	1	1
Jr. Hindi Translator	20	13
Sr. Librarian and Information Asstt.	1	1
Jr. Engineers	5	2
Income Tax Insprs.	2	0
Customs and Central Excise Inspector	4	0
Data Processing Asstt. Grade-B	1	0
Data Processing Asstt. Grade-A	1	0
Care Taker (For CBI Academy)	1	0
Data Entry Operator Grade-A	12	10
Sr. Gestetner Operator	1	0
TOTAL	155	59+45 [#]
MINISTERIAL		
Administrative Officer	2	2
Office Supdt.	35	34
Steno Grade 'A'/Sr. PS.	3	0
Steno Grade 'B'	16	15
Private Secretary.		
Personal Asstt.	64	56
Steno Gr.D/Sr. Clerk Steno	459	342
Jr. Accounts Officer	1	1

1	2	3
Crime Asstt.	59	48
Head Clerk	84	73
Upper Division Clerk	196	181
Lower Division Clerk	469	460
Dresser (For CBI Academy)	1	0
Office Attendant (JGO and Daftry)	55	50
Peon	28	23
Safaiwala	53	42
Farash	1	1
Cook (For CBI Academy)	2	2
Bearer (For CBI Academy)	4	4
TOTAL	1,532	1,334

CANTEEN

Manager	2	1
Asstt. Manager	1	0
Halwai-cum-Cook	2	2
Coupon Clerk/Salesman	17	9
Asstt. Halwai-cum-Cook	2	2
Teamaker	17	14
Bearer	10	11
Washboy	18	12
Safaiwala	1	1
TOTAL	70	52

#posts that are allowed to be filled up on contract basis.

Initiatives for improving services

*176. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh initiatives have been planned by Government to bring the services provided in Air India flights like catering etc. up to the international standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) The services provided by Air India on its flight are at least of international standard. Air India is the only airline offering choice of veg. and non-veg. meals to all its passengers whereas the other international airlines uplift only non-veg. meals and veg. meals are uplifted only if manifested. However, Air India has taken steps to improve its catering by providing meal on demand on direct ultra long flights in first class, welcome beverages for first and executive class, and elaborate and choice of meals for economy and executive class.

High-powered Committee on Antrix Devas deal

*177. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High-powered Committee appointed by Government to enquire about the controversial deal between ISRO/Antrix Corporation and a private company M/s Devas Multimedia Ltd. has submitted its Report;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the Committee Report will be placed before the House; and

(c) if not, whether any extension of time has been given to the Committee for completing the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Government set up a High Powered Review Committee on February 10, 2011 to review the technical, commercial, procedural and financial aspects of the Agreement between Antrix Corporation Limited and M/s Devas Multimedia Limited, to suggest corrective measures, and to fix responsibility for lapses, if any. The Committee was also asked to review the adequacy of procedures and approval processes followed by Antrix, ISRO and the Department of Space, and to suggest improvements and changes.

2. The High Powered Review Committee has since submitted its report to Government. Based on the examination of these recommendations, Government has initiated a number of actions. Further action will be taken as may be necessary. The steps taken so far include:—

(i) Department of Revenue and Ministry of Corporate Affairs have been asked to initiate investigations for possible acts of omission and commission.

- (ii) A High Level Team has been constituted for examination of various aspects of the Antrix-Devas agreement and identification of acts of omission and commission involved in signing thereof.
- (iii) Governance and systemic reform measures are being undertaken in the Department of Space, ISRO and ANTRIX. A Departmental Committee headed by Secretary, Space will monitor the pace of their implementation. It has been decided that the Space Commission will regularly review the functioning of the Department of Space, ISRO and Antrix. The Space Commission would also mandate appropriate peer reviews periodically in respect of governance and systemic reforms. Several steps for improvement in the functioning and efficacy of the Space Commission have been put in place.
- (iv) A full time Chairman-cum-Managing Director of Antrix has been appointed with effect from July 07, 2011. The Antrix Board is being reconstituted. Two officers at the level of Director have been appointed in the Department of Space to look after (i) Projects, Procurement and matters relating to Antrix, and (ii) Legal matters and Contracts. In order to facilitate co-ordination between the Department of Space and Antrix, a Co-ordination Management Committee headed by Secretary, Department of Space has been set up.
- (v) The INSAT Coordination Committee has been re-constituted and the first meeting of the reconstituted Committee has been held.

Nuclear power project in Rajasthan

† *178. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Site Selection Committee of Nuclear Power Corporation has selected the site for establishing new Nuclear Power Project near Mahi Bajaj Sagar dam situated at Banswara in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, by when Central Government proposes to approve this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy had recommended the site at Mahi-Banswara near Mahi-Bajaj Sagar dam in Rajasthan for locating four 700 MW capacity indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs).

(b) The Central Government has recently accorded 'in principle' approval for the site at Mahi-Banswara in Rajasthan to locate four units of indigenous 700 MW Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors.

Indian athletes in dope scandal

*179. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether Government has initiated inquiry into the cases of Indian athletes who have failed dope tests;
- (b) whether the dope use was administered by coaches themselves over the last few years;
- (c) whether Government has any workable plans to curb the practice; and
- (d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Government has appointed Justice Mukul Mudgal, retired Chief Justice of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana, as a one member Committee on 07.07.2011 to enquire into all the aspects of the issues relating to prevalence of Doping. The terms of reference of the inquiry Committee are as under:—

- (i) To determine the facts and circumstances leading to large scale recent incidents of alleged doping in Athletics discipline.
- (ii) To examine reasons for such large scale prevalence of doping and *modus operandi* involved, including availability of the prohibited substances in and around training camps/competitions.
- (iii) to enquire into the role of agencies involved, if any.
- (iv) To suggest remedial measures to improve the protocols of dope testing and its integrity and promotion so that such lapses, if any, do not happen in future.
- (v) Any other issues.

The Committee has been given six weeks to submit its report.

(c) and (d) The Government has initiated the following corrective measures, to curb Doping in Sports:—

- (i) Increasing the frequency of testing of Core probables undergoing training at various centres for London Olympics, 2012
- (ii) Surprise checking of rooms of Athletes, Coaches and Support Personnel at training institutes and surprise collection of samples.
- (iii) Distribution of educational materials related to dope related issues amongst Sportspersons, Coaches and Support Personnel
- (iv) Increase in Seminar/Workshops/Teaching Sessions with Athletes and Coaches.
- (v) Closer surveillance and vigilance on Coaches and Support Personnel through their Employers.

Meeting regarding improvement of border roads

*180. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had kept a meeting on 28 April, 2009 at New Delhi for improvement of Border Roads;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as per decision taken in the said meeting, Government of Gujarat has forwarded proposal for improvement of 965 km. of Border Roads on 30 May, 2009; and

(c) if so, the present position of the proposal and by when the proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government of Gujarat, in consultation with Border Security Force, had proposed construction of a road from Gadhuli to Santalpur for a length of about 255 km joining Kutch and Patan districts. This proposal with an estimated project cost of Rs. 550 crore has been approved by the Government on 18.11.2010. The implementation of the project will be done by Gujarat Roads and Buildings Department of State Government of Gujarat.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Nuclear plant at Mithi Virdi, Bhavnagar

†1241. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:
SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would reconsider the proposed Atomic Energy Power Plant in Mithi Virdi, Bhavnagar, Gujarat, in view of terrible accident caused by tsunami in nuclear power plants situated at a Japan's sea shore and taking lesson from which many developed countries have either closed their nuclear power projects, or are reconsidering to close them;

(b) whether Government has prepared any special plan to tackle the Japan like nuclear accident; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The site selection is long a drawn activity and a site is

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

accorded in principle approval by the Government after a detailed evaluation in accordance to the criteria laid down in Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) code on siting and recommendation thereof by the site selection committee of the Government. The Chhaya Mithi Virdi site in Gujarat has been evaluated for possible natural extreme events including Tsunami and found suitable. Further, the design and engineering features of the proposed plant and shore protection measures at site would ensure its capability to withstand the extreme natural events probable at the site.

(b) and (c) The safety of existing nuclear power reactors in operation and under construction in the country has been reviewed by specially constituted task forces for each technology in operation and reactors under construction in the context of Fukushima incident in Japan. These reviews have found that there are sufficient margins in designs of Indian nuclear power plants to withstand the extreme, natural events-earthquake and Tsunami. However, to further enhance safety, recommendations made by the task forces are being implemented after due process of approval. These *inter alia* include:—

- Automatic reactor shutdown on sensing seismic activity
- Augmentation of cooling water inventories and provisions for additional hook up arrangements through external sources and provision of mobile diesel driven pump sets.
- Increasing the duration of the availability of auxiliary power sources/battery operated devices for monitoring important parameters when the grid power is not available.
- Additional Shore protections measures at coastal stations.

Availability of thorium

1242. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is much availability of thorium in the country and the country has the potential to serve as feedstock for an ambitious nuclear power programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed be taken to discover thorium and to utilize this for our nuclear power programme in the country?

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

(b) The Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent Unit of the Department of Atomic Energy has established 10.70 million tonnes of Monazite in the country, which contains 9,63,000 tonnes of Thorium Oxide (ThO_2). Indian Monazite contains about 9-10% of ThO_2 and about 8,46,477 tonnes of Thorium Metal can be obtained from 9,63,000 tonnes of ThO_2 which will be used for future programmes of DAE.

(c) India is pursuing a three stage nuclear power generation programme aimed at long term energy independence based on use of our abundant Thorium resources. The programme is to use Thorium for electricity generation in the long-term. In order to realize this goal, we are well into the first stage based on our modest domestic Uranium resources. This will be followed by second stage comprising of fast reactors.

It is proposed to set up a large power generation capacity based on fast reactors before getting into the third stage. Thorium in itself cannot produce electricity and it has to be first converted to Uranium-233 in a nuclear reactor. A comprehensive three-stage nuclear power programme is, therefore, being implemented sequentially.

India has been working on the development of technologies for Utilisation of Thorium for Nuclear Power Generation since the inception of the Indian Nuclear Programme. As a part of this work, thorium has been irradiated in our Research Reactors and also in Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors. Technologies for reprocessing of irradiated thorium fuel for the separation of Uranium-233 have also been developed on a pilot plant scale. Uranium-233 thus separated has been used as fuel in research reactor Purnima-II and later in the 30 Kw Research Reactor Kamini now in operation at Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), a constituent Unit of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE). Thorium based fuel has been manufactured and placed in the Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) critical facility for Reactor Physics experiments as well. Further development of technologies for large scale commercial level manufacture and reprocessing of Uranium-233 bearing fuel is underway.

Opposition to nuclear power plant at Jaitapur

†1243. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that local people have protested against Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant Project in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by Government in view of this protest?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. A section of the people from nearby areas have been protesting against setting up of the Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant project in Maharashtra.

(b) Their opposition is primarily on apprehensions about the project and nuclear power. In respect of the land acquisition, efforts are on to arrive at an acceptable rehabilitation package in consultation with the State Government. The apprehensions are being addressed through sustained public awareness campaigns following a multi-pronged approach. Accelerated efforts are being made to engage the local communities and address their concerns in a credible manner.

Rules for Civil Nuclear Liability

†1244. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has framed the rules to implement the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Law;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard alongwith the details of these rules; and

(c) whether as a result of such rules, the countries earlier opposing the original Nuclear Liability Damage Law are satisfied and willing to work with India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Government is in the process of framing rules as provided under the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010.

(c) Following the passage of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010, some potential suppliers have raised certain issues mainly relating to application of 'operators right of recourse' as provided in Section 17 and 'Act to be in addition to any other law' as provided in Section 46 of the Act.

The Government is taking necessary action to implement India's nuclear energy programme, including nuclear power projects in technical cooperation with other countries on the basis of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010.

Uranium mines in Andhra Pradesh

†1245. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that quantity of uranium reserve found recently in the uranium mines of Andhra Pradesh is being reassessed;

(b) if so, the quantity of uranium reserve available in the mines of Andhra Pradesh after reassessment; and

(c) the total quantity of uranium available in India after finding this uranium reserve, and the quantity of energy that can be generated through it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent Unit of the Department of Atomic Energy, has carried out assessment of *in situ* uranium resources in Tumalapalle area, Kadapa District, Andhra Pradesh and has established 63,269 tonnes of U₃O₈ as on 30.06.2011 in the said area. Further exploration is on to establish additional resources in extension areas.

(b) The uranium reserves available in Andhra Pradesh are as follows:—

Name of the Deposit in Andhra Pradesh	Type of Deposit	Uranium Resources Established (Tonnes U ₃ O ₈)
Lambapur	Unconformity	1450
Peddagattu	Unconformity	7585
Tummalapalle-Rachakuntapalle	Stratabound	63269
Koppunuru	Unconformity	2761
Chitrial	Unconformity	8473
TOTAL		83538

(c) AMD has so far established 1,71,672 tonnes of *in situ* uranium resources as on 30.06.2011. The currently known reserves of indigenous uranium in the country can support a nuclear programme with a generating capacity of about 10,000 MWe.

Nuclear power plant in Gujarat

1246. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a 6000 MW capacity nuclear power plant in Bhavnagar district of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the villages are against Government's move to acquire their fertile land to set up nuclear plant; and

(d) if so, Government's stand on this issue?

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

(b) The Government has accorded 'in principle' approval for the site at Chhaya Mithi Viridi, Bhavnagar in Gujarat for setting up nuclear power plant of 6×1000 MW Light Water Reactors (LWRs). These reactors will be set up in phases based on international cooperation. In the first phase, two reactors, each of 1000 MW are planned to be launched in XII plan period. Currently, pre-project activities comprising land acquisition process, Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) and site evaluation studies are in progress.

(c) Yes, Sir. A section of the villagers are opposing acquisition of land, mainly on apprehensions of loss of livelihood, rehabilitation and nuclear power safety.

(d) An attractive Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) package is being worked out in consultation with the Gujarat Government. The apprehensions about nuclear power, safety, radiation and other aspects are being addressed through structured public awareness campaigns comprising of meetings with the villagers, State officials and other stake holders.

Misconception on Jaitapur Power Plant

1247. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been a lot of misconceptions on the proposed Jaitapur Power Plant in Konkan region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) in what manner Government proposes to remove these misconceptions; and

(d) the reasons for selecting this area of Western Ghats for a Nuclear Power Plant?

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

(b) The apprehensions prevailing in Konkan region of Maharashtra are on safety of reactors, setting up of untested reactors, management of radioactive waste, impact of plant operation on ecology and bio-diversity, rehabilitation and livelihood.

(c) The apprehensions are being addressed through sustained public awareness campaigns among various sections of the society which include school/college students and faculty, vernacular press and media, state officials, local MLAs and MPs, members of Non Government Organizations (NGOs)/Environment group, project affected persons (PAPs) and

members of public around the Jaitapur site in Ratnagiri region. Till July, 2011, 63 public awareness campaigns have been organized.

These campaigns included interactive series of lectures, distribution of public awareness material in local language, meetings and briefings, scientific and technical displays/exhibitions in schools, colleges and public forums in the surrounding areas, press/media briefings, visits of local people, press and media to the nuclear power plants in operation and construction. An information centre equipped with the models, displays and literature in Marathi language on the project and nuclear power has also been made operational at Ratnagiri. The website of NPCIL also has extensive information about the Jaitapur project including several studies carried out indicating that the plants are safe. There have been many meetings held by the state and central government with those opposing the project, including the two meetings held by Chief Minister of Maharashtra. Former Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Anil Kakodkar addressed the MLAs and MLCs of Maharashtra on the various aspects of the project and safety issues in March, 2011.

(d) The site at Jaitapur meets all the criteria for siting of nuclear power plants. The Site Selection Committee (SSC) of the Government recommended the site, offered by the State Government, after thorough evaluation. Based on the recommendations of the SSC, Government of India approved Jaitapur site for the establishment of the nuclear power plant.

Staff strength in the Department

1248. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total sanctioned staff strength in the Department of Atomic Energy, group-wise *i.e.* Group A to Group D;

(b) the number of jobs earmarked for SC/ST category as per Government of India's reservation policy out of the total strength; and

(c) the reasons for the staff strength not being in accordance with the reservation policy of Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The details of total sanctioned staff strength in the Department of Atomic Energy, group-wise *i.e.* Group A to Group D are:—

Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Total
10160	11504	15160	70	36894

The number of jobs earmarked for SC/ST category as per reservation policy and in position are:—

Group	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Earmarked	In position	Earmarked	In position
Group A *	205	210	98	50
Group B	1755	1773	787	549
Group C	1884	2585	1245	1285
Group D	9	10	4	14

*The Department is exempted from the purview of reservations for SC/ST in respect of "Scientific and Technical" posts recruited through the Training School for conducting research and for organizing, guiding and directing research.

(c) Shortfall in respect of Scheduled Tribes is largely due to non-availability of eligible candidates.

Finnish technology for Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant

1249. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to introduce Finnish technology for Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this technology has ever been used in India; and

(d) whether Finnish technology would ensure nuclear safety?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The nuclear power reactors planned to be set up at Jaitapur are not based on Finnish technology but are 1650 MW evolutionary pressurised water reactors (EPRs) developed by Areva, France. The EPR design has been evolved from the several years' operational feedback of N4 reactors in France and KONVOI reactors in Germany. The first EPR is under construction in Finland. EPRs are also under construction in France and China. The EPRs have not been set up in India earlier. The EPRs are reactors with advanced safety features, which include four independent safety trains housed in independent seismically qualified buildings, a core catcher, passive core cooling provisions which will ensure cooling of the fuel even in the worst case of fuel melt down thus preventing radioactivity releases, and hydrogen re-combiners to prevent hydrogen explosion.

Thorium reserves in coastal areas

1250. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that reserves of thorium mineral in Indian coasts are still left unused while it has been scientifically established as a replacement to produce nuclear energy;
- (b) the plans with Government to ensure that the thorium reserves in Indian coastal areas are put to optimum use for the greater welfare of people;
- (c) the bottleneck faced by Government to utilise thorium based reactors for power generation;
- (d) the amount of money that has been spent so far for developing such technology; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Thorium, being a fertile material, needs to be converted into fissile U-233 before it can be used as a nuclear fuel. Right from the inception of the Indian nuclear programme, work has been carried out in various aspects of thorium technology, viz., mining and extraction of thorium, processing of thorium into fuel, irradiation of thorium bearing fuel in reactors and reprocessing of spent fuel containing thorium:—

- Studies have been carried out at laboratory scale regarding use of thorium in different types of reactors with respect to fuel management, reactor control and fuel utilization.
- To get industrial scale experience in the use of thorium, BARC is designing an Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR). This reactor will demonstrate various aspects of thorium fuel technology at industrial scale.
- A Critical Facility for Advanced Heavy Water Reactor has been commissioned in 2008 and is being used for carrying out experiments to further validate the physics design features of Advanced Heavy Water Reactor.

(c) Large scale introduction of thorium in power generation is possible only after sufficient capacity of fast reactors is built in the country. Today, the first Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) is under construction, which is expected to be commissioned in 2012.

(d) and (e) Funds have been utilized on various research and development projects related to mining and extraction of thorium, fuel fabrication, irradiation in reactors, reprocessing and refabrication of fuel.

A major part of the expenditure was incurred for design and development of Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR), which will serve as a technology demonstrator for a range of technologies for Thorium utilization as well as for several advanced safety features that have been incorporated in the design of this reactor. The total amount spent on this activity is Rs.230 cr.

Safety of nuclear plants

1251. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Nuclear Plants in the country are ill-equipped in so far as safety and security aspects are concerned;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the recommendations made by the task forces set up by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) have been accepted; and

(d) if so, the roadmap of implementing the recommendations of the task forces set up by NPCIL?

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

(b) Safety is accorded highest priority in all phases, siting, design, construction, commissioning, operation and de-commissioning of nuclear power plants in the country. The Indian nuclear power reactors employ state of the art systems at par international standards. Indian nuclear power plants have demonstrated over 340 reactor-years of safe operation and there has been no instance of release of radioactivity in the public domain or breach of security. Further, safety being a moving target which is continually evolving, regular reviews of incidents at national and international levels and incorporation of lessons learnt from these, as appropriate, are inbuilt in safety culture at Indian nuclear power plants. Periodic reviews on safety status at Indian nuclear power plants are carried out independently by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). The recommendations arising out of these reviews are also implemented scrupulously.

(c) and (d) The recommendations of NPCIL taskforces are already under implementation and others are in process of clearance/approval of AERB. The road map for implementation of the recommendations has been placed in the public domain on the websites of NPCIL and DAE.

Dilution of Civil Nuclear Liability Act

1252. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton had demanded dilution of the Civil Nuclear Liability Act asking India to engage with the International Atomic Energy Agency

(IAEA) to ensure that the nuclear liability law fully conform with the Convention of Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (CSC); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) During the recent visit of the Hillary Clinton, Secretary of State, USA to India in July, 2011, both sides reiterated their continued commitment for full implementation of the Indo-US civil nuclear energy cooperation agreement. The United States of America has ratified the Convention on Supplementary Compensation (CSC) and India intends to ratify the CSC within this year. India is committed to ensuring a level playing field for US Companies seeking to enter the Indian nuclear energy sector, consistent with India's national and international legal obligations.

Pilots with fake licences

1253. SHRI A.A. JINNAH:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons having fake pilot licences arrested so far; and

(b) the details of the actions taken against them and whether Government propose to take any steps to make the system tamper proof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Crime Branch of Delhi Police has arrested eleven pilots, five middlemen and three officials of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) for irregularities in procurement of licences on the basis of forged mark sheets. All three officials of DGCA have been suspended. 15 pilots involved in forged flying records in Rajasthan also have been arrested.

(b) Licence of all the pilots arrested has been suspended. The existing procedures in the Licensing Directorate of DGCA are strictly enforced. Result of DGCA examination submitted by the candidates are cross-verified with the Master result sheet from Central Examination Organisation available with the Directorate of Licensing and in case of non-availability of the result sheet, the papers are required to be sent to Central Examination Organisation for verification. Before conversion of foreign licences into Indian licences, the licences are verified from the concerned regulatory authority of the State issuing the foreign licence. The Government constituted an Expert Committee to look into the current system of examination and licensing of pilots and make recommendations to make the system secure, credible and efficient and in line with modern and best practices. The Committee has since submitted its report to the Government and made 12 recommendations. The Committee's report has been accepted by the Government.

Dispute regarding Safdarjung Airport

1254. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any dispute between the Ministries of Urban Development and Civil Aviation with regard to land at Safdarjung Airport as one Ministry is calling it a recreational area and other is calling it operating airport; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the efforts made to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Urban Development claimed that land measuring 184.153 acres at Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi vests with M/o Urban Development. Safdarjung Airport was transferred to National Airports Authority (NAA) in terms of provisions of National Airports Authority Act, 1985 and thereafter the ownership vested with the Airports Authority of India (AAI) on its formation w.e.f. 1st April, 1994 in terms of provisions of the AAI Act, 1994.

Communications have been sent to Ministry of Urban Development and several meetings have held between M/o Urban Development and M/o Civil Aviation to sort out the dispute. Presently, Ministry of Urban Development have been requested to take an early decision regarding restoration of land to AAI and appropriately change the land use of the Safdarjung Airport from the category of recreational activities.

Absence of pre-screening of pilots

1255. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some pilots working with Air India were arrested for producing fake certificates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the reasons that Air India could not check the papers of those pilots before appointment;

(d) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of pre-screening, many pilots having connection with terrorists outfits could have been recruited; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction on that?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) No Sir. A thorough scrutiny of all the documents pertaining to the educational/technical qualifications of the candidates is carried out at the time of determining the eligibility of the candidates as also prior to their joining. Further, the character and antecedents of the candidates are also verified through the police authorities.

Monetary support to Air India

1256. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has been giving monetary support to the Air India for its sustenance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Air India is still not viable and self-reliant;

(d) whether Government is aware that this situation is because of large-scale mismanagement and corruption in Air India; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/being taken to overcome these problems?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has infused Rs.800 crores as equity in Air India in the FY 2009-2010 and Rs.1200 crore in FY 2010-11. A further provision of Rs.1200 crore towards equity infusion has been made in the budget for 2011-12.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Air India is facing a very severe liquidity crisis, which is as a result of escalating fuel prices, falling yields and high interest costs.

(e) A Group of Ministers has been constituted to monitor and turnaround the financial position of Air India. The Group of Ministers in its meeting held in February, 2010 had desired that Air India should come up with a viable and credible Turn Around Plan (TAP). Air India presented its TAP and Financial Restructuring Plan before the GOM in June, 2011, which is now being examined by a Group of Officers. Besides, Air India has also taken a number of steps to improve its financial and operational performance.

Commercial pilot training schools

1257. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of recognized commercial pilot training schools in India, State-wise;
- (b) the details of norms and procedure for recognition of commercial pilot training schools;
- (c) the details of competent authority for approval to start flying training for commercial pilot licence;
- (d) whether in some cases norms have been flouted;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the action taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) A list of 42 Flying Clubs approved by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Approval to flying training institutes is given in accordance with provisions contained in Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 7, Series D, Part I which is available on DGCA's website.

(d) to (f) One case of M/s Touchwood Entertainment Ltd. is under investigation.

Statement

List of Government Flying Clubs/Schools/Institutes

Sl.No.	Name of Flying Club	State
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh Aviation Academy, Hyderabad Old Airport, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Amritsar Aviation Club, P.O. Rajasansi Airport, Amritsar	Punjab
3.	Bihar Flying Institute, Government of Bihar, Cabinet Secretariat Civil Aviation Directorate, Patna Airport, Patna	Bihar
4.	Bombay Flying Club, Juhu Airport, Santacruz (W), Mumbai	Maharashtra
5.	Gujarat Flying Club, Civil Aerodrome, Harni Road Vadodara	Gujarat

1	2	3
6.	Government Aviation Training Institute, Directorate of Aviation, Orissa, Civil Aerodrome, Bhubaneshwar	Orissa
7.	Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation, Karnal Branch, Karnal	Haryana
8.	Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation, Hissar Branch, Hissar	Haryana
9.	Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation, Pinjore Br. Pinjore	Haryana
10.	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Raja Bhoj Airport, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Indore	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Madras Flying Club, Chennai Airport, Chennai	Tamil Nadu
13.	Rajiv Gandhi Academy for Aviation Technology, Radhasree, T.C.36/1200 (1 and 2), Enchakkal Vallakkadavu, P.O. Trivandrum, Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala
14.	Patiala Aviation Club, Civil Aerodrome, Patiala	Punjab
15.	Ludhiana Aviation Club, Ludhiana	Punjab
16.	Banasthali Vidyapith Gliding and Flying Club, Banasthali	Rajasthan
17.	Nagpur Flying Club, Office of the Divisional Commissioner, Civil Lines, Nagpur-01	Maharashtra
18.	Indira Gandhi Rashtirya Udan Akademi, Fursatganj, Raebareilly (autonomous body)	Uttar Pradesh
19.	Ahmedabad Aviation and Aeronautics Ltd., AAA Hanger. Old Terminal Airport	Gujarat
20.	Academy of Carver Aviation, 47D, Ground Floor, Khotachiwadi, Girgaum, Belgaum	Maharashtra
21.	Flytech Aviation Academy, A1-Kauser, Plot No. 295, Read No.10. West Maredpally	Andhra Pradesh
22.	Garg Aviation Ltd., Hanger No. 3, Civil Aerodrome, Cantt. Kanpur.	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
23.	HAL Rotary Wing Academy, Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Helicopter Division, P.B.	Karnataka
24.	Orient Flight School, P.B. No.1306, 40, GST Road, Chennai	(UT) Pondicherry
25.	Wings Aviation Pct. Ltd., 1-11-256/B, Plot No. 108 Adjacent Airport Road, Begumet, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
26.	M/s Yash Air Ltd., 36-C, Jhabua Tower, 170 R.N.T. Marg, Indore (Operational Base at Ujjain)	Madhya Pradesh
27.	M/s Ambro Aviation, 38 Vasant Vihar, Phase-II, Dehradun (Uttaranchal)	Uttaranchal
28.	Toubro Aviation, Jamshedpur	Jamshedpur
29.	Southern Pilot Training Academy, (A unit of Kohinoor Educational Services Pvt. Ltd.,) Site B, Salem Airport, Omallur Distt. Kamalapuram, Salem (Tamil Nadu)	Tamil Nadu
30.	Sai Flytech Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Chakrabhata Airport, Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh)	Chhattisgarh
31.	M/s Chimes Aviation, Sagar, (MP)	Madhya Pradesh
32.	Birmi Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd., Hanger No. 2, Civil Airport, Patiala	Punjab
33.	Chetak Aviation Academy, Aligarh (UP)	Aligarh (UP)
34.	Ambitions Flying Club Pvt. Ltd., 1st Floor, Jenco Compound, Chincholi Bunder Road, Off Link Road, Malad (W), Mumbai-400 064	Aligarh (UP)
35.	Pioneer Flying Club, B-126, Yashwant Place, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi	Aligarh (UP)
36.	Sha-Shib Flying Academy, (Guna) M.P.	Madhya Pradesh
37.	Harshita Aeronautical Foundation, Khargone, M.P. (Pilot Trag. College)	Madhya Pradesh
38.	Saraswati Aviation Academy, Sultanpur Amhat Airfiesd, U.P.	Uttar Pradesh
39.	National Flying Training Institute, Gondia, Maharashtra	Maharashtra

1	2	3
40.	SKV Flying Academy, Shirpur (Maharashtra)	Maharashtra
41.	Rainbow Flying Academy, Surat	Gujarat
42.	Alcheminst Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Sonari Aerodrome, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	Jharkhand

Air Ambulance accident in Faridabad

†1258. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the outcome of the initial investigation into accident of Delhi-bound air Ambulance from Bihar occurred in Faridabad;
- (b) the number of accidents involving private helicopters and planes during last two years;
- (c) whether Government still doesn't feel the need to introduce a new policy on checking mishap or accidents of private planes so that such an accident doesn't happen again; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The accident is being investigated by a Committee of Inquiry appointed under Rule 74 of Aircraft Rules, 1937.

(b) The number of accidents involving Indian Civil Registered aircraft and helicopters in 2010 and 2011 were 5 and 7 respectively.

(c) and (d) In accordance with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) Standard and Recommended Practices (SARPs) and to provide independence of investigation function from the regulatory function and to identify the causes of accident in an independent manner, an Independent Accident Investigation Committee has been formed w.e.f 26th May, 2011.

Various accident prevention programmes have been initiated by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), which include safety audits, surveillance inspections, dissemination of safety information, issue of Air Safety Circular/Civil Aviation Requirements, establishment of Aviation Safety Board etc. Further, safety recommendations emanating from investigation of aircraft accidents are followed up for implementation by the concerned agencies to prevent recurrence of similar accidents.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

VIP helicopters

1259. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India will receive the first set of VIP helicopters to be delivered next year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the objectives of such helicopters?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Ministry of Civil Aviation has no proposal for acquisition of helicopters for ferrying VIPs.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Fuel bill of Air India

1260. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Air India's fuel bill has jumped from Rs. 13.5 crore to Rs. 18.5 crore daily;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Air India is still paying to oil companies as per with previous volume of transaction; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The uplift of fuel by Air India has increased from Rs. 12-13 crore to Rs.15-16 crore per day partly because of a rise in price of ATF.

(c) and (d) The PSU oil companies have put Air India on cash and carry basis since November, 2010. Initially, Air India was making daily payment of Rs.13 crore to oil companies, which has subsequently been enhanced to Rs.16 crore.

Investment by foreign aviation companies

†1261. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal for allowing investment by foreign aviation companies into domestic aviation companies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether foreign direct investment is proposed to be limited to aviation companies running into losses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) The proposal to allow foreign airlines to invest in domestic airline is being examined and details have not been worked out.

Arrears of oil companies

1262. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil companies have reportedly threatened to stop supply of oil to Air India due to heavy arrears lying unpaid;

(b) the amount of arrears of the oil companies, company-wise, on Air India till 30 June, 2011; and

(c) the steps the Ministry propose to take to overcome the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The public sector oil marketing companies have placed Air India under cash and carry scheme effective 7.12.2010 due to huge outstanding payment.

(b) As on 30.6.2011, the total dues outstanding to IOCL, HPCL and BPCL were Rs.1558.18 crore, Rs.342.27 crore and Rs.432.65 crore respectively.

(c) From 7.12.2010 till 30.6.2011 Air India has paid Rs.398.20 crore to the three Public Sector oil marketing companies. Air India has also taken number of steps to improve its financial and operational performance, which would lead to improvement in its liquidity position and would enable it to meet its outstanding commitment to Public Sector oil companies.

Involvement of officials in fake pilot scam

†1263. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether officers of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) are involved in any way in fake pilot scam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Based on the inquiry conducted by the Police Authorities, three officials of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) were arrested by Delhi Police for their involvement

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in irregularities in procurement of licences. All these officials have been placed under suspension.

PPP for international airports

1264. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set-up international airports in the country under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode to give boost to international air-routes and tourism and commercial promotion in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when such international airports are likely to be promoted in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether it is a fact that the proposals to extend the length of runways at some of the airports are still lying pending for further consideration; and

(e) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Keeping in view the enormous growth in air passengers, which has put pressure on airport infrastructure, Government had pronounced a policy for greenfield airports in April, 2008 to encourage infusion of greater investment in airport sector.

So far, Government of India has given 'in-principle' approval for setting up of new international Greenfield airports for public use at Navi Mumbai and Shirdi in Maharashtra; Mopa in Goa; Kannur in Kerala; Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh and Karaikal in Puducherry. The timeline for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc. by the individual promoters.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Capacity distribution norms for better connectivity

1265. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is reworking capacity distribution norms for airlines to ensure better connectivity for smaller cities and towns;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government will expand the list of category I cities by adding small cities from category III;

(c) names of cities in category I presently;

- (d) towns which will benefit from this new policy in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (e) steps proposed to plan wide connectivity at economic prices for smaller towns?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a), (b), (d) and (e)
The discussion about capacity redistribution norms for airline is at very preliminary stage.

(c) The detail of existing Category I routes are as follows:-Mumbai-Bengaluru, Mumbai-Chennai, Mumbai-Delhi, Mumbai-Hyderabad, Mumbai-Kolkata, Mumbai-Trivandrum, Delhi-Chennai, Delhi-Hyderabad, Kolkata-Bengaluru, Kolkata-Chennai and Kolkata-Delhi.

Levying of Airport Development Fee

1266. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Hon'ble Supreme Court had quashed the levying of Airport Development Fee (ADF) by private airport developers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there was any understanding between Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. and officials of Ministry of Civil Aviation while recommending ADF for DIAL;
- (d) whether Government is contemplating of ordering a CAG/CBI probe into the whole issue to unearth the truth;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons for not taking any action on the officials of the Ministry and DIAL for illegally charging ADF from passengers?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Government had, in February, 2009, approved the levy of Development Fee (DF) by Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) and Mumbai International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (MIAL) at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi and Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai, purely on an *ad-hoc* basis to bridge the funding gap in the expansion/development programme taken up by these companies at the respective airports. The levy was to be reviewed and finalised by the Regulator. The aforesaid approval by the Central Government was challenged in public interest litigations before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The Hon'ble High Court *vide* order and judgment dated 26.08.2009 upheld the validity thereof. However, in appeal, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has *vide* judgment dated 26.04.2011 held that the DF levied under Section 22A of the Airports Authority of India (AAI) Act, 1994 though described as a fee is really in the nature of a cess or a tax for generating revenue for the specific purposes mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of Section 22A. Therefore, being a taxing statute section 22A is to be construed strictly. In this light, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed that the Central Government has only the

power to grant its previous approval to the levy and collection of DF but has no power to fix the rate at which the DF is to be levied and collected from the embarking passengers. Hence, the levy and collection of development fees by DIAL and MIAL at the rates fixed by the Central Government in the two letters dated 09.02.2009 and 27.02.2009 are ultra vires the 1994 Act. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has further directed that henceforth, any development fees that may be levied and collected by DIAL and MIAL under the authority of the orders passed by the AERA under Section 22A of the 1994 Act as amended by the 2008 Act shall be credited to the AAI and will be utilized for the purposes mentioned in clauses (a), (b) or (c) of the Section 22A of the 1994 Act in the manner to be prescribed by the rules.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

Turbulence faced by Jet Airways flight

1267. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a jet Airways flight from Delhi to Guwahati with 134 passengers and crew on board was caught in a severe turbulence due to passing of a Boeing 747 jumbo aircraft as reported in the media on 22nd July, 2001;

(b) if so, whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) had ordered a probe into the incident;

(c) if so, the details of the report submitted by the investigating team;

(d) whether any responsibility has been fixed into such incident and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps Government proposes to take to avoid such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) On 21/07/2011 at 1124 hours IST, Jet Airways flight JAI 2280 experienced moderate wake turbulence. The occurrence was investigated by Inspector of Accident appointed by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), which revealed that Jet Airways flight JAI 2280 experienced moderate wake turbulence due to Eva airline flight, EVA 6070, B-744(747) flying 1000 feet above. Both the aircraft were flying in RVSM airspace and there was no breach of separation. All operations were normal. There was no injury to any passenger or crew.

(d) and (e) The subject case was not an incident, it was an occurrence. Both the aircraft were following flight operations procedure as per regulations.

Requirement of private security for airlines

†1268. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the guidelines of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Civil Aviation, any private airlines while launching into services in any country other than India are required to have its own private security there;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Kingfisher Airlines has given the responsibility of security to a Dubai-based, private company for its recently launched Delhi-Dubai Service in violation of these guidelines; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) As per present Orders of BCAS, at all on-line foreign stations, airlines must post its own India-based Security Supervisors/Officers who shall be responsible for all matters to security of its operations.

(b) and (c) Kingfisher airlines has informed that it has not outsourced security functions to any private company in Dubai.

Losses of Air India

1269. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been major jump of losses incurred by AI during the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to take any action against those responsible for huge losses; and

(c) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Air India incurred a loss of Rs. 2226.16 crore during 2007-08, Rs. 5548.26 crore during 2008-09, Rs. 5552.55 crore during 2009-10 and the estimated loss for 2010-11 is Rs. 6994 crore. The losses are mainly due to the prevalent economic recession, higher fuel prices, low yields and load factors.

(c) Do not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Jamshedpur Airport

1270. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of renovation and modernization works at Jamshedpur Airport in Jharkhand; and
- (b) by when these works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Jamshedpur airport in Jharkhand belongs to Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO), a private limited company. Therefore, Ministry of Civil Aviation/ Airports Authority of India (AAI) has no proposal to undertake any renovation work at this airport.

Mangalore air crash

1271. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that families of the victims of Mangalore air crash have not yet been paid compensation by Government;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay in paying the compensation to the kin of the victims;
- (c) action Government propose to take to ensure that the compensation is paid within a time-frame;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that differential compensation with the criterion being income of the victim, has been announced by Government; and
- (e) if so, details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) As of date, claim of compensation in 62 cases has been settled completely and in 6 cases partially, for a total amount of Rs. 50.96 crore (including interim compensation).

(b) The claims are being settled based on actual proof of loss basis sustained by the members of family as defined by the Carriage by Air Act, 1972. The law requires each case to assess separately by reference to its own facts. The settlement of compensation has also been delayed as the claimants were awaiting the decision of Kerala High Court in Writ Petition No.32550 of 2010.

(c) to (e) The claims are being settled as per provision of Carriage by Air Act, 1972 which incorporate the Montreal Convention, 1999 *i.e.* on the basis of proof of loss sustained by the members of the family.

Flying Training School at Jakkur, Bangalore

1272. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government Flying Training School (GFTS) at Jakkur, Bangalore is facing a risk of closure as the DGCA has established that Jakkur Airport is unsafe for flying fixed wing aircraft due to the ongoing construction of the elevated road on the national highway; and

(b) if so, the steps Government is taking to save the school, a heritage school founded in 1948 by the then Maharaja of Mysore, that gave the country its first woman pilot?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) During the audit of Government Flying Training School, Bangalore by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation, construction activity was noted in the vicinity, which may affect runway length availability for operations.

(b) The Government of Karnataka which owns the airfield, is aware of the problem and has initiated action by forming a Committee to examine the issue.

Compensation for Mangalore air crash

1273. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala High Court has ordered the Air India to pay a minimum compensation of Rs.75 lakh to the legal heirs of each of the victims killed in the May 22, 2010 Mangalore crash; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Kerala High Court *vide* its order dated 20.7.2011 in WP(C) No.32550 of 2010 (P) has declared that the petitioners are entitled to have a "Minimum of 1 Lakh SDR) as compensation payable under the statute, based on the Montreal convention, treating the matter as "No fault liability), which can in no case be absolved or limited by the carrier under any circumstance. The order of the Court is being examined by Air India.

Direct air service from Surat

1274. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce direct air service from Surat to Mumbai, Kolkatta, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Agartala and Guwahati;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any private airline also proposes to introduce similar service; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) At present, Surat is air linked with Delhi only by Alliance Air.

Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by concerned airlines on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence of Route Dispersal Guidelines.

Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieving better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East region. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with Route Dispersal Guidelines.

Renaming of Madurai International Airport

1275. SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any plan to name the Madurai International Airport in the name of either Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar or Immanuel Sekharan;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) At present there is no plan to rename the Madurai International airport in the name of either Baba Saheb Dr B. R. Ambedkar or Immanuel Sekharan.

Raxaul Airport

1276. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a necessity to review Government's stand with regard to making Raxaul Airport functional in view of the unpleasant activities in the bordering areas being undertaken by China; and

(b) if so, by when the airport is likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Raxaul airport in Bihar belongs to Airports Authority of India (AAI). Since, there is no traffic potential, commercial viability and firm commitment of airlines operators to operate through this airport, at present, there is no proposal to start operation at this airport.

Financial crunch in Air India

1277. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Air India is facing financial crunch for the last two/three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government/Management of Air India have taken any steps to improve the financial performance of the Company;
- (d) whether the Government has sanctioned Rs.250 crore as advance infusion; and
- (e) steps taken/being taken by Government to improve the financial performance of Air India?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Air India incurred a loss of Rs. 2226.16 crore during 2007-08, of Rs. 5548.26 crore during 2008-09, of Rs. 5552.55 crore during 2009-10 and the estimated loss for 2010-11 is Rs. 6994 crore.

(c) and (e) In order to improve its financial performance, Air India has taken various steps such as Rationalization of routes to cut losses, return of leased capacity, reduction of contractual employment, review of all agreement between management and staff on all technical and operational matters and constitution of Turn Around Committee (which includes representatives from senior management and unions) to look at all areas of reduction.

(d) Pending payment of outstanding dues for VVIP operations, Government has paid an amount of Rs.500 crore on ad-hoc basis from the equity provision of Rs.1200 crore to Air India.

Clearance for Aerocity project in Delhi

1278. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the statutory clearances that are ideally required for the upcoming Aerocity project near the IGI Airport in New Delhi;
- (b) whether the private concessionaire which is building the Aerocity has received all the mandatory clearances; and
- (c) whether there are any issues regarding the height of the buildings that are coming up as part of the Aerocity Hospitality district?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) As per the provisions of Operation, Management and Development Agreement and State Support Agreement entered into between M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) and Airports Authority of India (AAI) and Government of India (GOI) respectively, DIAL was to submit a Master Plan for the development of IGI Airport, which was accordingly approved by AAI/GOI.

The development of Aero City is as per the approved master plan. M/s. DIAL has informed that they have obtained the following statutory clearances before commencement of work relating to commercial development at IGI Airport, New Delhi: (i) Approval of Master Plan of Hospitality district at IGI Airport, New Delhi from Department of Urban Arts Commission; (ii) environmental clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forest for the overall airport development; and (iii) height clearance from AAI. The onus of obtaining other statutory clearances lies with the private concessionaire.

(c) AAI has issued No Objection Certificate (NOC) for height clearance for 13 assets in the Hospitality district (Aerocity) project and all the issues pertaining to NOC for height clearance have been addressed.

Outstanding payment of airlines

1279. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge sum of money have remained outstanding to be paid by Government to Air India on account of flights availed for travel by Ministers;

(b) if so, details of sum outstanding to the airlines as on March, 31 of 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 indicating payments made, if any, against the same; and

(c) whether Government has been granting funds to Air India from time-to-time, if so, details thereof indicating the amount given since the merger of the National Carriers and objectives thereof in respective instances?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Sir. An amount of Rs. 291.90 crore is due to be paid to Air India for operating special extra section flight for travel of Hon'ble President of India, Vice President of India and Prime Minister.

(b) Outstanding dues towards VVIP flights as on 31.3.2008 is Nil, 31.3.2009 is Rs. 48.05 crore, 31.3.2010 is Rs.128.27 crore and 31.3.2011 Rs. 115.59 crore.

(c) Government has released an amount of Rs. 800 crore in 2009-10, Rs.1200 crore in 2010-11 towards equity infusion to Air India. Government has made a provision of Rs.1200 crore towards equity for Air India during 2011-12.

Leakage of water at Delhi Airport

1280. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that water is leaking from the roof of Terminal 3 at Delhi Airport due to recent rains;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the leaking?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Accident involving helicopters

1281. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of helicopter accidents are increasing day-by-day in the country;

(b) if so, the details of accidents occurred and number of persons died and injured during the last three years; and

(c) the steps Government is taking for the safety of helicopter operations in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The details of accidents to Indian Civil Registered helicopters occurred during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Various accident prevention programmes have been initiated by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), which include safety audits, surveillance inspections, dissemination of safety information, issue of Air Safety Circular/Civil Aviation Requirements, establishment of Aviation Safety Board etc. Further, safety recommendations emanating from investigation of aircraft accidents are followed up for implementation by the concerned agencies to prevent recurrence of similar accidents.

Statement

(A) Accidents to Indian Civil Registered Helicopters in 2009

Sl. No.	Date/Place	A/c Type/Regn.	Operator/Category	Fatalities	Damage Details	Details of Accident/Probable Cause.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	09-07-2009 Near Amarnath Cave, J and K	Helicopter Lama 315B VT-WEX	M/s Himalayan Services Pvt. Ltd.	01	Substantial	Accident occurred due to the sudden sink experienced by the pilot during landing at Sh. Amarnathji helipad and his inability to recover from it. Contributory Factors are:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						<p>(1) Improper technique used for the steep approach.</p> <p>(2) Approaching the landing site at an angle from the left and making steep bank during the recovery process</p>
2.	02-09-2009 Rudrakodru Hills, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	Helicopter Bell 430 VT-APG	M/s Andhra Pradesh Government	05	Destroyed	<p>Accident occurred due to loss of control resulting in uncontrolled descent in the terrain at a very high rate of descent due to entry into severe downdraught</p> <p>Contributory Factors:</p> <p>(1) Crew noticed a snag and was engrossed for more than vital six minutes before the impact in searching for relevant information in the emergency checklist and the 'Flight Manual. This distracted their attention from the prevailing weather conditions which led to loss of situational awareness.</p> <p>(2) The Crew was flying in Instrument Meteorological Conditions (IMC) whereas the flight plan was cleared for VFR flying.</p> <p>(3) They had no intention either to divert or return back to base.</p>

(B) Accidents to Indian Civil Registered Helicopters in 2010

Sl. No.	Date/Place	A/c Type/Regn.	Operator/Category	Fatalities	Damage Details	Details of Accident/Probable Cause.
1.	06-08-10 Chukham, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	MI-172 Helicopter VT-PHF	Pawan Hans Helicopter Limited's	1	NIL	The Helicopter was flying on route Itanagar-Dibrugarh-Namsai-Tezu. While flying on route Namsai to Tezu, Cabin attendant fell outside from Helicopter and received fatal injuries.
2.	27-08-2010 HAL Bangalore Airport, Bangalore	Chetak Helicopter VT-EIV	M/s Rotary Wing Society Bangalore	NIL	Substantial	During training exercise while hovering helicopter become uncontrollable and fell on ground. Both trainee and Instructor received serious injuries and helicopter was damaged.
3.	16-12-2010 Chandigarh	Dauphin AS 365 N3 Helicopter VT-SOK	M/s Pawan Hans Helicopter Limited	NIL	Substantial	Helicopter fell from 10 ft. Main rotor and tail rotor were damaged

(C) Accidents to Indian Civil Registered Helicopters in 2011

Sl. No.	Date/Place	A/c Type/Regn.	Operator/Category	Fatalities	Damage Details	Details of Accident/Probable Cause.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	19-04-2011 Tawang Helipad, Arunachal Pradesh	MI-172 Helicopter VT-PHF	Pawan Hans Helicopter Limited Non-Scheduled	19	Destroyed	During landing, helicopter fell in gorge near the helipad and caught fire. Nineteen (19) persons on board received fatal injuries. Four (04) persons received injuries and survived.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	30-4-2011 at Labotang Arunachal Pradesh	Ecureuil AS350 B-3 Helicopter VT-PHT	Pawan Hans Helicopter Limited Non- Scheduled	5	Destroyed	Helicopter flying from Tawang Helipad to Itanagar crashed at Labothong near Tawang in Bad weather. All five (05) person on board including Hon'ble Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh received fatal Injuries. Aircraft was destroyed in Fire.
3.	13-05-2011 Fatehpur Village, Near Mount Abu, Rajasthan	Chetak Helicopter VT-EQL	Border Security Force	4	Destroyed	Helicopter operating a flight from Gandhi Nagar to Jodhpur crashed at Fatehpur Village, Near Mount Abu, Rajasthan. All the four persons on board including two crew members received fatal Injuries due to fire. Helicopter destroyed in fire.
4.	19-06-2011 Ladpur Dehradun	Bell 407 Helicopter VT-SWA	M/s Swajas Air Charters Pvt. Ltd.	Nil	Substantial	M/s Swajas Air Charters Pvt. Ltd. Bell 407 helicop- ter crashed at Ladpur, Dehradun while operat- ing flight from Joly Grant Airport, Dehradun to Sehestradhara helipad. Pilot and Engineer received injuries and helicopter was substantially damaged.

Fiscal deficit of Air India

†1282. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of fiscal deficit with regard to Air India;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has taken measures to find out the reasons of the miserable financial condition of this Government-owned company and to help it out;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to help Air India out from deficit?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) As per provisional estimates, the loss before tax during 2010-11 is expected to be Rs. 6994 crore. The total accumulated losses of Air India as on 31st March, 2010 were Rs. 13326.86 crore.

(b) and (c) Air India is suffering losses due to decline in passenger load factor on account of global recession and for domestic demand, decline in yield due to competition, increase in financial cost on account of aircraft acquisitions and working capital loans, increase in depreciation expenditure, increase in wage bills and other staff costs, increase in aviation turbine fuel cost etc.

(d) Government has released an amount of Rs. 800 crore and Rs. 1200 crore during 2009-10 and 2010-11 as equity infusion in Air India. In this year, so far, an ad-hoc amount of Rs. 710 crore has been released from the equity provision of Rs. 1200 crore for the FY 2011-12. A Group of Ministers is also monitoring the financial position of Air India. On the directions of the GOM, Air India has come up with a Turnaround Plan and Financial Restructuring Plan, which is being examined by a Group of Officers.

Shortage of employees in DGCA

1283. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DGCA is understaffed with only 140 regular employees;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the DGCA is now more dependant on outsourcing in view of shortage of officials; and

(d) whether there is further constraint on DGCA in view of a crackdown on pilots?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Out of 597 sanctioned posts in Group 'A', 142 have been filled up on regular basis. Apart from this 96 posts have been filled up by consultants on short term contract basis and another 39 on secondment basis. In Group 'B' out of 31 sanctioned posts, 14 are occupied. In Group 'C' and 'D' out of 369 sanctioned posts, 269 are occupied on regular basis.

(c) Only a part of the manpower requirement of DGCA is being met by hiring Consultant and taking personnel on secondment basis.

(d) No. Sir.

Security declaration of ICAO Assembly

1284. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Aviation Security is in compliance with the security declaration of 37th ICAO Assembly;

(b) if so, the expenditure that has been incurred in terms of import of security machinery, if any, to meet these standards;

(c) the share of Government owned companies in providing such security machinery; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) The Ministry does not maintain such information.

Restructuring of Air India

1285. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the media recently regarding Air India needs Rs. 43,255 crore to stay afloat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the ministerial panel has been examining the issue of restructuring of Air India;

(d) if so, whether the said panel has completed their study and submitted their report;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, whether Government has asked the said panel to expedite their report so that the national carrier can be restructured as early as possible; and

(g) the steps taken for the survival of Air India till the report is finalized?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) A Group of Ministers (GOM) has been monitoring the financial position of Air India. In its meeting held in February, 2010 the GOM had directed Air India a viable and credible Turn Around Plan (TAP).

(d) to (f) Air India has presented its Turn Around Plan and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) before the GOM in June, 2011. The GOM has directed a Group of Officers to examine the TAP and FRP prepared by Air India within six weeks.

(g) The Government has made it compulsory for its official to travel by Air India while on tour and availing Leave Travel Concession w.e.f. 13.7.2009. Part time non-official members have also been appointed on Air India Board to render professional advice. Government guarantee at reduced rate has also been provided for the long term loans taken by Air India for acquisition of new aircraft. Government has also infused equity of Rs. 800 crore during 2009-10, Rs. 1200 crore in 2010-11 and *ad-hoc* equity of Rs. 710 crore during this year.

Recovery of payments by Air India

†1286. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry and Government agencies are not making payment of the outstanding amount of Government-owned airline Air India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made any plan to recover such payment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Air India has raised bills for WIP operations and evacuation flight amounting to Rs. 373 crore. Besides, Air India has also claimed from the Government the cost of maintaining 3 B-747 aircraft for VVIP operations.

(c) and (d) Government has made a provision of Rs.705 crore in the first supplementary demand presented in the Parliament during the ongoing Monsoon session. The amount due to Air India on account of VVIP and evacuation flights would be released as soon as the supplementary demand is passed.

Instrumentation Landing System at Srinagar

1287. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the airport at Srinagar had finally got the Instrumentation Landing System (ILS); and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, when would the demand for to and fro Srinagar flights be organised in the evenings?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Srinagar airport is a Defence Airport and Air Traffic Control (ATC) is provided by Indian Air Force (IAF). Presently, civil flights are permitted to operate upto 1500 hours only and aircraft operations beyond 1500 hours is subject to approval by IAF.

Purchasing of aircraft

1288. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Comptroller and Auditor General has raised question over Government's reasoning for its order for 111 aircraft priced at Rs. 50,000 crore for State-owned carriers Air India and the erstwhile Indian Airlines;

(b) whether CAG also demanded to know the urgency for Aircrafts when out of 68 ordered, around 40 Boeing aircraft had already been delivered to Air India and all 43 Airbus aircraft ordered for erstwhile Indian Airlines also delivered; and

(c) the reasons for Air India's dwindling domestic market share and rationale behind the merger of the two airlines?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) CAG report is yet to be tabled in Parliament.

(c) Market share is not an indicator of an airline's success in a hugely growing market. However, to maintain dominance over the market it was necessary to merge the two airlines so that the domestic feed into international market because seamless and convenient to the passengers. There were many other advantages of the merger - such as merger of financial resources, of logistics, stores, economics in purchase of fuel, insurance, IT software and systems etc.

Turn around plan for Air India

1289. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any turn around plan has been prepared for Air India by Group of Minister;

(b) if not, by when such plan would be ready; and

(c) the broad parameters/areas which the Ministry/GoM thought to focus to bring back AI on track?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Group of Ministers in its meeting held in February, 2010 had directed Air India to come up with a viable and credible Turn Around Plan (TAP) which were presented by Air India to the GOM in June, 2011. Upon the directions of the GOM, the TAP and FRP are being examined by a Group of Officers drawn from different Ministries.

(c) The TAP constitutes operational and financial restructuring. Operations restructuring includes increasing market share, improving on time performance, increasing passenger load factor etc. The FRP involves restructuring of working capital loan, equity infusion by Government, unlocking value of assets etc.

Revival plan for Air India

1290. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) total accumulated loss suffered by the Air India so far;
- (b) total number of flights cancelled by the Air India during the last three years, sector-wise;
- (c) how many aircrafts, which are of 25 or more years age, are operated by the Air India;
- (d) the action plan to replace the aging aircrafts; and
- (e) whether Government is contemplating any revival plan for the Air India, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) From 2007-08 to 2010-11 Air India has suffered loss of Rs.20320.86 Crores (including provisional accounts for 2010-11).

- (b) Information is being collected.
- (c) Only one aircraft which is more than 25 years of age, is operated by Air India.
- (d) Air India plans to replace this aircraft with the B-787 aircraft, for which orders have been placed in December, 2005, one it arrives and is ready for service.
- (e) On the directions of Group of Ministers Air India has prepared a Turn Around Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP), which is being examined by a Group of Officers.

Modernisation of ATC system

1291. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has put in place an action plan to substantially cut in hovering time of aircrafts at Delhi and other metro airports of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to modernize the ATC system and remove the shortage of staff in ATCs to make the action plan a success; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The following measures have been taken;

1. At the time Slot Allocation, number of hourly movements is maintained in accordance with the runway capacity;
2. Air Traffic Flow Management System is being introduced to reduce holding in Air;
3. Performance Based Navigation (PBN) procedures are already in place at Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Chennai, Kolkata and Hyderabad;
4. Improved Air Traffic Control (ATC) procedures have been framed and Clearance Delivery Position has been established at Mumbai and Delhi Airports;
5. The Air Traffic Management (ATM) Automation System is in operation at Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad and Bengaluru and has already been upgraded at Mumbai and Delhi.
6. Additional sectors in ATC units with additional control positions are being manned;
7. Advance Surface Movement Guidance and Control System (ASMGCS) alongwith Surface Movement Radar is operational at Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru and Hyderabad airports;
8. Cross Runway Operations at Mumbai and simultaneous use of two runways at Delhi has been implemented;
9. Rapid Exit Taxi Ways have been constructed at Delhi and Mumbai to reduce runway occupancy time;
10. CAT-III B ILS has been installed at three runway ends in Delhi and CAT-I ILS has been installed at runway 09.

The sanctioned strength of Air Traffic Controllers (ATCOs) is 2419 and actual strength is 1891. In 2010, 318 ATCOs have been recruited who have joined stations after completing training.

Airports Authority of India (AAI) has a plan to upgrade its CNS/ATM System at all major airports with further sectorisation of existing ATC units. AAI has undertaken the task of long term manpower planning for ATCOs.

Population under poverty

1292. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had information of exact percentage of population under poverty at present;

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

(c) whether the various committee's constituted by Government has submitted their various figures on population under poverty; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and further steps taken by Government to bring population under poverty above the poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The poverty line has been traditionally defined by the Planning Commission on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. The number and proportion of persons living below the poverty line (BPL) are computed using the data from Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The method for estimation of poverty has been reviewed by the Planning Commission from time to time. Prior to the Tendulkar Committee recommendations, the estimation was based on separate rural and urban poverty lines from the Lakdawala Committee recommendations which were updated using different price indices for rural and urban areas. Based on the Lakdawala Committee methodology the poverty ratio in 2004-05 was estimated as 28.3% in rural areas, 25.7% in urban areas and 27.5% at all India level.

The Tendulkar Committee, which submitted its Report in 2009, recommended changing the rural poverty line to make it more comparable with the urban poverty line which it felt was appropriate. According to the Tendulkar Committee poverty ratio in 2004-05 at all India level was 41.8% in rural areas, 25.7% in urban areas and 37.2% for the country as a whole.

(d) The Government is implementing a number of poverty alleviation programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM), Swarna Jyanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), etc. All these programmes

aim at reducing the incidence of poverty in the country. The Eleventh and Twelfth Plan focus on inclusive growth is aimed at poverty reduction throughout the country.

Earmarked jobs for SC/ST

1293. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total sanctioned staff strength in the Ministry - group-wise *i.e.* Group A to Group D;

(b) out of the total strength, the number of jobs earmarked for SC/ST category as per Government of India's reservation policy; and

(c) reasons, if any, for the staff strength not being in accordance with reservation policy of the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The total sanctioned staff strength in the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region-Group-wise is as under:-

Category of post Group-wise	Sanctioned strength
A	31
B	69
C	14
D	12

(b) Ministry is not the recruitment authority for Group 'A' 'B' and certain post of Group 'C' staff. Therefore, the question of reservation/jobs earmarked for SC/ST category as per Government, of India's reservation policy, does not arise. However, this Ministry makes recruitment for the Group 'C' posts of Staff Car Driver and the posts of Peon (erstwhile Group 'D' post and now classified as Group 'C' post). As per the Government of India's reservation policy, the posts earmarked for SC/ST and the posts filled up by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region are as under:-

Name of post	No of posts sanctioned	Post Vacant	Post earmarked category-wise as per reservation roster	Posts filled up category-wise by Ministry of DoNER
1	2	3	4	5
Staff Car Driver	4	Nil	UR-3	UR-2

1	2	3	4	5
			OBC-1	OBC-1
			SC-Nil	ST-1
			ST-Nil	
Peon	12	1	UR-8	UR-1
			OBC-3	OBC-3
			SC-1	SC-7
			ST-Nil	ST-Nil

(c) Does not arise.

Fishermen captured by Pakistan Authority

1294. SHRI PRAVIN NAIK:

SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 229 Indian fishermen have been captured by Pakistan Authority;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken by Government for release of such fishermen; and
- (c) by when the scheme to pay assistance to such fishermen would be implemented as per Government of India scheme 2007?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED):

(a) As per available records, there are 252 Indian fishermen in Pakistan's jails.

(b) Government has been making persistent efforts for the release of Indian fishermen from Pakistan. The matter was taken up at the Foreign Secretary level talks in February, 2010, June, 2010 and June, 2011; in the Home/Interior Secretary level talks in March, 2011 and Foreign Minister level talks in July, 2010 and July, 2011. Home Minister also raised the issue during his visit to Islamabad in June, 2010. As a result of Government's efforts, Pakistan released 454 Indian fishermen in 2010. In 2011, as on date, Pakistan has released 103 Indian fishermen. An India-Pakistan Judicial Committee on Prisoners was formed on February 26, 2008 to make recommendations to the two Governments, which *inter alia* included immediate release of and

consular access to fishermen, and exchange of a consolidated list of nationals in each other's jails. The committee has met four times so far (February, 2008, June, 2008, August, 2008 and April, 2011).

High Commission of India, Islamabad, on a continuing basis, monitors the status of Indian fishermen in Pakistani jails and requests for consular access for these fishermen. Once consular access is granted by the Government of Pakistan, the verification papers are sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs through the Ministry of External Affairs for nationality status verification of these fishermen. High Commission of India, on a continuing basis, takes up the matter with the Government of Pakistan for the release of all those Indian fishermen who have completed their sentences.

(c) The Ministry of Agriculture, (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries) is the nodal agency for payment of compensation to the fishermen lodged in Pakistani jails and the scheme — "Soft Loan Package for Replacement of Fishing vessels held in captivity in Pakistan" which is being implemented by Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA).

Opening of PSKs

1295. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed to open 70 Passport Seva Kendras by the next year to provide passport services in fast manner;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has set up monitoring mechanism to prevent duplication of passports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Yes. As part of the implementation of the Passport Seva Project under the e-Governance Plan of the Government of India, it is envisaged to set up 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) across the country. A list of the PSKs is enclosed. Thirteen PSKs are operational at present and the list given in the Statement (*See below*). The Government has taken appropriate measures to prevent duplication of passports by way of setting up a Centralised Passport Database which is accessible to all the Passport Issuing Authorities in India as well as abroad. An essential pre-condition for granting a passport is clearance through this Database. A periodic technical audit of the Database operations is also conducted to check the efficacy of the system.

Statement

List of Passport Seva Kendras (PSKS) under various Passport Offices

Passport Office	Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) located within the city of the Passport Office	Passport Seva Kendras located in other Districts within the jurisdiction of Passport Office	Total number of Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs)
1	2	3	4
Delhi	Delhi 1, Delhi 2	Gurgaon	3
Mumbai	Mumbai 1, Mumbai 2, Mumbai 3	None	3
Hyderabad	Hyderabad 1 Hyderabad 2 Hyderabad 3	Vijayawada, Nizamabad, Tirupathi	6
Chennai	Chennai 1, Chennai 2, Chennai 3	None	3
Bangalore	Bangalore 1* Bangalore 2*	Hubli-Dharwad* Mangalore*	4
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad 1, Ahmedabad 2	Baroda, Rajkot	4
Cochin	Cochin	Thrissur, Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Rural, Kottayam	5
Jalandhar	Jalandhar 1, Jalandhar 2	Hoshiarpur	3
Trivandrum	Trivandrum	Kollam, Trivandrum rural	3
Chandigarh	Chandigarh*	Ludhiana*, Ambala*	3
Trichy	Trichy 1*, Trichy 2	Thanajavur*	3
Kolkata	Kolkata	Bahrapur	2
Lucknow	Lucknow	Varanasi, Kanpur, Gorakhpur	4
Jaipur	Jaipur	Jodhpur, Sikar	3

1	2	3	4
Kozhikode	Kozhikode 1, Kozhikode 2	Kannur 1, Kannur 2	4
Thane	Thane	Nasik	2
Madurai	Madurai *	Tirunelveli City *	2
Pune	Pune	None	1
Patna	Patna	None	1
Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam *	None	1
Surat	Surat	None	1
Bhopal	Bhopal	None	1
Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	None	1
Bareilly	Bareilly	None	1
Malappuram	Malappuram	None	1
Nagpur	Nagpur	None	1
Amritsar	Amritsar	None	1
Coimbatore	Coimbatore *	None	1
Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	None	1
Ranchi	Ranchi	None	1
Guwahati	Guwahati	None	1
Panaji	Panaji	None	1
Jammu	Jammu	None	1
Srinagar	Srinagar	None	1
Shimla	Shimla	None	1
Raipur	Raipur	None	1
Dehradun	Dehradun	None	1
TOTAL PSKs			77

*PSKs that are already in operation.

Kailash Mansarovar pilgrims

†1296. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the number of pilgrims who went to Kailash Mansarover during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the total annual expenditure incurred in this regard and the facilities provided by Government to the pilgrims;

(c) whether Government considers to provide subsidy to Kailash Mansarover pilgrims on the line of Haj pilgrims;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The number of pilgrims who visited Kailash Mansarover by participating in the Yatra organized by the Ministry of External Affairs during the last five years:

Year	Number of pilgrims
2006	592
2007	674
2008	401
2009	607
2010	754

(b) Government of India arranges, on self-payment basis, facilities like transportation, accommodation, fresh food, security, medical tests, guides, Chinese visa, foreign exchanges, and porters and ponies for carrying goods and belongings of the Yatris. The same facilities are also made available on the Chinese side. Ministry of External Affairs appoints one Liaison Officer for each batch who is responsible for safety and well-being of the Yatris of his batch. The Liaison Officer is also supplied with a satellite phone to communicate with the Ministry of External Affairs and various other concerned agencies like Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam (KMVN), ITBP, Pithoragarh District Administration etc., in case of any emergency. Air lift of Yatris by helicopter is also arranged in case of medical emergency. ITBP and their Chinese counterpart keep track of Yatris and share information on their movement and whereabouts through wireless. Besides, the Ministry of External Affairs remains in regular contact with Chinese Foreign Ministry regarding smooth conduct of Kailash Mansarover Yatra and upgrading of facilities for the Yatris on Chinese side. The total amount spent on this annually during the last five years is as under:

Year	Amount spent
1	2
2006	Rs. 42,86,063/- plus US\$ 10,000

1	2
2007	Rs. 54,89,046/- plus US\$ 10,000
2008	Rs. 36,42,455/- plus US\$ 10,000
2009	Rs. 55,54,074/- plus US\$ 15,000
2010	Rs. 57,81,222/- plus US\$ 15,000

(c) to (e) Government of India does not give any subsidy to pilgrims participating in the Kailash Mansarovar Yatra. However, disbursements at the rate of Rs. 3250/- per pilgrim are made to Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam (KMVN), a Government of Uttarakhand Authority, for providing logistical support to the pilgrims.

Resumption of Tuticorin-Colombo ferry service

1297. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tuticorin- Colombo ferry service has been resumed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Ms. Jayalalitha has urged the centre to suspend the resumed ferry service saying her Government was not consulted on the move; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED):

(a) Yes, the Tuticorin-Colombo ferry services commenced on 13th June, 2011.

(b) During the visit of the President of Sri Lanka to India from 8-11 June, 2010, both India and Sri Lanka, recognising the need to speedily restore the traditional links between the two countries, agreed to resume the ferry services between Tuticorin and Colombo and between Rameswaram and Talaimannar. Pursuant to this decision, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between India and Sri Lanka on 7th January, 2011, to commence passenger services between the ports of Tuticorin and Colombo and between Rameswaram and Talaimannar. Concurrence for signing the MoU from all concerned Departments and Agencies and the Government of Tamil Nadu was obtained. The ferry services between Tuticorin-Colombo are expected to mutually benefit the economic, social and cultural advancement of the two countries and further strengthen tourism and people-to-people contacts between India and Sri Lanka, especially between the southern part of India and the northern part of Sri Lanka.

(c) and (d) Yes, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister on 14th June, 2011 requesting, *inter alia*, the suspension of ferry services between Tuticorin and Colombo.

Denial of Visa to people of Arunachal Pradesh

1298. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi has been denying Visas to residents of Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether a 45 member Indian contingent of Karate Team was granted Stapled visas except five members who were from Arunachal Pradesh;

(c) if so, the facts thereof and whether Government has taken up the matter with Beijing; and

(d) if so, the response of the Chinese Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Government is aware that the Chinese Embassy issued stapled visas to five Indian nationals from Arunachal Pradesh visiting China for a Karate Championship. The fact that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral and inalienable part of India has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese side. Government's position that there should be no discrimination against visa applicants of Indian nationality on grounds of domicile and ethnicity has also been clearly conveyed to the Chinese Government on several occasions, including during the visit to India by Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao in December, 2010.

Workers from Rajasthan in Gulf

†1299. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of labourers from Rajasthan go to gulf countries for employment every year;

(b) whether Government has received any complaints with regard to the exploitation of workers in year 2010-11;

(c) if so, the details of the action taken in this regard; and

(d) the details of the measures taken by Government so far to stop the exploitation of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) It is estimated that about 6 million Indians from various states including Rajasthan live and work in the Gulf region.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Government of India does receive complaints regarding problems being faced by Indian workers in Gulf countries.

(c) and (d) The Government of India through its Missions in Gulf countries has taken several measures and initiatives to protect the rights of Indian workers and to address the problem of exploitation of workers. Whenever complaints are received, they are taken up by the Missions with the concerned employers and/or with the local authorities on priority basis with a view to arrive at an amicable resolution of the grievances. The measures taken by the Indian Missions include: (i) a dedicated Community Welfare Wing; (ii) compulsory attestation of Service Agreement of all household workers; (iii) open House sessions on publicized days to provide additional informal platform of grievance redressal and information; (iv) provision of advice and assistance to Indian workers through local law firms as well as through free legal counseling sessions; (v) provision of shelter to Indian women workers in distress; (vi) setting up of Labour Welfare Fund to financially assist overseas Indian workers in distress, extending emergency medical care, providing air passage to stranded Indians in need, expenditure on incidentals and for airlifting the mortal remains to India or local burial/cremation of the deceased workers and (vii) setting up of 24x7 helplines by Missions. These steps have enhanced our Missions' availability to Indian workers abroad.

Simplification of passport system

1300. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced reforms to make the passport issuance system simpler and speedier;

(b) the number of passport applications as on date lying pending in passport office covering Punjab; and

(c) the steps taken to clear the backlog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHMED): (a) Yes. The Passport Seva Project (PSP), a flagship e-Governance initiative has been undertaken by the Ministry of External Affairs to comprehensively reform the passport issuance system. The PSP aims at delivering all passport related services to the citizens in a timely, transparent, more accessible and reliable manner.

The PSP envisages setting up of 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) across the country, a Call Centre operating 24x7 in 18 languages, and a centralised nationwide computerised system for the issuance of passports. So far, 13 PSKs have been successfully launched including one each at Chandigarh and Ludhiana (Punjab).

The benefits to the citizens include service provisioning within defined service levels and larger number of access points for services, availability of a *portfolio* of on-line services with real-

time status tracking and enquiry, an effective system of grievance redressal and adherence to the 'First in-First out' principle in rendering the services. The number of public dealing counters will go up from the current 350 to 1610 and public dealing hours will go up from the current 4 hours to 7 hours.

(b) and (c) As on date, the number of passport applications pending at the 3 Passport Offices in Punjab are as follows:

1. Regional Passport Office, Chandigarh: 9319

(The figure also includes pending applications from a few districts of Haryana.)

2. Passport Office, Jalandhar: 25497

3. Passport Office, Amritsar: 4394.

The Government has taken several steps to streamline the process of issuing passports to the applicants and eliminate the delays, including:-

- (i) special drives to reduce pendencies
- (ii) expediting police verification process by coordinating with police authorities
- (iii) holding of Passport Adalats at regular intervals to dispose of old passport cases
- (iv) improvement in infrastructure
- (v) augmentation of manpower

PM's meeting with Chinese President

1301. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian Prime Minister met the Chinese President recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the details of discussions held;
- (c) whether bilateral trade agreement formed part of the discussions; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIE.AHAMED): (a) to (d) Prime Minister met the Chinese President Hu Jintao on 13 April, 2011 on the sidelines of the BRICS meeting in Sanya, China. It was a productive and friendly meeting, covering the entire range of bilateral relations and international issues. Both the leaders expressed satisfaction at the steady growth in the bilateral relationship. They looked forward to a further expansion of the relationship and formally launched the Year of India-China Exchange in

2011. They also reviewed the trade and economic relationship between the two countries, and expressed confidence on achieving the trade target of USD 100 billion by 2015 set last year. The two leaders also discussed the need to take our relationship to a higher level by focusing more on investment, and providing better market access for Indian exports particularly in the IT, pharmaceuticals, agro-products, and engineering sectors.

Construction of dam on Brahmaputra

1302. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been seized of the recent reports in the media highlighting construction of a dam on the river Yarlung Tsangpo in Tibet by China that would divert water from the course of river Brahmaputra;

(b) whether it is a fact that reports of Chinese plan for construction of dam on Yarlung Tsangpo in Tibet has been in the public domain since several years now, including its mentions in the Rajya Sabha; and

(c) if so, the steps taken, if any, by Government to verify the truth and desist China from its attempt to divert water from Brahmaputra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHMED): (a) to (c) Government is aware of the construction activity at Zangmu, on the main Yarlung Zangbo (Brahmaputra) River in the Tibet Autonomous Region of China. Government has taken up this matter with the Chinese side, including during the visit to India by Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao in December, 2010. The Chinese Premier said that China's development of upstream areas will be on the basis of scientific planning and study and will never harm downstream interests. Government has ascertained that this is a run-of-the-river hydro-electric project, which does not store water and will not adversely impact the downstream areas in India. A large proportion of the catchment of the Brahmaputra is within Indian territory. It is important that the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam of India harness and utilize the waters of the Brahmaputra. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's national interest and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Talks with US Secretary of State on Sri Lanka and China

†1303. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a dialogue with US Secretary of State on the subjects related to Sri Lankan Tamilians and presence of China all around;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) The U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton visited India from 18-21 July, 2011. During the second India-U.S. Strategic Dialogue on 19 July, 2011, co-chaired by EAM Shri S. M. Krishna and U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, the two sides discussed global and regional issues of mutual interest, including South Asia, South East Asia and East Asia. The two sides reiterated the vision of a peaceful and stable Asia Pacific and the Indian Ocean region, and the evolution of an open, balanced and inclusive architecture in the region. The two sides are committed to work together, and with other countries, towards this goal through various mechanisms, such as our bilateral dialogue, the regional forums - the ASEAN Regional Forum, East Asia Summit, Asian Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus and our trilateral dialogue with Japan. There was no specific discussion on Sri Lanka.

Iran's threat on oil export

1304. SHRI H. K. DUA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iran has threatened to cut off oil exports to India with effect from August, 2011 unless we clear payment of arrears; and

(b) the outcome of the recent talks Government has had with Tehran to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Government has been in regular contact with the Government of Iran on the issue of settlement of payments on account of bilateral trade between the two countries. A delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran visited India on May 30-31, 2011, to discuss this issue.

The two sides held detailed and constructive discussions on the various options for resolving the issues relating to settlement of payments. They agreed to continue their engagement in the matter. Government is making all efforts to resolve the matter expeditiously.

Issuing of fake passport

1305. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that connivance of his Ministries officials in issuing fake passports in the country and abroad has come to light recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government has taken against such employees and prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) All forgery cases are duly investigated by this Ministry in cooperation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the concerned police authorities. Appropriate action is taken against those found guilty by sanctioning prosecution by the concerned agencies or through disciplinary proceedings. Government has taken a number of corrective measures to check malpractices and deficiencies in Passport Offices, such as regular and surprise inspections including vigilance inspections of Passport Offices, strengthening of vigilance mechanism in the Central Passport Organization and ensuring greater accountability in the working of Passport Offices.

Supply of ENR to India

1306. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NSG (Nuclear Supply Group) has put conditions on India for supply of Enrichment and Reprocessing Technology in its Paris meeting;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the stand of Government on these new conditionalities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) agreed on new guidelines on the transfer of enrichment and reprocessing (ENR) technologies during its plenary in the Netherlands on 23-24 June, 2011. As per new guidelines, suppliers should not authorise the transfer of enrichment and reprocessing facilities, and equipment and technology therefor, if the recipient does not meet various criteria, *inter alia* being a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). India has raised this issue with NSG and its member countries. United States, France and Russia have clarified, in separate statements their positions on the NSG decision and have reiterated commitment to the full implementation of the respective bilateral agreements with India on cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Violence against Indian abroad

†1307. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints of violence against Indians living in different countries have been received during last several years; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the names of the countries in which violence against Indian has taken place during last three years and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, attention of the Government has been drawn towards attacks on Indians living in different countries. The country-wise details of Indians who lost their lives or injured in these attacks are stated below:

Sl.No.	Name of the country	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010
1.	Australia	11	52	103
2.	New Zealand	...	...	01
3.	Iran	02	...	...
4.	Italy	01	01	...
5.	U.K. (Edinburgh)	...	...	02
6.	Kabul	40	02	13
7.	Thailand	01	...	01
8.	Philippines	27	31	30
9.	Jamaica	...	...	01
10.	USA (Houston)	...	02	01
11.	Poland	07	...	06
12.	Chile	01	...	...
13.	South Africa	...	02	...
14.	Trinidad and Tobago	...	...	01
15.	Venezuela	...	01	01

2. The issue of attacks on Indians in Australia has been taken up at the highest level by GOI, including at the Ministerial level as well as through the High Commission and its Consulates in Australia. It has been conveyed to the Australian Government that it was the responsibility of the Australian authorities to ensure the well being and security of all Indians in Australia. Indian High Commissioner and Consuls Generals in Australia remain in regular touch with the Australian authorities both at the federal and the state level. This has resulted in several measures being put in place on the ground to improve safety and security. The HCI and Consulates have also been in

constant touch with the Indian community to offer support and assistance and follow-up on all reported cases of attacks. The steps taken by the Australian authorities have been effective, as reflected in the substantial decrease in the number of attacks in recent months.

3. High Commission of India, Wellington, New Zealand has stated that by and large law and order situation in New Zealand is good and no incident of racial attacks on Indians has so far come to the notice of the High Commission. The High Commission officials maintain regular contacts with the concerned local police authorities and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

4. Indian nationals abroad are sensitized by Indian Missions/Posts to maintain caution and vigilance in their general activities to avoid untoward incident. Consulate officials are sent to the place of incidence as considered necessary to liaise with the local authorities and Indian community, and render all possible assistance. Indian nationals are advised to contact the Indian Missions/Posts in case of any attack or assault. Indian Missions closely monitor the welfare of Indian citizens including their safety. Indian Missions maintain close liaison with the local administration/security agencies in the host countries and extends consular access to the Indians as and when required.

Problem of migrant labourers from Orissa

1308. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many migrant labourers from Orissa are reported to have been facing problems in the countries such as South Africa, Sudan etc. recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has given any memorandum or request letter to the Central Government regarding the safety, return journey, employment etc. of these labourers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken so far by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Government has received report of 23 workers from Orissa deployed at the site of commissioning of a cement plant at Bangui, Central African Republic living in poor and unhygienic conditions.

In another case, 215 workers from Orissa who were deployed for the execution of a power plant in Sudan, a project under execution by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) have complained of harassment and non-payment of assured wages, food, shelter etc. and have requested for their repatriation.

(c) and (d) Government of Orissa in both the cases has requested for intervention of the Central Government for the safe return of the workers.

(e) Embassy of India, Sudan has informed that of 216 workers, 198 have returned to India by 31.12.2010 and 18 workers have agreed to continue to work in Sudan. Regarding the 23 workers in Bangui, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs had taken up the matter with the Indian Embassy, Kinshasa for their immediate and safe return to India. With the intervention of Embassy of India, Kinshasa, all the 23 workers have since been repatriated.

Duping of students/labourers by agents

1309. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the cases of duping of students, labourers and others travelling abroad by the agents etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of complaints received for various irregularities committed by such agents/agencies during each of the last two years till present, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by Government against the agents/agencies?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) From time to time complaints are received in the Ministry and the Indian Missions abroad, mostly from the Gulf countries, regarding ill-treatment, non-payment of salary, unfavorable working conditions, harassment etc. of Indian workers recruited by Agents in India.

No such complaints of students being duped by the recruiting agent(s) have been made to this Ministry.

(b) and (c) Position relating to complaints received against registered recruiting agencies as well as unauthorized agencies and action taken against them is given in the Statement-I (See below). However, State-wise data is not maintained.

(d) On receipt of the complaint(s) show-cause notice under the Emigration Act, 1983 is issued to the registered Recruiting Agents against whom complaints are received and the Recruiting Agent is directed to settle/ resolve the complain in the first instance. If the Recruiting Agent fails to respond to the Show-Cause Notice or his reply is not satisfactory, his Registration Certificate is initially suspended for 30 days. If the complaint still remains unresolved, the Registration Certificate is suspended for a further indefinite period and action is initiated for cancellation of the Registration Certificate and forfeiture of Bank Guarantee, as warranted.

In respect of complaints received against agents who are not registered with Protector General of Emigrant, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, these are referred to the Police Authorities concerned for investigation and action.

Statement

(A) Complaints against registered recruiting agents

Year	No. of complaints	Show Cause Notices issued	No. of Registration Certificates suspended/ cancelled	No. of complaints dropped/ resolved	Cases which are being followed
2009	158	158	53	63	42
2010	145	145	32	53	60
2011 (upto July, 2011)	117	117	26	14	77

(B) Complaints against unregistered recruiting agents

Year	No. of complaints	Prosecution sanction issued	Cases referred to State Governments/ Protectors of Emigrants for action
2009	136	14	136
2010	166	10	166
2011 Upto July, 2011	135	06	98

Bhojpuri speaking PIOs

1310. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are a considerable number of Bhojpuri speaking People of Indian Origin (PIO) in different parts of the world;
- (b) the details of their present residence and strength, country-wise;
- (c) whether Government thought of any steps for the welfare and connecting them to their roots; and

(d) the details and funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) It is a fact that there are a considerable number of Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) originating from Bihar area in different parts of the world like Mauritius, Trinidad and Tobago, Suriname, Fiji, Guyana, Netherland, United Kingdom, United States of America and etc.

(b) Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs do not maintain any such data base relating to State-wise or language-wise People of Indian Origin (PIO).

(c) Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) Convention, the flagship event of the Ministry, is organized every year since January, 2003 with a view to connect its vast Indian Diaspora to their roots and bring their knowledge, expertise and skill on a common platform. Besides it, Mini or Regional PBD is also organized outside India with an aim to connect Indian Diaspora with India and their ancestral roots.

Besides dealing with all matters relating to PIOs and NRIs, the Ministry is engaged in several initiatives with OIs in promotion of trade and investment, emigration, education, culture, health and science and technology among others. Given the region and country specific ethos and expectations of the diaspora, MOIA has policies, programmes and schemes that seek to meet the varied expectations and needs of the diverse Overseas Indian Community under the following rubrics:

- Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI)
- Awareness Campaign on the risks of illegal migration
- Pravasi Bharatiya Divas
- Know India Programme
- Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana
- Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra
- Tracing the Roots
- Scholarship Programme for Diaspora Children (SPDC)
- Setting up of a PIO University
- Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre
- Overseas Workers Resources Centre
- India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians
- E-governance in Emigration

- Indian Community Welfare Fund

(d) There is no specific allocation State-wise or language-wise of Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) in different parts of the world.

Development of villages for real progress

1311. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is developing villages for real progress;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (c) the funds spent for the period, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government of India launched the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme in 2006-07 for providing financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows in 250 identified backward districts so as to bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows. Under the Development Grant component of BRGF, the Panchayats, the Municipalities and other local bodies prepare and implement the local plans by adopting decentralized and participatory approach.

The details of BRGF Development Grants released to and the corresponding utilization reported by the States, including Andhra Pradesh, during the Eleventh Plan, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (d) Does not arise.

Statement

*State-wise BRGF Development Grants Released and Utilisation Reported in the Eleventh Plan
(as on 31.07.2011)*

Amount in Rs. Crore										
Sl. No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11*		2011-12*
		Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	303.18	303.18	250.38	250.38	335.28	335.28	335.34	168.43	171.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.10	0.10	11.07	11.07	11.77	8.67	12.70	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	61.08	61.08	53.23	47.19	56.03	24.81	126.04	16.47	0.00
4.	Bihar	541.78	541.78	421.54	421.54	493.21	443.77	708.91	52.83	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	226.22	226.22	192.44	192.44	207.60	207.60	263.36	90.11	59.08
6.	Gujarat	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	91.17	86.96	101.31	37.68	30.12
7.	Haryana	25.80	25.80	22.45	22.45	19.35	19.35	37.53	17.53	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	25.85	25.85	21.52	21.52	25.65	25.65	28.50	15.04	11.80
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.30	0.30	40.77	36.10	0.00	0.00	41.26	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	2.10	2.10	290.27	290.27	209.18	201.19	322.56	33.60	0.00
11.	Karnataka	84.97	84.97	0.00	0.00	94.88	94.88	113.48	50.05	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Kerala	21.38	21.38	0.00	0.00	22.21	22.17	30.31	8.79	10.65
13.	Madhya Pradesh	380.82	380.82	300.44	300.44	309.99	309.99	511.80	205.33	58.78
14.	Maharashtra	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	228.19	223.14	278.95	139.82	75.48
15.	Manipur	34.96	34.96	10.02	10.02	27.71	27.71	52.30	23.44	9.41
16.	Meghalaya	0.30	0.30	33.61	33.61	21.14	21.14	47.42	22.42	0.00
17.	Mizoram	19.17	19.17	0.00	0.00	19.28	19.28	26.68	13.67	7.97
18.	Nagaland	32.19	32.19	30.31	30.31	37.04	37.04	37.04	20.76	17.83
19.	Orissa	264.62	264.62	227.84	227.84	200.40	198.60	385.20	133.78	40.62
20.	Punjab	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	14.08	14.08	17.22	7.64	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	302.10	302.10	183.50	183.50	109.34	109.34	296.23	169.97	127.34
22.	Sikkim	0.10	0.10	11.67	11.67	10.86	10.86	15.08	6.59	3.73
23.	Tamil Nadu	0.60	0.60	97.21	97.21	62.09	62.09	108.04	81.42	0.00
24.	Tripura	0.10	0.10	10.98	10.98	7.69	7.69	12.21	8.72	8.46
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3.40	3.40	541.74	541.74	559.61	557.73	640.02	445.10	320.05
26.	Uttarakhand	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.66	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	188.35	188.35	142.55	142.55	170.58	168.83	265.68	38.70	0.00
TOTAL		2521.67	2521.37	2893.53	2882.83	3344.32	3237.85	4852.83	1807.89	952.43

*Utilisation Certificate for the release made during 2010-11 and 2011-12 has not become due.

Transfer of powers to Panchayats

1312. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that transfer of power to Panchayats is not successful and not giving desired results;

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

(c) the steps being taken to transfer of power to Panchayats properly in the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) As per Article 243G of the Constitution, States are to endow the Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and to plan and implement schemes for economic development and social justice, including those in relation to matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule. Within the Constitutional Framework, Panchayats are a State subject and States pass legislations suitable in their context. The present status of devolution of Funds, Functions and Functionaries (3Fs) to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) by various States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh is given in the Statement (See below). While some States, notably, like Kerala, Karnataka, West Bengal and Maharashtra have devolved considerable powers and functions to the Panchayats, in other States/UTs the process of devolution has been slow. However, devolution of 3Fs is a continuous process.

(c) MoPR has encouraged States to devolve 3Fs to Panchayats in various ways. MoPR has issued advisories on (i) roles and responsibilities of PRIs in CSSs/ACAs; (ii) devolution of Panchayat Finances; (iii) manpower of Panchayats; and (iv) devolution of Functions, Funds and Functionaries to PRIs through Activity Mapping (All available at www.panchayat.nic.in). MoPR also incentivizes State Governments to devolve the 3Fs to the Panchayats by awarding the State ranked highest on the Devolution Index prepared under the Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS). MoPR assists States/UTs in undertaking Activity Mapping exercises. Best practice in devolution by the States are also shared through regular follow-up by MoPR.

Statement

Status of devolution of departments/subjects with funds, functions and functionaries to the Panchavati Rai Institutions for Major States/Uts.

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. and names of the Departments/subjects Transferred to Panchayats with respect to		
		Funds	Functions	Functionaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Only Gram Panchayats (GPs) are empowered to collect taxes. Governments Orders (GOs) issued for devolving funds of 10 departments.	22 GOs issued during 1997-2002. Further, 10 line departments have devolved certain powers to PRIs.	Functionaries are under the administrative control of their respective line departments but they are partially accountable to PRIs.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	PRIs do not collect taxes. Transfer of funds by departments has not taken place.	29 subjects have been devolved. GOs covering 20 departments have been issued, but not yet implemented.	Functionaries have not been transferred.
3.	Assam	PRIs are empowered to collect taxes but cannot enforce. Main source of revenue is lease rent from markets, river banks and ponds.	Activity-mapping done for 23 subjects. But GOs have been issued only for 7 subjects by 6 departments.	There has been very minimal devolution of functionaries. Officials continue to report to departments.
4.	Bihar	No taxes are collected by PRIs but a proposal regarding the same is under consideration of State Government.	Activity mapping has been conducted. 20 line deptts. have issued GOs.	Departmental staff are answerable to departments. Angandwadi workers, teachers and health workers are appointed by PRIs.

5. Chhattisgarh	GP is authorized to collect various types of taxes. Funds for 12 departments have been devolved.	Activity Mapping of 27 matters has been undertaken. GOs not issued.	Panchayats make recruitments for 9 departments.
6. Goa	Panchayats levy 11 types of taxes. Untied funds are given to Panchayats.	18 matters are devolved to GPs, while 7 are devolved to ZPs.	PRIs have their own core staff for the execution of works.
7. Gujarat	8 major taxes are collected by PRIs. In 2008-09, 13 departments allocated funds to PRIs.	14 functions have been completely devolved and 5 are partially devolved.	GOs have been issued for devolution of functionaries for 14 functions.
8. Haryana	GPs generate revenue from lease of Panchayat land, liquor cess and rental of Panchayat premises.	Panchayati Raj Act devolves 29 functions. GOs have been issued for 10 depts.	There is no significant devolution of functionaries.
9. Himachal Pradesh	Only GP is empowered to levy taxes. Funds have not been transferred.	27 out of 29 subjects have been devolved to PRIs.	Functionaries have not been transferred to PRIs.
10. J&K	Elections completed in June, 2011. State Government has prepared a roadmap with activity mapping of 14 departments. A Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary has been constituted to examine and recommend devolution to PRIs.		
11. Jharkhand	Elections to PRIs were held in November-December 2010 for the first time since 73rd CAA came into force. Activity Mapping has not been done so far.		

12. Karnataka	PRIs collect 7 types of taxes. Panchayati Raj Act provides the mandatory transfer for untied funds to PRIs.	Karnataka has delegated all 29 subjects to PRI by notifying Activity Mapping.	All Panchayat employees function under dual control of the Deptts. concerned and the PRIs.
13. Kerala	GPs have tax domain of 9 types of taxes. Untied funds and funds for specific purposes by deptts are given to PRIs.	Activity mapping for all 29 functions done and activities devolved to Panchayats.	PRIs have full managerial and part disciplinary control over transferred functionaries.
14. Madhya Pradesh	GPs are empowered to collect taxes. Funds for 13 departments covering 19 matters are released to PRIs.	GOs containing Activity Mapping in respect of 25 matters pertaining to 22 deptts. have been issued.	Functionaries for 13 departments have been transferred to the PRIs.
15. Maharashtra	ZP and GP collect taxes. Grants for 11 departments are transferred to PRIs.	11 subjects have been fully devolved. For 18 subjects, schemes are implemented by PRIs.	Class III and Class IV employees at all levels are Zilla Parishad employees.
16. Manipur	Five Departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs.	GOs have been issued devolving functions related to 22 departments.	5 Departments have issued GOs transferring functionaries to PRIs.
17. Orissa	PRIs collect 6 types of taxes. There is no clear devolution of untied funds.	11 departments have devolved 21 subjects.	Officials of 11 departments are accountable to PRIs.
18. Punjab	Main source of income of GP is from auction of Panchayat land. There is no clear devolution of funds.	The devolution of 7 key departments relating to 13 subjects approved.	No functionaries have been transferred to PRI by line departments.

19. Rajasthan	5 departments have issued GOs transferring funds to RRIIs up to district level. 10% untied fund are to be transferred to PRIs.	Five Departments have transferred all functions up to district level to PRIs.	5 departments have transferred all functionaries upto district level to PRIs.
20. Sikkim	PRIs do not collect taxes. Funds are being transferred by 17 departments. 10% of total fund of each department is given to Panchayats. Untied funds are given to PRIs.	All 29 subjects are devolved as per legislation. Activity Mapping has been conducted for 20 subjects covering 16 departments.	Panchayats exercise limited control over employees.
21. Tamil Nadu	Only village Panchayats have the power to levy taxes. 9% of the States own tax revenue devolved to Local Bodies, of which rural local bodies will receive 58% share.	Supervision and monitoring powers of 29 subjects delegated to PRIs	There is no significant devolution of functionaries.
22. Tripura	Part funds related to PWD Department, primary schools and Social Welfare and Social Education department and pension funds have been transferred to the Panchayats. Untied funds are also transferred to PRIs.	So far GOs have been issued devolving irrigation schemes, primary schools and activities related to adult and non-formal education, women and child development and social welfare.	Functionaries of 5 subjects for which functions have devolved, have been transferred to Panchayats.
23. Uttar Pradesh	All 3 tiers have the power to collect taxes.	16 subjects relating to 12 departments have been devolved to PRIs.	PRIs do not have control over functionaries.

24. Uttarakhand	Only ZPs collect taxes. Funds are made available to PRIs for activities for only 3 functions.	Master GO on transferring financial and administrative powers on 14 subjects has been issued in 2003.	Supervisory role over functionaries related to 14 subjects devolved to PRIs.
25. West Bengal	GPs can impose and realize taxes. Untied funds are allocated under the TFC grant as well as SFC grant. 5 departments have opened Panchayat Window in their budgets.	14 departments have so far issued GOs transferring 27 subjects.	The Panchayat employees have been made into different district cadres. Other than the posts created in the Panchayat bodies, 7 departments of the State Government have devolved functionaries
26. Daman and Diu	Not available	12 subjects are fully devolved and 10 subjects are partially devolved.	Functionaries for 13 departments have been transferred to PRIs.
27. Puducherry	Panchayats collect taxes and receive funds from the state budget under the community development sector.	22 functions have been devolved to the PRI.	Devolution of functionaries has not been done yet.
28. Chandigarh	A committee constituted by the Chandigarh Administration recommended transfer of some functions of 12 Departments. However, the State Government felt that such an exercise of devolving the functions to PRIs would only be an interim measure because fast urbanization would result in villages becoming part of Municipal Corporation in near future.		

Note: Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland are exempt.

- Delhi has no Panchayats.
- Information is not available for UTs of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Failure of balanced development of villages

1313. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether a balanced development of villages have failed to take place through Panchayati Raj System due to various reasons including the alleged discriminatory partisan attitude of the members in several Panchayats;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government for ensuring balanced development of villages;

(d) whether Government has received any complaints of misuse of funds of the Panchayats in Himachal Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) Government has recognized regional imbalances in the levels of development. However, Panchayati Raj System cannot be blamed as the root cause of the regional imbalance.

(c) The Government of India have launched the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme since 2006-07, aimed at redressing regional imbalances in development. Under the Programme, financial resources are provided for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows in 250 identified backward districts so as to bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows. Under the Development Grant component of BRGF, the Panchayats, the Municipalities and other local bodies prepare and implement the local plans by adopting decentralized and participatory approach.

(d) No, Sir. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has not received any complaint of misuse of funds of the Panchayats in Himachal Pradesh.

(e) Does not arise.

Backward Regions Grant Fund

†1314. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of carrying out works under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) by hoodwinking the rules in this regard in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the funds utilized in carrying out works in the State against BRGF rules during last three years;

(c) the steps taken by Central Government after receiving reports of violation of BRGF guidelines; and

(d) the details of irregularities in the funds released and spent under BRGF in Uttar Pradesh during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has received some references alleging irregularities in implementation of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme in Uttar Pradesh. These were referred to the Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP) for necessary action. The details of such references are given in the Statement (*See below*). GoUP have denied carrying out works under BRGF by hoodwinking the rules.

Statement

Details of References Received by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj Regarding Irregularities in Implementation of BRGF in Uttar Pradesh and the Action Taken Thereon (as on 1.8.2011)

Sl. No.	Name and Date of Letter	Complaint Subject/ State/District	Action Taken by MoPR
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Kamal Kishore MP (Lok Sabha) Dated 23-6-2009	Misappropriation of BRGF funds in Uttar Pradesh	The complaint was forwarded to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh (UP) for comments vide letter No. No.N-11012/43/09 dated 10-8-2009. After receiving the details from the State Government, reply was sent to the Hon. MP on 27-11-09.
2.	Shri Shailendra Kumar MP (Lok Sabha) Dated 14-7-2009	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Pratapgarh, U.P.	The complaint was forwarded to the State Government vide letter No.N-11012/49/09-VIP-BRGFdated 14-10-09, and subsequent reminders.
3.	Shri Brijbhushan Sharan Singh, (MP) Lok Sabha and some other Members of Parliament	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in UP	The complaint was forwarded to the Government of UP vide letter No.N-11012/55/09-VIP-BRGF dt. 18/12/2009 and subsequent reminders.

4. Shri Rana Dinesh Pratap Singh, Block Pramukh, Basti, UP, Dated 30-11-2009	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in UP	The complaint was forwarded to the Government of UP vide letter No. N-11012/61 /09-VIP-BRGF dated 18/12/2009 and subsequent reminders.
5. Shri Krishna Nand Singh Patel, Member, Zilla Yojana Samiti, Obra, Sonbhadra, UP	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Obra, Sonbhadra, UP	The complaint was forwarded to the Government of UP vide letter No.N-11019/748/08-BRGF dated 15/3/2010 and subsequent reminders.
6. Shri Anup Kumar Gupta, MLA, Uttar Pradesh	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Sitapur, UP	The complaint was forwarded to Government of UP vide letter No.N-11019/748/08-BRGF dated 8/10/2010 and subsequent reminders. Based on the response received from Go UP, an interim reply was sent to Shri Anup Kumar Gupta on 13-6-2011.
7. Shri Siyaram S/o Ramhait, Vill. Adhaval, Block Parsendi, Distt. Sitapur, UP	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Sitapur, UP	The complaint was forwarded to the Government of UP vide letter No.N-11019/748/08-BRGF dated 2/11/2010 and subsequent reminders.
8. Shri Deep Chandra Jain, President, Nagarpalika Parishad, Ghantaghar, Distt. Mirzapur, UP	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Mirzapur, UP	The complaint was forwarded to the Government of UP vide letter No.N-11019/362/10-BRGF dated 27/12/2010. Reply sent on 14-3-2011 to Shri Deep Chandra Jain.
9. Shri Mohd. Israr Khan, Nagar Palika Parishad, Jayas, Distt. Raibareli, UP	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Chhatrapati Sahooji Maharaj Nagar, UP	The complaint was forwarded to the Government of UP vide letter No.N-11019/748/10-BRGF dated 6/01/2011 and subsequent reminders.
10. Shri Raish Ahmad Khan, Secy. UP Congress Committee	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Banda, UP	The complaint was forwarded to the Government of UP vide letter No.N-11019/748/10-BRGF dated 21/02/2011 and subsequent reminders.

11	Shri Vinod Chaturvedi, Member, UP Legislative Assembly	Alleged misappropriation of allocated Budget for 2009-10 under BRGF	The complaint was forwarded to Government of UP vide N-11012/ 112/VIP/2011 -BRGF dated 29-7-112011.
12.	Shri Moti Singh, Former Minister, Vidhayak Patti, Lucknow	Misuse of BRGF Funds in U.P.	Complaint forwarded to Govt, of UP on 17.03.2011 vide No. N-11019 / 748/ 2010-BRGF and subsequent reminders.
13	Shri Parvez Hashmi, M.P., Lucknow.	Irregularities/ corruption in development works in Gram Panchayats'	Complaint forwarded to Go UP vide No.N-11012/86/2010-BRGF dated 26/08/2010 and subsequent reminders.

Inclusion of minorities in OBC reservation

‡1315. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to recruit the youths of backward class of the minority community within the 27 per cent reservation quota available in Government service;

(b) if so, the basis for it;

(c) whether the ratio of 27 per cent reservation quota is proposed to be enhanced after the adjustment of minority youths within the said 27 per cent quota; and

(d) if so, the percentage thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities has, *inter alia*, recommended that 15 percent of posts in all cadres and grades under the Central and State Governments should be earmarked for minorities, of which 10 percent should be for Muslims and 5 percent for other minorities. The Commission has further stated that if it is not possible to give reservation as proposed above, 8.4 percent sub-quota may be earmarked for minorities (6 percent for Muslims and 2.4 percent for other minorities) within 27 percent OBC quota. The recommendation is under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under consideration.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Applications received under RTI Act

†1316. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications submitted under Right to Information (RTI) during the last four years, State-wise;

(b) the number of applications disposed of out of total number of applications received, State-wise;

(c) the total income earned from the applications received;

(d) whether any fine can be imposed on the officers concerned with the applications; and

(e) if so, the total amount of fine recovered so far from officers in this way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) As per the information available with Central Information Commission, 18,32,181 applications were filed before Central Public Authorities during the years 2007-08 to 2010-11. Out of these, information was supplied in 17,33,620 cases.

Information about applications received and disposed of by public authorities of State Governments is not centrally maintained.

(c) A sum of Rs. 2,21,56,363/- was collected as fees from RTI applicants by Central Public Authorities over the period from 2007-08 to 2010-11.

(d) Yes, Sir. Central Information Commission may impose a penalty if a Public Information Officer, without any reasonable cause, refuses to accept an application or does not furnish information within specified time or malafidely denies information or gives incorrect, incomplete or misleading information.

(e) A sum of Rs.44,23,221/- was recovered as penalty from Central Public Information Officers over the period 2007-08 to 2010-11.

Anomaly in grade pay of SOs/PSs

†1317. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received some representations from the Joint Consultative Machinery of the staff or from such other organizations regarding some kind of anomaly and its removal in the Grade-Pay of the cadre of Section Officers/Private Secretaries of the Central Secretariat Service;

(b) if so, whether Government has considered these representations;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, whether Government has taken any steps to remove pay anomalies of the officers of this cadre; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) A reference has been received with regard to revision of the grade pay of Section Officers of the Central Secretariat Service.

(b) to (d) The matter is under examination.

Low conviction rate in chargesheet filed by CBI

†1318. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a continuous decline is reported in the conviction rate of chargesheet filed by Central Bureau of Investigation during previous year;

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

(c) the details of number of cases handed over to Central Bureau of Investigation by States and courts, the number of pending cases among them and the cases in which the accused got bail during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The details of Central Bureau of Investigation cases disposed by the Courts and the conviction rate during last two years *i.e.* 2009 to 2010 show that the conviction rate has improved in 2010:

Year	No. of Cases disposed	Conviction in % during the year
2009	719	64.4%
2010	745	70.8%

(c) The details of number of cases handed over to Central Bureau of Investigation by States and Courts are as follows:-

Year	Referred by State Governments	Referred by Constitutional Courts
1	2	3
2006	22	220

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
2007	34	114
2008	42	89
2009	36	57
2010	33	97
2011 (30.06.2011)	19	52
TOTAL	186	629

Out of 186 Cases registered on reference from various State Governments during the period from 2006 to 2011 (till 30.06.2011), 40 cases are under various stages of investigation. Similarly, out of 629 cases referred by various Constitutional Courts during this period, 113 cases are under various stages of investigation. The details of bail granted to accused persons are part of case record of individual cases and such data is not maintained centrally.

CVC report on CWG projects

1319. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Technical Examination (CTE) wing of the CVC in its report on CWG projects has found deficiencies, serious irregularities and use of sub-standard materials in certain CWG infrastructure projects carried out by PWD, MCD, NDMC, DDA and RITES;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken on the findings thereof;

(c) whether as per the CTE findings, the Naraina, Barapulla and Gazipur flyovers are sub-standard and are detrimental to the safety of its users and if so, measures taken to strengthen them; and

(d) the action taken against the authorities/agencies responsible for using sub-standard material in the construction of flyovers etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Chief Technical Examiner's Organization (CTEO) of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) during intensive examination of certain Common Wealth Games Projects of PWD, MCD, NDMC, DDA, RITES found *prima facie* cases of deficiencies/irregularities/use of sub-standard material. The observations were communicated to the respective executing departments for clarification, remedial measures fixing responsibilities etc. The details of works inspected by the CVC are given in the Statement (*See below*). Further, 6 cases have been registered by the CBI.

(c) During intensive examination, samples of cement/concrete taken from the works of flyovers at Naraina, Barapulla and Gazipur failed to meet the contracted standards. The executing departments have been advised by the CVC to carry out further conformity tests like load test etc. to confirm the safety of structures and quality of concrete. A case has also been registered by the CBI pertaining to Barapulla Elevated Flyover.

(d) This would depend on the outcome of the cases registered by the CBI.

Statement

Status report on major deficiencies observed by CTE Organisation during inspection of CWG related works

Sl. No.	Name of work	Agency	Cost (In crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Construction of Grade Separator at Rajaram Kohli Marg Intersection and Shastri Nagar Intersection East Delhi. SH: C/o main flyover including loops, slip roads, bridges, sub-way, bus-bays, cycle tracks, drainage and allied works.	PWD, Delhi	214.57
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 and Allied work from Sarai Kale Khan to Mathura Road (Package-1) and from Mathura Road to Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium (Package-2)	PWD, Delhi	433.71
3.	Construction of 3 - Level Grade Separator at Crossing of NH-24 and Road No 56 at Ghazipur on NH-24, Delhi. SH: 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.	PWD, Delhi	199.79
4.	Construction of Flyover at Naraina T-Point, Ring Road, New Delhi.	PWD, Delhi	97.91

1	2	3	4
5.	Covering of Sunahari Nallah from Lala Lajpat Rai Marg (Behind Lodhi Hotel) to Dayal Singh College along Lodhi Road and 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.	MCD	303.95
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	DDA	38.76
7.	Up-gradation of Street Lighting on Roads in Delhi under Jurisdiction of MCD Phase-1	MCD	34.54
8.	Up-gradation of Street Lighting on Delhi PWD Roads under Note-three separate works.	PWD, Delhi	51.19 48.61 55.15
9.	Construction of indoor stadium for Badminton and Squash for Common Wealth Games-2010 at Siri fort Sports Complex.	DDA	154.40
10.	Improvement/Upgradation of Shivaji Stadium New Delhi.	NDMC	160.27
11.	Upgradation and Renovation of Major Dhayan Chand National Stadium, New Delhi.	CPWD	147.82
12.	Upgradation of Talkatora Stadium (Const. of Additional Blocks)	NDMC	52.98
13.	Upgradation of Dr. S.P.M. Swimming Pool.	CPWD	229.73
14.	Development of Practice venue for Rugby at Jamia Milia Islamia University	RITES	18.37
15.	C/o Road Under Bridge (RUB) at Prem Nagar/ Sewa Nagar Railway crossing.	MCD	20.75
16.	C/o Ring Road By-pass from Salim Garh Fort to Velodrome Road.	PWD, Delhi	214.73

1	2	3	4
17.	Streetscaping of Roads in NDMC area. SH-Streetscaping of S.P. Marg.	NDMC	7.97
18.	Improvement and Upgradation of surrounding area of Hotels and Guest Houses at Pahar Ganj. SH: Const. of central verge, duct footpath and berms.	MCD	4.87
19	Remodeling and upgradation of Major Dhayan Chand National Stadium, New Delhi for Commonwealth Games. SH: Providing PA System.	CPWD	2.38

Transparency officers in Ministry

1320. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether CIC has asked Government to appoint transparency officers in each Ministry and public department for the effective implementation of section 4 of the RTI Act, 2005;

(b) if so, the action taken to implement the decision of the CIC by Government;

(c) the details of transparency officers appointed in each Ministry and public departments together with their postal and email addresses; and

(d) the measures taken to enforce RTI act stringently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Information Commission (CIC) *vide* its order dated 15.11.2010 has directed all the Ministries/Departments of Central Government that each Central Public Authority under its jurisdiction should designate a senior officer as Transparency Officer to, *inter alia*, overview the implementation of Section 4 obligation.

(b) and (c) The matter is under examination.

(d) Information Commissions have been set up under the RTI Act to ensure that the provisions of the Act are enforced. Information Commissions have powers to hear complaints under Section 18 and also to hear appeals against non-supply of information by the Public Authority under Section 19. Under Section 19(8) of the Act Information Commissions have the power to require Public Authority to take any such steps as may be necessary to secure compliance with the provisions of the Act and they may also impose penalties on the Public Information Officer as per provisions of Section 20.

Early enactment of Lokpal Bill

1321. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of demand by Civil Society for eradication of corruption and for an early enactment of Lokpal Bill to punish the guilty persons;

(b) whether the Lokpal Bill pending before the Parliament since long is a weak Bill and not acceptable to social activists;

(c) if so, by when Joint Committee looking into this matter is expected to finalise its report; and

(d) the time Government would take to bring forward the Lokpal Bill before Parliament during Monsoon Session?

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

(b) to (d) To establish a strong and effective Lokpal, the Government had constituted a Joint Drafting Committee on 8.4.2011, consisting of five nominee Ministers from Government of India and five nominees of Shri Anna Hazare (including himself), to prepare a draft of the Lokpal Bill. Based on the deliberations of the Committee, and on the basis of inputs from Chief Ministers of States and political parties, Government has drafted the Lokpal Bill, 2011. The Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 04.08.2011. Prior to this, no Lokpal Bill was pending before the Parliament.

Demand by UID authority

1322. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand by the Unique Identification (UID) Authority for 2011-12 is Rs. 3,500 crore as against the recommended allocation of only 1,400 crore;

(b) if so, whether the UID project will be hampered since Government provides all funds required for its implementation; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) UIDAI had projected a demand of Rs.3373 crore in Budget Estimates (BE) 2011-12 against which BE of Rs. 1470 crore was approved.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Adequate funds are available at present for the project.

Low BPL figure than projected by all States

1323. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the fact that various reports show the BPL figure as 36 per cent which was much lower than those projected by almost all the States;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to make any authentic figure about this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The poverty line has been traditionally defined by the Planning Commission on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. The number and proportion of persons living below the poverty line (BPL) are computed for the States as well as the country using the data from Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). Based on Tendulkar Methodology, the poverty ratio in 2004-05 is 41.8% in rural areas, 25.7% in urban areas and 37.2% in the country.

The Planning Commission is in the process of revising poverty estimates on the basis NSSO survey data of 2009-10 on Household Consumer Expenditure, which are now available.

Recommendation for increase of plan layout

1324. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any recommendation for increase of plan layout and extra focus for Panchayati Raj System during Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof;

(c) whether experts have indicated that last plan layout and focus for Panchayati Raj System during Eleventh Five Year Plan was not sufficient;

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government for increase of plan layout and extra focus for Panchayati Raj System during Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) The main sources of outlay for the Panchayati Raj System include allocation of funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Additional Central Assistance such as the District Component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), funds from the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the Central and State Finance Commission Awards. The Planning Commission is currently in the process of formulation of Twelfth Five Year Plan for which various Steering Committees and Working Groups

have been constituted. The Planning Commission has set up a Steering Committee on Rural Livelihood and Rural Governance for the formulation of the Twelfth Five Year Plan to *inter-alia* suggest a comprehensive strategy for Capacity Building of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period, provide a road map for strengthening District Planning as well as to provide a critical review of the physical and financial performance of various schemes, namely, MGNREGA, National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana and BRGF during the Eleventh Plan and to suggest strategies, priorities and allocations for the Twelfth Plan. In addition, a Working Group on PRIs and Rural Governance has also been set up to aid and advise the Steering Committee on the strategies and measures for the Twelfth Plan. The Steering Committee is to submit its report by 30th September, 2011. The recommendations of the Steering Committee will be taken into consideration while devising the strategy, priorities and allocations for the Panchayati Raj System for the Twelfth Plan.

Increase in annual plan of Rajasthan

†1325. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of increase in the annual plan of Rajasthan State and the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to make special provisions in forthcoming plan for desert regions and tribal dominated areas, if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The approved outlay for Annual Plan 2010-11 of Rajasthan was ₹ 24,044.76 crore and Annual Plan 2011-12 has been approved for ₹ 27,500.00 crore. Thus, the amount of increase in the Annual Plan 2011-12 in comparison to Annual Plan 2010-11 is ₹ 3,455.24 crore.

(b) An outlay of ₹ 3,568.18 crore has been earmarked and provided in the budget heads of respective departments for Tribal Dominated Areas in the Annual Plan for the year 2011-12, Following schemes mainly catering to desert areas are under implementation in the year 2011-12:

- i. Desert Development Programme is implemented in 16 districts including 10 desert districts. Provision for the year 2011-12 ₹ 3,300.00 lakh.
- ii. A scheme for mitigating poverty in Western Rajasthan under implementation in 6 blocks of 6 desert districts from the year 2008-09 to 2014-15 - Total project cost being ₹ 415.00 crore. Provision for the year 2011-12 ₹ 2,400.00 lakh.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- iii. Rajasthan Forestry Development and Bio-diversity Project to be implemented in the 10 desert districts and 6 other districts from the year 2011-12 to 2018-19 - Total project cost being ₹ 1,152.53 crore - provision for 2011-12 ₹ 1,908.54 lakh.
- iv. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) for Irrigation Projects - 90% grant is provided in desert and tribal areas as against 24% in other areas- Total provision in the year 2011-12 ₹ 257.00 crore.
- v. Additional ANMs posted in 570 sub centres of two desert districts-Jaisalmer and Barmer and 1,119 sub centres of the tribal areas.

One crore for appointment of consultants

1326. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has taken a decision to allow each of its members to spend Rs. 1 crore every year for appointment of consultants;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that a member as well as the financial advisor of the Commission have raised objections to this decision; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) to (d) The Planning Commission has issued the Procedure and Guidelines for Outsourced/External Consultancy work is given in the Statement (*See below*), which specifies the role of its Members in selection of the External Consultants. These guidelines have been framed with due deliberation within Planning Commission as per prescribed procedure, after soliciting the views of officers concerned, including the financial adviser.

Statement

Procedure and Guidelines for Outsourced/External Consultancy Work

No. M-11016/1(4)/2010-PC

Government of India

Planning Commission

Yojana Bhavan, Parliament Street,

New Delhi, the 10th August, 2011.

ORDER

Sub: Revised Procedure and Guidelines for Outsourced/External Consultancy work in the Planning Commission

The Subject Matter Divisions may hire External Professionals/Consultancy Firms or Consultants (referred to as External Consultants hereinafter) for a specific job, which will be well

defined in terms of content and time-frame for its completion. The scheme of Outsourced/External Consultancy work would be in addition to existing engagement of consultants in the Planning Commission being serviced by Administration-1 Section (under the scheme "Expertise for Planning Process") and shall be serviced by Plan Coordination and Management Division and shall be regulated as per the following guidelines:

1. General Conditions for Outsourcing/External Consultancy Work:

- 1.1 Outsourced/External Consultancy work would be for providing high quality services to the Planning Commission for which in-house expertise is not available.
- 1.2 External Consultancy work could be awarded to individuals/Academic Institutions/ Registered Consultancy Firms/ Reputed Non-Profit Organizations etc.
- 1.3 The Subject Matter Division may follow the relevant provisions as contained in the GFR 163 to GFR 177 and also the MoF's Manual of Policies and Procedure for Employment of Consultants.

2. Terms of Reference:

- 2.1 The period of Outsourcing/External Consultancy would depend on the job requirement to be clearly specified in the Terms of Reference by the Subject Matter Division with the approval of the Member concerned. It would generally not exceed one year.
- 2.2 The Terms of Reference should clearly indicate in simple and concise language the requirement, objective, scope of the assignment, schedule for completion of tasks, support or inputs to be provided by Subject Matter Division and the final output required of the Consultant. The eligibility and pre-qualification criteria to be met by External Consultants should also be clearly identified.

3. Procedure : The procedure to be followed for selecting the External Consultant/Outsourcing Work is as follows:

- 3.1 For all cases having financial implication of more than Rs. 10 lakh, a Consultancy Evaluation Committee (CEC) consisting of Adviser-in-charge of Subject Matter Division, representative of the PCMD and representative of Internal Finance Division shall be constituted to carry out the consultant selection process. The mandate of the CEC would be as defined in para 1.6 of the Manual referred to in para 1.3 above. The CEC shall carry out the consultant selection as mentioned in para 3.2 and 3.3 below and will submit its recommendation to the Subject Matter Division which will put up cases with financial implication upto Rs. 25 lakh through AS&FA and Secretary/Member Secretary to the Member concerned for her/his approval. The

cases with financial implication exceeding Rs. 25 lakh will be put up by the Subject Matter Division alongwith CEC's recommendations through AS&FA, Secretary/Member Secretary and the Member concerned to the Deputy Chairman for his approval. While it is not mandatory to constitute a CEC in cases where the estimated cost of Consultancy is below Rs. 10 lakh, the Subject Matter Division if considered necessary may constitute CEC with the approval of Member concerned for such cases also.

- 3.2 For consultancy work upto Rs. twenty-five lakh, empanelment of a list of potential consultants should be done on the basis of an advertisement on the website of Planning Commission, and formal or informal enquiries from other Ministries or Departments or Organisations involved in similar activities, Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Association of consultancy firms etc. On the basis of the responses received from the interested parties, persons meeting the technical requirements and other eligibility criteria would be empanelled for a period upto three years. Thereafter, limited tender enquiry amongst the empanelled consultants, through Cost Based Selection/Quality Based Selection/Quality and Cost Based Selection (para 1.5.2 of MoF Manual of Policies and Procedure of Employment of Consultants), would be used for final selection of a consultant for a particular assignment.
- 3.3 In cases, where the estimated cost of the work or service exceeds Rupees twenty-five lakh, in addition to procedure for empanelment of consultants as mentioned in para 3.2 above, an enquiry seeking 'Expression of Interest' from applicants should also be published in at least one national daily and the Planning Commission's web site. Enquiry seeking Expression of Interest should include in brief, the broad scope of work or service, inputs to be provided by the Planning Commission (Subject Matter Division), eligibility and the pre-qualification criteria to be met by the consultant(s) and applicant's past experience in similar work or service. The applicants may also be asked to send their comments on the objectives and scope of the work or service projected in the enquiry. Adequate time should be allowed for getting responses from interested applicants. On the basis of responses received from the interested parties, applicants meeting the requirements should be short listed for further consideration. Final selection of a consultant from amongst the so shortlisted applicants would be through cost based/ quality based/quality and cost based selection as mentioned in para 3.2 above.

- 3.4 After the approval as mentioned in para 3.1 above, the Subject Matter Division will issue the Sanction Order alongwith the final Terms of Reference/Memorandum of Association/contract (wherever required) and comply with necessary contractual formalities. As regards processing of payments, Subject Matter Division will satisfy itself about compliance with the conditions of Sanction before issuing Orders for payment.
- 3.5 Under some special circumstances, it may become necessary to select a particular consultant where adequate justification is available for single-source selection in the context of the overall interest of the Planning Commission. Full justification for single source selection should be recorded in the file and approval of the competent authority as in para 3.1 obtained. Relevant provisions of GFR and Manual of Policies and Procedures on Employment of Consultants referred to in para 1.3 above in the matter would have to be followed.
4. **Facilities and Allowances:** The External Consultants shall work from their own residence/office. They shall not be provided any office space by the Planning Commission. Also, they shall not be entitled to any allowance such as dearness allowance, residential telephone, transport facility, residential accommodation, personal staff, CGHS, medical reimbursement, leave etc. No TA/DA shall be admissible for joining the assignment or on its completion. Consultants will not be allowed any foreign travel at Government expenses. The fee paid would be all inclusive, except for the service tax, which if applicable, would be paid extra.
5. **Release of Funds:**
- 5.1 The full amount could be released in a single instalment on satisfactory completion of the job; or in two/three equal instalments or in instalments as per Table given below:

Instalment	Stage	Percent to Total
1st	Mobilization Advance	30%
2nd	Presentation of Draft Report	50%
3rd	Acceptance of Final Report and payment of balance after checking of Expenditure.	20%
TOTAL		100%

- 5.2 Income tax on professional services @ 10% as prescribed under the Income Tax Act, Section 194(J) read with clauses (A) and (B) and Education Cess @ 2% and Secondary and Higher Education Cess @ 1% thereon shall be deducted at source by DDO, Planning Commission before releasing the amount as per the sanction order.
6. The sanction will also be subject to the following terms and conditions:-
- (i) The External Consultant will neither make available the contents of the assignment to any other person or agency, nor publish any part of it without the previous knowledge or permission of the Planning Commission.
 - (ii) Data contained in the assigned Document shall not be used by the External Consultant or any other associates of the External Consultant for any kind of published material including any doctoral thesis or for any other degree/ diploma etc.
 - (iii) The External Consultant shall make suitable arrangements for the safe custody of material provided to the External Consultant for the work assigned and shall handover them to the concerned Subject Matter Division, Planning Commission after completion of the work.
 - (iv) The External Consultant shall not, except with the prior sanction of the Planning Commission, or in the *bona-fide* discharge of their duties as aforesaid, participate in a Radio/T.V. broadcast/telecast or contribute an article or write a letter to a Newspaper pseudonymously or in the name of any other person, if such book, article, broadcast/telecast or letter relates directly to the aforesaid, not only during the period of job contract, but also thereafter. Any information gathered during the course of the job contract as aforesaid shall not be divulged to anyone, who is not authorized to have the same.
 - (v) Planning Commission will be at liberty to cancel the contract without assigning any reasons, in case, it is established that the above conditions are not being followed strictly.
7. The persons employed, if any, in the project will be treated as employees of the External Consultant and not of the Government and the conditions of their services will be governed in accordance with the rules and regulations of the firm.
8. The expenditure would be met from out of the following Budget Head:
- | | | |
|------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Demand No. | : | 74 |
| Major Head | : | 3475 Other General Economic Services |

06 : Expertise for Planning Process

06.00.28 : Professional Services

9. The assignment will be enforced on acceptance of the terms and conditions mentioned in the Sanction letter and those contained in the Terms of Reference by the External Consultants. The External Consultant will sign the prescribed bond on a Rupee Ten Non-Judicial Stamp Paper and sign on copy of the Sanction Order, before its submission to the nodal Division in the Planning Commission, so as to process for release of funds.
10. This issues with the approval of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission after obtaining the concurrence of IF Cell *vide* AS&FA ID No.7702 dated 26.7.2011.
11. The earlier order of even no. dated 25.05.2011 on the subject may be treated as withdrawn.

(Madan Mohan)
Adviser (PC&MD)

All Divisional Heads of the Planning Commission.

Copy to PSs to DCH/MOS(Plg.)/Members/Member Secretary

(Circulated in Yojana Bhawan through e-mail)

Special package for infrastructure development of Bihar

1327. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal for providing special package for development of infrastructure in the State of Bihar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has received any request from the State Government of Bihar; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) Development of infrastructure in the state of Bihar is covered under a special plan formulated to bring about improvement in sectors like power, road connectivity, irrigation, forestry and watershed development etc. The Special Plan for Bihar State has been initiated since 2003-04 as part of Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) as one separate component of the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) from 2006-07. An allocation of Rs.1000 crore per annum was being made for the Special Plan during the Tenth Plan period and the same allocation was approved for

funding during the Eleventh Plan period. However, it has now been decided to enhance this allocation to Rs.2000 crore for 2010-11 and Rs.1470 crore for 2011-12. The Planning Commission is administering the Special Plan on 100% grant basis.

Construction of roads during last four years

†1328. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a need to accelerate the pace of development in the country by constructing the roads;
- (b) if so, the reactions of Government thereto;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the pace of road construction has come down in the country since last few years; and
- (d) if so, average length of road constructed every day during the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. There is a need to accelerate the pace of socio-economic development of the country by constructing roads. Government had set a target of construction of 20 km per day. The average project construction cycle is 3 years. To meet the target of construction at an average rate 20 km per day *i.e.* almost 7,000 km per year, it is essential that at any given point of time, there should be almost three times this length, *i.e.* approximately 21,000 km awarded and are under construction. Accordingly, all out efforts are made to accelerate the pace of award of works to bring more projects under implementation.

(c) Only 5237 km could be awarded under NHDP during period 2007-08 to 2009-10. This comparatively lower quantum of award in previous years affected the completion rate in 2010-11. Progress in implementation has also been affected by poor performance of some contractors, delay in obtaining forest/wild life clearances from Ministry of Environment and Forest, railway clearances, law and order problems in some States, delay in land acquisition etc. To achieve higher completion rate NHAI has accelerated the pace of award of projects. In order to expedite implementation of projects Regional Offices each headed by Chief General Managers have been set up by NHAI for close monitoring of implementation of projects. Two zonal offices each headed by Executive Director have been set up at Bhopal and Bangalore for close monitoring of pre-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

construction activities. Achievement of targets is being monitored closely. Projects are periodically reviewed at field offices and at Head Quarter.

(d) Details of achievement of construction of km per day during the last four years are as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Achievement km per day by NHAI under NHDP	Achievement km per day by Ministry through PWDs and BRO under Non-NHDP	Total Achievement km per day
1	2007-08	4.60	5.19	09.79
2	2008-09	6.04	6.10	12.14
3	2009-10	7.40	6.34	13.74
4	2010-11	4.90	5.90	10.80
NH undertaken on BOT basis in Andhra Pradesh				

1329. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National Highways undertaken on BOT basis in Andhra Pradesh under various Phases of NHDP;

(b) the original cost, time-frame for execution of each of the above projects; and

(c) the reasons for delay, if any, in each of the project, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Status of NHAI Projects on BOT basis in the State of Andhra Pradesh

(A) COMPLETED PROJECTS:

Sl. No.	Stretch	NH. No	Length (in Km.)	Total Project Cost (Rs. in crore)	Funded By	Scheduled date of completion	Actual Date of completion	Status of work/ Time Frame/ Reasons for Delay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NHDP PHASE-1:								
1.	Ankapalli - Tuni	16 (Old No.5)	58.947	283.2	Annuity	08.11.2004	24.12.2004	Delayed by 46 days in terms of delay in handing over of land, transporters strike unseasonal rains closure of refinery and local problems etc.,
2.	Tuni-Dharmavaram	16 (Old No.5)	47	231.9	Annuity	29.11.2004	31.10.2004	Completed in Time
3.	Dharmavaram-Rajahmundry	16 (Old No.5)	53	206	Annuity	29.11.2004	20.09.2004	Completed in Time
4.	Nellore Bypass	16 (Old No.5)	17.166	143.2	Annuity	27.10.2004	26.10.2004	Completed in Time

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Nellore-Tada	16 (Old No.5)	110.517	621.35	BOT (Toll)	31.12.2003	12.07.2005	Delayed by 18 months due to land Acquisition and Utility Shifting, delay in relocation of public utilities, protests by local villagers etc.
NHDP PHASE-II:								
6.	Km 175.0 (AP/Mah. Border) to Km 230.0 (Islam Nagar)	44 (Old No.7)	54.60	360.42	Annuity	02.11.2009	24.06.2010	Delay by 3 months on account of LA problems etc.
7.	Km 230.0 (Islam Nagar) to Km 278.0 (Kadthal)	44 (Old No.7)	53.01	518.46	Annuity	01.03.2010	11.06.2010	Delay by 3 months on account of LA problems, Court Cases etc.
8.	Km 278.0 (Kadthal) to Km 308.0 (Armoor)	44 (Old No.7)	30.89	271.73	Annuity	29.10.2009	22.07.2009	Completed in time
9.	Adloor Yellareddy Km 367 to Kallakal village Km 447	44 (Old No.7)	86.076	546.15	Annuity	26.03.2009	26.03.2009	Completed as per Scheduled date of completion.
10.	Farooq Nagar km. 34.140 to Jadcherla Km 80.050	44 (Old No.7)	46.162	267.30	BOT (Toll)	19.02.2009	12.02.2009	Completed in time

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Jadcherla Km 80.050 to to End of proposed Kothakota Bypass to Km 135.469	44 (Old No.7)	54.740	313.70	BOT (Toll)	19.02.2009	14.03.2009	Delayed by less than a month.
12.	End of proposed Kothakota Bypass Km 135.469 to Kurnool Km 211	44 (Old No.7)	74.622	844.59	Annuity	14.03.2009	30.09.2009	Delayed by about 6 Months due to shifting of utilities, heavy floods, unseasonal rains, removal of religious structures etc.
(B) ONGOING PROJECTS								
NHDP PHASE-II								
1.	4-laning of Armour- Adloor Yellareddy of Nagpur-Hyderabad Section	44 (Old No.7)	59	490.50	BOT (Toll)	31.01.2012	In progress	Likely date of completion is Feb, 2012
NHDP PHASE-III								
2.	Four laning of Kadapa- Mydukur-Kurnool Section	18	189	1585.00	BOT (Toll)	May, 2013	In progress	Likely date of completion is Jan, 2013
3.	Four laning of Hyderabad- Yadagiri Section	202	35.4	297.40	BOT (Toll)	May, 2012	In progress	Likely date of completion is May, 2012

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Four/Six laning of Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section	9	181.5	1170.00	BOT (Toll)	Oct, 2012	In progress Likely date of completion is Oct, 2012	
NHDP PHASE-V								
5.	Six laning of Chilakaluripet-Nellore Section	5	184	1465.00	BOT (Toll)		Agreement already signed.	
6.	Six laning of Chilakaluripet-Vijayawada Section	5	82.5	675.38	BOT (Toll)	Oct, 2011	In progress Likely date of completion is August, 2012. Delay due to land acquisition etc.	

Expedition of National Highway Development Programme

1330. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received representation for expedition of National Highway Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has also been requested to double the strength of current board in NHAI for speeding up implementation of NHAI projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the other alternative measures taken by Government to meet the target of 20 km. per day; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. References received regarding National Highway Development Project (NHDP) are mainly for accelerating the construction of delayed projects, changing proposed alignment of some stretches, demand for new bypasses/flyovers/underpasses, reduction of Right of Way etc.

(c) No Sir.

(d) and (e) In order to expedite implementation of NHDP, Government approved revamping of procedures by accepting the recommendations of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi Committee, which proposed various measures to accelerate the process of award of projects. Subsequently, the pace of award of projects has been increased. Annual pre-qualification of bidders has been introduced. Regional Offices each headed by Chief General Manager have been set up by NHAI for close monitoring of implementation of projects. Two zonal offices each headed by Executive Director have been set up at Bhopal and Bangalore for close monitoring of pre-construction activities. Achievement of targets is being monitored closely. Projects are periodically reviewed at field and at Head Quarter.

Deaths due to non-wearing of helmets

1331. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths by two wheelers that have occurred in the country during the last five years due to the rider's not wearing helmet;

(b) the steps Government has taken to ensure the implementation of traffic rules of wearing helmets;

(c) whether Government has specified the standard of helmets for the riders and whether they are safe and provide adequate protection; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Accident data is compiled in the Ministry in a format developed as per the Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) project of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP) region. The first Publication available with the Ministry in this format is for the calendar year 2006 and the latest is for the year 2009. The said format does not separately indicate deaths caused due to two wheeler riders not wearing helmet. However, the total number of deaths in road accidents during the period 2006-2009 where two-wheelers were primarily responsible for the accident is given below:—

Total number of deaths in road accidents where two-wheelers were primarily responsible for the accident	
Year	Number of deaths due to two-wheelers
2006	17,105
2007	18,503
2008	19,230
2009	19,728

(b) As per the provisions of Section 129 of Motor Vehicle (MV) Act, 1988, every person except a Sikh wearing a turban, driving or riding otherwise than in a side car, on a motor cycle of any class or description, shall, while in a public place, wear protective headgear conforming to the standards of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). Section 177 of MV Act, 1988 prescribes punishment for violating any provision of MV Act. Implementation of various provisions of MV Act, 1988 is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations. This Ministry launches awareness drives from time to time to educate two wheeler riders, through various publicity campaigns in print and electronic media to wear helmets conforming to the specification laid down by the BIS.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. BIS has published Indian Standard IS 4151:1993 "Protective Helmets for Motorcycle Riders-Specification" for protection against hazards connected with driving on roads.

This standard lays down the requirements regarding material, construction, workmanship, finish, mass and performance for protective helmets for everyday use by motorcycle riders. To ensure safety of riders, it covers performance requirements such as Impact Absorption Test,

Resistance to Penetration Test, Rigidity Test, Dynamic Test of Retention System, Audibility Test etc.

Modes of transport in Delhi and Haryana

†1332. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for modes of transport like Mono-Rail other than Metro Trains in Delhi and Haryana are under consideration;

(b) the extent to which the above alternative measures would prove useful in future keeping in view the traffic congestion, jams and pollution on the roads alongwith the details in this regard; and

(c) the details of other proposed schemes to tackle the traffic in view of the growing population and urbanization in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per available information, no such proposal is currently under consideration by the Government.

(c) Urban Transport is inter-twined with urban development which is a state subject. As such, the responsibility for improving local transport services primarily rests with the State Government. However, realizing the seriousness of rapidly growing problem of urban transportation, the Central Government has taken active steps like formulating National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), financing of buses for Urban Transport, Bus Rapid Transit System Projects, traffic transit management centres under Urban Transport under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and sanction of metro railway projects for various cities.

Working groups to check road accidents

1333. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has formed five working groups to suggest measures to check menace of road accidents in the country;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made by the working groups;

(c) whether the Road Safety Council has deliberated on the above recommendations; and

(d) if so, the outcome of such deliberations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has constituted five separate

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

working groups on four E's of Road Safety viz. (i) Education (ii) Enforcement (iii) Engineering (roads as well as vehicles) and (iv) Emergency care, to lay out the macro and micro dimensions with potential solutions to road safety and to suggest short term and long terms measures to curb road accidents in the country. All these working groups have started working on their respective subjects. The working group on Engineering (Vehicles) has submitted its report and the remaining four working groups are yet to submit their reports. National Road Safety Council (NRSC) will deliberate on recommendations of the working groups after receipt of reports from all the five working groups.

Repairing of Jandaha bridge in Bihar

†1334. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that transportation has come to a standstill due to dilapidated condition of bridge near Jandaha bazaar on NH 103 in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the action being taken to repair the said bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No, Sir. The light vehicles are being allowed to pass through this bridge. The heavy vehicles take diversion from km. 31 near Village Salha and merge the existing alignment in km. 33 near Hospital Chowk, Jandaha.

(b) Development of National Highways is a continuous process and works are taken up depending upon the availability of funds and *inter se* priority of works.

Selection of DGM (Technical) in NHAI

1335. SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Vigilance Commissioner has taken serious note of the selection of the Deputy General Manager (Technical) in the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and opined that the selection process suffered from serious infirmities;

(b) whether the NHAI has cancelled those appointments and subsequently selected the same candidates; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) A communication has been received from Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) regarding the alleged lapses committed in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the appointment of Deputy General Managers on deputation basis in NHAI. The matter is under examination.

(b) and (c) NHAI has issued an office order dated 9th July, 2011 that suitability of the candidates who were selected previously and have already joined NHAI on deputation will be assessed afresh, subsequent to which a decision on their repatriation or retention will be taken. Candidates who were selected earlier but have not joined NHAI so far, would be given an option to again appear in the fresh selection process.

Delay in land acquisition for roads

1336. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that delay in land acquisition continuing to be a major stumbling block in completion of land and highway projects across the country; and

(b) if so, the various steps undertaken by Government in cutting down delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Land acquisition is one of the factors contributing to delay in implementation of some projects under National Highways Development Project (NHDP). Delay generally occurs due to other reasons also, which overlap and attributing any delay solely to land acquisition may not be appropriate.

(b) National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) has taken several measures in order to cut down delays in land acquisition. These include strengthening of infrastructure provided to Competent Authority for Land Acquisitions (CALAs), facilitating better coordination with the State Governments etc. by creating Regional/Zonal offices and persuading State Governments to set up high powered committees under Chief Secretaries for NHDP projects. For some projects in a few States, Special Land Acquisition Units (SLAUs) have also been set up. Progress of land acquisition is also being monitored through regular reviews.

Six-lane National Highways passing through Delhi and Haryana

1337. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to undertake six laning of all the National Highways passing through Haryana and Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) The National Highways passing through Haryana and Delhi are National Highway (NH)-1, NH-2, NH-8, NH-10 and NH-236. The details of National Highways in Haryana and Delhi which are proposed for six laning are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	NH No.	Length in Delhi/Haryana	Present Status
1.	Mukarba Chowk to Mall Road section	1	8.50 km. in Delhi	Completed (Eight lane)
2.	Mukarba Chowk to Sindhu Border section	1	12.80 km. in Delhi	Completed (Eight lane)
3.	Delhi/Haryana Border to Panipat section	1	66.70 km. in Haryana	Completed
4.	Panipat to Jalandhar section	1	116 km. in Haryana	Under Implementation
5.	Ashram to Badarpur section	2	7.80 km. in Delhi	Completed
6.	Badarpur elevated Highway	2	2.7 km. in Delhi and 1.7 km. in Haryana	Completed
7.	Delhi to Agra section	2	74 km. in Haryana	Under Implementation
8.	Delhi to Gurgaon section	8	9.70 km. in Delhi and 18.0 km. in Haryana	Completed (Eight lane)
9.	Gurgoan-Kotputli-Jaipur section	8	64.3 km. in Haryana	Under Implementation
10	Andheria more to Gurgaon/Delhi Border	236	7.5 km. in Delhi	Under Implementation

Construction of new bridge across Narmada

1338. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has received any proposal for construction of new bridge across river Narmada on the Vadodara-Surat section of Golden Quadrilateral, and if so, when;

(b) whether Government has accorded approval for the same and if so, the details of the same alongwith targeted date of completion; and

(c) whether there has been delay in the targeted schedule and if so, the manner in which Government intend to make up for the delay so as to achieve targeted completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) The Government has already accorded approval for construction of an additional bridge across river Narmada at Zadeshwar on Vadodara-Bharuch-Surat section of NH-8. The work is to be carried out on PPP mode. Request for Qualification for the work has been invited. The project is likely to be awarded during the current financial year.

Plan for development of NH-8C

1339. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to construct flyovers at busy junctions of Sarkhej-Gandhinagar NH 8C, and if so, by when; and

(b) Government plans for development of NH 8C connecting Gandhinagar to Ahmedabad in terms of six laning and construction of flyovers at busy junctions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and Yes, Sir. The Government is planning to construct flyovers at busy junctions of Sarkhej-Gandhinagar National Highway No. 8C and accordingly feasibility study and detailed engineering for construction of flyovers at Sargasan junction, Vaishnodevi junction, Pakwan junction, Prahladnagar junction and Sanand junction has been included in the Annual Plan 2011-12. Besides provision for construction of grade separated junction at Thaltej and six laning of 12.10 km stretch between Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad has been made in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

Proposals under NHDP in Madhya Pradesh

†1340. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted proposals of P.P.P.A.C. and SFC under National Highways Development Programme (N.H.D.P.) IV four lane project before Government; and

(b) if so, update status details of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and No Sir. However, following, 5 PPPAC/ SFC proposals have

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

been received from State Government of Madhya Pradesh for four laning under NH(O) and VGF support scheme of Ministry of finance, which have been submitted to Ministry of finance:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	NH No.	Length (km.)	Status
1.	Bela (Rewa)-MP/UP Border (4L)	7	89.30	Proposal approved by EC and PPPAC
2.	Bhopal-Biaora (4L)	12	105.60	-Do-
3.	Satana-Bela (4L)	75	48.04	Proposals recommend by EI for 20% VGF support.
4.	Mangawa-UP border (4L)	27	52.07	-Do-
5.	Sidhi-Sigrauli (4L)	75 ext	104.60	-Do-
TOTAL		399.61		

New National Highway in Orissa

1341. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has declared any new National Highway in the country between 2004 to 2011;

(b) whether Government has received any proposal from the Orissa State Government to be declared as new National Highway;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government would consider Berhampur, Koraput, Madhapur, Rayagada as the new NH in Orissa to address the issue of maoist infested in the district of Koraput, Rayagada, Kandhmal and Gajapati districts in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of proposals received from the Government of Orissa for declaration of new National Highways is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken up from time to time depending upon, requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

Statement

New National Highway in Orissa

Sl.No.	Name of the Stretch	Length
ORISSA		
1.	Cuttack-Paradeep	82.00
2.	Sambalpur-Rourkella road	162.50
3.	Jagatpur-Kendrapara-Chandbali-Bhadrak road	152.18
4.	Phulbanakhara-Charichhak-Gop-Konark-Puri	104.00
5.	Berhampur-Koraput road	313.60
6.	Kaakhia-Jajpur-Ardi-Bhadrak road	92.50
7.	Joshiapur-Rairangpur-Tiringi road	40.49
8.	Karamdihi-Subdega-Talsora-Luhakera	37.00
9.	Rourkella-Rainbahal-Kanibahal road	111.00
10.	Kukurbhuka-Lanjiberna-Salang bahal road	31.00
11.	Jaleswar-Batagaon-Chandaneswar road	35.60
12.	Dhenkanal-Naranpur road	100.00
13.	Jeypore-Malkangiri-Motu road	323.00
14.	Madhapur-Kerada-Sarangada-Baliguda-Tumidibandha-Durgapanga-Munigua-Komtelpeta-Rayagada	292.6
SUB-TOTAL :		1877.47

Incomplete NH in Orissa

1342. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether NH road from Berhampur to Bhubaneswar and from Balasore to Khadagpur portion has not yet been completed; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the time-frame of its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some stretches of National Highway between Berhampur to Bhubaneswar and Balasore to Khadagpur in Orissa has not yet been completed

due to unprecedented rains, slow progress by contractor, non availability of land and due to non-shifting of barricades and signals by the Railway Authority. These works are targeted for completion by March, 2012.

Big by-pass of Bareilly

†1343. SHRI VEER PAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) by when the big by-pass of National Highway 24, Bareilly (U.P.) will be completed, the hindrance coming in way of its completion and by when it is likely to be completed;

(b) whether Government is considering of cancelling the big by-pass of Bareilly (U.P.), if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government would recover the amount given to the farmers in case the big by-pass of Bareilly (UP) is cancelled; and

(d) the number of farmers who have not taken the amount, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) 4-laning of Moradabad-Bareilly section (including Bareilly bypass) of NH-24 has been awarded on BOT (Toll) basis under NHDP Phase-III. Construction work started from 04.12.2010. Work including construction of Bareilly bypass is likely to be completed by June, 2013. Obtaining physical possession of land acquired from farmers is the major obstacle coming in way of completion of the project.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) 441 no. of farmers have not taken the amount of compensation.

Disputes between highway developers and NHAI

1344. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge funds were stuck in dispute between highway developers and NHAI in the country;

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

(c) whether Government has made any investigations so that such disputes can be resolved;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether developers have demanded to set up a dedicated agency to resolve the financial and contractual disputes;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(i) Amount involved in disputes pending in Courts — Rs.865.40 Crores.

(ii) Amount involved in Disputes pending in Arbitral Tribunal — Rs. 10219.13 crores
State-wise detail is given in the Statement-I and II respectively
(See below).

(c) and (d) Government appointed a Committee headed by Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission, to suggest measures for setting up an effective Disputes Redressal Mechanism. Recommendations of Chaturvedi Committee were vetted by Solicitor General of India. The matter was approved by NHAI Board and later by EGoM also. Brief details of the report/decisions are as follows:

(i) One time settlement of pending disputes may be offered to Contractors adopting a bucket-based approach to drop all Category A cases (amount claimed is less than Rs. 10 crores or 5% of contract price whichever is lower) after a review on case to case basis by an Independent Expert Group consisting of retired High Court Judge (Head of the Committee), a retired Deputy Comptroller and Auditor General, a former Vigilance Commissioner and a Technical Expert of high integrity.

(ii) NHAI may carefully review the cases other than category A in general. The award of Arbitral Tribunal may be accepted in category B cases (amount involved is between Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 100 crores).

(iii) Accountability and credibility of Dispute Resolution Board (DRB) recommendations may be ensured by way of a test check by a technical team.

(iv) The time of DRB recommendation may be raised to 84 days (existing period is 56 days) and that of referring DRB recommendation to Arbitration to 60 days (existing 28 days).

(v) Review of Detailed Project Report (DPR) may be made more intensive.

(vi) Cost associated with time extension may be duly quantified.

(vii) General conditions and COPA (Conditions of particular Applications) may be standardized.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g) Not applicable.

Statement-1

Disputes between Highway Developers and NHAI

Cases pending before Courts

Sl. No.	Detail of Package/ Name of Agency	No. of claims	Amount involved (Rs. in crores)	State
1	2	3	4	5
1.	EW-15/UP - M/S Prakash-Atlanta (JV)	1	4.00	Uttar Pradesh
2.	I-B - M/s Somdatt-NCC-NEC (JV)	20	5.03	Uttar Pradesh
3.	III-C - M/s JSC Centrodorstroy	2	3.53	Uttar Pradesh
4.	IV-A - M/s PCL-suncon (JV)	5	5.19	Uttar Pradesh
5.	IV-B - M/s L.G.Engg	3	9.03	Uttar Pradesh
6.	IV-C - M/s Som Datt Builders - NCC (JV)	5	3.08	Uttar Pradesh
7.	IV-D - M/s Ssangyong-OSE (JV)	4	3.91	Uttar Pradesh
8.	IV-D - M/s Ssangyong-OSE (JV)	4	3.13	Uttar Pradesh
9.	II-A - M/s ITD-SDB (JV)	2	4.42	Uttar Pradesh
10.	II-B - M/s Somdatt-NCC-NEC (JV)	5	7.02	Uttar Pradesh
11.	II-C - M/s Centrodorstroy	3	3.57	Uttar Pradesh
12.	II-C - M/s Centrodorstroy	2	2.09	Uttar Pradesh
13.	Etawah Bypass - M/s BEL-ACC (JV)	6	0.61	Uttar Pradesh
14.	I-A - M/s OSE-Gammon (JV)	6	1.11	Uttar Pradesh
15.	III-C - M/s JSC Centrodorstroy	3	0.46	Uttar Pradesh
16.	III-C - M/s JSC Centrodorstroy	3	1.13	Uttar Pradesh
17.	III-C - M/s JSC Centrodorstroy	2	1.12	Uttar Pradesh
18.	II-A - M/s ITD-SDB (JV)	2	1.17	Uttar Pradesh
19.	II-B - M/s Somdatt-NCC-NEC (JV)	2	0.00	Uttar Pradesh
20.	II-B - M/s Somdatt-NCC-NEC (JV)	3	1.39	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Collection of user Fee-Shiva Tractor	2	1.44	Uttar Pradesh
22.	EW-15/UP- M/S Prakash-Atlanta (JV)	2	18.40	Uttar Pradesh
23.	Etawah Bypass - M/s BEL-ACC (JV)	10	18.86	Uttar Pradesh
24.	I-A - M/s OSE-Gammon (JV)	5	19.65	Uttar Pradesh
25.	ABP-2 - M/s HCC	6	52.25	Uttar Pradesh
26.	II-B - M/s Somdatt-NCC-NEC (JV)	4	12.98	Uttar Pradesh
27.	Toll Plaza Manoharpur	10	33.77	Uttar Pradesh
28.	Bachau to Paadana Pkg-II - M/s Prakash Building Asso. Ltd.	1	7.83	Gujarat
29.	Bachau to Paadana Pkg-II - M/s Prakash Building Asso. Ltd.	1	2.04	Gujarat
30.	PS-1 - M/s ITD Cementation	1	5.29	Maharashtra
31.	JNP-II - M/s Jog-Shirke (JV)	3	0.00	Maharashtra
32.	PS-1 - M/s Birla GTM	1	0.69	Maharashtra
33.	Carriageway of Westerly Diversion outside pune city - M/s.Ashoka Buildcon Ltd. -Birla GTM Enterpose Ltd.	20	19.40	Maharashtra
34.	NS-28/KL - M/s Tania-TBL (JV)	8	8.02	Kerala
35.	NS-24 - M/s Afcons	3	0.65	Kerala
36.	Tumkur-Sira Pkg-I - M/s L&T Ltd.	10	4.05	Karnataka
37.	Sira-Chitradurga - M/s UEM-Essar (JV)	1	2.57	Karnataka
38.	Chitradurga-Harihar - M/s ESSAR	7	3.15	Karnataka
39.	Harihar-Haveri - M/s ESSAR	5	9.17	Karnataka
40.	Tumkur Bypass - M/s A. L. Sudershan	1	1.23	Karnataka
41.	Dharwad-Belgaum - M/s R. N. Shetty-Sunway	3	0.64	Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5
42.	Dharwad-Belgaum - M/s R. N. Shetty-Sunway	2	0.68	Karnataka
43.	Belgaum Bypass - M/s R. N. Shetty-Sunway	1	1.62	Karnataka
44.	IH-A - M/s Madhucon	2	3.45	Andhra Pradesh
45.	AP-12 - M/s Ho Hup-Simplex	6	4.93	Andhra Pradesh
46.	AP-4A - M/s ITD Cementation	4	8.79	Andhra Pradesh
47.	AP-4A - M/s ITD Cementation	4	2.77	Andhra Pradesh
48.	AP-4B - M/s ITD Cementation	4	8.99	Andhra Pradesh
49.	AP-6 - M/s Navayuga Engg. Co. Ltd.	6	3.89	Andhra Pradesh
50.	AP-18 - M/s Limak-Soma (JV)	7	4.57	Andhra Pradesh
51.	AP-16 - M/s Andhra Expressway Ltd.	1	4.65	Andhra Pradesh
52.	AP-11 - M/s KNR-Patel (JV)	6	0.07	Andhra Pradesh
53.	AP-11 - M/s KNR-Patel (JV)	8	0.44	Andhra Pradesh
54.	AP-13 - M/s IJM Gayatri (JV)	1	0.00	Andhra Pradesh
55.	AP-4A - M/s ITD Cementation	3	1.28	Andhra Pradesh
56.	AP-4B - M/s ITD Cementation	3	1.38	Andhra Pradesh
57.	AP-4B - M/s ITD Cementation	4	1.86	Andhra Pradesh
58.	AP-2 - M/s SPCL-IVRCL (JV)	2	28.78	Andhra Pradesh
59.	AP-2 - M/s SPCL-IVRCL (JV)	5	20.85	Andhra Pradesh
60.	Kotputli-Kishanghar section - M/s Satya Prakash	12	4.18	Rajasthan
61.	KU-I (1st Ref.) - M/s Sadbhav Engineering	5	3.90	Rajasthan
62.	KU-VI - M/s Sadbhav-Prakash (JV)	10	3.30	Rajasthan
63.	Himmat Nagar-Chandikhola Pkg. UG-IV - M/s Backbone Projects Ltd.	1	0.00	Rajasthan
64.	Jaipur Bypass Phase-II Zone-D - M/s PLL-PCL (JV)	2	0.91	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5
65.	Himmat Nagar-Chandikhola Pkg. UG-IV - M/s Backbone Projects Ltd.	1	0.00	Rajasthan
66.	KU-III - M/s ECSB-JSRC (JV)	3	0.12	Rajasthan
67.	KU-III - M/s ECSB-JSRC (JV)	3	0.51	Rajasthan
68.	KU-I - M/s Sadbhav Engineering	3	0.06	Rajasthan
69.	KU-II - M/s PCL-PLL (JV)	2	0.33	Rajasthan
70.	Gurgaon-Amer - M/s Sricon Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	1	13..69	Rajsathan
71.	Construction of toll Plaza At NH-8 (Udaipur)	1	30.90	Rajsathan
72.	CWC-I - M/s BSC-RBM-PATI (JV)	12	17.38	Rajasthan
73.	Paradip Port - M/s HCC	3	5.40	Orissa
74.	OR-I - M/s Gammon-Atlanta (JV)	13	6.40	Orissa
75.	OR-III - M/s Elsamex-TWS-SNC (JV)	1	3.41	Orissa
76.	OR-V - M/s Gammon India Ltd.	6	4.08	Orissa
77.	OR-VII - M/s PCL-Sticco (JV)	1	1.18	Orissa
78.	Haldia Port - M/s CWHEC-HCIL (JV)	2	0.04	Orissa
79.	O&M Contract of existing NH-6 (Km. 17.6 to km. 60.0)	10	0.01	Orissa
80.	OR-II - M/s L&T	10	10.16	Orissa
81.	OR-IV - M/s L&T Ltd.	10	58.60	Orissa
82.	Haldia Port - M/s CWHEC-HCIL (JV)	3	19.67	Orissa
83.	KR-2 - M/s ITD Cementation	6	2.66	Tamil Nadu
84.	KR-3 - M/s ITD Cementation	8	4.26	Tamil Nadu
85.	NS-26/TN - M/s Bhageeratha	6	1.12	Tamil Nadu
86.	TN-1 - M/s Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick (I) Pvt. Ltd.	1	0.00	Tamil Nadu
87.	VII-A - M/s Agrawal-JMC (JV)	1	1.03	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5
88.	VII-B - M/s Agrawal-JMC (JV)	1	1.68	Tamil Nadu
89.	Chennai Bypass Phase-I - M/s IJM-SCL (JV)	37	65.48	Tamil Nadu
90.	EW-7(AS) - M/s Valecha Engineering	18	3.38	Assam
91.	NS/I(PB)-M/s Birla GTM	8	3.27	Punjab
92.	NS/I(PB)-M/s Birla GTM	1	9.90	Punjab
93.	NS-21 - M/s Backbone Projects Ltd.	13	2.71	Madhya Pradesh
94.	NS/19(UP/RAJ) - M/s PNC Construction Co. Ltd.	7	6.74	Madhya Pradesh
95.	ADB-II/C-7 - M/s B. Seenaiah and Co. (Projects) Ltd.	1	25.35	Madhya Pradesh
96.	V-A - M/s OSE-Gammon (JV)	4	2.38	Bihar
97.	V-A - M/s OSE-Gammon (JV)	2	0.77	Bihar
98.	V-C - M/s PCL-Suncon (JV)	1	0.68	Bihar
99.	EW-6 - M/s Lanco	3	3.24	West Bengal
100.	EW-6 - M/s Lanco	4	7.33	West Bengal
101.	Renewal work on NH-60 (Stone Concern) - M/s Stone Concern	6	0.51	West Bengal
102.	WB-II - M/s HCC	2	0.59	West Bengal
103.	WB-III - M/s Bhagheeratha Engg. Ltd.	3	1.64	West Bengal
104.	WB-III - M/s Bhagheeratha Engg. Ltd.	4	0.75	West Bengal
105.	EW-12 - M/s Lanco-Rani (JV)	3	0.00	West Bengal
106.	EW-12 - M/s Lanco-Rani (JV)	2	0.00	West Bengal
107.	WB-IV - M/s B. Seenaiah and Co.	5	48.81	West Bengal
108.	OR/WB-I - M/s Gammon India	4	15.72	West Bengal
109.	WB-II - M/s HCC	7	68.98	West Bengal
110.	NS-3 - M/s Madhucon Projects	6	2.28	Haryana
111.	AP-3 - M/s Unitech-NCC (JV)	1	17.84	Andhra Pradesh
GRAND TOTAL :		536	865.40	

Statement-II

Disputes between Highway Developers and NHAI

Cases pending before Arbitral Tribunal

Sl. No.	Detail of Package	No. of claims	Amount involved (Rs. in crores)	State
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Nelamangala - Tumkur (BOT)- M/s JAS Toll Road Company Ltd.	6	1.400	Karnataka
2.	Mangalore Port	2	3.28	Karnataka
3.	NS-24 - M/s Afcons Infrastructure	7	114.35	Karnataka
4.	Tumkur Bypass - M/s A. L. Sudershan	17	137.13	Karnataka
5.	Chitradurga - Harihar Section - M/s ESSAR	24	610.61	Karnataka
6.	Harihar - Haveri Section - M/s ESSAR	27	426.59	Karnataka
7.	Haveri - Hubli Section - M/s Afcons- Apil (JV)	5	300.44	Karnataka
8.	Hosur - Krishnagiri Section - M/s Shaktikumar M. Sancheti Ltd. and Bhola Singh Jai Prakash Const. Ltd. (JV)	13	27.63	Karnataka
9.	NS-24 - M/s Afcons Infrastructure	3	25.76	Karnataka
10.	NS-24 - M/s Afcons Infrastructure	4	13.98	Karnataka
11.	Dharwad - Belgaum Section - M/s R.N. Shetty and Co.-Sunway Construction BHD (JV)	2	206.46	Karnataka
12.	Belgaum Bypass - M/s R. N. Shetty and Co.-Sunway Construction BHD (JV)	2	96.28	Karnataka
13.	O&M NH-2	1	0.308	West Bengal
14.	O&M (2003) Barwa Adda - Panagarh - M/s Maheshwari Brothers Ltd.	1	7.43	West Bengal
15.	OR/WB-I - M/s Gammon India	6	15.72	West Bengal

1	2	3	4	5
16.	WB-12 - M/s Progressive-MVR (JV)	2	25.59	West Bengal
17.	Barwa Adda - Barakar Section (CWC-III) - M/s BSC-RBM-PATI	2	21.81	West Bengal
18.	Palsit - Dankuni Section - M/s Emas Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	2	54.87	West Bengal
19.	O&M (2006) Barwa Adda - Panagarh - M/s Maheshwari Brothers Ltd.	1	12.61	West Bengal
20.	WB-IV - M/s B. Seenaiiah and Co. (Projects) Ltd.	7	50.41	West Bengal
21.	EW/5 (WB) - M/s Progressive Constructions Ltd.	11	19.53	West Bengal
22.	Raniganj - Panagarh Section - M/s BSE-RBM-PATI (JV)	2	118.28	West Bengal
23.	Panagarh - Palsit Section - M/s Mapax Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	1	219.27	West Bengal
24.	WB-III - M/s Bhagheeratha Engineering Ltd.	11	43.39	West Bengal
25.	Mahuvan Toll Plaza - M/s Reliance Venture	1	0.809	Uttar Pradesh
26.	Pkg. II-B - M/s Somdatt-NCC-NEC (JV)	1	0.350	Uttar Pradesh
27.	Pkg III-C - M/s JSC Centrodorstroy	2	6.94	Uttar Pradesh
28.	WB-6 - M/s B. Seenaiiah and Co. (P) Ltd.	2	6.46	Uttar Pradesh
29.	Pkg. IV-B - M/s L.G. Engg.	2	4.86	Uttar Pradesh
30.	Pkg. IV-C - M/s Som Datt Builders - NCC (JV)	7	6.84	Uttar Pradesh
31.	Pkg. II-A - M/s ITD-SDB (JV)	5	5.67	Uttar Pradesh
32.	Pkg. II-C - M/s Centrodorstroy	5	3.25	Uttar Pradesh
33.	EW-3 - M/s Rana Projects	1	70.27	Uttar Pradesh
34.	EW-3A - M/s Villayati Ram Mittal	1	53.00	Uttar Pradesh
35.	EW-9 - M/S BRE-TRG-Bharat (JV)	12	17.05	Uttar Pradesh
36.	UP-3 - M/s OSE Pvt. Ltd.	6	13.45	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
37.	Hapur Bypass - M/s NCC-KNR (JV)	12	42.26	Uttar Pradesh
38.	ABP-3 - M/s OSE-KMC (JV)	20	62.91	Uttar Pradesh
39.	Pkg. IV-A - M/s PCL-suncon (JV)	3	17.68	Uttar Pradesh
40.	River Tapi	18	53.48	Uttar Pradesh
41.	EW-15 - M/S Prakash-Atlanta (JV)	9	309.28	Uttar Pradesh
42.	O&M NH-2 (Intertoll) - M/s Intertoll ICS CECONS O&M Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.	19	170.74	Uttar Pradesh
43.	Pkg. I A - M/s OSE-Gammon (JV)	5	115.51	Uttar Pradesh
44.	AP-1 (OW) - M/s Yon One-Maharia (JV)	17	297.53	Uttar Pradesh
45.	ABP-2 - M/s HCC	5	202.35	Uttar Pradesh
46.	NS-42/TN	1	1.160	Tamil Nadu
47.	NS-25/TN - M/s JSR Constructions	4	4.512	Tamil Nadu
48.	NS-26/TN - M/s Bhageeratha	4	2.897	Tamil Nadu
49.	Chennai Bypass - M/s IJM-SCL (JV)	9	63.15	Tamil Nadu
50.	KR-2 - M/s ITD Cementation India Ltd.	2	94.72	Tamil Nadu
51.	NS-43/TN	5	23.10	Tamil Nadu
52.	KR-3 - M/s ITD Cementation India Ltd.	2	116.19	Tamil Nadu
53.	TN-1 - M/s L&T	18	289.93	Tamil Nadu
54.	RC-I - M/s Afcons Infrastructure Ltd.	4	156.30	Tamil Nadu
55.	Chennai-Ennore Port - M/s RDS Projects Ltd.	11	22.51	Tamil Nadu
56.	AS-2 - M/s Madhucon Projects Ltd.	1	0.461	Assam
57.	AS-08 - M/s Punj Lloyd Ltd.	3	3.95	Assam
58.	AS-09 - M/s Punj Lloyd Ltd.	3	2.55	Assam
59.	ADB-II/C-10 -	2	0.445	Madhya Pradesh
60.	ADB-II/C-11 - M/s CGGC-SOMA (JV)	2	0.500	Madhya Pradesh
61.	Indore-Khalghat Section - M/s Oriental Pathways (Indore) Pvt. Ltd.	4	83.04	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
62.	NS-20 - M/s Prakash Mahavir (JV)	10	14.06	Madhya Pradesh
63.	NS-20 - M/s Prakash Mahavir (JV)	12		Madhya Pradesh
64.	NS-21 - M/s. Backbone Projects Ltd.	7	26.94	Madhya Pradesh
65.	ADB-II/C-14 - M/s CGGC-SOMA (JV)	3	1.974	Andhra Pradesh
66.	AP-16 - M/s Andhra Expressway Ltd.	9	1.430	Andhra Pradesh
67.	ADB-II/C-15 - M/s CGGC-SOMA (JV)	3	4.32	Andhra Pradesh
68.	AP-5 - M/s Prasad and SEW (JV)	7	6.28	Andhra Pradesh
69.	Nellore Bypass (BOT-Annuity) - UIRPL (Concessionaire)	4	5.78	Andhra Pradesh
70.	Vizag Port - M/s M. Venkata Rao	8	26.32	Andhra Pradesh
71.	AP-4A - M/s ITD Cementation India Ltd.	11	43.36	Andhra Pradesh
72.	AP-4B - M/s ITD Cementation India Ltd.	11	43.58	Andhra Pradesh
73.	AP-3 - M/s Swarup and Co.	10	83.38	Andhra Pradesh
74.	AP-11 - M/s KNR-Patel (JV)	6	48.35	Andhra Pradesh
75.	AP-12 - M/s Ho Hup-Simplex (JV)	1	38.84	Andhra Pradesh
76.	AP-13-M/s IJM-Gayatri	3	26.13	Andhra Pradesh
77.	O&M Chilkaluripet-Vijaywada - M/s MBL Infrastructure Ltd.	14	17.33	Andhra Pradesh
78.	Chilkaluripet-Vijaywada-Pkg. I - M/s IJM- Gayatri (JV)	14	27.17	Andhra Pradesh
79.	Chilkaluripet-Vijaywada-Pkg. II - M/s IJM- Gayatri (JV)	12	26.33	Andhra Pradesh
80.	Chilkaluripet-Vijaywada-Pkg. III - M/s IJM- Gayatri (JV)	14	27.11	Andhra Pradesh
81.	AP-19 - M/s Larsen and Toubro Ltd.	21	113.86	Andhra Pradesh
82.	AP-20 - M/s Larsen and Toubro Ltd.	19	121.47	Andhra Pradesh
83.	CWC-V - M/s Madhucon - Bina Puri (JV)	33	139.47	Andhra Pradesh
84.	AP-15 - M/s Rajamundry Expressway Ltd.	3	11.11	Andhra Pradesh
85.	AP-2 - M/s SPCL-IVRCL (JV)	6	100.93	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
86.	AP-17-M/s Punj Lloyd Ltd.	33	28.98	Andhra Pradesh
87.	WB-10 - M/s Progressive-MVR (JV)	2	0.140	Bihar
88.	V-B - M/s L&T-HCC (JV)	2	8.04	Bihar
89.	V-C - M/s PCL-Suncon (JV)	3	7.85	Bihar
90.	BR-8 - M/s BSC-C&C (JV)	5	7.85	Bihar
91.	EW/4 (BR) - M/s Progressive Constructions Ltd.	7	5.81	Bihar
92.	V-A - M/s OSE-Gammon (JV)	2	84.91	Bihar
93.	Jaipur - Amer (Toll Plaza)	3	0.887	Rajasthan
94.	UG-IV - M/s Backbone Projects Ltd.	5	5.66	Rajasthan
95.	RJ-07 - M/s CEC-HCC (JV)	3	5.539	Rajasthan
96.	RJ-09 - M/s Sunway Construction	4	9.08	Rajasthan
97.	Jaipur Bypass Phase II- Zone D - M/s PLL-PCL (JV)	25	42.34	Rajasthan
98.	O&M NH-8 (Intertoll) - M/s Intertoll ICS CECONS O&M Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.	24.	133.21	Rajasthan
99.	UG-I - M/s KMC Constructions Ltd.	24	143.93	Rajasthan
100.	NS-1 - M/s Birla GTM Enterpose Ltd.	3	0.930	Punjab
101	NS-1 - M/s Birla GTM Enterpose Ltd.	3	0.800	Punjab
102	NS-1 - M/s Birla GTM Enterpose Ltd.	3	0.280	Punjab
103	NS-1 - M/s Birla GTM Enterpose Ltd.	5	1.620	Punjab
104	NS-16 - M/s Bumi-Hiway	7	5.84	Punjab
105	NS-38 - M/s Bridge and Roof Co.	10	137.27	Punjab
106	NS-38 - M/s Bridge and Roof Co.	12	183.92	Punjab
107	NS-16 - M/s Bumi-Hiway	6	14.91	Punjab
108	NS-3 - M/s Madhucon Projects Ltd.	11	5.72	Haryana
109	NS-17 (BAL) - M/s Valecha Engineering Ltd.	3	1.940	Haryana

1	2	3	4	5
110.	NS-2 - M/s Nagarjuna Constructions Pvt. Ltd.	8	26.09	Haryana
111.	NS-18 - M/s You One-Maharia (JV)	6	212.7	Haryana
112.	NS-17- M/s Maharia - Raj (JV)	6	200.93	Haryana
113.	NS-7 - M/s OSE	8	8.53	Maharashtra
114.	NS-60 - M/s HSCL	1	8.00	Maharashtra
115.	JNP-I - M/s Thakur-Mhatre-Unity (JV)	3	91.76	Maharashtra
116.	JNP-II - M/s Jog-Shirke (JV)	8	87.20	Maharashtra
117.	PS-2 - B.G. Shirke Construction Technology Pvt. Ltd.	10	61.818	Maharashtra
118.	PS-4 - M/s SMS Infrastructure Ltd.	8	65.30	Maharashtra
119.	Amravati Bypass - M/s Nagarjuna Constructions Ltd.	8	40.3	Maharashtra
120.	NS-23 - M/s You One-Maharia (JV)	8	26.07	Maharashtra
121.	A-V Grade Separator - M/s Ranjit Constructions	7	2.81	Gujarat
122.	Pkg II (Bachau - Padana Section) - M/s Prakash Builders Asso. Ltd.	4	27.26	Gujarat
123.	Pkg III (Padana-Gandhidham Section) - M/s Agarwal-Sadbhav-Backbone (JV)	7	16.48	Gujarat
124.	Samakhiyali-Gandhidham Section - M/s Agarwal-Sadbhav-Backbone (JV)	8	10.98	Gujarat
125.	Manglej and Chalthan Toll Plaza - M/s Ideal Road Builder Ltd.	1	17.475	Gujarat
126.	Boriach Toll Plaza - M/s Ideal Road Builder Ltd.	1		Gujarat
127.	Ahmedabad Vadodara Expressway Phase-II -M/s LGE and C-NCC (JV)	8	151.65	Gujarat

1	2	3	4	5
128.	Pkg I (Surat Manor Tollway Project) - M/s Dodsai - SKEC	58	218.91	Gujarat
129.	DPR for Walayar - Mannuthy Section - M/s SOWIL	5	3.26	Kerala
130.	Cochin Port - and M/s Mecon Ltd.- GEA Energy System (I) Ltd. (JV)	14	121.41	Kerala
131.	Consultancy NS-28/KL - M/s Tantia- TBI (JV)	1	10.50	Kerala
132.	OR-VI - M/s SMJ-RK-SD (JV)	15	17.30	Orissa
133.	OR-I - M/s Gammon-Atlanta (JV)	9	84.00	Orissa
134.	OR-IV Pkg. - M/s L&T Ltd.	10	28.53	Orissa
135.	Paradip Port - M/s HCC	7	13.05	Orissa
136.	OR-VII - M/s PCL-STICCO (JV)	5	127.05	Orissa
137.	OR-VIII - M/s BumiHiway-DDBL (JV)	17	164.39	Orissa
138.	Haldia Port - M/s CWHEC-HCIL (JV)	9	1514.32	Orissa
139.	OR-III - M/s Elsamex-TWS-SNC (JV)	6	188.85	Orissa
Grand Total		1099	10219.135	

Road projects for backward and rural areas of NE States

1345. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road projects funded out of the Central Road Fund particularly in backward and rural areas in the North- Eastern States including Sikkim in each of the last three years and current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether any of the above roads are being constructed particularly in backward districts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) As per CRF rules, works are sanctioned as per priority lists of works provided by the respective State Government. The number of road projects funded out of

the Central Road Fund in North-Eastern States including Sikkim in each of the last three years and current year, State-wise and year-wise are as under:—

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Name of State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1.77	10	158.33	0	0.00	10	70.00
Assam	8	90.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Manipur	0	0.00	3	16.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Meghalaya	0	0.00	8	53.89	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mizoram	0	0.00	4	11.61	0	0.00	0	0.00
Nagaland	1	6.53	0	0.00	1	20.00	0	0.00
Sikkim	2	2.10	4	10.32	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tripura	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	12.15	0	0.00
GRAND TOTAL	12	100.85	29	250.15	2	32.15	10	70.00

Almost entire length of the above-mentioned road projects falls in backward and rural areas.

CRF for development of roads in NE States

1346. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise details of funds provided from the Central Road Fund by Government for the development of roads in the various North-Eastern States including Sikkim during each of the last three years and current year;

(b) whether the entire funds have been utilised for the prescribed and targeted schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the names of road development projects included for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 in the N.E. States including Sikkim and the amount of funds allocated for each project; and

(e) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Details of fund provided and released from the Central Road

Fund by this Ministry for the development of roads in the various North-Eastern States including Sikkim during each of the last three years and current year are as under:—

Name of the State	Allocation and Release under CRF (Amount in Rs. crore)							
	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (upto 7/2011)	
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
Arunachal Pradesh	18.26	25.96	31.38	18.44	35.42	35.72	39.51	11.52
Assam	27.42	15.09	35.05	32.87	38.91	45.47	43.62	7.37
Manipur	5.84	0.60	8.90	2.20	10.07	5.28	11.23	0.00
Meghalaya	8.54	9.93	10.40	3.04	11.81	16.76	13.17	0.00
Mizoram	5.14	5.67	8.20	6.73	9.29	3.10	10.36	0.00
Nagaland	4.34	3.55	6.61	4.63	7.35	2.17	8.42	0.00
Sikkim	2.15	2.54	2.99	3.41	3.48	2.48	3.89	0.00
Tripura	3.54	3.78	4.62	5.27	5.22	7.95	5.83	0.00
GRAND TOTAL	75.23	67.12	108.15	76.59	121.55	118.93	136.03	18.89

(d) and (e) A table showing State-wise names of road development projects, their sanction cost and targeted date of completion approved during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 for N.E. States including Sikkim, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

State-wise names of road development projects, their sanction cost and targeted date of completion approved during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 (till 07/2011) for NE States including Sikkim

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of work	Sanctioned amount	Target date of completion
1	2	3	4
State: Arunachal Pradesh			
2010-11	Nil		

1	2	3	4
2011-12			
1.	C/o Improvement of Tezu township bypass road from N-52 (32 mile point) to NH-52 (C/H Tinali 10 km) under Lohit Distt.	6.66	April, 2013
2.	C/o Road from Barum village to Mob-Popu connecting Dechi -7 km.	7.43	April, 2013
3.	C/o Road from Reru to Ring Road via Mide, Lower Subansiri Distt. 7 km.	6.45	April, 2013
4.	Improvement of Nyapin and Sangram Township Road	7.67	April, 2013
5.	C/o Road from Sakiang to Panior Bridge - 5 km.	5.15	April, 2013
6.	C/o Yangte township road with two minor bridges	6.00	April, 2013
7.	Improvement of Tawang township roads	9.32	April, 2013
8.	C/o Road from Bana to Sill via Katchang (5 km.)	4.20	April, 2013
9.	C/o Road from Yoglu to Yapav Geko under Lower Subansiri (50 km.)	9.62	April, 2013
10.	C/o Road from Renong- Thung to Lish village via Nimas site	7.50	April, 2013
TOTAL		70.00	
State: Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Sikkim			
2010-11	Nil		
2011-12	Nil		
State: Nagaland			
2010-11			
1.	Improvement of road from Kuhuboto to Henito via S. Hevikhe, Hetoi village	20.00	March, 2013
2011-12	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4
State: Tripura			
2010-11			
1.	Improvement of State road connecting Agartala with Bangladesh border along Agartala-Akhaura-Chittagong corridor/road from Akhaura check post, Indo-Bangladesh border to NH-44 bypass (Amtali)	12.15	March, 2013
2011-12		Nil	Nil

Current status of National Highway Development Programme

†1347. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of the National Highway Development Programme;
- (b) the State-wise details of this project; and
- (c) the State-wise details of complaints received by Government with regard to this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Overall status of National Highway Development Project (NHDP) is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) State wise road length awarded, completed and under implementation is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) Complaints are of general nature which are received from time to time at different offices of NHAI all over the country. Complaints are mostly regarding bad condition of roads, traffic jams due to construction work, lack of median openings, for construction of new underpasses/Foot Over Bridges etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Current status of National Highway Development Programme

Overall status of NHDP

Status as on 30.06.2011

Phases	Total Length in km.	Date of Approval	Approved Cost (Expenditure till 30.05.2011) in Rs crore	Length Completed (in km)	Length under Imp. (in km)	To be awarded (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I						
GQ,EW-NS corridors, Port connectivity and others	7,522 *	12.12.2000	30,300 (38602)	7435	87	—
II						
4/6-laning North South-East West Corridor, Others	6,647	18.12.2003	34,339 (48720.21)	5263	940	444
III A						
Upgradation, 4/6-laning	4,815 ^	05.03.2005, 27.10.2006 and 12.4.2007	33,069	2272	2552	—

III B						
Upgradation, 4/6-laning	7,294	12.4.2007	47,557	161	3580	3553
Total phase III	12,109	—	80,626	2433	6132	3553
(phase III A + III B)			(28202.01)			
IV						
2-laning with paved shoulders	20,000	July-2008 for 5000 km	27,800 (309.81)	—	765	19235
V						
6-laning of GQ and High density corridor	6,500	05.10.2006	41,210 (10115.01)	643	1994	3863
VI						
Expressways	1,000	02.11.2006	16,680 (3.29)	NIL	NIL	1000
VII						
Ring Roads, Bypasses and flyovers and other structures	700 km. of ring roads/ bypass + flyovers	06.12.2007	16,680 (0.18)	—	41	659

*Chennai - Ennore port connectivity two projects (24 km.) has been re-awarded, these two projects was merged to another projects (6 km) under Phase-I. Total length increased by 24 km.

^Actual under implementation length is 4824 km.

Statement-II

Current status of National Highway Development Programme

State-wise details of National Highway Development Project

Sl. No.	State	Awarded Length (in Km.)	Completed Length (in Km.)	Under Implementation Length (in Km.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2619.03	1956.17	663.22
2.	Assam	658.3	344.13	314.87
3.	Bihar	1472.94	644.95	827.99
4.	Chhattisgarh	144.17	140.87	3.3
5.	Delhi	58.8	58.8	0
6.	Goa	221	13	208
7.	Gujarat	2132.96	1461.64	671.32
8.	Haryana	861.6	556.93	304.67
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17.69	10.36	7.33
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	274.89	109.5	165.39
11.	Jharkhand	514.56	217	297.56
12.	Karnataka	1619.21	1026.9	592.31
13.	Kerala	505.7	98.7	407
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1609.97	767.12	842.84
15.	Maharashtra	2137.62	1350.8	786.83
16.	Meghalaya	112	0	112
17.	Orissa	839.66	502.37	337.29
18.	Punjab	809.45	536.63	272.82
19.	Rajasthan	2401.22	1584.79	816.44
20.	Tamil Nadu	3014.13	2119.17	894.97
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3118.19	1875.35	1242.8
22.	Uttarakhand	98	0	98
23.	West Bengal	1195.53	558.05	637.48

Plan to have a national registry

1348. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has contemplated any plan to have a national registry as a central pool of all driving license and vehicles and to link all road transport offices throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether this will weed out multiple driving licenses across States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) As part of the National e-Governance programme, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways had taken up a Mission Mode Project to computerise all the Regional Transport Offices across the country, to inter-connect all the Regional Transport Offices and to establish State and National Register of motor vehicles. State Registers have been established in all the States. The National Register and the National Transport Portal were also launched on 20th July, 2011. The National Register has vehicle data flowing from 95% Regional Transport Offices in the country. Besides facilitating various online citizen centric services, the National Register would also enable the concerned authorities to check issuance of multiple driving licenses.

Contracts given to private operators to build highways

1349. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of contracts given to private operators to build highways in the country;

(b) the targets covered under the National Highways Development Programme (NHDP) until date in the current plan period;

(c) whether the public private partnership in the BOT (Built Operate Transfer) model is delivering better results than those done by Government alone; and

(d) if so, the likely achievement of eleventh plan targets in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Under National Highways Development Project (NHDP), the contracts are awarded on international competitive bidding. Projects are awarded to private operators on Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC), Built, Operate and Transfer (BOT, Toll) and BOT (Annuity) basis. So far, 49 projects on BOT (Annuity), 136 projects on BOT

(Toll) and 271 projects on EPC basis have been awarded to private operators to build NHDP projects in the country.

(b) Details of target and achievement under NHDP during Eleventh plan period are as under:—

Sl.No.	Year	Target in km	Achievement in km.
1	2007-08	2885	1682
2	2008-09	3519	2205
3	2009-10	3165	2693
4	2010-11	2500	1780
2	2011-12	2500	506 till July, 2011

(c) BOT mode is expected to harness private sector efficiencies and expertise. Out of 41 BOT (Toll) projects completed so far only 08 projects have been delayed for a period exceeding one year. Out of 17 BOT (Annuity) projects completed so far, only one project has been delayed for a period exceeding one year.

(d) Targets are not fixed on separate mode of construction.

National Highways corridor development in Orissa

1350. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National Highways corridor identified for development under PPP/annuity mode in the State of Orissa and present status thereof, project-wise;

(b) the details of projects which are viable under BOT mode/annuity mode; and

(c) the details of projects which are under viable under BOT/annuity mode and the steps taken by Government for their upgradation as well as the time by which under developed stretches of such roads will be developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The details of National Highway corridors identified for development on BOT (Toll) mode in the State of Orissa are given in the Statement (*See below*). No section has been identified for development on BOT (Annuity) mode.

(b) All the above mentioned projects in Orissa are viable under BOT (Toll) mode.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

National Highways Corridor Development in Orissa

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	NH No.	Length (km.)	PPP Mode	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	4-laning of Rimuli - Roxy - Rajamunda	215	96	BOT (Toll)	The work awarded.
2.	4-Laning of Sambalpur - Baragarh - Orissa/ Chhattisgarh Border	6	88.00	BOT (Toll)	-do-
3.	4-Laning of Bhubaneswar - Puri	203	67.00	BOT (Toll)	-do-
4.	6-laning of Chandikhole- Jagatpur-Bhubaneswar	5	67.00	BOT (Toll)	-do-
5.	Panikoili-Rimuli	215	163	BOT (Toll)	Bids have been received.
6.	Angul-Sambalpur	42	153	BOT (Toll)	The project has been approved by the PPPAC for 4-laning. Bids have been invited.
7.	Birmitrapur - Barkote	23	128	BOT (Toll)	The project has been approved by the PPPAC for 4/2 laning with paved shoulders. Bids have been invited.
8.	Cuttack-Angul	42	112	BOT (Toll)	Proposal for 4-laning of the stretch on BOT (Toll) is under consideration of PPPAC.
9.	6-Laning of Paradeep - Chandikhole	5A	77	BOT (Toll)	Feasibility study completed. Proposal for approval of PPPAC is under finalization.
10.	Jharpokharia - Baripada - Baleswar	5	80.6	BOT (Toll)	-do-
11.	Baharagora - Sambalpur	6	368	BOT (Toll)	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Baleshwar-Kharagpur	60	53.41	BOT (Toll)	Upgradation of the section on BOT (Toll) is proposed to be taken up.
13.	Kanaktora-Jharsuguda	200	68.00	BOT (Toll)	Feasibility Completed. Revised PPPAC proposal is under finalization by State PWD

Note: Abbreviations details are as under :

PPPAC : Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee

SFC : Standing Finance Committee under Secretary (RT&H) constituted for appraisal of Central PPP projects as per "Guidelines for appraisal/approval of Central PPP projects" issued by Finance Ministry.

Dilapidated condition of National Highways in Maharashtra

1351. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Highways in Maharashtra State are in a dilapidated condition;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government alongwith the details of the amount sanctioned for the repair of National Highways in Maharashtra State; and
- (d) the time by which the repairing work of NHs in Maharashtra are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Repair and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process. An amount of Rs. 51.52 crore has been allocated for the maintenance of National Highways in Maharashtra during 2011-12. The National Highways in Maharashtra are being kept in traffic worthy condition depending on the inter-se-priority of works and available funds.

Capacity to become major ports

1352. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:
SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that many ports including Dahej, Veraval, Mangrol and Porbandar in Gujarat have the capacity to become a major port;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any plan to make major port out of any port of the State; and

(d) if so, by when the work will commence in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Based on the potential for future development, strategic importance of the concerned port and keeping national perspective in view, ports are declared to be Major Ports by the Government.

(c) and (d) There are no plans to make major port out of any port of the State of Gujarat.

Pirates in the Indian Ocean

1353. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that west Indian Ocean is still one of the world's most dangerous areas for piracy as our shipping companies have paid millions of dollars in ransom and hundreds of Indian sailors have been abducted by Somali pirates in the Indian Ocean;

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

(c) whether many ocean scientists are seeking security protection and the help to repel Somali pirates in the Indian Ocean; and

(d) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Incidents of Piracy are on the rise in Western Indian Ocean region. A total of 468 crew were hijacked on Foreign Flag Ships and Indian/Foreign Mechanized Sailing Vessels (MSV) since 21st August, 2008 and 51 still remain in captivity. The ransom paid by owners of foreign flag ships is not known. The Government has initiated various preventive/ mitigating security measures that are as follows:

1. An Inter-Ministerial Group of Officers (IMGO) has been set up to deal with hostage situation arising out of the hijacking of merchant vessels with Indian crew on board.

2. Issuance of Notice by Director General of Shipping detailing elaborate anti-piracy measures (Best Management Practices) including safe house/citadel.
3. Banning of sailing vessels to ply in waters south or west of the line joining Salalah and Male.
4. Naval escort provided by Indian Naval Ships in Gulf of Aden.
5. Enhanced vigil by Indian Navy in Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and westward upto 65 degree east longitude.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Two recent incidents of research vessels being affected by the threat of Piracy in the Arabian Sea region have been reported. The scientists were advised to move away from the Piracy affected zones.

Ports Regulatory Authority

1354. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's move to bring all major and non-major ports in the country under a regulatory regime through creation of Ports Regulatory Authority has run into rough weather;

(b) whether it is a fact that several maritime States which at present control the non-major ports in their respective State have opposed Government's move;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has any proposal to modify the draft of Ports Authority Bill; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Only a few Maritime States have opposed Government's move.

(c) The basic apprehension of the maritime States is that the Bill intends to take away the autonomy and freedom of maritime states in promoting investments in port sector.

(d) and (e) The Government is yet to finalise the Draft Port Regulatory Bill and the proposed Bill will be finalised in consultation with various stakeholders.

Ferry service from Rameshwaram to Thalaimannar

1355. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is fixing a date to start Rameshwaram to Thaliannannar (Sri Lanka) ferry service; and

(b) if so, whether it includes passenger and cargo services from both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per Memorandum of Understanding signed between India and Sri Lanka on 7th January, 2011, both countries agreed to commence passenger service between Rameswaram and Thalaimannar in the two countries.

Strength of Indian Maritime University

1356. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the sanctioned strength of the Indian Maritime University;
- (b) the present strength;
- (c) whether there is any shortage; and
- (d) if so, whether there is any proposal to fill up the shortage of faculty members?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) The sanctioned strength of the Indian Maritime University is 739 and present strength is 487.

(c) and (d) Presently the shortage is managed by engaging Visiting faculty. In order to meet the urgent requirements of faculty, recruitment process has been initiated.

Enrolment of OBC

1357. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) total percentage of Other Backward Class (OBC) students currently enrolled in IITs, IIMs, AIIMS and all the Central Universities;
- (b) percentage of OBC students among new entrants in these institutions in the year 2009-10 and 2010-11; and
- (c) steps taken by the Ministry to fulfil all OBC seats in these elite institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Misuse of SC/ST Act

†1358. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether there is any provision of punishment on saying caste related or other types of abusive words to protect the honour of people belonging to SC/ST community, the details thereof;

(b) whether the cases have come to light of misuse of law made for protecting the honour of SC/ST people, in many cases; and

(c) if so, the precautions taken by Government to help protect the innocent person from being trapped in wrong manner by way of any self interest, jealousy or greed, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, aims at preventing commission of offences by persons other than Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) against SCs and STs. Section 3(1)(x) of the Act stipulates that whoever, not being a member of a SC or a ST, intentionally insults or intimidates with intent to humiliate a member of a SC or a ST in any place within public view, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to five years and with fine.

(b) and (c) Incidence of false cases under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, was indicated by some agencies. For dealing with specific false cases, relevant Sections of the IPC can be invoked by the concerned agencies.

Fee-concession for Backward class students

†1359. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where facility of fee-concession is provided to Backward Class (other than OBC) students in polytechnique etc.;

(b) the other facilities being provided to these students in various States; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) and (b) is in the negative, whether Government would contemplate any scheme to provide benefits to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The information regarding facility of fee concession being provided by various States to Backward Class (other than OBC) students is not being maintained by this Ministry. However, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has notified a Tuition Fee Waiver Scheme for sons and daughters of parents having annual income of less than

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rs. 2.5 lakhs from all sources which include backward classes also. The Scheme is mandatory for all AICTE approved technical institutions including polytechnics in the country. The seats upto maximum 5% of sanctioned intake per course supernumerary in nature are available for these admissions.

Pre-recruitment training to SC candidates

1360. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether pre-recruitment training is given to SC candidates appearing for the examinations conducted by Government and public sector undertakings;
- (b) whether such training is extended to OBC candidates also;
- (c) if so, whether any guidelines have been issued to the departments; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. Under this Ministry's Central Sector Scheme of "Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students" free coaching to SC and OBC students is provided *inter alia* for (i) Group A and B Services examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), the State Public Service Commissions, the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs) (ii) Officers' Grade Examinations conducted by Banks, Insurance Companies and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs).

The Scheme is implemented through the reputed institutions/centers run by the State Governments/ UT Administrations, Universities (both Central and States including the Deemed Universities in the private sector) and the private sector organizations. The details of Scheme have been communicated to the concerned Agencies.

Education and employment for disabled

1361. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether out of 70 million people with disabilities 95 per cent have no access to education or employment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has contemplated any *ad hoc* scheme to provide education and employment to those people;
- (c) whether Government has also conducted any study to find out the actual number of people with disabilities and their social status; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) No, Sir. As per the Census 2001, there were a total of 21.9 million persons with disabilities in the country out of which 10.8 million were reported to be literate.

(b) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) ensures that every child with special needs, irrespective of the kind, category and degree of disability, is provided meaningful and quality education. Hence, SSA has adopted a zero rejection policy. This means that no child having special needs should be deprived of the right to education and taught in an environment, which is best, suited to his/her learning needs.

SSA provides upto Rs. 3000 per child for the inclusion of disabled children, as per specific proposal, per year. District plan for children with special needs is formulated within the Rs. 3000 per child norm, with Rs. 1000 earmarked exclusively for engagement of resource teachers. The interventions under SSA for inclusive education are identification, functional and formal assessment, appropriate educational placement, preparation of Individualised Educational Plan, provision of aids and appliances, teacher training, resource support, removal of architectural barriers, research, monitoring and evaluation and a special focus on girls with special needs.

A centrally sponsored scheme of "Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) has been implemented since 1-4-2009 to enable disabled children to pursue four years of secondary schooling (class IX to XII) in an inclusive and enabling environment in Government, local body and Government aided general schools in regular schools.

As per Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, it is incumbent upon the Government to appoint in every establishment such percentage of vacancies not less than 3% for persons or class of persons with disability in the posts identified for each of the following disabilities :-

- (i) Blindness or low vision
- (ii) Hearing Impairment, and
- (iii) Locomotor Disability or Cerebral Palsy

(c) and (d) Government conduct Census every ten years through which data regarding persons with disabilities is also obtained.

De-addiction Counselling Centres

†1362. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether a scheme, namely Deaddiction Counselling Centre operates/exists in the schemes of Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most of the schemes/programmes of the Ministry have been discontinued;

(d) whether Government has any suitable policy or scheme for de-addicting the growing number of addicts in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" under which financial assistance is provided, *inter alia*, to Non-Governmental Organisations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan etc. for identification, counseling, treatment and rehabilitation of addicts. The Scheme has been revised w.e.f. 1.10.2008 and under the revised Scheme, Awareness-cum-Counselling Centres and Treatment-cum-Rehabilitation Centres stand merged into a composite Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts. Accordingly, financial assistance is now provided to eligible organisations for running Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCAs).

(c) In the recent past none of the Schemes of this Ministry has been discontinued. However, programmes under these schemes are revised from time to time keeping in view the changing scenario.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" for running Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCAs) to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of the addicts on the basis of recommendation of the State Government. About 400 Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCAs) are being assisted all over the country under the Scheme. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is also running 122 de-addiction centers in the Government Hospitals under its Drug De-addiction Programme.

Elder abuse

1363. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of complaints are coming in respect of elder abuses;

(b) if so, the State-wise data thereof;

- (c) the steps Government is taking to stop elder abuses; and
- (d) what Government is doing to advise the elders to save themselves from these abuses, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 was enacted in December, 2007 to ensure need based maintenance for parents and senior citizens and their welfare. The Act, *inter alia*, makes maintenance of parents/ senior citizens by children/ relatives obligatory and justiciable through tribunals; provides for revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of negligence by relatives, and penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens.

The Act has to be brought into force by individual State Governments. So far, 22 States and all Union Territories have done so. It is not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, while Himachal Pradesh has its own Act for senior citizens. Bihar, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh are yet to bring the Act into force.

Tribunals have been set up by States/UTs which had notified the Act. As per available information, claims instituted by the Tribunals during 2009-10 is as follows:—

Sl.No.	States	No. of Claims instituted
1	Goa	5
2	Gujarat	54
3	Madhya Pradesh	40
4	Punjab	49
5.	Chandigarh	8
6.	Delhi	73
TOTAL		229

Status of Manual Scavenging

1364. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of Manual Scavenging in the country as on 31 March, 2011, details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Ministry is aware about PIL in the Hon'ble Supreme Court on this matter;
- (c) the effective role, if any, played by the Ministry to see that the Central Act regarding Abolition of Manual Scavenging is implemented by the States;

(d) the instructions given by Hon'ble Prime Minister from time to time on the above subject; and

(e) whether the Ministry is satisfied about the progress in the above matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (e) Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) was launched in January, 2007 for providing financial assistance to the manual scavengers and their dependents for their rehabilitation in alternative occupations. As per reports received from State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, there were 1,18,474 manual scavengers and their dependents for rehabilitation under SRMS, out of which 78,941 beneficiaries found to be eligible and willing for loan, have been provided loan and capital subsidy for enabling them to take up alternative self employment ventures. State/UT wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*). However, certain instances of manual scavenging have been brought to this ministry's notice, which have been referred to concerned State Governments for verification and rehabilitation of remaining manual scavengers.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Implementation of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993, is being monitored by the Ministry of HUPA through regular meetings with States, which have reported existence of dry latrines.

(d) The Prime Minister, while inaugurating the Conference of State Ministers of Welfare and Social Justice on 7.9.2009, had urged upon the States to undertake the task of rehabilitation of remaining manual scavengers on a top priority basis. Further, during a similar Conference held in June, 2011, the Prime Minister, in his inaugural address, had urged upon the States to eliminate the scourge of manual scavenging within next six months.

Statement

State/UT wise number of manual scavengers and their dependents provided loan and capital subsidy for rehabilitation in alternative occupations under the Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of beneficiaries provided loan and capital subsidy under SRMS
1	2	3
1.	Assam	5543

1	2	3
2.	Bihar	8009
3.	Delhi	537
4.	Gujarat	4209
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1506
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	83
7.	Jharkhand	2879
8.	Karnataka	9
9.	Madhya Pradesh	13260
10.	Maharashtra	9885
11.	Meghalaya	130
12.	Orissa	14077
13.	Puducherry	30
14.	Rajasthan	932
15.	Tamil Nadu	10352
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3161
17.	Uttarakhand	404
18.	West Bengal	3935
GRAND TOTAL		78941

Cancellation of ISRO-Devas deal

†1365. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Antrix Devas Multimedia Satellite deal has been cancelled by Government;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that due to apprehensions of irregularities in the deal, it was investigated also; and

(c) the medium of investigation alongwith the report thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) In view of the policy decision of Government not to provide the orbital slot in S band to Antrix, the Agreement was terminated by Antrix.

(b) and (c) Government had set up a High Powered Review Committee to (i) review the technical, commercial, procedural and financial aspects of the Antrix- Devas Agreement, taking into account the report of internal review conducted by Department of Space; to suggest corrective measures; fix responsibility for lapses, if any; and (ii) review the adequacy of procedures and approval processes in Department of Space, Indian Space Research Organization and Antrix and suggest improvements and changes. The Report submitted by the committee is under consideration of the Government.

Man mission to moon and outer space

1366. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of Chandrayaan Project;

(b) whether India has any plan to send Man mission to outer space and moon using Indian vehicle; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Chandrayaan-1 mission provided excellent quality high resolution data of the Moon. This data is useful in topographical, mineralogical and chemical mapping of Moon's surface.

Chandrayaan-2 mission is an Indo-Russian collaborative mission. ISRO will have the prime responsibility for the Orbiter and Rover; Russia will be responsible for the Lander. Five payloads for the Orbiter and two payloads for the Rover have been finalized for the mission. Development of the subsystems for the orbiter, rover and the payloads is under progress.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Office of Department of Space at Mohali

1367. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Space (DoS) have its branch/office at Mohali known as SCL;

(b) if so, whether Government is aware of the fact that a controversy has arisen to the appointment for the post of controller SCL if so, the detail thereof;

(c) whether the revised recruitment rules were published after the selection, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that the same was published on 26th January, 2008 in spite of public holiday; and

(e) if so, the urgency to issue Gazette Notification on public holiday?

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

(b) An anonymous complaint titled 'Manipulation and Corruption in stage-managed appointment of Ms. Meeta Rajivlochan, I.A.S. (H:90) as Controller, SCL on deputation basis' was forwarded by DoPT to the Department of Space for examination. Accordingly it was looked into and comments of the Department of Space were sent to DoPT.

(c) The draft Recruitment Rule (RR) was sent to DoPT for vetting and in response, DoPT conveyed certain modifications. Accordingly, the Recruitment Rules were finalized and conveyed to Director, SCL on 26.01.2008. Prior to this itself, the Search-cum-Selection Committee meeting was convened on 22.01.2008. However, Smt. Meeta Rajivlochan was appointed as Controller, SCL only on 19.5.2008.

(d) and (e) The Recruitment Rule (RR) for the post of Controller, SCL was not published/notified in the Gazette of India. The comments of DoPT received *vide* Note dated 25.01.2008 were considered in the Department of Space and accordingly RR was finalized. Thereafter it was conveyed to Director, SCL on 26.01.2008. This was done in the interest of filling up the post of Controller, SCL early.

Constitution of High Powered Committee

1368. SHRI R. C. SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has constituted a High Powered Committee to review technical, commercial, financial and other aspects of agreement between ANTRIX and DEVAS Multimedia Pvt. Ltd.;

(b) if so, whether the Committee submitted its Report;

(c) if so, the details of each of the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(d) the details of action the Ministry has taken on each of the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d) Government set up a High Powered Review Committee on February 10, 2011 to review the technical, commercial, procedural and financial aspects of the Agreement between Antrix Corporation Limited and M/s Devas Multimedia Limited, to suggest corrective measures, and to fix responsibility for lapses, if any. The Committee was also asked to review the adequacy of procedures and approval processes followed by Antrix, ISRO and the Department of Space, and to suggest improvements and changes.

The High Powered Review Committee has since submitted its report to Government. Based on the examination of these recommendations, Government has initiated a number of actions. Further action will be taken as may be necessary. The steps taken so far include:

- (i) Department of Revenue and Ministry of Corporate Affairs have been asked to initiate investigations for possible acts of omission and commission.
- (ii) A High Level Team has been constituted for examination of various aspects of the Antrix-Devas agreement and identification of acts of omission and commission involved in signing thereof.
- (iii) Governance and systemic reform measures are being undertaken in the Department of Space, ISRO and ANTRIX. A Departmental Committee headed by Secretary, Space will monitor the pace of their implementation. It has been decided that the Space Commission will regularly review the functioning of the Department of Space, ISRO and Antrix. The Space Commission would also mandate appropriate peer reviews periodically in respect of governance and systemic reforms. Several steps for improvement in the functioning and efficacy of the Space Commission have been put in place.
- (iv) A full time Chairman cum Managing Director of Antrix has been appointed with effect from July 07, 2011. The Antrix Board is being reconstituted. Two officers at the level of Director have been appointed in the Department of Space to look after (i) Projects, Procurement and matters relating to Antrix, and (ii) Legal matters and Contracts. In order to facilitate co-ordination between the Department of Space and Antrix, a Co-ordination Management Committee headed by Secretary, Department of Space has been set up.
- (v) The INSAT Coordination Committee has been re-constituted and the first meeting of the reconstituted Committee has been held.

Capacity for production of Sponge Iron

1369. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a “Sponge Iron” Plant in Janjgir Champa district of Madhya Pradesh, while getting Chotia coal block for its captive power plant, had promised to double its capacity from four lakh tonnes by 2004;

(b) if so, whether the capacity was doubled by 2004 when more additional coal extraction was applied; and

(c) whether monitoring of capacity augmentation is done by any Government agency of the Central Government to find out under produced sponge iron?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) The matter of allocation of coal blocks falls under the purview of Ministry of Coal. Ministry of Coal has informed that M/s Prakash Industries Ltd. has been allocated Chotia coal block on 04.09.2003 for its proposed 4 lakh tonnes per annum (LTPA) expansion capacity of sponge iron plant under Section 3(3)(a)(iii) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. Ministry of Coal has further informed that for its existing 4 LTPA capacity sponge iron project and captive power plant, the company was having coal linkage from Coal India Ltd. However, on starting production from Chotia block, the coal lifting from linkage for its existing plant was gradually reduced, synchronizing with captive production and the company requested for surrender of coal linkage and sought permission to use coal from Chotia block. This was on account of delay in developing the additional capacity of 4 LTPA. Ministry of Coal accepted the request of surrender of coal linkage for its existing sponge iron plant on 23.10.2007. Ministry of Coal has informed that M/s Prakash Industries Ltd. is bound by the terms and conditions of the allocation letter of Chotia coal block and the guidelines for allocation of captive coal block.

(c) Iron and Steel sector is a de-regulated sector and the production of sponge iron by any unit is not regulated by the Government. However, in connection with allocation of captive coal/lignite blocks, information is compiled by the Office of the Coal Controller under Ministry of Coal on the status of the captive coal/lignite blocks and the linked end use projects and periodical review meetings are held under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Coal to review the status of the allocated coal/lignite block and associated end-use projects.

Setting up of steel plant in Mayurbhanj

1370. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has permitted any Indian foreign company to put the steel plants in the Mayurbhanj district of Orissa, where there is not a single industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Ministry would find the possibility and plan to make any departmental survey for these kinds of proposals which are supporting the economically backward people of the district?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) According to the New Industrial Policy announced in July, 1991, steel industry has been de-licensed and removed from the list of industries reserved for the public sector subject to certain locational restrictions. No industrial licence is, therefore, required for setting up steel plants and the entrepreneurs are free to set up such plants anywhere in the country except in the restricted locations.

As per information available in the Ministry of Steel no major steel investment has been proposed in the Mayurbhanj district in Orissa.

(c) The steel investor are free to decide location of the project, including in Mayurbhanj district, based on the techno-economic feasibility of their project. Ministry of Steel has no direct role in deciding the location of a steel project by a steel company.

Establishment of Steel Processing Units

†1371. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether SAIL has established steel processing units in different parts of the country during the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, especially pertaining to Chhattisgarh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) There are 10 nos. of Steel Processing Units (SPUs) for which SAIL Board has accorded "in-principle" approval and these are to be set up in different States viz. Bihar (Bettiah, Mahnar and Gaya), Madhya Pradesh (Hoshangabad, Ujjain and Gwalior), Assam (Guwahati), Uttar Pradesh (Lakhimpur), Jammu and Kashmir (Srinagar) and Himachal Pradesh (Kangra). The SPUs at Bettiah and Kangra have been accorded final approval by SAIL Board for implementation. There is no proposal at present for any Steel Processing Unit (SPU) to be set up in the State of Chhattisgarh.

Development of tourism in Uttar Pradesh

†1372. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to Uttar Pradesh for tourism sector in the last three years by Government;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that in view of the importance of tourism, the Centre will consider to make a plan to fully develop Agra, Mathura, Varanasi, Allahabad and Shravasti by declaring these areas as special tourism zones; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned funds for tourism sector in the last three years to Uttar Pradesh as under:—

S.No.	Year	Number of Projects	Amount sanctioned
1.	2008-09	06	34.40
2.	2009-10	06	21.90
3.	2010-11	14	27.85
TOTAL		26	84.15

(b) and (c) Development, promotion, implementation and monitoring of tourism projects is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territories. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects, which are complete as per scheme guidelines and prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories and subject to submission of utilization certificates for funds released earlier under various schemes.

Considering importance of the places from Tourism point of view, Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the following mega projects:

1. Development of Varanasi-Sarnath-Ramnagar circuit (Phase-I) for Rs. 7.86 crore in the year 2006-07 and (Phase-II) for Rs. 14.16 crore in the year 2008-09.
2. Development of Agra Mega project-circuit (Phase-I) for Rs. 17.82 crore in 2005-06 and 2006-07 and (Phase-II) for Rs. 19.76 crore in the year 2009-10.

A mega project for Development of Mathura-Vrindavan circuit has been identified/prioritized for the year 2011-12.

Khajuraho in Mega Destination Development Scheme

†1373. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a proposal of including the world famous tourist place Khajuraho in Mega Destination Development Scheme; if so, when;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of the present status of the approval for this proposal; and

(c) by when the inclusion of the world famous tourist destination Khajuraho in Mega Destination Development Scheme is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Development, promotion and implementation of tourism projects is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territories. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects, which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories.

A project of Bundelkhand Mega Circuit including Khajuraho has been identified and the proposal has been received in the Ministry in 2011-12.

The proposals that are complete as per scheme guidelines are examined and appraised for sanction subject to *inter-se* priority, availability of funds and status of utilization of funds released earlier under various schemes.

Allocation for welfare of ST

†1374. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount allocated for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes alongwith the actual expenditure incurred thereon in the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the details of grant-in-aid provided to the States under Article 275(1) of the Constitution in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) The total amount allocated for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes in the last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11) and the expenditure incurred during the said period are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)			
Year	Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Actual Expenditure (AE)
2008-09	2121.00	1970.00	1805.2723
2009-10	3205.50	2000.00	1996.75
2010-11	3206.50	3205.70	3134.16

Details of State-wise/scheme-wise allocation and expenditure incurred, for the last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) State-wise details of amount allocated and released under Article 275(1) of the Constitution for the last three years are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

(A) The details of amount allocated under the following Schemes and actual expenditure incurred during the last three years are given below

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Allocation	Actual Expenditure	Allocation	Actual Expenditure	Allocation	Actual Expenditure
1.	Post Matric Scholarship for ST Students	248.00	225.86	270.95	270.87	556.03	556.03
2.	Upgradation of Merit	2.00	0.73	2.00	0.50	2.00	0.64
3.	Establishment of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas	30.00	30.00	41.00	41.00	75.00	65.00
4.	Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	66.00	65.00	64.00	64.00	78.00	77.53
5.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	7.00	6.97	11.00	0.00	6.00	6.00
6.	Grant-in-aid to voluntary organization including Coaching for STs and Special Incentive	40.00	43.11	53.25	49.75	55.00	54.12
7.	Strengthening Education of ST Girls in low Literacy district	60.00	40.00	50.00	33.50	40.00	37.56
8.	Vocational Training Centre	3.00	1.47	3.72	2.00	3.00	0.88
9.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)	173.00	192.07	160.00	83.61	185.00	232.44
10.	Research, Information and Mass Education	7.04	6.36	6.35	4.28	4.46	2.21
11.	Grant-in-aid to STDCCs etc. for MFP Operations	16.00	16.00	10.00	10.00	15.00	15.00
12.	SCA to TSP (State-wise information in separate sheet)	750.00	780.86	800.50	481.24	900.00	931.72

(B) Details of funds released to State Government and UT Administrative or NGOs for the last three years

(i)													(Rs. in lakh)
Sl. No	State	2008-09 Schemes				2009-10 Schemes				2010-11 Schemes			
		Post Matric Scholarship for ST Students	Upgra- dation of Merit	Establish- ment of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas	Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	Post Matric Scholarship for ST Students	Upgra- dation of Merit	Establish- ment of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas	Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	Post Matric Scholarship for ST Students	Upgra- dation of Merit	Establish- ment of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas	Hostels for ST Girls and Boys
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1662.13			—	2919.27	—	—	-	20036.25	32.76	500.00	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	—		-	23.53	-	-	75.09
3.	Assam	1696.18	-	-	601.39	2510.12	-	-	-	2881.26	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	170.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	160.28	-	886.80	803.83	375.95	37.54	-	830.83	1253.97	17.06	-	-
6.	Goa	18.96	-	-	-	54.26	-	-	-	29.11	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	387M	-	-	-	3046.63	-	-	646.10	5116.09	8.10	1887.53	1296.43
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10.00	-	-	200.00	-	-	-	236.04	113.99	0.04500	-	180.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9. Jammu and Kashmir		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Jharkhand		1058.48	3.05	-	128.685	1267.00	-	—	259.17	1855.54	-		-
11. Karnataka		1053.97	-	153.13	125.01	1863.63	-	29.62	250.00	3163.59	-	—	105.38
12. Kerala		298.03	0.78	-	-	284.40	-	1236.04	-	457.08	-	1025.02	146.79
13. Madhya Pradesh		1228.18	33.54	-	255	3236.50	-	1099.89	1300.00	202643	-	-	-
14. Maharashtra		2500.00	-	940.07	889.56	1250.00	-	-	-	6629.51	-	-	-
15. Manipur		1912.68	-	-	-	2163.28	-	-	-	2460.01	-		1372.54
16. Meghalaya		1342.12	-	-	-	1006.57	—	-	—	2717.23	—	—	
17. Mizoram		1421.18	-	-	-	1571.26	-	-	—	1633.93	-	—	—
18. Nagaland		1467.27	-	-	87.50	1866.77	-	-	-	1908.44	-	-	-
19. Orissa		461.75	17.94	1020.00	87.50	566.79	-	1500.00	-	1104.03	—	2004.00	1000.00
20. Rajasthan		4654.00	2.87	-	1240.53	1661.31	6.22	-	1503.83	800.00	8.17	-	3123.87
21. Sikkim		25.13	3.12	-	-	37.88	3.12	-	-	56.41	3.12	-	-
22. Tamil Nadu		2.50	-	-	-	72.34	-	-	200.00	112.71	-	-	-
23. Tripura		433.19	3.12	-	1380.90	538.26	3.12	-	664.00	380.40	3.12	622.76	—
24. Uttar Pradesh		-	-	-	-	-	-	234.45	—		—	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25. Uttarakhand		230.52	-	-	100.00	188.98	-	-	-	531.69	-	460.69	-
26. West Bengal		389.28	8.87	-	-	603.80	-	-	10.03	302.00	—	-	179.90
27. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.15			
28. Daman and Diu		0.14	-	-	-	1.73	-	-		0.85	-	-	-
29. Dadar and Nagar Haveli		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	—		—	-
30. Delhi University		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500.00	-	—	—	173.20
31. University of Hyderabad		-	-	-	73.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. The English and Roreign University., (Shillong Campus), Hyderabad, (AP)		-	-	-	526.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
34. Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.33
TOTAL		22586.31	73.29	3000.00	6500.00	27086.73	50.00	4100.00	6400.00	55603.00	72.37500	6500.00	7800.00

(ii)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State		2008-09 Schemes			2009-10 Schemes			2010-11 Schemes		
		Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	Grant-in-aid to voluntary organization including Coaching for ST and special incentive	Strengthening Education of ST Girls in low Literacy district	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	Grant-in-aid to voluntary organization including Coaching for ST and special incentive	Strengthening Education of ST Girls in low Literacy district	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	Grant-in-aid to voluntary organization including Coaching for ST and special incentive	Strengthening Education of ST Girls in low Literacy district	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	348.69	1929.84	-	256.64	1752.74	-	46239	1593.06	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	390	3.75	-	568.24	22.04	-	461.79	12.22	
3.	Assam	42.06	74.10	-	54.00	96.73	-	31.20	61.29	-	
4.	Bihar	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	111.66	39.13	-	137.26	28.93	-	113.26	34.91	
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	Gujarat	4.05	101.69	405.65	-	98.67	37.92	-	161.11	53.55	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	58.3	-	-	199.27	-	-	150.27	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	64.75	-	-	45.02	-	-	69.23	-
10.	Jharkhand	-	34.77	3.75	-	521.73	1134	-	408.71	2335
11.	Karnataka	13.98	294.57	-	19.40	127.04	-	11.08	403.24	-
12.	Kerala	-	26.31	-	-	103.05	-	-	108.77	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	28.20	201.73	395.25	-	201.05	114.23	3130	246.43	769.03
14.	Maharashtra	-	168.12	-	-	205.41	27.70	-	268.84	51.44
15.	Manipur	-	116.55	-	-	154.49	-	-	412.48	-
16.	Meghalaya	13.98	546.63	-	32.88	491.19	-	-	619.25	-
17.	Mizoram	-	40.85	-	-	28.24	-	-	24.19	-
18.	Nagaland	45.12	3.83	-	93.72	15.57	-	-	33.60	-
19.	Orissa	-	470.02	1193.65	-	623.34	1238.82	-	500.22	1133.42
20.	Rajasthan	-	91.89	48.92	-	106.37	116.23	-	73.78	85.00
21.	Sikkim	-	20.74	-	-	112.83	-	-	58.64	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	13.95	-	-	67.59	-	14.46	31.73	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23. Tripura		-	14.45	-	-	74.84	-	-	48.74	-
24. Uttar Pradesh		-	27.98	-	-	18.08	-	-	54.83	-
25. Uttarakhand		-	65.07	-	-	44.92	-	-	11334	-
26. West Bengal		-	54938	-	-	590.96	-	-	513.22	-
27. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		-	-	-	-	4.37	-	-	1.45	-
28. Daman and Diu		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—
29. Delhi		-	91.80	-	-	61.96	-	-	12.53	-
TOTAL		147.39	4140.88	4019.97	200.00	4955.00	3350.00	87.94	5413.66	3756.02

(iii)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	State	2008-09 Schemes					2009-10 Schemes					2010-11 Schemes				
		Vocational Training Centre	Development of Particular Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)	Grant-in-aid to STDCCs etc. for MFP Operations	Research, Information and Mass Education	Sanc- tioned/ Utilised	Vocational Training Centre	Development of Particular Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)	Grant-in-aid to STDCCs etc. for MFP Operations	Research, Information and Mass Education	Sanc- tioned/ Utilised	Vocational Training Centre	Development of Particular Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)	Grant-in-aid to STDCCs etc. for MFP Operations	Research, Information and Mass Education	Sanc- tioned/ Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	985.00	250.00	44.29	21.18	-	-	158.00	35.19	7371	-	2292.40	158.00	730	* *
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	130.74	-	46.00	56.75	18.13		-	65.00	17.00	35.81	150	-	-	3438	34.84
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	124.14	615.33	249.00	-	-	-	17.58	87.00	21.95	16.00	-	2257.61	-	18.08	15.50
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
7. Gujarat		140.93	1943.22	130.00	13.95	13.95		-	146.00	95.83	7431	37.12	-	130.00	47.41	**
8. Himachal Pradesh	-		-	33.00	-	-		-	5.00	16.57	**	-	-	33.00	-	-
9. Jammu and Kashmir		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Jharkhand		-	1299.97	-	29.87	28.18	-	272.03	-	41.79	41.79	-	218.68	-	-	-
11. Karnataka		-	3246.27	-	-	-	-	20.47	-	-	-	-	6000.00	-	-	-
12. Kerala		-	960.00	-	-	-	-	10.00	7.00	1331	1331	-	-	58.00	40.00	**
13. Madhya Pradesh		118.055	3754.90	372.00	38832	388.32	-	5067.80	-	86.80	86.80	260	5428.20	312.00	7736	7736
14. Maharashtra		-	2007.98	270.00	48.45	43.98		58431	168.00	8034	50..43	-	3487.60	234.00	30.67	26.62
15. Manipur		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.50	57.550	-	-	-	49.00	449.00
16. Meghalaya			-	-	-	-	-	-	39.00	-	-	-	-	92.00	-	-
17. Mizoram		57.08	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	152.88	-	-	-	-
18. Nagaland		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Orissa		-	1243.00	100.00	83.25	83.25	-	1228.70	219.00	5031	29.04	-	1226.68	225.00	64.83	**
20. Rajasthan		-	1120.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.00	4.18	-	1280.28	42.00	15.82	15.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
21. Sikkim		1830	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Tamil Nadu		-	725.87	-	-	-	-	61.66	-	5.95	5.95	-	55338	-	730	**
23. Tripura		108.00	403.00	150.00	39.13	39.13	-	461.80	20.00	53.25	6.00	-	315.70	71.00	46.16	2.10
24. Uttar Pradesh		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Uttarakhand		-	-	-	-	-	-	100.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	730	**
26. West Bengal		-	901.74	-	-	-	-	537.23	86.00	36.50	-	-	-	145.00	-	-
27. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184.00	-	-	-
28. Daman and Diu		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		697.25	19206.78	1600.00	704.01	636.12	-	8361.75	1000.00	635.29	428.83	600	23244.73	1500.00	446.21	221.24

** Utilisation Certificate not received.

Note: More utilisation than actual release in a particular year is due to utilisation of funds released in the previous years.

(C) Allocation and Release of SCA to TSP during 2008-09 to 2010-11

(Rs in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4176.75	4176.75	4404.35	1930.00	5062.00	5746.50
2.	Assam	3896.00	8451.70	4158.33	2883.00	4675.00	3500.00
3.	Bihar	816.00	0.00	870.94	870.94	979.00	650.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	6839.00	6829.20	7211.44	6322.88	8189.00	9953.00
5.	Goa	150.00	0.00	160.10	0.00	178.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	6095.25	4571.43	6427.23	5635.53	7326.00	9477.96
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1276.00	1276.00	1345.10	1179.40	1506.00	1506.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1352.00	676.00	1443.04	263.79	1622.00	489.57
9.	Jharkhand	8793.00	2198.25	9271.38	0.00	9140.00	9481.55
10.	Karnataka	1544.00	1544.00	1647.96	1647.96	1853.00	2053.00
11.	Kerala	396.25	396.25	417.33	366.10	502.00	440.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12644.25	19146.75	13332.33	8722.00	15214.00	15214.00
13.	Maharashtra	4830.00	2500.00	5879.67	895.91	6696.00	6696.00
14.	Manipur	989.00	989.00	1055.59	527.795	1187.00	1187.00
15.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Mizoram	0.00	435.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Orissa	9610.50	10290.50	10133.53	8885.55	11520.00	12393.00
18.	Rajasthan	5236.00	5236.00	5588.56	3400.00	7273.00	8209.00
19.	Sikkim	315.00	315.00	332.21	291.38	328.00	369.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	469.00	469.00	494.18	108.00	578.00	393.05
21.	Tripura	1548.00	2106.00	1632.22	1431.29	1879.00	1879.00
22.	Uttarakhand	124.00	0.00	132.35	108.135	149.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Uttar Pradesh	644.25	674.25	679.62	0.00	760.00	151.14
24.	West Bengal	3255.75	5805.75	3432.54	2654.34	3384.00	3384.00
Grand Total		75000.00	78086.83	80050.00	48124.00	90000.00	93172.77

- NB: 1. The release figures include the funds released to the States under the programme development of Forest villages each year, where applicable.
2. Meghalaya and Mizoram are not TSP States and are included only under the programme for development of Forest Villages.

Statement-II

*Statement showing amount of allocation, funds released under
Article 275(1) of Constitution for 2008-09 to 2010-11*

(Rs in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		*Allocation	Release	*Allocation	Release	*Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2199.32	1863.44	5283.00	1946.20	5526.00	5187.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	308.68	308.68	738.00	35.20	772.00	772.00
3.	Assam	1448.34	1444.88	3483.00	1240.77	3643.00	3517.96
4.	Bihar	331.97	0.00	801.00	95.00	838.00	838.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	2896.43	3211.43	6966.00	2834.80	7286.00	7786.00
6.	Goa	71.19	7.00	171.00	0.00	179.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	3274.90	2372.77	7875.00	4783.00	8237.00	8302.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	148.32	148.32	360.00	360.00	377.00	377.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	484.14	193.66	1161.00	282.74	1214.00	607.00
10.	Jharkhand	3102.38	1852.43	7461.00	3730.00	7804.00	8004.00
11.	Karnataka	1516.37	1496.37	3645.00	1823.00	3813.00	3813.00
12.	Kerala	159.42	159.42	387.00	387.00	405.00	405.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5355.23	6466.80	12870.00	6435.00	13462.00	17311.31
14.	Maharashtra	3754.72	2441.46	9027.00	2000.00	9442.00	9442.00
15.	Manipur	324.44	324.44	783.00	352.50	819.00	819.00
16.	Meghalaya	872.38	155.33	2097.00	0.00	2193.00	2100.00
17.	Mizoram	367.41	403.57	882.00	441.00	923.00	922.96
18.	Nagaland	776.59	200.00	1863.00	576.59	1949.00	2047.42
19.	Orissa	3565.53	4129.73	8568.00	7026.00	8962.00	11144.33
20.	Rajasthan	3107.04	3107.04	7470.00	1500.00	7814.00	8351.00
21.	Sikkim	91.00	65.00	216.00	149.20	226.00	226.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	285.12	291.39	684.00	342.00	716.00	358.00
23.	Tripura	434.88	434.88	1044.00	780.00	1092.00	1358.73
24.	Uttar Pradesh	523.00	391.28	1260.00	350.00	1318.00	1200.00
25.	Uttarakhand	112.12	20.00	270.00	120.00	282.00	250.00
26.	West Bengal	1929.09	2489.09	4635.00	2320.00	4848.00	4848.00
GRAND TOTAL		37440.00	33978.41	90000.00	39910.00	94140.000	99988.41

*Allocation does not include 10 % of the B.E. which is earmarked and released to eligible States for Innovative schemes

Vacation of school buildings

1375. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court directed Government to ensure that Security forces which had occupied schools in Bijapur (Karnataka) and Dantewada recently, should vacate;

(b) if so, details of action taken so far;

(c) whether Justices B. Sudershan Reddy and S.S. Nijjar, passing orders in the petition filed by Prof. Nandini Sunder and others, directed the State to file an action plan for relief and rehabilitation of about 40,000 tribals kept in 23 special camps in the two districts; and

(d) if so, details of action taken so far by Government and concerned States under the instructions of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) As per the information received from State Government of Chhattisgarh, the Hon'ble Supreme Court had given the direction to vacate the school buildings occupied by the Security forces. Whereas the State Government of Karnataka has informed that no such direction has been issued to them in respect of Bijapur (Karnataka).

(b) Out of total 41 school buildings occupied by the Police Forces fighting Maoists in the State of Chhattisgarh, at present 20 school buildings have been vacated by them. The alternate arrangements have been made in nearby Government buildings or on temporary sheds for study of students and no student studies sitting in the open. The State Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 27.50 crore for making alternate arrangements for the Police Forces.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The State Government of Chhattisgarh has informed that in compliance of the verdict of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the State Government, has set up 9 relief and rehabilitation camps in Dantewada in which approximately 14,700 persons are living. The followings facilities have also been provided in these camps:-

- (i) Anganwadi Centres/Workers.
- (ii) Other facilities like houses, Drinking Water, Street Lights, Drains, Toilet Facility, Health Centres and education facility for school going children.
- (iii) Works opened in Relief Camps under MGNREGA.
- (iv) Seeds have been provided.
- (v) Houses have been constructed.
- (vi) Compensation has been paid in Naxal Violence related incidents.

Use of school buildings by Police

†1376. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to prevent the use of school buildings by the police in tribal areas whereas the students have to study in the open outside the building; and

(b) the number of schools in the tribal areas where school building is used by the police and the students study while sitting in the open outside the building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) As per the information received from Ministry

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of Home Affairs, the State Government of Chhattisgarh has taken effective steps for vacating the educational institutions, school buildings and hostels occupied by the security forces by sanctioning of Rs. 27.50 crore for creation of necessary infrastructure for accommodation of police personals at these locations. The work is under progress. The State Government of Bihar has also provided alternate arrangements. Whenever CRPF is deployed in the state, the onus of providing suitable accommodation in the state where CRPF is deployed lies with the concerned State Government.

(b) As per the information received from Ministry of Home Affairs, 22 schools are occupied by CRPF, 1 by Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) in Chhattisgarh and two schools by CRPF in the State of Bihar.

Filling up of reserved posts for ST

1377. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts meant for Scheduled Tribes of Grade-I, Grade-II, Grade-III and Grade-IV categories laying vacant in various public sectors companies of Government as on July, 2011;

(b) whether Government is willing to fill up those vacant posts through special drive for Scheduled Tribes Candidate; and

(c) if so, when Government will launch special drive to fill up the vacant posts meant for Scheduled Tribes Candidate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) The recruitment to all below Board Level posts, including the posts reserved for STs in the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) is done by the management of respective CPSEs, as per the policy on reservation in vogue. The Department of Public Enterprises has reported that this information is not being maintained by them.

(b) Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) issued instructions to Ministries/ Departments to launch Special Recruitment Drive in the year 2004 and 2008. These instructions had been extended to the CPSEs also, to fill up all backlog vacancies reserved for SCs and STs in a time bound manner. Implementation of Special Recruitment Drive is to be monitored by the administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned with CPSEs. The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), PSE of this Ministry has reported that no post meant for STs is lying vacant.

(c) There are no posts meant for STs remaining vacant in NSTFDC. Hence no special drive is necessary at this stage.

Exploitation of tribal girls

1378. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether lakhs of tribal girls from central India tribal region, work as domestic servants in metropolitan cities of India as unorganised labour, without any security;
- (b) whether there is proposal to protect them from physical and financial exploitation and ensure minimum wages and benefits to them;
- (c) whether a lot of these innocent girls are allured in flesh trade, exploited, incur STD, AIDS etc.;
- (d) how will you save them and help them to lead a better quality of life; and
- (e) whether any plan have been contemplated to have some set up in urban areas where they can go for succour and protection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the Ministry of Labour and Employment, a Task Force has been constituted to evolve a Policy Frame Work for domestic workers in the context of regulatory mechanism and providing social security. In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Task Force in its first report, the following actions have been taken by that Ministry.

- (i) It has been decided to extend Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to domestic workers.
- (ii) The State Governments have been requested to take necessary steps for fixing minimum rates of wages for domestic workers.
- (iii) State Governments have been requested to take necessary steps for registration of placement agencies providing domestic workers.

(c) to (e) As per the information received from the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Government is continuously taking measures to combat trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation in the country. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 supplemented by the Indian Penal Code prohibits trafficking in human beings, including children for purpose of prostitution and lays down penalties for trafficking. Under the "Ujjawala" Scheme, financial assistance is being provided for prevention of trafficking and for rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of commercial sexual exploitation.

Juvenile Justice Act

1379. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Juvenile Justice Act provides for constitution of a board in every district to deal with juveniles in conflict with law;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that in several districts in the country the boards have not been constituted;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir; Section 4 (1) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 mandates it.

As reported by the State Governments/UT Administrations, of the 626 districts in the country, excluding the districts of Jammu and Kashmir, JJBs have been set up in 561 districts. The Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development and NCPCR are reviewing the progress and coverage from time to time while allocating funds under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme to the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Working of Commonwealth Games Organising Committee

1380. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three Union Ministers, who held charges since 2004, repeatedly warned Prime Minister against structure and working of Commonwealth Games Organising Committee and its chief; and

(b) if so, the details of the letters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Union Ministers had written on issues ranging from cheaper alternatives for conducting the Games, the need for supporting rural sports, lack of cooperation from the Organizing Committee (OC), the difference between initial cost projections and revised estimates of the OC and lack of accountable mechanism in OC for spending Government money and also made suggestions regarding the Organizational structure of the OC.

Number of widows/divorcee/separated women

1381. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per census, 2001 there were 3,72,89,729 widows and 23,42,930 divorcee/separated women in the country, the present numbers thereof;

(b) the number of them that belonged to SC, ST, OBC, BPL category;

(c) the numbers that are getting monthly pension of Rs. 200/- under Indira Gandhi National Social Assistance Programme;

(d) the number of person helped by two shelter based schemes, Swadhar and Short Stay Homes;

(e) whether Government has conducted any survey to assess the plight of widowed, separated, estranged single women, who are subjected to a miserable life, deprivation of property rights etc.; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As Per 2001 census, there were 34289729 widows and 2342930 divorcee/ separated women in the country. Further, as per census 2001, there were 11113234 widows and 800324 divorced/separated women under SC category and 5572210 widows and 550600 divorced/separated women under ST category across the country. The number in the category of OBC and BPL is not brought out in the census.

(c) As per information available, nearly 34 lakhs women are receiving benefit under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS).

(d) During last year *i.e.* 2010-11, 38700 women have reportedly benefitted under Swadhar and Short Stay Home schemes.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Question does not arise.

Implementation of ICDS

1382. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recently discussed with the States regarding progress made in the implementation of ICDS in the country;

(b) if so, the issues relating to ICDS discussed with the States and what problems have been highlighted by the States in the implementation of said scheme;

(c) whether Government is aware that despite this scheme, neo natal mortality rate in the country is very high and it is higher than most of the poor African and South Asian countries; and

(d) if so, the steps taken and latest situation, State-wise, about the neo natal mortality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNATIRATH): (a) and (b) A Conference of State Ministers on ICDS and Malnutrition was held on 20th, 21st and 22nd July, 2011 under the Chairpersonship of MOS (WCD), I/c. The issues on

ICDS which were discussed were operationalization of AWCs, vacancies at different levels, welfare measures for front-line workers, issues relating to Supplementary Nutrition including delivery and non-adherence to cost norms, disruptions, supply of material for pre-school non-formal education, promotion of IYCF practices, focus on under 3s, health and nutrition education, convergence and issues of financial management as well as infrastructure. Strengthening and restructuring of ICDS were also deliberated upon. The issue of malnutrition including the need for identification and management of under-nourished children, constitution of State Nutrition Councils etc. was also discussed.

Amongst the problems highlighted by the States/UTs, population norms for opening of AWCs, provision of funds for ECE under ICDS, protocol for treatment of severely malnourished children, uniformity in recruitment process, minimum qualification for appointment of AWWs and fixation of retirement age, issues of mobility, revision in the rates of rent for AWCs in rural, urban and metro cities, flexibility in staff and revision of norms, construction and modernisation of Anganwadi Centres through central funds, cost indexation of SNP and increase in the working hours of AWCs, provision of additional workers etc. were the important ones.

(c) and (d) Out of the six services of ICDS, three services namely immunization, health check-up and health referrals are provided by Health Systems. Care of neo-nates is the primary responsibility of Health Ministry under the NRHM and RCH-II. As per information provided, the neo-natal mortality rate is 34 per thousand live births. The comparison of neo-natal mortality for some of the selected countries is given in the Statement-I (See below).

Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) (2005-12), the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase-II, comprehensively integrates interventions that improve child health and addresses factors contributing to morbidity and mortality.

The interventions under the Child Health are as follows:-

- (i) Establishment of Sick New Born Care Units at District Hospitals, Stabilization Units at Community Health Centres (CHCs) and New Born Care corners at 24x7 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) to provide new born and child care services.
- (ii) Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) has been recently launched. The initiative provides for absolute free treatment including drugs and diagnostics and to and fro transport to the sick neonates upto 30 days of the birth.
- (iii) Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) and Pre-service training in Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness.
- (iv) Facility Based Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (F-IMNCI).

- (v) Early detection and appropriate management of Diarrhoea disease and acute respiratory infections.
- (vi) Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK), a programme for training health care providers on basic newborn care and resuscitation.
- (vii) Infant and young child feeding including promotion of breast feeding.
- (viii) Immunization against seven vaccine preventable diseases.

State-wise situation of neo natal mortality rate is indicated at Annex-II. (c) and (d) As per the Sample Registration System (SRS) 2008, the Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NMR) is 35 per 1000 live births. The following initiatives have been taken by the Government for management of Neo-Natal Mortality:-

- (i) Integrated Management of Neo-Natal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) strategy in 2005 to address neo-natal and child mortality. The IMNCI has been introduced in 356 districts of the country and 2.4 lakh health persons have been trained. An additional 170 districts were taken up for implementation during 2010-11.
- (ii) Facility Based Integrated Management of Neo-Natal and Childhood Illnesses (F-IMNCI) was launched in September, 2009 with the objective to provide in-patient management of the major causes of neo-natal mortality and empower the health personnel with skills to manage new born illnesses at community level and facility level.
- (iii) "Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK), a new training on Basic New Born Care and Resuscitation was launched in 15th September, 2009 to address interventions of care at birth with the objective of having one trained person in basic newborn care and resuscitation at every delivery.
- (iv) Adoption of WHO guidelines for Diarrhoea Management.
- (v) Promotion of IYCF practices.

Statement indicating State-wise rates of Neo-Natal Mortality as per SRS 2008 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

International comparison of NMR, 2009

Country	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)
1	2
Chad	46

1	2
Afghanistan	53
Nigeria	39
Uganda	31
Sudan	37
Senegal	31
Pakistan	42
India	34
South Africa	19
Bangladesh	30
Nepal	26
Indonesia	19
Brazil	12
Egypt	11
China	11
Mexico	07
Sri Lanka	09
Thailand	08
United States of America	04
Australia	03
United Kingdom	03
Japan	01
San Marino	01

Source: World Health Statistics 2011, WHO

Statement-II

State-wise Neonatal Mortality Rate [NMR]

States	NMR/1000 live births
1	2
India	34

1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	N.A.
Andhra Pradesh	33
Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.
Assam	33
Bihar	31
Chandigarh	N.A.
Chhattisgarh	38
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	N.A.
Daman and Diu	N.A.
Delhi	18
Goa	N.A.
Gujarat	34
Haryana	35
Himachal Pradesh	36
Jammu and Kashmir	37
Jharkhand	28
Karnataka	25
Kerala	7
Lakshadweep	N.A.
Madhya Pradesh	47
Maharashtra	24
Manipur	N.A.
Meghalaya	N.A.
Mizoram	N.A.
Nagaland	N.A.
Orissa	43
Pondicherry	N.A.

1	2
Punjab	27
Rajasthan	41
Sikkim	N.A.
Tamil Nadu	18
Tripura	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	45
Uttarakhand	N.A.
West Bengal	25

Children living in observation homes

1383. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Commission for protection of child rights has made investigations about the lives of children living in observation homes and identified the gaps in running these institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any cases of torture has been reported from these observation homes in the country; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir; Teams from the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) have visited various observation homes in 2007 and 2008 and prepared a report. The Report reveals that the children living in some of the observation homes visited by NCPCR were not treated in the manner they should be as per the child care standards stipulated under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules 2007 or corresponding State Rules.

(c) and (d) Yes, a few cases of torture have been reported by the children to the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)'s teams during their visit in 2010 and 2011 to the Observation Homes in Chennai, Delhi, Mathura, Agra, Hoshiyarpur, Faridkot and Ludhiana. Pursuant to the visits of NCPCR's teams, the gaps in the functioning of such Homes, including the complaint of torture of children, have been reported to the concerned State Governments and Authorities for remedial action.

Juvenile homes

†1384. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State Governments and the officials concerned are sensitive/adopt sensitive approach towards children staying at child reform homes/juvenile homes;
- (b) whether Government proposes to make all these juvenile homes highly sensible;
- (c) whether the AIDS afflicted children are discriminated in child reform homes;
- (d) whether the facilities being provided to children staying at juvenile homes are strictly monitored; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNATIRATH): (a) and (b) The Model Rules under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act) provide for State Government/UT Administrations to arrange for training and sensitization of functionaries providing services to children under the Act, which includes officials of the State Governments/UT administrations, district administrations and staff of the Homes set up under the Act. To provide assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations for effective implementation of the JJ Act, the Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development has introduced, in 2009-10, the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under which financial assistance is provided to them for, *inter alia*, training and sensitization of functionaries providing services to children.

The Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development has not received any complaints regarding non-sensitive/non-sensitive approach of the State Government or the officials concerned towards children staying in juvenile Homes.

(c) No incident of discrimination to AIDS afflicted children has been reported to the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(d) and (e) The Model Rules under the JJ Act provide the standards of care for children in institutions. Rule 63 of the Model Rules, 2007 provides for constitution of 'State, District or City level Inspection Committee' by the respective State Government/ UT Administration to visit and oversee the conditions in the institutions and appropriateness of the processes of safety and well being. The Inspection Committee is required to carry out inspection at least once in every three months and submit the report to concerned authorities in the State with suggestions for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

improvement and development of the institutions. In addition, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) is also mandated to look into matters related to children in need of special care and protection and recommend remedial measures.

However, visits made to some such institutions by officials of the Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development and NCPCR indicate that in many cases the Inspection Committees are either not constituted or are not functioning properly. The State Governments/UT Administrations are being urged from time to time to ensure that requisite Inspection Committees are formed and that they monitor the functioning of the Homes regularly.

Rape cases in Bhatta Parsaul

1385. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any delegation either from the Ministry or any Commission or Statutory Authority, which are serviced by the Ministry, visited Bhatta Parsaul in Uttar Pradesh after clashes broke out in May, 2011 in relation to land acquisition;

(b) the number of incidents of rape confirmed by the visiting delegation in Bhatta Parsaul with respect to the above mentioned incident;

(c) the details thereof;

(d) the actions that has been taken against the perpetrators; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) An Inquiry Committee constituted by the National Commission for Women (NOW) visited the Bhatta Parsaul villages in UP on 12.05.2011. No specific case of rape has been confirmed by the Inquiry Committee.

Child sex trade among Banchra tribe

1386. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether information of the issue of child sex trade across India is updated;

(b) whether the report to probe case of child sex trade among Banchra tribe in Madhya Pradesh has been completed;

(c) the preventive measures adopted to curb the practice; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) A comprehensive study on 'Girls and Women in Prostitution in India'

conducted in 2004, which was sponsored by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, had estimated that there were about 2.8 million prostitutes in the country of which 36% are children.

(b) As per the information received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the probe has been conducted and completed.

(c) and (d) To eradicate the traditional practice of prostitution among the Banchra tribe, the Government of Madhya Pradesh is implementing a scheme named 'Jabli' under which children of girls involved in prostitution are rehabilitated through education. Other measures taken by the State Government include involving the Non Government Organizations to monitor the situation of human trafficking from the tribe, formation of Anti Human Trafficking Units and provision of shelter and other basic amenities to the children rescued by the police.

The Government of India is also taking a number of measures to prevent and combat trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation in the country. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 supplemented by the Indian Penal Code prohibits trafficking in human beings, including children and lays down penalties for trafficking. A Comprehensive Advisory on Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking in India has been issued on 09.09.2009 by the Government of India to all States/ Union Territories. Further, the Ministry has been implementing the "Ujjawala" Scheme, under which financial assistance is being provided, *inter alia*, for prevention of trafficking through formation of community vigilance groups/adolescence groups, holding sensitization and awareness generation workshops and preparing awareness generation material.

Development of sports in Assam and West Bengal

1387. SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government plans for the development of sports in the tea gardens of Assam and West Bengal;

(b) the details of the funds allocated in the last five years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the details of the schemes and proposals for games in the schools and colleges of the tea garden areas of Assam and North Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) There is no separate scheme for development of sports in the tea gardens of Assam and West Bengal. However, the Scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), introduced from 2008-09, aiming at development of basic play fields in all village panchayats and block panchayats of the country in a phased manner over a period of 10

years and providing access to organized sports competitions at block, district, state and national levels, is applicable to States of Assam and West Bengal also. Details of funds released, State-wise, from 2008-09 to 2011-12 are given in Statements-I, II, III and IV respectively (See below).

Statement-I

State-wise release of grant under PYKKA scheme for development of sports facilities and conduct competitions during 2008-09

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Funds released	
		Sports facilities	Competitions
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.99	0.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	0.93
3.	Assam	-	1.88
4.	Bihar	5.22	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-
6.	Goa	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-
8.	Haryana	3.26	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.01	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.66	-
11.	Kerala	0.80	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11.82	-
13.	Maharashtra	8.91	-
14.	Manipur	0.87	-
15.	Mizoram	0.85	~
16.	Nagaland	1.18	-
17.	Orissa	3.67	-
18.	Punjab	6.27	1.97

1	2	3	4
19.	Rajasthan	3.71	-
20.	Sikkim	0.54	-
21.	Tamil Nadu	5.00	-
22.	Tripura	1.09	0.37
23.	Uttar Pradesh	10.00	-
24.	Uttarakhand	3.00	-
25.	West Bengal	-	-
	TOTAL	83.85	5.93

Statement-II

State-wise release of grant under PYKKA scheme for development of sports facilities and conduct of competitions during 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Funds released	
		Sports facilities	Competitions
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.99	0.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.44	-
3.	Assam	3.85	-
4.	Bihar	5.02	3.42
5.	Chhattisgarh	5.06	1.17
6.	Goa	0.18	-
7.	Gujarat	7.10	-
8.	Haryana	3.25	1.10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.01	0.70
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.10	-
11.	Jharkhand	2.39	1.42
12.	Karnataka	3.12	-

1	2	3	4
13.	Kerala	0.80	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	2.64
15.	Maharashtra	4.86	-
16.	Manipur		0.47
17.	Meghalaya	1.06	-
18.	Mizoram	0.21	0.37
19.	Nagaland	0.30	0.56
20.	Orissa	8.05	2.11
21.	Punjab	6.27	1.18
22.	Rajasthan	4.72	1.93
23.	Sikkim	0.13	0.32
24.	Tripura	-	0.36
25.	Tamil Nadu	1.91	2.63
26.	Uttar Pradesh	-	2.55
27.	Uttarakhand	5.90	1.03
28.	West Bengal	2.32	-
29.	National Level Competitions : funds released to host States/SAI Centers etc.	-	0.61
TOTAL		105.00	25.51

Statement-III

State-wise release of grant under PYKKA scheme for development of sports facilities and conduct of competitions during 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Grants released	
		Sports facilities	Competitions
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.98	11.26

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.51	2.05
3.	Assam	-	3.34
4.	Bihar	-	6.19
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	2.01
6..	Gujarat	2.55	2.69
7.	Goa	-	0.26
8.	Haryana	14.43	1.81
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.80	1.33
10	Jammu Kashmir	-	2.10
11.	Jharkhand	-	3.16
12.	Karnataka	14.86	2.94
13.	Kerala	11.17	1.32
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	4.79
15	Maharashtra	41.94	4.36
16	Meghalaya	1.19	0.79
17.	Mizoram	2.27	0.71
18.	Nagaland	2.96	0.13
19.	Orissa	5.98	4.27
20.	Punjab	26.66	1.85
21	Tamil Nadu	-	5.10
22.	Sikkim	2.02	-
23.	Tripura	3.24	0.78
24.	Uttar Pradesh	62.27	9.47
25.	Uttarakhand	19.43	1.47
26.	West Bengal	2.32	3.31
UTs			
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.06	-
28.	Chandigarh	-	0.03

1	2	3	4
29.	Lakshadweep	0.51	-
30.	Puducherry	0.69#	-
	Through NYKS	-	3.32
	Funds released to NYJKS to hold inter-school competitions	-	7.31
	TOTAL	285.40	88.05

Statement IV

State-wise release of grant under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during the year 2011-2012 (upto 30th July, 2011)

(Rs. in crore)		
Sl. No.	Name of State	Funds released As on 30.07.2011
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.98
2.	Mizoram	2.07
3.	Orissa	7.34
4.	Uttar Pradesh	18.39
	TOTAL	53.78

Proposals from States for development of sports

†1388. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from different States for the construction of sports stadia and development of sports infrastructure during each of the last three years, and current year State-wise alongwith the action taken thereon;

(b) whether Government has allocated/sanctioned and released funds for the development/promotion of sports;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the said period including the State of Uttarakhand;

(d) by when the pending proposals are likely to be approved; and

(e) the details of the financial assistance/sports facilities provided to the sports persons from all States during the said period?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) This Ministry has no scheme for construction of sports stadia. However, "Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan" (PYKKA) is implemented from 2008-09 through the State Governments/Union Territories for development of playfields in all the village/block panchayats of the country and for conducting annual sports competitions at block, district, state and national level covering all the States/UTs, including Uttarakhand. Further, this Ministry has introduced a new scheme called 'Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme' on pilot basis for two years from 2010-11 to 2011-12. Under the scheme, grants-in-aid is provided to State Governments/Union Territories, Government owned colleges/Universities and Service Sports Control Boards for up-gradation/modernization of sports facilities, players' training and development, coach training and for protection and preservation of playing spaces.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Details of funds released under these two scheme to States/Union Territories including Uttarakhand for the last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11) and the current financial year upto 31st July, 2011 are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(d) No proposal which is complete in all respects is pending.

(e) Year-wise release of financial assistance to elite sportspersons having medal winning prospects, in Olympic, CWG, Asian Games and other International tournaments for the last three years and current year upto 31st July, 2012 are given at Annexure-II (Table-B).

Statement-I

State-wise release of grant under PYKKA scheme for development of sports facilities and conduct competitions during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	Funds released (2008-09 to 2010-11)		Funds released during current year (2011-12, upto 31st July)	
		Playfields	Competitions	Playfields	Competitions
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51.96	12.99	25.98	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.95	02.98	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	03.85	05.22	-	-
4.	Bihar	10.24	09.61	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	05.06	03.18	-	-
6.	Goa	00.18	00.26		-
7.	Gujarat	09.65	02.69	-	~
8.	Haryana	20.94	02.91	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12.82	02.03	-	01.24
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	04.76	02.10	--	~
11.	Jharkhand	02.39	04.58	-	~
12.	Karnataka	17.98	02.94	-	-
13.	Kerala	12.77	01.32	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11.82	07.43	-	04.37
15.	Maharashtra	55.71	04.36	-	-
16.	Manipur	00.87	00.47	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	02.25	00.79	-	-
18.	Mizoram	03.33	01.08	02.07	-
19.	Nagaland	04.44	00.69	-	-
20.	Orissa	17.70	06.38	07.34	-
21.	Punjab	39.20	05.00	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	08.43	01.93	-	-
23.	Sikkim	02.69	00.32	-	01.12
24.	Tamil Nadu	06.91	07.73	-	-
25.	Tripura	04.33	01.51	-	00.60
26.	Uttarakhand	28.33	02.50	-	~
27.	Uttar Pradesh	89.23	12.02	18.39	-
28.	West Bengal	04.64	03.31	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01.06	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	-	00.03	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	00.51	-	-	-
32.	Puducherry	00.69	-	-	-
33.	Through NYKS	-	03.32	-	-
34.	Funds released through NYKS to hold inter-school competitions	-	07.31	-	-
35.	Funds released to SAI to host national Level competitions	-	04.01	-	-
TOTAL		449.69	123.00	53.78	07.33

Statement-II

Table-A

Details of assistance provided under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme during 2010-11.

Sl. No.	State and sports infrastructure approved	Amount approved (Rs. in crore)	Amount released (1st Instalment) (Rs. in crore)
1.	Punjab (Multipurpose hall)	3.98	2.00
2.	Himachal Pradesh (Synthetic hockey field)	5.00	3.50
3.	Mizoram (Astro-turf hockey field)	5.00	4.00
4.	West Bengal (renovation and modernization of Indoor Sports Complex, Eden Garden, Kolkata)	6.00	3.00
TOTAL		19.98	12.50

Table-B

*Year wise release of financial assistance to elite sportspersons
who are medal prospects*

Sl. No.	Year	Number of persons	Amount released (Rupees in crore)
1.	2008-09	19	02.77
2.	2009-10	17	03.11
3.	2010-11	07	02.58
4.	2011-12	25	04.49
TOTAL		68	12.95

States under PYKKA

†1389. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States falling under sports scheme of Government's Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA);

(b) the details of funds allocated to above States under the said scheme during the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 alongwith the norms of allotment; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan' (PYKKA) scheme is being implemented in all the 28 States and 3 Union Territories and their names are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(b) Funds are provided to the States/UTs based funding norms and by fulfilling conditions given the scheme. Funding pattern of the scheme given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) The details of funds allocated/released to the States and Union Territories under the PYKKA scheme during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in the Statement-I and II respectively.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

State-wise release of grant under PYKKA scheme for development of sports facilities and conduct of competitions during 2009-10

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Funds released	
		Sports facilities	Competitions
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.99	00.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	04.44	-
3.	Assam	03.85	-
4.	Bihar	05.02	03.42
5.	Chhattisgarh	05.06	01.17
6.	Goa	00.18	-
7.	Gujarat	07.10	-
8.	Haryana	03.25	01.10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	02.01	00.70
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	02.10	-
11.	Jharkhand	02.39	01.42
12.	Karnataka	03.12	-
13.	Kerala	00.80	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	02.64
15.	Maharashtra	04.86	-
16.	Manipur		00.47
17.	Meghalaya	01.06	--
18.	Mizoram	00.21	00.37
19.	Nagaland	00.30	00.56
20.	Orissa	08.05	02.11
21.	Punjab	06.27	01.18

1	2	3	4
22.	Rajasthan	04.72	01.93
23.	Sikkim	00.13	00.32
24.	Tripura	-	00.36
25.	Tamil Nadu	01.91	02.63
26.	Uttar Pradesh	16.96	02.55
27.	Uttarakhand	05.90	01.03
28.	West Bengal	02.32	-
29.	National Level Competitions: funds released to host States/ SAI Centers etc.		00.61
TOTAL		105.00	25.52

Statement-II

*State-wise release of grant under PYKKA scheme for development of
sports facilities and conduct of competitions during 2010-11*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Grants released	
		Sports facilities	Competitions
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.98	11.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.51	02.05
3.	Assam	-	03.34
4.	Bihar	-	06.19
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	02.01
6..	Gujarat	02.55	02.69
7.	Goa	-	00.26
8.	Haryana	14.43	01.81

1	2	3	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	08.80	01.33
10.	Jammu Kashmir	--	02.10
11.	Jharkhand	-	03.16
12.	Karnataka	14.86	02.94
13.	Kerala	11.17	01.32
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	04.79
15.	Maharashtra	41.94	04.36
16.	Meghalaya	01.19	00.79
17.	Mizoram	02.27	00.71
18.	Nagaland	02.96	00.13
19.	Orissa	05.98	04.27
20.	Punjab	26.66	01.85
21.	Tamil Nadu	-	05.10
22.	Sikkim	02.02	-
23.	Tripura	03.24	00.78
24.	Uttar Pradesh	62.27	09.47
25.	Uttarakhand	19.43	01.47
26.	West Bengal	02.32	03.31
	UTs		
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01.06	-
	Chandigarh	-	00.03
28.	Lakshadweep	00.51	-
29.	Puducherry	00.69#	--
	Through NYKS	-	03.32
	Funds released to NYKS to hold inter-school competitions	-	07.31
	TOTAL	260.84	88.15

Statement-III

*Funding pattern under “Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan”
(PYKKA) Scheme*

(A) Infrastructure Grant

Sl. No.	Component	Village Panchayat	Block Panchayat
1.	One-time Capital Grant for development of Sports infrastructure (75:25 basis between centre and State Governments; 90:10 basis in the case of special category States/North Eastern States 100% Central grant	Rs.1 lakh	Rs.5 lakh
2.	Annual Acquisition Grant for a period of 5 years for procurement of sports equipment, accessories, sports fixtures etc.	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs.20,000/-
3.	Annual Operational Grant for a period of 5 years to meet operational expenses including expenditure on repairs/maintenance of infrastructure	Rs. 12,000/-	Rs.24,000/-

(B) Annual Competitions (100% Central Grant)

PYKKA Rural Competitions

1	Block Level Competition	Rs.50,000/- @ Rs. 10,000/- per discipline for 5 discipline + Rs. 45,000/- Prize Money
2	District Level Competition	Rs. 2 lakh @ Rs. 20,000/- per discipline for 10 discipline + Rs. 90,000/- Prize Money
3	State Level Competition	Rs. 10 lakh for State @ Rs. 1 lakh per discipline for 10 disciplines Rs. 5 lakh for Union Territory @ Rs. 50,000/- per discipline for 10 discipline
4	National Level Competition	Rs. 70 lakh (Rs. 3.5 lakh per)

**Rajiv Gandhi National Institute for Youth Development
in Tamil Nadu**

1390. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute for Youth Development, Sriperumpudur, Tamil Nadu has full time Vice-Chancellor, Registrar and other faculties who are professionals and Academicians, so that UGC can recognize it as deemed university; and

(b) if so, whether normal policy of regularising the part-time faculties working for many years were followed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Director of Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur (Tamil Nadu) is officiating as full time Vice-Chancellor. Posts of Registrar, 5 Professors, 10 Associate Professors and 15 Assistant Professors have been sanctioned. Steps have been taken to fill up all the posts.

(b) There is no part time Faculty member working in RGNIYD.

New sports policy

1391. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to have a new sports policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government intends to allocate/increase the quota to sports persons in Government jobs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) There is no proposal have a new sports policy, as the National Sports Policy, 2001 is already in existence. However, with the objective of formulating a suitable legal framework for national sports development including good governance among sports bodies, the Government proposes to enact national sports legislation, namely National Sports Development Bill, 2011. The draft Legislation has the following broad principles:

(i) Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance' endorsed by the XIII Olympic Congress, which include fair and transparent election process; age and tenure limit in respect of office bearers; and participation of athletes in decision making process.

- (ii) Anti-doping regulations compliant with WADA code to be given legislative backing. As a signatory to the UNESCO convention, India has shown highest commitment to movement against doping. It is a member of the World Anti Doping Agency (WADA) and has constituted its own National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) on the lines of WADA.
- (iii) Measures to prevent sexual harassment of women following the guidelines enunciated by the Supreme Court in the Vishakha judgment.
- (iv) Foolproof guidelines for detection and prevention of age fraud in sports.
- (v) Effective and speedy resolution of sport-related disputes , including redressal of athletes' grievances , through conciliation and mediation process by appointing a National Sports Ombudsman.

(c) and (d) There is already a provision for 5% vacancies of direct recruitment quota in Group 'C' and erstwhile Group 'D' posts being reserved for appointment of meritorious sportspersons in Central Government Offices. There is no proposal to increase the quota for sportspersons in Central Government Offices.

Support to various local football clubs

1392. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any Government plan for promoting/supporting various local clubs offering football training; and
- (b) in the case of private industrial houses deciding to withdraw support to local clubs, whether Government plans to take over or financially support such bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

Central assistance for sports infrastructure

†1393. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the provision under which Central assistance is made available to the States under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme by the Ministry;
- (b) the problem in providing this assistance directly to the State Governments; and
- (c) whether the Ministry will reconsider to provide the said assistance to the State Governments directly instead of the present provision?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) A new central sector scheme called 'Urban Sports Infrastructure scheme' (USIS) has been introduced on pilot basis for two years from 2010-11 to 2011-12, for providing financial assistance to State Government, Government owned colleges/Universities and service sports control boards for upgradation/modernisation of sports facilities, players training and development besides coach training and protection and preservation of playing spaces.

(b) The scheme provides for release of grants directly to the State Governments/Union Territories or through Sports Authority of India (SAI).

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

Failure in dope tests

1394. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a national policy to deal with athletes and sports persons who have failed dope tests within India; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) is an autonomous body created by the Government for eradication of doping in sports and educating the sportspersons and supporting personnel on the ill effects of doping at national level. It has created two independent Panels, namely Anti Doping Disciplinary Panel and Anti Doping Appeal Panel, under the relevant provisions of Anti Doping Rules. These Panels conduct hearing of the athletes who have failed dope tests and violated the Anti Doping Rules and after impartial hearing, impose sanctions on athletes as applicable under the Anti Doping Rules of NADA where ban on participation in sports events may extend from 6 months to life ban.

Assistance to Panchayats for infrastructure

1395. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has allocated financial assistance direct to certain Taluka Panchayats to improve infrastructure facilities in rural India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and actual utilization of such assistance and feedback from the various State Governments;

(c) whether there was any monitoring by Central Sports Authorities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Sir. The scheme provides funding for setting up playfields and related facilities in Village and Block Panchayats.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Not applicable.
- (d) Does not arise.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report (2009-10) of the Commission of Railway Safety and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, on behalf of Shri Vayalar Ravi, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 10 of the Railways Act, 1989:—
 - (a) Annual Report of the Commission of Railway Safety, for the year 2009-10.
 - (b) Statement by the Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4709/15/11]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

MOUs between Government of India and various PSUs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, on behalf of Shri G.K. Vasan, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and the Ennore Port Limited (EPL), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5000/15/11]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5000A/15/11]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4641/15/11]

MOU between Government of India and NSTFDC

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Tribal Affairs) and the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4800A/15/11]

MOUs between Government of India and various PSUs.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (श्री बेनी प्रसाद वर्मा) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and MECON Limited, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4646/15/11]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4648/15/11]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4650/15/11]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the MSTC Limited, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4645/15/11]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the NMDC Limited, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4647/15/11]

- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the MOIL Limited, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4652/15/11]

- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the KIOCL Limited, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4649/15/11]

- (viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (Visakhapatnam Steel Plant), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4651/15/11]

Report and Accounts (2009-10) of NIPCCD, New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4802/15/11]

Report and Accounts (2008-09 and 2009-10) of the RIS, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4710/15/11]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

II. Report (2008-09, 2009-10) of the CIC, New Delhi and related papers.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I beg to 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, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (1) G.S.R. 203 (E), dated the 9th March, 2011, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2011.
- (2) G.S.R. 204 (E), dated the 9th March, 2011, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2011.
- (3) G.S.R. 319 (E), dated the 13th April, 2011, publishing Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2011.
- (4) G.S.R. 320 (E), dated the 13th April, 2011, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2011.
- (5) G.S.R. 363 (E), dated the 5th May, 2011, publishing the All India Services (Conduct) Amendment Rules, 2011.
- (6) G.S.R. 379 (E), dated the 11th May, 2011, publishing Indian Administrative Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 2011.
- (7) G.S.R. 380 (E), dated the 11th May, 2011, publishing the Indian Police Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 2009.
- (8) G.S.R. 381 (E), dated the 11th May, 2011, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4714/15/11]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Right to Information Act, 2005:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Central Information Commission (CIC), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09.
 - (b) Annual Report of the Central Information Commission (CIC), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4712/15/11]

Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
(SHRI JITIN PRASADA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways:—

- (1) S.O. 1704 (E), dated the 19th July, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 2831 (E), dated the 4th November, 2009, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) S.O. 1872 (E), dated the 30th July, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 81.600 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) on National Highway No. 205 in Tiruvallur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (3) S.O. 1875 (E), dated the 30th July, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 81.600 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) on National Highway No. 205 in Tiruvallur and Vellore Districts in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (4) S.O. 1914 (E), dated the 5th, August, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 121.000 to K.M. 214.300 (Tindivanam-Villupuram-Trichy Section) on National Highway No. 45 in Villupuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (5) S.O. 1953 (E), dated the 11th August, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 102.035 to K.M. 183.060 (Chengapalli-Walayar Section) on National Highway No. 47 in Tiruppur and Coimbatore Districts in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (6) S.O. 1954 (E), dated the 11th August, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 73.900 to K.M. 136.670 (Salem-Ulundurpet Section) on National Highway No. 68 in Villupuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (7) S.O. 2016 (E), dated the 17th August, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 81.600 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) on National Highway No. 205 in Tiruvallur and Vellore Districts in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (8) S.O. 2062 (E), dated the 23rd August, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 345.000 to K.M. 409.000 (Bangalore-Salem-Madurai Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Dindigul District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (9) S.O. 2271 (E), dated the 14th September, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 102.035 to K.M.183.060 (Chengapalli-Walayar Section) on National Highway No. 47 in Tiruppur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (10) S.O. 2303 (E), dated the 17th September, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 135.800 to K.M. 166.400 (Trichy-Karur Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Tiruchirappalli District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (11) S.O. 2315 (E), dated the 17th September, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 135.800 to K.M. 166.400 (Trichy-Karur Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Tiruchirappalli District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (12) S.O. 2364 (E), dated the 30th September, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 81.600 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) on National Highway No. 205 in Perumbakkam village, Tiruvallur Taluk of Tiruvallur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (13) S.O.2365 (E), dated the 30th September, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 81.600 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) on National Highway No. 205 in Pandur village, Tiruvallur Taluk of Tiruvallur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (14) S.O. 2580 (E), dated the 18th October, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 3213 (E), dated the 15th December, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (15) S.O. 2625 (E), dated the 25th October, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 1348 (E), dated the 9th June, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (16) S.O. 2634 (E), dated the 25th October, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 3083 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (17) S.O. 2635 (E), dated the 25th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 109.558 to K.M. 135.930 (Trichy Bypass Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Tiruchirappalli District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (18) S.O. 2731 (E), dated the 8th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 81.600 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) on National Highway No. 205 in Kuppam village, Tiruttani Taluk of Tiruvallur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5026/15/11]

- (19) S.O. 2732 (E), dated the 8th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 81.600 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) on National Highway No. 205 in Nedumbaram village, Tiruttani Taluk of Tiruvallur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5244/15/11]

- (20) S.O. 2741 (E), dated the 8th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 10.000 to K.M.13.060 and K.M. 14.915 to K.M. 75.200 (Tiruchirappalli-Karaikudi Section) on National Highway No. 210 in Pudukkottai District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (21) S.O. 2753 (E), dated the 9th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 10.000 to K.M.13.060 and K.M. 14.915 to K.M. 75.200 (Tiruchirappalli-Karaikudi Section) on National Highway No. 210 in Pudukkottai District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (22) S.O. 2755 (E), dated the 9th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 81.600 (Tiruttani-Chennai Section) on National Highway No. 205 in Tiruvallur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (23) S.O. 2808 (E), dated the 19th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 44.200 to K.M. 93.800 (Delhi-Agra Section) on National Highway No. 2 in Palwal District in the State of Haryana.

- (24) S.O. 2947 (E), dated the 15th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 85.600 to K.M.155.200 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) on National Highway No. 66 in Tiruvannamalai District in the State of Tamil Nadu.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5026/15/11]

Notification of the Ministry of External Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): Sir, I beg to 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. 325 (E), dated the 18th April, 2011, publishing the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Fees) Amendment Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4739/15/11]

**Report and Accounts (2009-10) of the CIWTC, Kolkata and
related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Mukul Roy, I beg to lay on the
Table:

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section
(1) of Section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Inland Water
Transport Corporation Limited (CIWTC), Kolkata, for the year 2009-10,
together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of
the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the
papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5028/15/11]

**Report and Accounts (2009-10) of the NIMH, Secunderabad,
Andhra Pradesh and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
(SHRI D. NAPOLEON): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the
following papers:—

- (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for the Mentally
Handicapped (NIMH), Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2009-10,
together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5032/15/11]

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE**

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I beg to present the
Ninety-eighth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Commerce on Export of Foodgrains-Premium Non-Basmati Rice and Wheat.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE**

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:—

- (i) One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Report on* Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) — Issues and Challenges;
- (ii) One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Report* on Helicopter Operations in India; and
- (ix) One Hundred and Seventieth Report on modernization of Major Ports.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE**

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA (Sikkim): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Forty-sixth Report** of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons Making the Disclosures Bill, 2010.

REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2011-12):-

- (i) Thirty-fifth Report on 'Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)' relating to the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation);
- (ii) Thirty-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2007-08);
- (iii) Thirty-seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eighteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Procurement of Stores and Inventory Control' relating to the Department of Space;

*Presented to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha on the 4th May, 2011.

**Presented to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha on the 9th June, 2011.

- (iv) Thirty-eighth Report on 'Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources Scheme' relating to the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region; and
- (v) Thirty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twelfth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Functioning of A.D.G.E.S. Radar, Procurement of Special Clothing and Mountaineering Equipment and Delay in Execution/Renewal of lease' relating to the Ministry of Defence.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House a statement regarding status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Fifteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Fifteenth 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 Space.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that two letters have been received from Dr. Ram Dayal Munda, stating that he is under medical treatment. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 1st to 19th August, 2011 of the current (223rd) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 1st to 19th August, 2011 of the current (223rd) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No hon. Member dissented.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Coinage Bill, 2011

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up legislative business.

...(Interruptions)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : उपसभापति जी, मैं जानता हूँ कि आज ज़ीरो ऑवर नहीं है, लेकिन एक गंभीर मामला है(व्यवधान)... उड़ीसा में डेंगू फैला हुआ है और डेंगू के कारण वहां 10 लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई है। 10 दिन हो गए हैं, मैंने केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को लिखकर दिया है कि वहां एक सेंट्रल टीम भेजी जाए(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आज ज़ीरो ऑवर नहीं है, आप यह मामला कल उठाएं।(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, मैंने अपनी बात रख दी है। उड़ीसा राज्य में डेंगू फैला हुआ है, जिसके कारण वहां 10 लोग मर गए हैं। यह गंभीर मामला है। मैंने स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से दरखास्त की है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि आप माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को आदेश दीजिए कि एक केन्द्रीय टीम वहां पर भेजी जाए।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, taking advantage of the presence of the hon. Minister for External Affairs, I would like to request the Minister to inform the House, at an early date, about the safety and security of Indians living in London and nearby areas, particularly in Birmingham and other areas, where there is a large Indian population. There is much anxiety in the country about the issue. If the Minister could make inquiries. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is already a Notice on the issue but we have not taken it up. There is already a Zero Hour Notice on that. We shall take it up tomorrow.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Thank you, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to move:-

That the Bill to consolidate the laws relating to coinage and the Mints, the protection of coinage and to provide for the prohibition of melting or destruction of coins and prohibit the making or the possession thereof for issue and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, this Bill has a long history. This Bill was introduced in 2009 in the Lok Sabha. Subsequently, it was sent to the Standing Committee. After the Standing Committee studied it and made recommendations, with Government accepting some of the recommendations on this

Bill, it was placed before the Lok Sabha and approval of the Lok Sabha was obtained. Now, it is being placed here for the consideration and approval of this august House.

Quite sometime back, in the early '90s, when the present Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Finance Minister of the country, he made a proposal in his Budget Speech that many of the laws which were operational in our country were archaic, quite a few of them were introduced during the British days and, therefore, many of these laws required to be updated. Various Ministries and Departments appointed committees to look into those and make their recommendations.

When the Department of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance examined this issue, they found that currency and coins are covered by five Acts. Of these five Acts, as many as four Acts were passed during the colonial days. One is, the Metal Tokens Act, 1889, the second is Indian Coinage Act, 1906 the third is the Bronze Coin (Legal Tender) Act, 1918 and the fourth is the Currency Ordinance, 1940. Only one Act, that is, the Small Coins Act, was passed in 1971. Each of these Acts had their history; each of these Acts had to go through various changes. It was found, after the Committee made its recommendations, that some of these Acts are to be changed. Thereafter it was suggested that let us bring a comprehensive Bill, which prompted the Government to bring this Bill containing all these five major Acts, and thereafter take the approval of the Parliament so that these Acts can be repealed. We will be noticing in this Bill itself that Currency Ordinance, 1940 was issued during the Second World War when Emergency rules were declared extending to whole of India and Burma which was part of the British colony in those days. On the same occasion, this Currency Ordinance was passed and the major provision in that Ordinance itself was that this would never lapse. In those days, there were provisions in the Constitution which ruled the country at that point of time that this was not required to be converted into regular Act in the legislation and, therefore, it continued as Ordinance of 1940. After Independence and adoption of the new Constitution, the question came as to what would be the fate of many of the laws and orders which are inconsistent with the Constitution and it is one such Ordinance because every ordinance which is passed in the inter-session period will have to get the approval of both the Houses of Parliament within six weeks of the assembly of Parliament. If that approval is not sought within that period, then the ordinance is lapsed. What would happen to it? Taking the provision of Article 372 of the Constitution, Presidential Order No. 7 in 1950 was passed where the same Ordinance continued and it is prevailing till date.

What was the significance of this Ordinance? It provided authority to print one-rupee note and we have seen the distinction between one-rupee note and notes of the higher denominations.

All higher denomination notes are signed by the Governor, RBI, and one-rupee note is signed by the Finance Secretary. If one-rupee note is withdrawn from the Budget without adequate substitution, it may cause some problem. That is why, by the adoption of provisions which are provided in article 372, this was continued, but in this legislation, we are also repealing it and we are, instead of having one-rupee note, now bringing one-rupee coin.

Now, there are certain important provisions. We can provide now, as per the provisions of this Bill, the coin of various denominations but not higher than Rs.1,000. We can make payments upto Rs.1,000 to be made in coins. Earlier provision was up to any sum. Any sum could be provided; any sum could be given in terms of coins. Now, the Reserve Bank had suggested, when this Bill was being considered, that it was really very difficult to handle coins instead of currency notes. For example, if you have to pay Rs.10,000 in various denominations of currency, it cannot be carried by one individual. It will require a couple of people. Therefore, they said that now, at maximum, you can have upto Rs.1,000 because Rs.1,000 will be minted and by one coin itself, you can make payment. Of course, the user provisions, penal provisions for punishment with imprisonment upto seven years for offences relating to melting, destruction, defacing of the coins are there. And, this penalty has also been enhanced because there was also a little background. Suddenly, in 1971, it was found that the face value of the coin was less than the metal value of the coin. So, there was a tendency of collecting those types of coins and getting them melted. It happened not only in 1971; it was going on for quite some time. But, to prevent that, in 1971, that Act was introduced. So, some of the provisions of the existing Act, which are relevant, have been taken and which are obsolete, which are not relevant, have been discarded and surely, these have been incorporated into the various provisions of this Bill.

The hon. Members, while making any observations, if they want to make any point, I will try to respond to that. With these words, I would say that it is a simple Bill. It went through the scrutiny of the Standing Committee. Therefore, I will recommend to the hon. Members to accord their approval to this Bill.

The question was proposed.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सिक्का निर्माण विधेयक, 2011 पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इसका एक लम्बा इतिहास है। 18 साल के बाद यह विधेयक हमारे सामने पास करने के लिए आया है। आज के प्रधानमंत्री और तत्कालीन वित्त मंत्री 27 फरवरी, 1993 को जब अपना बजट भाषण दे रहे थे तो उनके तीसवें पैराग्राफ में उन्होंने कहा कि “Over the past two years, we

have taken several steps to remove unnecessary bureaucratic interference in economic activity in order to create an environment in which the energies of our people can be harnessed to maximum innovation, production and growth. However, I am constantly told that despite liberalization at the policy level, our procedure in many areas remain archaic and cumbersome. Many of our laws also need thorough review to bring them in line with the emerging economic environment. The Government has, therefore, decided that a Special Review Group will be constituted in each Ministry to make a review of existing laws and procedures to identify changes needed in the light of the new policies'. इसको बेस करके सारे विभागों से जब रिपोर्ट आई तो economic अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री, फाइनेंस ने Report of the Expert Group for the Department of Economic Affairs सबमिट की, जिसको लेकर लॉ कमीशन ऑफ इंडिया ने अपनी एक रिपोर्ट सबमिट की और 159वीं रिपोर्ट लॉ कमीशन ऑफ इंडिया की आई, उसने अपने विचार रखे और विचार रखते समय उन्होंने कहा, "The Report of the Expert Group for the Department of Economic Affairs was forwarded to the Commission under their letter dated 9th March, 1998. The said Report sets out, in the first instance, the role of the Department of Economic Affairs and its changed role in the current liberalized economic environment. Since the liberalization of economic environment is a policy of the Government, the Law Commission has no comments to offer thereon. At the same time, it is necessary to mention that liberalization should not and cannot involve a total withdrawal of Government from the economic scene of the country. Until 1991-92, the Indian economy was what may be called a command economy where the commanding heights were supposed to be occupied by the public sector. The private sector was closely regulated and had to operate subject to numerous restrictions contained in various enactments in force or enacted from time to time as the case may be. Probably, in the present day world economic scenario, India had no option but to adopt market-oriented or what may be called market-friendly economic policies. The shift was unavoidable. But it must be said on the basis of experience in this country as well as in the former Communist States that any such shift from a totally controlled and sheltered economy to a market-friendly and liberalized economy ought not to be achieved in a sudden lurch". इन्होंने उसके बाद बहुत सारे डिजीजन, बहुत सारे बिल जो अपने सामने रखे, उसमें यह था कि, "The recommendations of the Expert Group can be broadly categorized under four heads as stated in the preceding chapter and are being repeated hereunder: Acts which do not need any change; Acts which require to be repealed; Acts which require to be amalgamated and re-enacted as single enactment; and Acts, changes wherein all are still under consideration". इन सारी चीजों ने जब अपना विचार दिया और लॉ कमीशन ने जब अपने विचार दिए, उन्होंने कहा कि इन चार एक्ट्स, जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा, Metal Token Act, Coinage Act, 1906, Metal Token Act, 1889; Small Coins Offences Act, 1971, को रिपील कर दिया जाए और एक नया Coinage Act लाया जाए।

महोदय, सिक्कों का अपना एक इतिहास होता है और सिक्का आपकी सभ्यता के बारे में, आपके कल्चर के बारे में और आपकी सोच के बारे में दर्शाता है। सिक्का सिर्फ एक प्रचलन नहीं है। हमने देखा कि मोहन जोदड़ो में जो हमें सिक्के मिले, उनसे हमें वहां की सभ्यता का, वहां की संस्कृति का पता लगता है, प्रतिलिखित होता है।

आज अगर हम सिक्कों के बारे में जानने के लिए सोचें और यदि बहुत सारे सिक्कों पर किसी देवी, देवता की फोटो लग जाए तो बड़ी आपत्ति होगी। कहेंगे कि नहीं, यह एक सेक्युलर स्टेट है, यह कैसे लग गई? कल जब मैं इस पर खोज कर रहा था तो मैंने देखा कि जो गजनी था, उसने जो सिक्का चलाया, उसके एक तरफ संस्कृत में लिखा हुआ था और एक तरफ अरबी में लिखा हुआ था। सिक्के पर संस्कृत में लिखा हुआ था, “अव्यक्तमेकम् मुहम्मद अवतार नृपति महमूद और दूसरी तरफ अरबी में लिखा था अव्यक्तिया नाम अयाम तनकम हतो महमूदपुर सवंतो” यह अरबी में लिखा है। मुझे अरबी तो आती नहीं है, आप अरबी बता सकते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : पर्शियन है।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : अरेबिक में है। एक तरफ अरबी में लिखा था और दूसरी तरफ संस्कृत में लिखा था। इतना ही नहीं, जब गौरी आया, गौरी ने जो सिक्का चलाया, तब गौरी ने सिक्का चलाते वक्त उस पर एक तरफ चार हाथों वाली लक्ष्मी की तस्वीर लगाई और दूसरी तरफ देवनागरी स्क्रिप्ट में लिखा, “श्रीमद् हमीर मोहम्मद साम” उन्होंने एक तरफ यह लिखा और दूसरी तरफ लक्ष्मी की चार हाथों वाली, शंख पकड़े हुए, कमल फूल पकड़े हुए पूरी फोटो लगाई गई। यह सिक्का मोहम्मद गौरी का है। इंडोनेशिया में आज भी सिक्के चलते हैं, जिस पर हनुमान की तस्वीर लगी हुई है। महोदय, आपको कभी हॉलैण्ड जाने का मौका मिले, जहां महर्षि महेशयोगी ने अपना बहुत बड़ा कैंपस बनाया है, उस कैंपस के अंदर जाने के लिए आपको, आपकी जो करेंसी है, यूरो है, डॉलर है, रुपया है या कुछ और है, वहां की करेंसी में चेंज करनी होती है। आप अंदर कुछ भी खरीदें तो वहां पर राम रुपया मिलता है, जिस पर भगवान श्री राम की तस्वीर लगी है, उसका नाम राम रुपया है। उसका एक्सचेंज रेट उनके हिसाब से है कि यूरो का कितना देना है, डॉलर का कितना देना है, चाइनीज करेंसी, जैपनीज करेंसी का कितना देना है और इंडियन रुपी का कितना देना है। यह अपनी-अपनी सभ्यता और संस्कृति के साथ चलता है। मुहम्मद-बिन-तुगलक एक बार दरिया में डूबने लगे तो एक भिस्ती ने बचा लिया था। उसको एक दिन की पूरी सियासत दे दी। उसने पूरा राज्य संभाल लिया। उन्होंने सल्तनत का क्या किया? उन्होंने यह कहा कि साहब, मेरे नाम का सिक्का चलना चाहिए। भिस्ती था, चमड़े को ज्यादा पहचानता था, उसने चमड़े का सिक्का लगा दिया। सिक्का अथॉरिटी है, सिक्का पहचान है, सिक्का आपकी संस्कृति और सभ्यता का प्रतीक है। जब हम liberalization की तरफ चले, हमने कहा कि अड़चनें आ रही हैं, तो हम सिक्कों के जो पुराने कानून थे, उनको हटाकर नया कानून लाए। कानून लाए, बहुत अच्छा किया, किंतु कानून में जो प्रावधान लाए, उसके बारे में सोचिए। कानून लाते वक्त ब्रिटिश इंडिया, ब्रिटिश रेजीम या ब्रिटिश एम्पायर की जो मिंट फिलोसफी है, हम उस legacy को लेकर चले। हम भूल गए कि हम कौटिल्य को भी सोच सकते थे, कौटिल्य को भी सामने रख

सकते थे। कौटिल्य के अर्थशास्त्र में उनका “चीफ मास्टर ऑफ दि मंट” लिखा हुआ है। कौन बनेगा, उसकी रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी क्या है, “एग्जामिनर ऑफ **कोइन्स**” की रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी क्या है, फिर ऑफेंस क्या होगा, पनिशमेंट क्या होगी, उसमें सब है। महोदय, उसमें कहा है, for minting coins illegally, अगर वह पच्चीस पाना, एक पाना, आधा पाना या एक चौथाई पाना की coin को बनाने के लिए भी पकड़ा जाता है, तो पहले तो उसको पच्चीस पाना और minting or putting into circulation. ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार) : कौटिल्य अंग्रेजी जानते थे?

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : अर्थशास्त्र सारी भाषाओं में लिखा है, आप पढ़िए न। आप बिहार के होकर कौटिल्य को नहीं जानते तो यह दुर्भाग्य है। यह आपका दुर्भाग्य है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : कौटिल्य अंग्रेजी जानते थे?

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : वे अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते थे, किंतु जिन्होंने उनके अर्थशास्त्र को समझने की कोशिश की, उन्होंने उसको ट्रांसलेट किया। पर आपने उसको आज तक नहीं पढ़ा। अर्थशास्त्र हिन्दी में भी उपलब्ध है, उसको भी पढ़ लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... उससे वोट भी नहीं मिलता है, नोट भी नहीं मिलता है, इसलिए आप उसको पढ़ते नहीं। आप तो नोट मिलने वाली अर्थशास्त्र को पढ़ते हैं। Minting, putting into circulation, इसके लिए 1,000 पण punishment है। Putting counterfeit coins into the treasury. अभी हमारे यहां लखनऊ और गौरीगंज के स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के ट्रेजरी चेस्ट, जो आर.बी.आई. का extension होता है और आर.बी.आई. का ट्रेजरी चेस्ट कहलाता है, जो notified होता है, उसके अन्दर counterfeit notes पकड़े गए। इसमें क्या सजा हुई? आज तक लोग पकड़े नहीं गए, inquiry चल रही है। एक छोटा सा क्लर्क पकड़ लिया है और उसको अन्दर कर दिया है। किन्तु ऐसी अवस्था में putting counterfeit coins into the treasury, इसके लिए penalty death है, ताकि कोई करेंसी के दुरुपयोग करने का साहस न कर सके। किन्तु आज हम हर तरह से त्रस्त हैं।

महोदय, मैं ऐसा क्यों कहना चाहता हूं? मैंने कहा कि यह सभ्यता, संस्कृति और सब चीजों का प्रतीक है। इसके अलावा हम करेंसी का सम्मान करते हैं। हमारे परिवारों में अभी भी लक्ष्मी पूजन में करेंसी की ही पूजा होती है। चाहे गरीब हो, चाहे अमीर हो, वह उसी की पूजा करता है। Clause 13 says, “Whoever contravenes any provisions of section 12 shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to seven years and with fine.” Clause 12 says, “(1) No person shall— (i) use any metal piece as coin whether stamped or unstamped, intended to be used as money except by the authority of the Government, or (ii) melt or destroy any coin, or (iii) use coin other than as a medium of exchange, or (iv) have in his possession, custody or control,— (a) any melted coin, whether in the molten state or in a solid state, or (b) any coin in a destroyed or mutilated state...” ये सारे उदाहरण दिए गए हैं। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि 1971 के पहले coins में जो metal use होता था, उसकी कीमत coins की कीमत से ज्यादा होती थी, इसलिए लोग उसको गला लेते थे और metal बेच देते थे, इसलिए

अब सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है और एक thumb rule बनाया है कि metal की कीमत roughly 60-70 per cent होनी चाहिए। महोदय, इससे खतरा और बढ़ जाता है। अगर आदमी metal की minting करने लगे और उसे circulate करने लगे, तो क्या होगा? आप 10 रुपए की coin तक ले गए हैं, आपके 100 रुपए के सिक्के भी हैं, आप 1,000 रुपए के सिक्के तक बना सकते हैं, जब भी आप फैसला लेंगे। आज एक हजार रुपए और पाँच सौ रुपए के नोट संदेह की दृष्टि से देखे जाते हैं। आप कहीं भी किसी भी इलाके में चले जाएँ, खास कर बिहार में जो बॉर्डर एरिया है या पश्चिम बंगाल के बॉर्डर एरिया या असम में अगर आप पेट्रोल पंप पर पाँच सौ रुपए या एक हजार रुपए का नोट देते हैं, तो वह आपसे आपका मोबाइल नम्बर मांगता है। वह सिर्फ मांगता ही नहीं है, बल्कि confirm करने के लिए उसे बजा कर भी देखता है, क्योंकि उसे proof चाहिए। इसी तरह जितने भी बॉर्डर एरियाज़ हैं, जहाँ पर घुसपैठ हो रही है और पाकिस्तान से छपा हुआ नोट आ रहा है, इसका दुरुपयोग हो सकता है। इसका दुरुपयोग सामने आया है। अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद ने बंगलादेशी घुसपैठियों के ऊपर बॉर्डर एरिया का दौरा किया और सारी details मंगाईं। गवर्नमेंट के पास जो डॉक्युमेंट्स अवेलेबल हैं और सिक्कों की जो शॉर्टेज हो रही है, खासकर बॉर्डर एरिया में, इसे मद्देनजर रखते हुए उन्होंने गवर्नमेंट के डॉक्युमेंट्स पर आधारित एक रिपोर्ट बनाई। उस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया कि पहले 70 के दशक में इसका मैटल बिकता था और अब बांग्लादेश में इस क्वाइन को गला कर दाढ़ी बनाने वाले रेज़र बनते हैं, ब्लेड बनते हैं, पेन की निब बनती है, ऑर्नामेंटल ज्वेलरी बनती है। चूंकि सिक्कों का जो मैटल है, उस पर जंग नहीं लगता, फिनिशिंग बड़ी अच्छी आती है, इसलिए एक क्वाइन को गला कर उसकी जो आर्टिफिशियल ज्वेलरी बनती है, उसके माध्यम से बाजार में 5 रुपये का सिक्का 50 रुपये में बिक जाता है। एक ही सिक्के में कई ब्लेड बन जाते हैं, जो 5-5 रुपये और 10-10 रुपये के बिकते हैं, या पेन की निब बनती है, जिसकी कीमत रुपयों की वैल्यू में अच्छी मिल जाती है। इस तरह के सिक्के गला कर वहाँ पर इस तरह के सामान बनाए जा रहे हैं, फिर आपने यह कह दिया कि इसमें 60%-70% मैटल कॉस्ट होगी। यह तो इंडिया की बात है, किन्तु truck load of *sikkas* across the border बोरियों में भर-भर कर जा रहे हैं और उनका इस तरह का व्यापार फल-फूल रहा है। बॉर्डर पर ही इस तरह के सिक्कों को गलाने की फार्मसीज़ लगी हुई हैं, जो इस काम को कर रही हैं। पता नहीं हमारा ध्यान अभी तक उधर गया है या नहीं गया है।

महोदय, आगे हम बताते हैं कि इसका कॉन्ट्राडिक्टरी क्या है। जब हम सैक्शन 19 पर आते हैं, उसमें एक तरफ तो हम कहते हैं कि सात साल की सजा होनी चाहिए और दूसरी तरफ इस सैक्शन में कहते हैं, “Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, offences under this Act shall be cognizable and bailable, but shall not be compoundable.”

कानून के बारे में मेरी जितनी जानकारी है, उसके हिसाब से जिसमें दो साल से नीचे की सजा होती है, उसी में बेलेबल सैक्शंस होते हैं, सात साल की सजा के केस में बेलेबल सैक्शंस नहीं होते, लेकिन आप कह रहे हैं कि यह बेलेबल होना चाहिए, यह कैसे होगा?

Section 232 - Indian Penal Code says, “Whoever counterfeits or knowingly performs any part of the process of counterfeiting (Indian coin) shall be punished with (imprisonment for life) or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.”

‘Indian Penal Code’ coins के बारे में यह कह रहा है और आप Coinage Act बना रहे हैं, जिसमें एक तरफ तो आप कह रहे हैं कि सात साल की सजा होनी चाहिए, दूसरी तरफ आप कह रहे हैं कि यह बेलेबल सैक्शन होना चाहिए। न तो सात साल की सजा वाला सैक्शन बेलेबल हो सकता है और न ही दस साल की सजा वाला सैक्शन बेलेबल हो सकता है, तो इसे आप बेलेबल कैसे करेंगे? इस कानून को चेंज करने के लिए या सिर्फ सैक्शन 19 और सैक्शन 13 को चेंज करने के लिए आपको Indian Penal Code को भी चेंज करना पड़ेगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह स्पेशल लॉ है।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : कहां लिखा है कि यह स्पेशल लॉ है। पार्लियामेंट मुहर लगाएगा स्पेशल लॉ पर या सिर्फ यूं ही कह दिया जाएगा।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोलिए, बोलिए।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : महोदय, दूसरा Clause 21 of the Bill says, “Notwithstanding anything contained in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, offences under this Act may be tried summarily by a Judicial Magistrate of the first class or a Metropolitan Magistrate.”

महोदय, जहां तक मैं कानून जानता हूं उन केसिज़ में Summary Trial होता है, जिनमें 6 महीने की सजा होती है। छः महीने की सजा वाले को ही Summary Trial हो सकता है और फिर जहां पर बेलेबल सैक्शंस हैं, वहां अलग ट्रायल है और जहां नॉन-बेलेबल सैक्शंस हैं, वहां अलग ट्रायल है, लेकिन आपके जो दोनों चैप्टर्स हैं, चैप्टर 5 और चैप्टर 6, ये दोनों contradictory हैं और एक-दूसरे को गलत बता रहे हैं।

महोदय, इस तरह आपके सामने एक तो Coinage Bill का इश्यू है, जिसके लिए आप एक एक्ट ला रहे हैं और Coinage को आप regularize करने जा रहे हैं। आपने अभी-अभी, कुछ महीने पहले 10 रुपए तक के coins release किए। ये आपके हाथों द्वारा released हुए। अब आपने चवन्नी खत्म कर दी। जिस चवन्नी पर पता नहीं कितनी फिल्में बनीं, कितने गाने बने, कितनी सोच बनी, जिस चवन्नी पर कितने ही मुहावरे हैं, उस चवन्नी को आपने जून के महीने से खत्म कर दिया। अगर उस चवन्नी को लेकर किसी बैंक में जाएं तो वे उसे लेने को तैयार नहीं हैं। आपने रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया का एक नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया कि बैंक वाले उस चवन्नी को लेंगे और आपसे दो चवन्नियां लेकर पचास पैसे का सिक्का वापस करेंगे या चार चवन्नियां लेकर एक रुपया आपको देंगे, परन्तु बैंक वाले चवन्नी लेने को तैयार नहीं हैं। वे बोलते हैं कि हमारे पास इन्हें रखने की जगह नहीं है, तो हम इसका क्या करेंगे? आपने चवन्नी समाप्त कर दी।

करेंसी नोट को और coin को कंट्रोल करने के लिए या उसका दुरुपयोग न हो, इसके लिए Indian Penal Code में कानून बने हुए हैं। Counterfeit currency notes के बारे में सेक्शन 489 A, B, C, D, E आदि सब कहते हैं, किन्तु महोदय, क्या आपने इनको कभी देखा है? करेंसी नोट छापने वाले को और इसे सर्कुलेट करने वाले के लिए कहीं तो किसी सेक्शन में सजा हो कि उसे दस साल की सजा होगी। उसे सिर्फ पांच सौ रुपए फाइन की ही सजा है। अगर मिलीभगत हो जाए तो पांच सौ रुपए में करेंसी बांटने वाला बरी हो जाता है। यही कारण है कि जब हम विधेयक बनाते हैं — हमने Law Commission से रिपोर्ट लेकर चार laws repeal कर दिए और नया कानून लाए। यह एक अच्छी पहल है। मैंने कहा कि 18 साल बाद हम यहां आए। यह एक अच्छी पहल है। हम चाहते हैं कि यह कानून बने। सिक्कों का कानून तो बनना ही चाहिए, क्योंकि सिक्के एक ऐसी चीज हैं, जो भारतीयता की पहचान दर्शाते हैं। जब इमरजेंसी के समय में -- माननीय मंत्री महोदय को तो बहुत अच्छी तरह से याद होगा, क्योंकि वे मंत्री थे और माननीय डा. कर्ण सिंह जी को भी याद होगा, वे भी संसद में थे -- उस वक्त एक कैप्सूल जमीन में गाड़ा गया था। बाद में जब जनता पार्टी का रूल आया तब उन्होंने उस कैप्सूल को उखाड़ा और बाकायदा डा. प्रताप चंद्रा की रिपोर्ट बनी। उसमें हर तरह का भारतीयता का लिटरेचर था। अगर प्रलय आ जाये या कोई जलजला आ जाए या दुनिया खत्म हो जाए, nuclear weapon से सब खत्म हो जाए तो कई million years के बाद यदि उस कैप्सूल को जमीन से उखाड़ कर निकाला जाएगा तब पता लगेगा कि यह भारत की राजधानी दिल्ली थी और यहाँ पर इस तरह की सभ्यता बसती थी, उसका इतिहास क्या था और उसकी विरासत क्या थी। उसमें लिटरेचर के साथ-साथ सिक्के भी होते हैं, जिससे इस सभ्यता का पता लगता है।

आप सिक्कों के लिए कानून लाए, यह बहुत अच्छा किया। किन्तु, यह कानून कमजोर है, यह दुर्भाग्य है और कानून में contradiction है, यह और बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है। क्योंकि, कानून का दुरुपयोग करते वक्त या सिक्कों का दुरुपयोग करते वक्त, जोकि हमारी पहचान है, उसका दुरुपयोग करते वक्त, अगर हम ऐसे लोगों को सजा न दिला सकें और हमारे अपने कानून में ही, हमारे अपने एक्ट में ही ये कमजोरियां रह जाएं, तो उसके लिए आने वाली पुश्तें किसको जिम्मेवार ठहराएंगी? वे हमें इसके लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराएंगी, क्योंकि हम यह कानून पास कर रहे हैं।

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर (नामनिर्देशित) : सर, आपकी इजाजत से मैं कुछ पूछना चाहता हूँ। मेरा सवाल यह है कि जब अहलुवालिया जी इतना अच्छा भाषण देते हैं, तो क्यों हमेशा हंगामा मचाते रहते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, मणि शंकर अय्यर जी को मुझे परखने के या मुझे देखने के दो लाभ हैं। उन्होंने तीन जगह से मुझे देखा है। एक तो लोक सभा के सांसद के रूप में देखा, दूसरे राज्य सभा के सांसद के रूप में देखा, किन्तु उसके पहले पी.एम.ओ. के एक ऑफिसर के रूप में देखा है। इन्होंने मेरे तीनों रूप देखे हैं और इनको पता है कि मैं यह क्यों करता हूँ और उसके बावजूद ये मुझसे यह सवाल कर रहे हैं।

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर : मैंने तीन रूप नहीं देखे, इस * के दस रुख देखे हैं।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : नहीं, नहीं। देखिए, जब आप ऑफिसर्स गैलरी में पी.एम.ओ. की तरफ से बैठते थे और जब मैं वहां खड़ा होकर ऐसा करता था, तब आप शाबाशी देते थे।...(व्यवधान)....

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड) : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : एक मिनट, एक मिनट।...(व्यवधान)... आप ठहरिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर : अहलुवालिया जी, ...(व्यवधान)... को वे सियासत में ले आए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : क्योंकि आप उस वक्त वहां बैठ कर शाबाशी देते थे आप उसको appreciate करते थे।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : अहलुवालिया जी, आप अभी कितना वक्त लेंगे, क्योंकि आपकी पार्टी का समय पूरा हो गया है?

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : महोदय, मैं अपनी पार्टी से अकेला बोलने वाला हूं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, अकेले की बात नहीं है। समय पूरा हो गया है।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : महोदय, इसीलिए मैं यह चाहता था कि कानून आप बनाएं, किन्तु कानून बनाते वक्त एक yard stick भी रखें और वह yard stick है - हमारे भारत की सभ्यता और संस्कृति। सिर्फ आंख मूंद कर ब्रिटिश module को adopt करके हम कानून न बनाया करें। हम कानून बनाते वक्त कभी-कभी 'कौटिल्य' का 'अर्थशास्त्र' भी पढ़ लिया करें और कौटिल्य का jurisprudence भी पढ़ लिया करें। तब हम समझते हैं कि हमारी मानसिकता के अनुसार हम भारत को एक अच्छा कानून और अपनी अच्छी विधि-व्यवस्था दे सकेंगे और हम एक समृद्ध, सशक्त और स्वाभिमानी भारत का निर्माण कर सकेंगे। यही कहते हुए मैं आपका समर्थन करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान) : उपसभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)... मैं केवल एक sentence कहना चाहता हूं।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं भी संसद में 18वां साल गुजार रहा हूं। कानून के ऊपर इस प्रकार की व्याख्यात्मक चर्चा बहुत वर्षों बाद सुनने को मिली है और वह भी अहलुवालिया जी के मुख से सुनने को मिली है।...(व्यवधान)... उससे मुझे बहुत खुशी है। लेकिन, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप अहलुवालिया जी से कहिए कि ...(व्यवधान)... आप अहलुवालिया जी से कहिए कि ...(व्यवधान)... और extra curriculum ...(व्यवधान)... को छोड़ दें।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सर, मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर जी ने एक शब्द का जो इस्तेमाल किया है, उस शब्द को आप expunge कर दीजिए। उन्होंने इनका नाम * के रूप में लिया है। * इसलिए * शब्द को हटा दिया जाए।

श्री उपसभापति : * शब्द को रिकॉर्ड से हटा दिया गया है।...(व्यवधान)... श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल।...(व्यवधान)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : मैं तो उस पर कहना नहीं चाहता था।...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट। उन्होंने मुझे * कहा। वे मुझे * कहें या कुछ कहें, उससे मुझे कुछ नहीं होता। मैं तो श्री गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह जी का सिख हूँ। मैं सच बोलने से कतराता नहीं। मैं इतनी बात जरूर कहूँगा कि चवन्नी हटाने के पहले कम-से-कम यह तो सोचना चाहिए था कि कांग्रेस की सदस्यता चवन्नी से ही शुरू होती थी। आपने इसकी प्राथमिकता सदस्यता ली थी या नहीं? मैंने तो यह ली थी, चवन्नी मैं ही ली थी और उस चवन्नी को ही समाप्त कर दिया गया। सदस्यता ही खत्म हो गई है।...**(व्यवधान)**... सदस्यता ही खत्म हो गई।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, नहीं।...**(व्यवधान)**... वह निकाल दिया गया है।...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल।...**(व्यवधान)**... These are unnecessary comments. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please stop it. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बैठिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... Nothing will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : *

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर : *

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बैठिए, बैठिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप खामोश रहिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए न? ...**(व्यवधान)**... पाणि जी, आप बैठिए। श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल।

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Respected Deputy Chairman, I am here on behalf of the Congress Party and I am also in support of the Bill which is introduced by the hon. Finance Minister. While introducing the Bill he has given in brief the reasons and the complete history of the four Acts which were in existence and the problems which cropped up in our country on account of coins in the past. As some of us know, the Ph.D. thesis of the father of the Constitution, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, when he has studying in London, was on the subject, that is, the problem of rupee. That was his main topic for his Ph.D. thesis. Even in our country the money is in two forms, one form is the metallic coins and the other form is the notes. I don't know why we have got two separate Acts, one for coinage and another for notes. I have not studied much about it.

But I am of the considered opinion that in our country we must have one Bill for the entire currency, whether it is in the form of notes or in the form of coins. It is very well known to all of us that a metallic coin has got two values. Suppose you go to a market with a one rupee coin. You will get goods worth one rupee from the merchant. If you go to a market with a ten rupee coin, you

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

will get goods worth ten rupees. So, that is one value of the coin. For example, prior to 1970, there were coins of 10 paisa, 25 paisa and 50 paisa. The metallic value of these coins was more than the banking value. In some States — I will not mention the name of a particular State — the people who were in the business of manufacturing instruments, vessels, etc. for the kitchen, were using these coins. They used to collect coins from all over the country by this mean or that mean, and then melt them for their use and thereby they were earning profit out of that.

Anyhow, as rightly pointed out by the hon. Finance Minister, this Bill provides for amalgamation of four Acts which are there right from 1889, that is, the Metal Tokens Act, 1889, the Coinage Act, 1906, the Bronze Coin (Legal Tender) Act, 1918 and the Small Coins (Offences) Act, 1971. By passing this Bill today, we will have only one Act, that is, the Coinage Act. This will solve some of the problems. As we all know, we have got Government Printing Press at Kolkata, Nasik and other places and coins are made in this country and outside the country. In fact, I am very much concerned about Clause 3, Chapter II of the Bill, which says, “Establish a Mint at any place which may be managed by the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs or by any other person”. This is alright. But in the third para, it says, “Provided further that where the Government is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient in the public interest so to do, it may authorize the minting of coins by any organization or Government of any foreign country, within or beyond the limit of India”. It means we are going to give it to the private sector also. Here I would like to make a request to the hon. Finance Minister. We know what problems we are facing right now. As far as notes of 500 rupees and 100 rupees are concerned, there are a lot of duplicate notes in circulation all over the country. As my colleague from the BJP has very rightly pointed out, when people go to a market or a bank and give a 500 rupee note, then many a times they ask their name and write it. They refuse to take it if they don't have a machine to check the note. All these shop owners are keeping machines to check these 500 rupee notes; to find out whether it is a real legal tender or not. Villagers are facing a lot of problems. Now, on the other side, we are likely to switch over to manufacturing of coins outside the country. My suggestion is that we may allow a foreign company to manufacture our coins, but, at least, the factory, or, the particular place of manufacturing, should be within the borders of India. I say this for two reasons. One is that our own people will get employment because we have people here who are well-versed on this subject. The other reason is security of the Indian currency. I would request hon. Minister to kindly consider my suggestion.

Then, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a particular clause which says: “All silver coins issued under the Coinage Act, 1906, after the 10th day of March, 1940, shall

1.00 P.M.

continue as before to be a legal tender in payment or on account, in case of.” Now, we all know that one rupee coins of that period were made of silver. I wonder what the value of that coin will be now! As far as the metal is concerned, the present value could be something around Rs.150. Supposing I go to a bank with a one rupee coin of 1941, will the bank give me the value of one rupee or will I get Rs.150? That is not clear. Another question is: Why should we continue with the coins which were printed by the Britishers? Somewhere, there should be *rashtriyata*. There should be an end to it. After 1947, when we have become independent, we must have all currencies and coins with photographs of Mahatma Gandhi or the great leaders of this country, or, at least, our rulers, who fought for our freedom and gave sacrifices. So, the photograph of Victoria or Edward should not be there on our coins. That is my personal request, and that may, kindly, be considered. Also, when the Government has decided and requested the citizens, who are possessing coins which were printed by the British or those manufactured prior to independence, to come forward and give them to banks, then, a decision should be taken as to how they should be valued and how they should be treated.

Now, coming to notes, — I am mixing the subject of notes because there is a suggestion to mint coins of denominations of Rs.1000 and Rs.500 — we all know that Rs.1,000 denomination notes were withdrawn from the market because it was felt that black money is kept in higher denomination notes. Now, we are thinking of manufacturing Rs.1000 denomination coins. What purpose will it serve? Will it be easy for people to carry 10 to 15 such coins in his pocket and will there be security? All these things need to be considered. We may try to restrict to minting coins of denominations of Rs.100. Minting of Rs.1000 denomination coins will again be creating problems of carrying them to market places, safety, etc. I am informed that nowadays there is a trend of plastic notes which have a longer life and are more useful. In fact, the paper notes, that we have of Rs.5 and Rs.10, are not of good quality. Nowadays, we come across denominations of one, two, ten and twenty rupees which are very old and which have become soiled, mutilated and damaged. Can we not switch over to plastic notes?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is one o'clock. My suggestion is that we complete the discussion on this Bill and then, adjourn for lunch.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: All right, Sir.

So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to consider this.

Lastly, I come to another issue. I am aware that after the passage of this Bill, we are likely to close a mint here and a mint there, but the employees and officers who are posted there would face a difficult situation. The Government should call them, discuss it with them and try to accommodate them in their respective States, according to their seniority. Two or three Class-I officers from Nashik had approached me. In their case, the UPSC says that the decision would be taken by DoPT, but the DoPT says their problems will be resolved by the UPSC. So, on behalf of these Government officers and employees, I would request that when we switch over to the new system, we should also consider the problems being faced by these employees and officers who are working at places like Kolkata, Nashik and Mumbai and who are likely to be affected on account of the decision of closure.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI TARIQ ANWAR, in the Chair]

We should not forget the 'great' Telgi who printed bogus stamp papers and earned crores of rupees and who was subsequently arrested. Sir, those bogus stamp papers were printed with the help of dyes which he had purchased from scrap and that scrap was not sold by a private citizen; that scrap was sold by a Government mint. Here, I want very serious attention of the Ministry. The iron waste or this waste and that waste, and even dyes of the printing machines were sold by our mint people outside and they were purchased by outsiders and with the help of those dyes, duplicate stamp papers were sold as genuine ones all over the country. It was proved beyond doubt. In that case, we had to declare that these should not be treated as genuine and that we have gone in for the print of new ones. It is a very serious matter. That is why I suggest that we should not go to foreign countries for the manufacture of our coins. Let us do it in our own mint factories, within the territory of India, with proper security.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया। सरकार ने सिक्का निर्माण विधेयक, 2011 जो एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य के लिए प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं इस पर चंद मिनटों में कुछ अपने सकारात्मक विचार रखूंगा। चूंकि सरकार की कोशिश है कि चार अधिनियमों को एक अधिनियम "सिक्का निर्माण विधेयक" में तब्दील किया जाए, यह कोशिश इस प्रक्रिया को आसान करने का जरिया हो सकती है, यह बात सही नजर आती है। इसमें कुछ ऐसे संशोधन जो इस अधिनियम के पक्ष में हो सकते हैं या जो इस अधिनियम के लिए बेहतर हो सकते हैं, वह मैं आपके माध्यम से यहां रखना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर, लगातार देश में सिक्कों की कमी महसूस हो रही है, इसके बावजूद सरकार ने 25 पैसे का सिक्का बंद करने का फैसला लिया। जब हम जनमानस की दृष्टि से देखते हैं, तो 50 पैसे या एक रुपए का सिक्का भी मार्केट में नज़र नहीं आता है, जिसका दुष्परिणाम देश के बहुत से गरीब लोग भुगतते हैं। एक गरीब आदमी जब कोई चीज लेने जाता है, जिसकी कीमत 50 पैसे होती है या एक रुपया होती है, लेकिन एक रुपए या 50 पैसे का सिक्का मार्केट में उपलब्ध नहीं है, तो उसे अपनी जरूरत की चीज को खरीदने के लिए या तो 5 रुपए का नोट देना पड़ेगा या 10 रुपए का नोट देना पड़ेगा। दुकानदार पहले से इस बात

के लिए तैयार होता है कि जब गरीब आदमी या मज़दूर आदमी दुकान पर अपनी जरूरत का सामान खरीदने आएगा, चाहे वे खाने की चीजें हों या घर में इस्तेमाल करने की चीजें हों, उस दुकानदार ने यह trend बना लिया है कि जिस व्यक्ति को एक रुपए की चीज चाहिए, अगर वह 5 रुपए का नोट लेकर आता है, तो दुकानदार उसे 4 रुपए वापस करने के बजाय, उतने मूल्य की कोई चीज उस पर थोप देता है। अगर एक बच्चा 5 रुपए का नोट लेकर पेंसिल या कलम लेने के लिए दुकान पर जाता है, तो वह 2 रुपए का पेन लेता है, लेकिन उसे मजबूरी में 3 रुपए की टॉफी लेना पड़ती है या च्युइंग गम लेनी पड़ती है। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि माननीय मंत्री जी सदन में विराजमान हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि वे देश की गरीब जनता के भावों से ओर व्यवहार से वाकिफ होंगे। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बिल में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करने पर विचार करेंगे, जिससे देश में सिक्कों के अकाल की पूर्ति हो सके, सिक्कों की उपलब्धता मार्केट में हो सके, ताकि आम आदमी जो आज बिना वजह पिस रहा है, वह बच सके? आज एक आदमी को अपनी जरूरत के सामान के लिए कीमत कम होने के बावजूद, ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ता है, क्योंकि सिक्के उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। क्या मंत्री जी इस पर विचार करेंगे? क्या मंत्री जी ने कभी इस मुद्दे पर विचार किया है कि एक रुपए की चीज खरीदने के लिए गरीब आदमी मार्केट में 5 रुपए लेकर जाता है और खाली हाथ घर लौट आता है। इस बात के लिए इस बिल में कोई प्रोविज़न नहीं किया गया है। इसके विकल्प पर विचार नहीं हुआ है। हम इस बात को मान सकते हैं कि 25 पैसे का सिक्का आपने बंद कर दिया, उसकी मार्केट वैल्यू गिर गई होगी या फिर 25 पैसे का वजूद इतना है कि उससे कोई चीज खरीदी नहीं जा सकती है, लेकिन हमारे पास उसका क्या विकल्प है? हमने 25 पैसे का सिक्का बंद कर दिया, 50 पैसे और एक रुपए का सिक्का मार्केट में मिलता नहीं है और हमारे पास उसका कोई विकल्प नहीं है। इसका सीधा दुरुपयोग हो रहा है और देश के गरीब लोगों पर इसका बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी बड़े विद्वान हैं और वे बड़े वरिष्ठतम क्रम में आते हैं। वे जानते हैं कि हमारे मुल्क में टकसाल है और टकसाल के जरिए सिक्कों के निर्माण का कार्य तेज हो सकता है।

टकसाल के जरिए सिक्कों की कमी को पूरा किया जा सकता है, लेकिन महोदय, आज दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि टकसालें अपनी क्षमता के अनुरूप सिक्कों का निर्माण नहीं कर रही हैं, जिसके दो नुकसान हो रहे हैं। पहला नुकसान मुझे यह नज़र आता है कि देश में सिक्कों की लगातार कमी पड़ रही है और दूसरा बड़ा नुकसान यह है कि हम मैनपावर को काम नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। हमारे पास टकसाल भी है, मैनपावर भी है और ऑफिसर्स भी हैं, लेकिन हमारी टकसालों में जो सिक्कों का निर्माण है, उसकी क्षमता को हम बढ़ा नहीं पा रहे हैं, जिसका नुकसान आज हमारे देश के लोगों को कहीं न कहीं भुगतना पड़ रहा है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि आज हमारा मुल्क विदेशों से कितने सिक्कों का आयात करता है? माननीय मंत्री जी जब अपनी बात कहने के लिए उपस्थित होंगे, तब इस बात का जवाब जरूर देंगे कि कितने सिक्के हम विदेशों से आयात कर रहे हैं और क्यों? क्या हमारे देश में मटीरियल नहीं है? क्या हमारे देश में टकसाल नहीं है? क्या हमारे देश में

मैनपावर नहीं है? आखिर किस चीज़ की कमी है कि हमें विदेशों से ये सिक्के आयात करने पड़ते हैं? महोदय, विदेशों से सिक्के आयात करने की ज़रूरत क्या है, इस पर भी माननीय मंत्री जी कोई न कोई वक्तव्य देकर देश की जनता की जिज्ञासा को शांत करने की ज़रूर कोशिश करेंगे। इसके अलावा सिक्कों की कालाबाज़ारी कैसे रुके, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने कभी इस पर विचार किया है? महोदय, अभी हमारे दूसरे वरिष्ठ साथी अपनी बात को रख रहे थे कि हमारे देश की मार्केट में जो छोटा-मोटा सिक्का भी है, वह भी कालाबाज़ारी के ज़रिए दूसरी कंट्रीज़ को इसलिए चला जाता है कि हमारे सिक्के की मार्केट वैल्यू ज्यादा है या धातु की मार्केट वैल्यू ज्यादा है। विदेशों में उस सिक्के का दुरुपयोग होता है, चाहे वे सिक्के के ज़रिए कोई निब बनाएं, दूसरा कोई गहना बनाएं या और कोई चीज़ बनाएं। यानी हमारे देश से कालाबाज़ारी के ज़रिए विदेशों को जो सिक्का जा रहा है, क्या सरकार की कोई ऐसी योजना है, क्या सरकार ने इस अधिनियम में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करने का प्रयास किया है कि उस कालाबाज़ारी को रोका जाए? महोदय, अगर कालाबाज़ारी रोकी नहीं जाएगी, विदेशों को जाने वाले सिक्कों को प्रतिबंधित नहीं किया जाएगा, तो मार्केट में इन सिक्कों को वापस लाया जाना संभव नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि कालाबाज़ारी के ज़रिए सिक्कों के निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध की यदि कोई योजना मंत्री जी ने बनाई है, तो कृपया इस पर भी कुछ न कुछ प्रकाश डालें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : कश्यप जी, आपका समय खत्म हो गया है, कृपया समाप्त करें।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : मैं अभी समाप्त करता हूं। मान्यवर, इसके अलावा नकली सिक्कों का दुरुपयोग आज देश में बड़े पैमाने पर होता है। यह बात सही है कि इस अधिनियम में पनिशमेंट के लिए प्रोविजन किया गया है, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी, यह जिस तरह का अपराध है - कालाबाज़ारी के ज़रिए सिक्कों का विदेशों में जाना और अपने देशों में कुछ लोग जिसका दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं, तो उसमें पनिशमेंट पर हमें पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। महोदय, चूंकि बिल के अंदर सैक्शन 15 में सिक्कों के गलत प्रयोग पर सात साल की सज़ा का प्रावधान है, मैं आपके ज़रिए से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस सज़ा के प्रावधान में तबदीली करें। सात साल का प्रावधान मुझे देश के इस गंभीर मुद्दे पर काफी नज़र नहीं आता है। यदि इसको उम्र कैद में तबदील कर दें, तो उसमें सरकार का कौन सा घाटा होने वाला है? उसमें जुर्माने की राशि को अगर हम बढ़ा दें, तो दुरुपयोग करने वालों पर कम से कम एक दबाव बनेगा, इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि सज़ा के प्रावधान में माननीय मंत्री जी दोबारा विचार करें और जुर्माने की राशि को बढ़ाने पर भी विचार करें। इसके अलावा, जो अपराध इन सिक्कों के ज़रिए इस देश में होते हैं, उनको सैशन ट्रॉयल करने पर अगर विचार करेंगे, तो शायद इन सिक्कों के अपव्यय और दुरुपयोग पर विराम लगेगा और देश के लोगों को शायद इससे कुछ राहत मिल सकेगी। आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं।

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY (West Bengal): Sir, this is a comprehensive Bill. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, Government has said that the present Bill will provide amalgamation of four Acts, namely, the Metal Token Act, 1889, The Coinage Act, 1906, The Bronze Coin (Legal Tender) Act, 1918 and Small Coins (Offences) Act, 1971 into one Act. So, this Bill is a comprehensive Bill. Sir, this Bill was passed in Lok Sabha without any discussion on 25th March, 2011. Without any discussion Lok Sabha passed this Bill. Sir, I am not opposing the Bill because the Objects and Reasons of the Bill is comprehensive, but, I have some observations to be made here because I have seen the Standing Committee on Finance had tabled the 22nd Report on the Coinage Bill, 2009 on August 31, 2010. The Standing Committee made certain recommendations such as the intrinsic value of the metal be comparatively lower than the face value of the coin, the penalty for melting or making coins by unauthorized persons should be increased to a maximum of ten years' imprisonment. Here the hon. Finance Minister has mentioned seven years, but Standing Committee recommended for ten years' imprisonment and at the same time, said that proper mechanism should be incorporated in the Bill to put a curb on counterfeiting of coins and so on and so forth. I request the Government to consider the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Finance and incorporate them in the Bill. Sir, we are all aware that recently Government has withdrawn 25 paise coins. This is very difficult for the poors and poor business men also because they are living in rural and urban areas and are facing problems. They are sometimes being compelled to pay more price or less price for each and every commodity in round figure though the actual price of the same commodity may be 25 paise or 50 paise or 75 paise less or more than the amount being paid. Sir, in the entire area of the Northern part of West Bengal, specially some districts like Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri and some others have actually become a hey ground for the Bhutan currency. Bhutan currency has occupied in all markets and there is random use of this currency in grocery shops to big markets also. I urge upon the government to take steps against such illegal use of Bhutan currency. I think the value of Bhutan currency is less than the Indian currency. Making our currency available there this can be stopped sometimes there is shortage of our currency. So, Bhutan currency also occupies our markets. Sir, in recent past, fake currency has become a problem for the entire country. I think Minister is also aware of this dangerous trend. Fake currencies came out of ATMs of several banks. The ATM users are becoming victims of the circumstances. Sir, this is a very serious issue. This should be stopped and foolproof arrangements should be made, so that the interest of the common man is saved.

Sir, in this regard, I wish point out one very serious issue. I think, it was in 1997-98, the then Government, the then Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, outsourced the printing of currency notes! A total amount of Rs. 1 lakh crores worth of currency notes in the denomination of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 outsourced for printing in Germany. This is a very serious matter. After that incident, the Committee on Public Undertakings strongly indicted the Government. I don't know what steps the Government has taken on the CoPU's recommendation. I want to know about this from the hon. Minister. Sir, the issues I had mentioned should be sorted out before this Bill becomes an Act. Thank you.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I have only a few observations to make.

The first and foremost, I commend the hon. Finance Minister for having accepted bulk of the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Finance contained in its Report of 31st August, 2010. But, I think, there are some areas in the recommendations of the Finance Committee where there is ambiguity, which is inherent, needs to be clarified. One is, of course, mentioned earlier by hon. Members. It is about the suggestion to increase the penalty for melting coins to ten years and enhance the penalty in relation to imprisonment and to really, progressively, ensure that the intrinsic value of the metal is lower than the face value of the coin in order to curb unauthorized melting of coins. I think, the acceptance of the Committee's recommendations that if a coin is defaced due to sweating it shall be deemed as having been fraudulently defaced is not fair. And, many of us know, coins are used in rural areas. This is a tropical country. I think, sometimes, people sweat by way of kind of climatic impact which they have. So, this issue really be reconsidered, and, therefore, this particular provision be deleted.

In addition to this, I have three points to make. First, I associate myself with a number of points made by Mr. Ahluwalia and others that a coin has more than its monetary value. It is a symbol of sovereignty, of culture and the civilizational ethos of any country. The hon. Finance Minister, I am sure, has traveled to museums all over the world. If you go, for instance, to Takshila, which I have had the privilege of going, the coins speak about the Kingdom of Chandra Gupta Maurya. Or, the Kingdom of Mathura preserved in the Museum of Takshila is really representing the civilizational ethos. And, I say it with considerable pride, since Pataliputra was the capital of Chandra Gupta Maura's Dynasty, which minted those coins, they are now being exhibited in Takshila currently in Pakistan. So, those of us who traveled to museums all over the world, whether in Greece or Athens or Egypt or Takshila, realize the historical and civilizational values embedded in the cultural ethos of any country.

I, therefore, suggest to the Finance Minister whether in the design and presentation of coins, which are being minted or which are to be minted, some thought could be given to how this particular civilizational ethos, which India represents in entirety, could, in some form, be represented.

My second point is that many of us increasingly view the coin not merely, as I said, for monetary purposes, but for purposes of ceremonial, symbolic and souvenir value. Whether coins could be specially minted, which could subserve this particular important objective as well as of not merely the monetary equivalence of what a coin represents.

My third and last point is this. I associate myself with the speaker, who has preceded me. But I am somewhat surprised that this Bill has a specific provision that encourages minting of such coins by foreign organizations to be imported in India. India is rich in metals. That we all know. In fact, we export a large amount of metals of various kinds to various parts of the world. For a country, therefore, which has such a comparative factor advantage, in terms of labour, in terms of metals of various varieties that we have, in terms of the skills and the history that we have and a Government mint institution, which is the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India does not really have the ability to mint coins that fully meets the needs of India? We should really consider involving private sector within the country. And, this could be outsourced to private sector. We should encourage them to do so. And, instead of becoming net importers of mint we should regard really exporting our coins to a large part of the world, considering the fact that we have comparative factor advantages in multiple areas, both in terms of raw material, in terms of skilled labour and in terms of experience that we have. So, I would encourage the Finance Minister that by means of this Bill, which can really make India an important export hub of coins to be minted to fully meet our domestic need and, indeed, use this for purposes of seeking market in large parts of the world. So, I think, in many ways it would automatically curb the smuggling about which there are so many provisions in the Bill. These are some of the points that I thought to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI (Maharashtra): Sir, I agree with Shri Ahluwaliaji when he says that the coins have a particular significance in our civilization, the civilization, as we know, came into being when we replaced barter by currency. Initially, we had coins of various metals — copper, silver, bronze and gold. All this was, in those days, bet by gold standards. The Government was bound to give the gold for the currency or for the coins, which a man may be

holding. We know after the Second World War, gold standard was replaced by the paper currency. The Government is, now, under no obligation to give gold for the paper currency or for the coins which are tendered to the Reserve Bank of India. I personally believe that coins are no different from the currency notes. What we require is a currency law, a currency law that will take into consideration the currency notes, the coins, the e-currency, the debit card, the credit card, the demand draft, all the banking transactions will be considered and will be engulfed in this Currency Act.

There may be a separate chapter there for coins. It may deal with a particular type of currency, that is, coins. But, otherwise, there must be a Currency Act. And that Currency Act should take into consideration all types of prevalent currencies which are in vogue for the purpose of exchange of goods. We are discussing this Coinage Bill and I support this Bill. I am not against this Act because it replaces five different legislations. One has been replaced and some are deleted. But, I am reminded that originally we had *pie*, *paisa*, *anna*, etc. They have all lost their importance. We must realise how coins have lost their importance. The coins are today important — as mentioned earlier — for religious purposes. Maybe, they are to be stored in museums for future generations to know what type of civilization there was in the past. But, by and large, coins are losing their importance. Today, even if you give a coin to a beggar on the road, he would frown at you because it has very little value. Most of the transactions are now rounded up to the nearest ten, it may be, Rs. 10 or Rs. 50 or Rs. 100. Coins have lost their importance. Now, under these circumstances, the Finance Minister is talking about a coin of Rs. 1000/- value. I am shuddered at this. I think, he is, probably, visualising the inflation to come when we will have to move with a Rs. 1000/- value coin in our pocket. Things would become so costly that Rs. 1000/- value coin would become of considerable importance. I agree with what my friend, Shri N.K. Singh, has stated. He said that when we are talking about coins, we should think in terms of coins which are lesser in value. This was the recommendation given by the Standing Committee on Finance that coin should be lesser in value than the metallic content thereof. We know the Fisher's theory that bad coins drive out good coins. If the metallic content is more, then, it is likely to be melted, and, ultimately, the coin will lose its importance. They will totally go out of circulation. At the same time, I also agree — I am a Member of the Standing Committee on Finance — with some of the suggestions that due to the tropical nature of the country, coins might get spoiled very easily. The type of punishment that is sought to be meted out for defacing coins is far too severe. I am also of the opinion that plastic currency should be in vogue because metals are getting rarer. We need metals for many other purposes; industrial purposes. Then, one thing which I would like to mention here is this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please conclude now.
...(Interruptions)...

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: We must have coins of different sizes because coins may be used by people who can see and they may also be used by people who are visually impaired, that is, those who cannot see. So, if all coins are of the same shape, that is, round, many people, even we, sometimes, get confused as to whether it is One rupee coin, Two rupees coin or five rupees coin. They should be of different shapes. Some may be rectangle and some may be square so that we know that a round coin is of one rupee value and a square coin is of five rupee value. So, there will not be confusion. The confusion which is being created today because of the same shape of the coin could be avoided to a large extent.

By and large, I believe, this is a proper Bill. I fully support it. But, I also believe that the Finance Minister should come out with a Currency Act which will take into consideration all types of currencies that are in vogue because there are different types of currencies. Today we are seeing that currency notes are going out of circulation. There is the plastic currency, that is, credit cards are being used. So, we require a comprehensive legislation and we must address this issue. Thank you very much.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : श्री मोहन सिंह जी, आपके पास सिर्फ 2 मिनट हैं।

श्री मोहन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास इतना कम समय है कि मेरे लिए कुछ भी कहना बहुत मुश्किल है, सिवाय इसके कि एक ही वाक्य में मैं यह कह दूँ कि मैं इस विधेयक के साथ हूँ।

चूँकि अहलुवालिया जी ने सिक्कों के इतिहास से अपनी बात शुरू की, इससे मुझे भी लालच पैदा हुआ कि उसमें कुछ बातें मैं भी जोड़ दूँ। A.K. Narain और David Diringer ने जो 'History of Indian Coinage' लिखा है, यदि उसे ठीक से गंभीरतापूर्वक पढ़ा जाए तो भारत में सिक्कों का इतिहास तब से शुरू होता है, जब से ऑर्गनाइज्ड स्टेट्स बननी शुरू हुई। सिंधु घाटी की सभ्यता एक समाज द्वारा विकसित सभ्यता थी। उस समय की कुछ मुहरें प्राप्त हुई हैं, जिनकी भाषा आज तक इतिहासकार पढ़ नहीं पाए हैं, इसलिए कोई हिम्मत से यह कह नहीं पा रहा है कि वे सिक्के हैं या प्रार्थना के लिए बनाई गई मुहरें हैं, क्योंकि उन मुहरों पर सूर्य के, गाय के, बैल के, पशुओं के चित्र चित्रित हैं और उस ज़माने के भारतीय लोग प्रकृति की पूजा करते थे, किसी देवता की पूजा नहीं करते थे।

मौर्य काल से भारत में ऑर्गनाइज्ड स्टेट्स बननी शुरू होती हैं और तब से जितने राज्य हुए, राज्यों और राजाओं के राजगद्दी संभालने के साथ उनकी समृति में सिक्कों को ढाला जाना हमारे देश में शुरू हुआ। अंग्रेजी राज की भी यही प्रथा थी। अंग्रेजी राज के समय 1940 में जो एक्ट आया, वह क्यों आया? इस देश में अंग्रेजी राज में चांदी के सिक्के चलते थे। लोग बोरे में लाद करके चांदी के सिक्कों को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान ले जाते थे,

लेकिन आधुनिक बाजार का नियम है कि जब भी बाजार में slump आता है, तो नोट की कीमत घटती है और मेटल की कीमत बढ़ती है। सैकिंड वर्ल्ड वार के समय जब सोने-चांदी के दाम बढ़ने लगे तो पैसों की कीमत घटने लगी, जैसे आज की तारीख में हो रहा है। ऐसे में उन्होंने फैसला लिया कि अब चांदी के सिक्के नहीं, आल्टरनेटिव मेटल के सिक्के ढाले जाएंगे, इस तरह भारत में उनकी शुरुआत हुई।

आजाद भारत में भी हमने गांधी जी की स्मृति में, जवाहरलाल जी की स्मृति में सिक्के ढाले हैं। ये सिक्के दुनिया के हर सभ्य मुल्क में उनकी परम्परा, उनके इतिहास और उनकी संस्कृति के परिचायक होते हैं। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि भारत में कांग्रेस पार्टी अपने 125 वर्ष के इतिहास का प्रकाशन कर रही है, मैंने उनके किसी भी खंड में चवन्नी के इतिहास पर कोई लेख नहीं पढ़ा है। यह बहुत ही अफसोसजनक बात है। चूंकि प्रणब बाबू स्वयं उसके सम्पादक हैं, इसलिए मैं उनको स्मरण कराना चाहता हूँ कि 1921 में गांधी जी ने सोचा कि वार्षिक सम्मेलन करके हम disperse कर जाते हैं, यह बात उचित नहीं है, इसका स्थायी संगठन होना चाहिए, तो उन्होंने कांग्रेस पार्टी को एक Mass Party के रूप में कन्वर्ट करने का फैसला लिया। इसके लिए उन्होंने कांग्रेस की मेम्बरशिप चार आने से शुरू कराई और यह निर्णय लिया गया कि चार आने में से एक आना मंडल कांग्रेस कमेटी के पास रहेगा, एक आना जिला कांग्रेस कमेटी के पास रहेगा, एक आना प्रान्तीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के पास रहेगा और एक आना केन्द्रीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के पास अपने वार्षिक और दैनिक खर्च के लिए रहेगा। गांधी जी ने इस पद्धति की शुरुआत की। अब उस चवन्नी को आपने इतिहास से ही गायब कर दिया है। आपके आदेश के बावजूद दो वर्ष पहले से ही दुकानदारों ने चवन्नी लेना बंद कर दिया था। हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी बैंक भारत सरकार के आदेश को नहीं मानता है। भारत सरकार कहती है कि शाखाएं खोलो, कोई शाखा नहीं खोलता, यह कहती है चवन्नी ले लो। कोई चवन्नी नहीं लेता, केवल रिज़र्व बैंक में जा करके हम लोगों ने अपनी पुरानी चवन्नी को वापस कराया और उसके एवज में हमें नोट मिला है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से दो-तीन चीजों का आग्रह करके अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा, क्योंकि आपके अनुसार मेरा समय समाप्त हो गया है। भारत की सरकार विदेशों से जो नोट छपवाती है, सिक्के ढलवाती है, इसका प्रचलन किसी भी कीमत पर बंद किया जाना चाहिए। दूसरी बात हम सुझाव के तौर पर कहना चाहते हैं, चूंकि हम लोग नेपाल के निकट हैं, हमारे सभी बाजारों में नेपाल के सिक्के और नोट चलते हैं। छोटे-छोटे व्यापारी उन सीधे-सादे नेपालियों को उसकी कीमत से आधी कीमत पर सामान देकर लूटते हैं और उधर के बाजार में भारत के नोट उसी रूप में चलते हैं। भारत सरकार को सीमा पर एक देश से दूसरे देश के नोट और सिक्के के प्रचलन को दृढ़तापूर्वक बंद कराना चाहिए। यदि आप दुबई के बाजार में जाएं, तो उनको international currency चाहिए, लेकिन यदि कोई वहां भारत के पांच सौ के नोट दे, तो इसे दुबई के बाजार में बड़ी आसानी से लिया जाता है और उनका exchange होता है। इसके बारे में भारत सरकार सोचे।

खास तौर से सीमावर्ती जिलों में, यह घटना एक साल पहले घटी है, सिद्धार्थ नगर जिले में स्टेट बैंक की एक शाखा के मैनेजर ने बैंक के ही अंदर 25-25 लाख के फर्जी नोट रखे थे और आज की तारीख तक उसके

खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई। वह पकड़ा गया, उसके ऊपर मुकदमा चला और वह जमानत पर रिहा होकर बाजार में घूम रहा है। फर्जी नोटों का प्रचलन भारत में बंद करने के लिए सरकार को दृढ़तापूर्वक कदम उठाना चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि आपने मेरे ऊपर कुछ मरव्वत की और मुझे कुछ अधिक समय दिया। धन्यवाद।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : धन्यवाद, सर। सर Metal Tokens Act, 1889, Indian Coinage Act, 1906, Bronze Coin (Legal Tender) Act, 1918 and the Small Coins (Offences) Act, 1971. इस comprehensive बिल पर आपने जो मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है, उसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। सर, यह इतिहास रहा है कि जब हम किसी सामान का exchange करते हैं, तो exchange के लिए इस तरह के coins आते रहे हैं। आप अभी भी गांव में देखेंगे कि वहां घर में जो सामान उत्पन्न होता है, उसको दूसरे सामान से बदल दिया जाता है, लेकिन ये सब संभव नहीं था, इसलिए मेटल युग में इसका प्रवेश हुआ और coins बनने शुरू हो गए। हड़प्पा और मोहनजोदड़ो वगैरह की खुदाई में भी इस तरह के coins वगैरह मिले हैं, जो exchange के रूप में काम आते रहे हैं। हमारे यहां भी इसकी कुछ जरूरतें हैं और मंत्री महोदय ने इस बिल में इसको लाने की कोशिश की है। मैं इस संबंध में एक-दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात यह है कि इस अधिनियम के सैक्शन 19 और सैक्शन 14 में punishment की बात है। सैक्शन 19 में है कि इस अधिनियम में अपराध संज्ञेय है, दंडनीय है, अधिकतम सात वर्ष की सजा है और जमानती भी है। ठीक इसी तरीके से जिस धातु से सिक्का बनाया जाता है, अगर उस धातु के कुछ हिस्से को अपने कब्जे में रखते हैं, तो इसके लिए एक वर्ष की सजा है और पुनः दोबारा पकड़े जाने पर तीन वर्ष की सजा है। यह contradictory है। मेरा कहना यह है कि Comprehensive Bill में एक तरह की बात होनी चाहिए। इसमें अपराध के लिए दंड एक समान ही होना चाहिए।

आप सभी जानते हैं कि जब 20 पैसे का सिक्का चलता था, तब उस सिक्के को गला करके ornament वगैरह बनाने का प्रचलन चला था। आज वह बाजार में नहीं मिलता है। वह बंद हो गया है। इन सिक्कों से ornament वगैरह बनाने के कारण 20 पैसे के सिक्के का दाम बाजार में एक रुपया से ज्यादा चला गया था। ठीक इसी तरह से, हम जिस धातु का प्रयोग सिक्का बनाने में करते हैं, यदि उसकी value मार्केट value से ज्यादा हो जाती है, तो उसका दुरुपयोग होना भी शुरू हो जाता है। सरकार को चाहिए कि इसके लिए जो दंडनीय प्रावधान हैं, उनको बखूबी लागू करने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

सर, मंत्री महोदय ने इस बिल में कहा है कि सिक्के में जो धातु प्रयोग होगी, उसका मूल्य 60 प्रतिशत के लगभग होगा। लेकिन जब बाजार में धातु का मूल्य बढ़ता है, तो उसका मूल्य बढ़ जाता है और उसको गला कर दूसरी चीजें बनाई जाती हैं। इसके प्रचलन को रोकने के लिए कड़े कदम उठाने की जरूरत है।

सर, एक बात का उल्लेख और करना चाहूंगा। अभी भी हमारे यहां दशमलव प्रणाली लागू है और मंत्री महोदय भी अपने बजट में 1 पैसा, 31 पैसा, 51 पैसा, इस तरह का उल्लेख करते हैं। लेकिन जब हमारी इस

प्रणाली में 50 पैसे नीचे का सिक्का ही नहीं रहेगा तो उस के परिवर्तन का क्या मूल्य रहेगा? इसलिए हमारे सिक्कों का आधार भी दशमलव प्रणाली पर रहना चाहिए ताकि उस से तब्दील या exchange करने में सुविधा हो सके। इसे बंद नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

सर, अंत में एक बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। अभी एक हजार रुपए या एक सौ रुपए के सिक्के बनाने की बात हो रही है। यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि इस से रख-रखाव में काफी सुविधा होगी, लेकिन इस से ब्लैक मार्केटिंग और ब्लैक मनी रखने की भी सुविधा हो जाएगी। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए ताकि पांच सौ रुपए और एक सौ रुपए की fake currency को रोका जा सके। साथ ही इस के डिजाइन में क्या परिवर्तन किया जा सकता है, इस पर भी मंत्री महोदय को विचार करना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir, first of all, I would like to express my deep appreciation for the hon. Members who have made their contributions on this Bill. I would like to thank Mr. Ahluwalia for enlightening the House with his research work on the evolution of the coinage, showing some of the inscriptions on the coins of Mohd. of Ghazni and Mohd. Ghouri and also referring to various others. The basic fact is, the coin has an important place in the history of civilization. That is why, researchers, scholars, historians, sociologists, all of them have worked in detail on it. The coin is also closely associated with the evolution of the economic system in course of civilization. In the primitive days, there was the barter system, that is, exchange of commodities. With the advance of civilization, with the advance of technology, and practically, from the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, there have been massive and rapid changes in the system of currency and coins. With globalization, this has been brought under the control of the international mechanism, first, after the Great Depression of the '30s, and even before that, when as a result of The Treaty of Versailles, the Deutschmark got a serious beating and caused a huge chaos in the monetary world. League of Nations made a feeble attempt but it was not very successful. But the variation in the value of money and currency was successfully implemented after the establishment of the Brettenwoods Institutions, notably the International Monetary Fund, in 1945, after the end of the Second World War. I am not going into the history of all these things because the scope of The Coinage Bill is very limited. I am happy that it has been received well by the hon. Members.

Now, I would like to respond to some of the issues raised by the hon. Members in connection with the Bill. Mr. Ahluwalia has drawn our attention about the apparent contradiction of the level of punishments in Indian Penal Code and in this Act. It has been done deliberately. In Penal Code, both for melting and counterfeiting, punishment is same for 10 years. A deliberate decision was taken to reduce the penalty for melting and misuse and then counterfeiting, and this is not new. In

the earlier Act also, it was there. There the punishment was for five years. In this new Act, it has been extended to seven years. But still it is less than that and, as you know, all these provisions word by word have been vetted by the Law Ministry. So, there is no apparent contradiction in it. The issue which has been raised was: Why has four *anna* coin been withdrawn from the circulation? Gradually, we have withdrawn not only four *anna* coin but also other coins. In our childhood days, even we used to have the smaller division of one paise. There was one coin which was called *pie*. I think three *pies* used to be one paise and four paise used to be one *anna* and four *annas* used to be, what we call, 25 paise or *sika*. These revolutions have taken place over the years. As and when the economy has expanded, the relevance of these coins have lost and these have been withdrawn from circulation. As on August 2, the coins which we have withdrawn from the market are: One paise coin, 99,176 pieces; two paise coin, 7,39,180 pieces; three paise coin, 3,76,079 pieces; five paise coin, 27,03,353 pieces; ten paise 1,46,12,274 pieces; twenty paisa, 95,50,240 pieces and four annas, 23,55,17,031. Four annas are the largest number of coins withdrawn because it was put out of circulation recently. Mohan Singhji has very correctly pointed out about the history of four annas and association of Congress Party with four anna membership. Surely, Ahluwalia cannot be a member of four anna because he became the member in 70s. At that time, by amending the constitution, the subscription was increased. But you will be surprised to know, Mohan Singhji, that the same pattern is being maintained. Distribution is, from the booth committee that means village committee — the nomenclature has been changed — to block committee to district committee to PCC to AICC. Whatever be the subscription, the distribution pattern remains the same. But this is part of history. Let us come back to current topic. Therefore, this is the point which we shall have to keep in mind that these are to be used. I entirely agree with almost everybody in the House that while minting we shall have to take note of aesthetic part of it which will represent the culture of the country. And, I am sure, most of you have noticed that most of our coins contain flowery designs and mainly the lotus which is the national flower. Some variations have taken place depending on the size from time to time, whether it would be 15 petals or it would be 10 petals, but that lotus used to be a very dominant feature of our coins and it will continue to be so. And, these things are normally being done more and more by the artists which are being chosen.

I would like to share one important feature with the hon. Members. They are aware of it. For the first time, Indian currency has been recognised by the international community by its reserved symbol. Our reserved symbol is '₹'. We write '₹' in the Devnagari script in the same form that '₹'

2.00 P.M.

is the reserved symbol of Indian rupee, and we are the fifth such country in the world which has reserved symbol, which is recognised by international community. After American Dollar, Euro, British Sterling Pound and Japanese Yen, the fifth one is the Indian Rupee '₹'. All these new coins will have that '₹' symbol, the rupee symbol.

Of course, as you have mentioned that if currency was to be circulated during the days of Mahmud of Ghazni, or, Mohammad Gauri, it would have to be in the local languages, whether it is Sanskrit, whether it is Pali, or, whether it is Prakrit. Similarly, in Indian notes today, you will find all the recognised Indian languages, local languages. Otherwise, how will the people use it? Apart from the symbol, they will have to read it. So, those things are being taken care of.

One hon. Member expressed concern about the shortage. Yes, sometimes, we feel shortage, and that is why, we step up the production. Currently, I am told that India mints about 18 billion pieces. Current annual indent is 18 billion pieces. One billion is one thousand crore. So, it comes to 18,000 crore pieces of various denominations, which is valued at Rs.3.74 lakh crores. Currently, we are having four mints. One is located in Kolkata. Another is located in Hyderabad. Third one is located in Mumbai. Fourth one is located in NOIDA. We are also having four currency prints for printing currency notes. Two are owned by the Security Printing and Minting Corporation Limited, and the other two are owned by the Reserve Bank of India, but they are subsidiary, which is known as the Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran Private Limited — Nasik, Dewas, Mysore and Salboni. At present, capacity to print is 24 billion pieces. One hon. Member referred to one point and it is correct that in 1997-98, we had to print some notes outside and it was highly criticised. Thereafter, it has been decided that we will have to print the currency within the country. Apart from security and other issues, it is a question of the national prestige, and particularly to me, who has been associated with the Finance Ministry from 70s. When I first became the Minister of Revenue, we used to print notes and mint coins for some of our neighbouring countries. For quite some time, Indian currency was the legal tender in many of our neighbouring countries. Therefore, for a country of that size, nature and history, it is odd if we have to print our currency notes outside. That is why, we are expanding. From the security point of view, I would not like to go in details. But, three, four major steps which we have taken include steps relating to ink and paper, which we use for the currency notes. We are trying to achieve self-sufficiency in the manufacturing of paper which is used for bank notes, which is not so as yet.

A substantial quantum of it is still imported but we hope that in the coming few years, our production would be adequate to meet the requirement.

As far as ink is concerned, it is a special quality ink, and, only two, three companies all over the world manufacture that ink, and, they are the suppliers. In one way, it is equalizing. Everybody can think that if they want officially to counterfeit, the same ink is to be used. Constant exercises are being made. It is also a battle. One battle is there between the smugglers and the Government. Smugglers always evolve new methods, new mechanism to smuggle, and, sometimes, they do things like melting coins and converting them into metal; using coins as new designs to have jewellery items etc. Nowadays, demand for artificial jewellery is increasing very fast because of the increasing prices of gold, silver and other precious metals. So, it is quite natural. Therefore, this is some sort of battle of wits, which continues, and, the Government will have to come up to the level and that exercise continues.

Therefore, by evolving the design, making special security features, we are trying to look into these aspects, and, I am quite sure that it would be possible for us to tackle the fake currency. Fake currency is not a problem, which causes confusion in the circulation of the currencies, causing economic harm but what is more dangerous is that it is being used as a very potential instrument to destabilize a country, both economically and politically. Sometimes, it is being used as a policy matter. I would not like to mention the names of the countries. Everybody is aware of routes through which fake currency notes are coming, and, what are its ultimate objectives.

Constantly, efforts are being made to detect it also through the Reserve Bank. As per the latest report of the National Crime Records Bureau, in the year 2008, the counterfeit currency approximately worth Rs. 25.89 crore was detected and forfeited. For the year 2009, this figure was Rs. 23.01 crore, and, in the next year, that is, 2010, this figure went upto Rs. 26.95 crore. From Rs. 25.89 crore in 2008, it had come down to Rs. 23.01 crore in 2009, but, it went up in 2010. During the current year, from 1st January till 30th June, 2011, this has been Rs. 10.62 crore. In terms of percentage of the volume of the currency notes in circulation, it is 0.001 per cent. Eight notes are counterfeit notes per one million notes. Out of ten lakh currency notes in circulation, eight notes are counterfeit notes as per the Reserve Bank's assessment and figures. What we have taken in the Act is an enabling provision for having thousand-rupee coins, and it is nothing new. It was in 1905 Act. It was amended in 1976. On ceremonial occasions, we have brought out, but that enabling provision is there. Currently, we are going to have four series of the coins — one rupee, two rupee, five rupee and ten rupee. New series of coins of fifty paisa, one rupee, two

rupee and five rupee, all of them will contain a flowering design. Ten-rupee coins will now contain ten-petal feature, as I have already mentioned, against fifteen petals of lotus. And, there are certain other technical features which will distinguish because efforts are always being made that by touching the note, by size of the coin, even an illiterate man can assess its value.

There are certain commemorative coins. Very recently, to celebrate the 150th birth anniversary of Rabindranath, we issued commemorative coins. To celebrate the 100th birth centenary of Mother Teresa, we released commemorative coins. We released commemorative coins of one thousand rupees for the celebration of Brihadeshwara Temple. Apart from that, coins are released for a number of individual, a number of institutions. For example, you will be interested to know that this year is very important from the Finance Ministry's point of view because we are celebrating 150th year of the establishment of organisation of Comptroller and Auditor General. I received a request from the CAG to mint a coin to celebrate that. This is the year where we have introduced ...*(Interruptions)*... You can buy it. No problem. I will ask them to print more so that you can buy.

Another point is Income Tax Act. First Income Tax Act was introduced in 1861 by one gentleman, Mr. James Wilson, and the reason was very interesting. Four years before that, there was First War of Independence. So, the gentleman came out — by that time, the power had been transferred from East India Company to British Sovereign — with a proposal that Indians should also bear a part of the expenditure which had been incurred to meet the First War of Independence for India. In their language it was mutiny. They used to call it mutiny and we used to call it our first freedom struggle. Anyway, this Income Tax Act was introduced in 1861 for five years, but till date, it was never withdrawn. It has been continuing for 150 years. Therefore, I think, I have accepted their proposal that I will bring out a commemorative coin for them. So, sometimes we bring it on other major international events or national events.

Therefore, I will request the hon. Members to give their consent to the provisions which have been made so that this can come into operation. We have waited for long. There is no doubt about it. Mr. Ahluwalia pointed out correctly that we have waited for eighteen years. But eighteen years ago, we started.

It is still a continuing process. I have myself appointed a Commission to re-write all the financial laws. Even the Indian Penal Code is of 1860. But it has been amended. I have appointed a Commission under Justice Srikrishna to study all the financial laws. It will give me its report so that we can re-write all the financial laws. That Commission will give its report within next one and a half years or two years. I hope that in that process major changes will take place.

With these words, I commend the Bill for the approval of the House.

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : अगर इन्कम टैक्स की शुरुआत स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन को दबाने के लिए हुई थी, तो आपसे सादर प्रार्थना है कि उस दिन की 150वीं जयंती का अपमान न करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : अहलुवालिया जी, आप क्लेरिफिकेशन पूछना चाह रहे थे। आप क्लेरिफिकेशन पूछ लीजिए।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब देते वक्त कहा कि जो सैक्शन पेनल्टी के और दूसरे हैं, पूरे बिल में पेनल्टी का प्रावधान करने के लिए ही यह बिल लाया जा रहा है। महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से गुजारिश करूंगा that he should read it again or re-check clause 12, clause 13 and clause 14 *vis-a-vis* clause 19 and clause 21 of the Bill. They are contradicting each other.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I will...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You have said that you have done it deliberately. If I go by your judgement or what you said, then you have to request the Home Minister to bring amendment in the Indian Penal Code also. Because the Indian Penal Code does not match with this. Make them synchronised. If you can bring an amendment in the Indian Penal Code for this Bill. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have already got it vetted by the Law Ministry. But if you want, I will once again get the advice of the Attorney General.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : सर, हजार रुपये के नोट के बयान के बारे में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Now the question is:

That the Bill to consolidate the laws relating to coinage and the Mints, the protection of coinage and to provide for the prohibition of melting or destruction of coins and prohibit the making or the possession thereof for issue and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Now we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 28 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

3.00 P.M.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : सदन की कार्यवाही भोजन अवकाश के लिए 3.00 बजे तक स्थगित की जाती है।

The House then adjourned for lunch at fifteen minutes past
two of the clock.

The House met at two minutes past three of the clock,
MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2011

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Deputy Chairman, I move:

That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of
the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2011-12, as passed
by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Mr Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is the first batch of supplementary after presentation of the Budget. The total amount which we have asked for is gross additional expenditure of Rs.34,724.50 crore of which the net cash outgo would be Rs.9,060.60 crore and technical supplementary would be because the expenditure is being matched by savings in other grants, all enhanced receipts for recovery is Rs.25,707.84 crore. A token provision for enabling the appropriation of savings involving items of main instrument service is Rs.0.6 crore, the total cash outflow of Rs.9,016 crore, an amount of Rs.8,806.63 crore, that is, 98 per cent are related to seven major items — National Clean Energy Fund, BPL survey, MPLAD Scheme, Integrated Child Development Scheme, Settlement of pending claims, Air India and maintenance cost of cabs for VVIP service, modernization of police force, *ex-gratia* to the victims of the Bhopal gas leak, proposal involving the net cash outgo of Rs.9016.06 crore will not have any adverse impact on the fiscal deficit projected in the Budget Estimate of Plan and Non-Plan 2011-12 as there would be overall savings in other areas.

I will just give one explanation to the first batch of supplementary. Normally the supplementary demands consist of the expenditures which were not foreseen at the time of the presentation of the Budget. All these expenditures from the nature of it, one can say that you should have anticipated these expenditures and made provisions in the Budget. The hon. Members will recall as and when the reply to the observations of the Members will come, I will explain in detail. Some of them could not be anticipated. For example, enhancement in the MPLAD Scheme. The decision was taken, in response to the demands of the Members of

Parliament coming from the floor of Parliament. That is why when we decided to increase the MPLAD from Rs.2 crore to Rs.5 crore that additional amount of more than Rs.2000 crore could not be added. Similarly, it could not be anticipated because the announcement which I made for the enhancement of honorarium of anganwadi workers was also in response to the various suggestions made by the hon. Members.

So far as the technical expenditures are concerned, naturally, these demands have come from the different sectors, and we have taken note of it. I would also like to add that always, there is an apprehension which the hon. Members express, and rightly so, because the parliamentary control over Executive is most prominent, and more so, of the other House, in matters of money. No tax can be imposed without the approval of Parliament. No expenditure can be incurred by the Executive without the approval of Parliament. No money can even be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India without the approval of Parliament. That is why we have come as this House does not have the opportunity, as per constitutional provisions, to discuss the demands. That is why they discuss it in the form of the Appropriation Bill.

Sir, I commend the Appropriation Bill (No.3) for consideration of the House and its subsequent consequences.

Thank you, Sir.

The question was proposed.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान) : उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे “विनियोग विधेयक, 2011” पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। भारत की संचित निधि में से 3,47,24,50,00,000 करोड़ रुपये की राशि को, विभिन्न प्रभागों को चुकाने के लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस विधेयक को लेकर आए हैं। पहले क्वार्टर में कुछ वर्ष का जो वित्तीय घाटा अनुमानित किया गया था, वह 4,12,000 करोड़ रुपये था, लेकिन इस पहले क्वार्टर में ही यह घाटा 40,000 करोड़ रुपये के आसपास आ गया। उपसभापति जी, यह जो कुछ भी घाटा हो रहा है, इसकी पूर्ति करने के संबंध की कोई जानकारी इस विधेयक में नहीं है। हम ऐसा अनुमान करते हैं कि कुछ समय बाद वित्त मंत्री जी सदन में फिर आएंगे। यह जो घाटा बढ़ता जा रहा है, जिस पर नियंत्रण पाना मुश्किल है, उसके लिए वे टैक्स का कोई न कोई प्रपोजल लेकर आएंगे या नहीं आएंगे, इसके बारे में उन्हीं को बोलना होगा। उपसभापति जी, वैसे तो यह एक प्रकार का रूटीन बिजनेस है, संवैधानिक प्रक्रिया है, हमें इसे पास करना है, लेकिन इस पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करते समय हमें इतना मौका अवश्य मिलता है कि देश के वित्तीय ढांचे के संबंध में, वित्तीय प्रबंधन के संबंध में, देश में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों के संबंध में अपनी बात, अपनी चर्चा सदन में रख सकें। उपसभापति जी, मैं यह बात जानता हूँ कि यह आर्थिक विषय बड़ा नीरस होता है। पार्टी मुझ पर बड़ी कृपा करती है कि अकसर मुझे यह नीरस विषय बोलने के लिए देती है। मैं कोशिश करता हूँ कि यह नीरस न रहे, इसलिए मैं अपनी बात की शुरुआत दो शेर से करना चाहता हूँ।

रास्ते आंख से ओझल हैं, सफ़र जारी है
जाने किस अहद, दूर के आगाज़ की तैयारी है।

अहद का मतलब दूर के आगाज़ की तैयार है।

जिस तरफ देखिए मज़लूम फरियादी हैं
जिस तरफ देखिए जालिमों की तरफदारी है।

मेरे इस एक विषय से बहुत सारी बातें साफ हो जाती हैं।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी, देखिए समय कितना बदल गया है कि एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल की शुरुआत शेरों शायरी से हो रही है।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : अभी चिंता मत कीजिए। मैं बहुत लंबी-चौड़ी बात नहीं करना चाहता, फिर भी चाहता हूँ कि सदन में कुछ शब्दों में अपनी बात कह दूँ। इस समय व्यक्ति की क्या हालत है? मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रणब दा थोड़ी बहुत उर्दू और हिन्दी समझते हैं।

“एक पल भी सुकूँ नहीं हासिल
हर घड़ी बेकली सी लगती है” —

हर घड़ी परेशान। व्यक्ति परेशान महंगाई से, व्यक्ति परेशान भ्रष्टाचार से, व्यक्ति परेशान लॉ एंड ऑर्डर से।

“एक पल भी सुकूँ नहीं हासिल
हर घड़ी बेकली सी लगती है
हॉट सूखे बुझा हुआ चेहरा
जिन्दगी दिलजली सी लगती है”

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर (नामनिर्देशित) : क्योंकि अभी आप विपक्ष में बैठे हैं इसलिए!

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : मणि शंकर जी, मैं दोनों तरफ रह चुका हूँ, इधर भी और उधर भी।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक और छोटी सी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे अशक अली जी बैठे हैं, राजस्थान में उन्हीं के एरिया के आसपास की बात है। वहाँ एक बड़े ठाकुर साहब जागीरदार हुआ करते थे। उन्हें शेरवानी पहनने का शौक था। उनकी शेरवानी सिलाने का काम उनके कामकार करते थे। एक बार, दो बार, पांच बार बड़े अच्छे महंगे कपड़े की शेरवानी सिल गई। कुछ लोगों ने देखा कि इसमें गड़बड़ यह है कि हमारे ठाकुर साहब की शेरवानी 9 मीटर में सिल रही है। कुछ लोगों ने ठाकुर साहब से शिकायत की कि साहब, यह क्या मामला है, क्योंकि 3 मीटर में मोटे से मोटे आदमी की शेरवानी सिल जाती है, आपके खाते से 9 मीटर में आपकी शेरवानी सिलने का बजट उठाया जा रहा है। जब यह बात ठाकुर साहब के नोटिस में आई, तो उन्होंने कामदार से पूछा कि लोग कहते हैं कि शेरवानी 3 मीटर में सिलती है और तुम 9 मीटर का पैसा लेते हो, यह मसला क्या है? उसने कहा कि हुजूर, 3 मीटर में तो हम जैसे गरीब आदमी की शेरवानी सिलती है, ठाकुरों की शेरवानी तो 9 मीटर में ही सिला करती है। उसके बेटे ने उससे कहा कि आप यह क्या करते हैं, तो उसने कहा कि देखो, तुम राजनीति नहीं समझते, यह coalition की मजबूरी है। कामदार मेरा खास आदमी है, मैं उसको हटा नहीं सकता, यह मेरे coalition की मजबूरी है, तुम चुप रहो। माननीय उपसभापति जी, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जिस दिन यह वक्तव्य दिया,

मेरे मन में बड़ी टीस हुई जब उनसे भ्रष्टाचार के संबंध में कुछ बातें पूछी गईं, तब उन्होंने कहा कि coalition की मजबूरी है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी और प्रधान मंत्री जी का अंतर हृदय से प्रशंसक रहा हूं। मैं गलत बात नहीं कहता। पार्टी में रहने के बावजूद मैं इन दो व्यक्तियों को इस पार्टी में, यू.पी.ए. में एक अच्छे श्रेष्ठ व्यक्ति के नाते पसन्द करता हूं, लेकिन मेरे मन में उस दिन बहुत दर्द हुआ, जब यह बात कही गई और वह भी हमारे मनमोहन सिंह जी के द्वारा कही गई कि coalition की मजबूरी में बहुत कुछ करना पड़ता है। उपसभापति महोदय, सौभाग्य से वित्त मंत्री महोदय बैठे हैं, मैं उनसे कहना चाहूंगा, मैं इस देश की संसद में कहना चाहूंगा कि कृपा करके ऐसी गलती आने वाले समय में मत करिए, वरना इतिहास आपको कभी क्षमा नहीं करेगा। आप भ्रष्टाचार को राजधर्म का रूप मत दीजिए, भ्रष्टाचार को राजधर्म का स्वरूप प्रदान मत करिए। अगर आपने भ्रष्टाचार को राजधर्म के रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया, तो भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाने का कोई भी संकल्प इस देश में कभी काम नहीं करेगा। हमें भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाना है, हम यह संकल्प लेंगे, तब तो बात अलग है।

उपसभापति जी, इस समय संसद का जो सत्र चल रहा है, इसमें खास तौर से मैं तीन घटनाओं की चर्चा करना चाहता हूं। पहली घटना वह है, जो अभी कुछ दिन पहले अमरीका और यूरोपीय देशों में हुई, जिनका आर्थिक ढांचा इतना मजबूत था कि उनको AAA मिला हुआ था। यूरोप के दूसरे देशों में, जहां काफी आर्थिक मजबूती थी, उन देशों का आर्थिक ढांचा भी चरमरा गया। उनके कारण हमारे देश के ऊपर क्या असर होगा, उसके बारे में वित्त मंत्री जी और देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी बोल चुके हैं। मैं ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कहना चाहता, जिससे मेरे देश के आर्थिक ढांचे पर कोई तक्रलीफ आए, लेकिन मैं इस बात का इसलिए रैफरेंस दे रहा हूं, क्योंकि यह परिस्थिति आई है। अमरीका में यह परिस्थिति दो बार आई है और यूरोप में भी घूम कर यह परिस्थिति दोबारा वापस आ गई, इसलिए आप भी इस परिस्थिति का ध्यान रखिए।

दूसरी एक परिस्थिति और है, जो उन सत्ताधारी लोगों के लिए है जो यह समझते हैं कि वह सत्ता में हैं और अगर कोई सत्ता के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार या महंगाई के विरोध में अथवा शासन के खिलाफ आवाज उठाता है तो उसकी आवाज को कुचला जा सकता है। अगर यह किसी के भी दिमाग में है, तो वह इस भ्रम में न रहे। यह बात मैं इसलिए कहना चाहता हूं कि कुछ देशों में, जहां तानाशाहों ने 40-40 साल तक राज किया, उन तानाशाहों को जेल की सलाखों के पीछे बंद कर दिया गया। आज वे तानाशाह अपने राज को बचाने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। जब जनता खड़ी होती है, तब कोई भी तानाशाह टिक नहीं पाता है।

उपसभापति महोदय, तीसरा संदर्भ मैं इसलिए देना चाहता हूं क्योंकि एक स्थान पर चार चुनाव समाप्त होने के बाद विधान सभा में सदन का सेशन हुआ है। यह रैफरेंस मैं इसलिए देना चाहता हूं कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में

कम्युनिस्टों का शासन करीब 33 साल तक था। जनता ने वामपंथियों के अत्याचार और उनके द्वारा उठाए गए जनहित विरोधी कामों के कारण ममता बनर्जी को समर्थन दिया और 33 साल की सत्ता को उखाड़ कर फेंक दिया ...**(व्यवधान)**

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप यह बजट पर बोल रहे हैं या आलोचना कर रहे हैं।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : उपसभापति महोदय, यह बजट से ही संबंधित है। इसी तरह से जो डीएमके यह समझती थी कि वह अरबों रुपया खर्च करके चुनाव में जीत कर आ जाएगी, जिसने मानों केन्द्र सरकार को बंधक बना लिया था और जो मर्जी आती थी, उसे वह केन्द्र सरकार को करने के लिए मजबूर करती थी। इसी कारण प्रधान मंत्री जी को यह बोलना पड़ा कि यह coalition की मजबूरी है।

उपसभापति महोदय, डीएमके की सरकार को भी जनता ने उखाड़ कर फेंक दिया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी व्यक्ति, कोई भी सत्ता जब अपनी ताकत के बूते पर रुकने की कोशिश करती है, तो उसका यही हाल होता है। आपने रामदेव जी के कैम्प में से सोते हुए लोगों को लट्ट मार कर भगा दिया, फिर परसों ही यहां पर युवा मोर्चे की रैली हुई, जिसमें आपने नौजवानों को लाठियां मार कर भगा दिया। इसी तरह न जाने और भी किस-किस प्रकार के अत्याचार जगह-जगह पर हो रहे हैं। मैं यह इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि सत्ताएं कभी भी अपने मन में इस तरह का विश्वास रख कर न चलें।

मैं एक रैफरेंस और देना चाहता हूँ। यह रैफरेंस मैं इसलिए भी देना चाहता हूँ कि आज की हमारी सत्ता कहीं न कहीं निरंकुशता की ओर बढ़ रही है। भ्रष्टाचार और महंगाई के दबाव में आकर वह अपने काम से, अपने पथ से च्युत हो रही है। वह अपने काम को अंजाम नहीं दे पा रही है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक आखिरी उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। स्वयं इन्दिरा गांधी जी बहुत सशक्त प्रधानमंत्री थीं, लेकिन इमरजेंसी के बाद जनता ने उनको उठाया और उखाड़ फेंका।

प्रणब दा, आपको याद होगा कि राजीव गांधी जी लोक सभा में 425 सीटें जीत कर आए थे, इतना विशाल बहुमत स्वयं नेहरू जी नहीं लाए थे, जितना बड़ा बहुमत राजीव जी लाए थे, लेकिन जब जनता ने समझा * तो जनता ने राजीव गांधी जी की सरकार को बरखास्त कर दिया।

श्री उपसभापति : यह ठीक नहीं है।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Ramdasji, please excuse me. Even a court has commented that after years of struggle, no implication about Shri Rajiv Gandhi in Bofors was found out. That is the observation of a court. Please don't bring in that incident.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सर, मैंने जो कहा है, आप पहले उसे पूरा सुन लें...**(व्यवधान)** मैंने जो कहा है, उसे पूरी तरह सुनने के बाद ही आप निर्णय करें...**(व्यवधान)**

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ramdasji, there are two Members from your Party who have to speak. You have already taken sufficient time. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not be able to give time to the other Member.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : मैंने यह कहा है कि जनता ने 425 सीटों से जितवाने के बावजूद उन्हें अल्पमत में भी ला दिया...*(व्यवधान)* क्यों ला दिया था, क्या हमें यह नहीं पता? मैं उस चार्ज को दोबारा रिपीट नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन मैं आपको इतिहास बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश की जनता जब बदल जाती है, तो 425 सीटें लाने वालों को भी 200 सीटों पर ला देती है। वह डी.एम.के. की सरकार को हटा देती है, इन्दिरा जी की सरकार को हटा देती है, पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार को भी हटा देती है।...*(व्यवधान)*... आप अपने मन में यह विचार मत कीजिए कि आपने कोई स्थायी शासन प्राप्त कर लिया है।...*(समय की घंटी)*... और आज जो मर्जी आएगी, उसी प्रकार से काम करते रहेंगे। महोदय, भ्रष्टाचार की लड़ाई के लिए...*(समय की घंटी)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM):
Sir, any references, especially, about the DMK, CPI (M) and the Congress (I), which are not relevant, may kindly be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will look into the record.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाह रहा हूँ कि श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी के होते हुए और प्रधानमंत्री जी के होते हुए हमारा आर्थिक ढांचा आज की स्थिति में क्यों आ गया? मैं केवल अपनी बात नहीं कहता, आप नाराज होते हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramdas Agarwal, are you going to give some time to the second speaker from your party or not?

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सर, मेरे पास दो मिनट हैं। मैं आपके सामने एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। आप दूसरे स्पीकर की चिन्ता मत कीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : महोदय, खुद प्रधानमंत्री की जो Economic Advisory Council (PMEAC) है, उसके चेयरमैन ने देश की आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में जो कहा है, उसे मैं कोट करना चाहता हूँ। सलाहकार परिषद के अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा है- “The spate of corruption related controversies, that have emerged over the past one year, has consumed energies of Government and has led to an unintended slowing down of initiatives to restore investment and economic confidence.” महोदय, ये मेरे शब्द नहीं हैं। ये शब्द उन चेयरमैन के हैं, जो प्रधानमंत्री के कार्यालय के साथ जिम्मेदार हैं। इसी के साथ मैं एक दूसरी बात भी कोट करना चाहता हूँ। Planning Commission के मैम्बर और PMEAC के मैम्बर श्री सोमित्र चौधरी ने भी यह बात कही है कि “For business, to take these risks, the first pre-condition is the promise of stability both financial and political.”

महोदय, देश के आर्थिक ढांचे को अगर मजबूत रखना है तो यह आवश्यक है, जैसा इन्होंने कहा है और मैं भी यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के आर्थिक ढांचे को मजबूत करने के लिए हम जो कुछ भी प्रयास करते रहे हैं या कर रहे हैं, वह sufficient नहीं है। उसके कारण हम जितना इलाज करते जाते हैं, बात उतनी खराब होती जाती है। एक तरफ Reserve Bank of India कहता है कि हमें inflation rate को कंट्रोल करना है, उसे रोकना है और उसने ब्याज की दरें बार-बार एक साल के अन्दर बढ़ा कर पांच परसेंट से लेकर आठ परसेंट तक, within one year तीन परसेंट ब्याज की दर increase कर दी, इसलिए कि inflation rate को घटाना है। मेरे पास प्रत्येक month के डेटा हैं। आप चाहें तो मैं वह दे सकता हूँ, लेकिन इसमें समय लग जाएगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ब्याज की दरें बढ़ीं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पेट्रोल के दाम इस सरकार ने 2010 और 2011 के इन महीनों में 19 रुपए प्रति लीटर बढ़ा दिए। डीजल का दाम 9 रुपए प्रति लीटर बढ़ गया, किरोसिन का दाम भी काफी बढ़ा, गैस का दाम 100 रुपए से ज्यादा बढ़ गया। अभी हमारे पेट्रोलियम मंत्री महोदय ने एक दिन कहा कि पेट्रोल के दाम दुनिया के बाजार में गिर रहे हैं तो हम उसके दाम कम करेंगे। मैं सरकार से यह मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसका दाम कम करेंगे या नहीं, यह तो आप जानें, लेकिन अगर सरकार पेट्रोल के दामों में एक-दो रुपए की कमी करने की योजना बनाती है तो यह देश को स्वीकार नहीं होगा। मैं यह मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पेट्रोल के दामों में यहां कमी आती है, सरकार इसे कम करती है, तब जो 19 रुपए बढ़ाया है, तो कम-से-कम पेट्रोल के दाम आठ रुपए कम करने चाहिए, डीजल के दाम में कम-से-कम पांच रुपए की कमी की जानी चाहिए और गैस के सिलेंडर के दाम में 50 रुपए की कमी की जानी चाहिए। आपने इसे बढ़ाया तो इतना, लेकिन आप घटाएंगे ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा के समान, केवल एक रुपया या दो रुपए! उसको केवल संतोष की बात मान कर कैसे चलेंगे?

महोदय, अंत में मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में, जो यहां मेरा तारांकित प्रश्न था -- उसमें वित्त मंत्री महोदय शायद ध्यान दे सकते हैं -- मेरे प्रश्न की संख्या 97 थी। उसमें जवाब देते समय यह कहा गया..। "As on 31st December, 2010, 599 Central projects costing Rs.150 crores and above, were on the monitor of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. State-wise and sector-wise details of these projects are given in annexure". Important line यह है, "As reported, the cost overrun in these projects is Rs.126000 crores". The expenditure of Rs. 126000 crores is more than what was planned because the projects could not be completed in time and the reason given by the hon. Minister in the same reply was this: "The main reason for delay in ongoing projects includes slow progress of contractors due to labour supply, financial problems, funds constraints and delay in land acquisition". महोदय, इसके लिए कोन जिम्मेदार होगा? आप देश के खजाने से रुपया withdraw करते हैं, लेकिन देश के खजाने का यह रुपया कहां जा रहा है? 1 लाख 26 हजार करोड़ रुपए cost overrun हो गया और अभी तक आपने किसी के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई की?

महोदय, मैं भी बिजनेस में हूँ। अगर मैं कोई contract देता हूँ, तो contractor को कह देता हूँ कि दो साल में इसको पूरा करना है और यदि आप दो साल में पूरा नहीं करेंगे, तो आपके ऊपर इतनी penalty लगेगी। लेकिन, यहां काम उल्टा हो रहा है। सरकार काम देती है, सरकार उनको व्यापार देती है, उद्योग देती है या ठेका देती है और सरकार बाद में overrun की जिम्मेदारी भी खुद पर लेती है। यह देश की जनता के पैसे के साथ सरासर खिलवाड़ है।

महोदय, मैं एक और तथ्य आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, जो अभी कुछ दिनों पहले ही समाचार पत्रों में बहुत अच्छी तरह से प्रकाशित हुआ। वह यह है कि inflation rate इतना ज्यादा हो गया कि देश के गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के परिवार के व्यक्ति ने लगभग 5 लाख 26 हजार करोड़ रुपये अपने पॉकेट से निकाल कर दूसरे लोगों की जेबों में दे दिया। पता नहीं, वह किनकी जेबों में चला गया। महोदय, यह उन लोगों की जेबों में चला गया, जो profiteering करते हैं, जो black marketing करते हैं या जो trading करते हैं या जिनका सरकार या सत्ता पर प्रभाव है। लेकिन, तीन साल के inflation के कारण गरीब जनता के जेब में से इतना पैसा चला गया, जिसकी कल्पना करना मुश्किल है। यह पैसा उन लोगों के हाथों या जेबों में चला जाता है, जो इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों में शामिल होते हैं। चाहे वे राजनीतिक लोगों को खरीदें या चाहे समाज के लोगों को खरीदें या चाहे किसी और व्यक्ति को खरीदें, लेकिन उनका पैसा सदुपयोग में नहीं जाता है और उनका उपयोग नहीं होता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार से जो लूट मची है, क्या वे इन चीजों को रोक नहीं सकते हैं?

महोदय, जब सीमेंट और स्टील के दाम बढ़ते हैं, जब sugar के दाम बढ़ते हैं, क्या उस समय इनके ऊपर नियंत्रण पाने में कठिनाई है? महोदय, यह केवल सरकार की कमजोरी का प्रतीक है कि जब चाहे लोग सीमेंट के दाम बढ़ा देते हैं और उन पर सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं होता है। जब sugar का, स्टील का, सीमेंट का दाम बढ़ता है, आलू और प्याज का दाम बढ़ जाता है, उस समय जनता कराह उठती है। जनता की भावनाएं सुलगने लगती हैं। जनता के मन में एक प्रकार की वेदना पैदा होती है कि हमने कैसी सरकार चुनी है, जो इन सब पर नियंत्रण नहीं कर पाती है! सरकार भ्रष्टाचार को नहीं रोक पाती है, टैक्सों का जो 4 लाख करोड़ रुपये का outstanding है, वह बढ़ता जा रहा है और सरकार उसकी recovery नहीं कर पाती है। सरकार महंगाई नहीं घटा सकती है, सरकार भ्रष्टाचार नहीं कर सकती है, तो यह सरकार किस मर्ज की दवा है? महोदय, यह देश की जनता जानना चाहती है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप कम से कम कृपा करके इस देश में भ्रष्टाचार का जो राक्षस पैदा हो गया है, उसको खत्म करने के लिए विपक्षी दलों के साथ बैठकर कोई कारगर नीति बनाइए। इस समय महंगाई और भ्रष्टाचार का संबंध चोली और दामन जैसा हो गया है। यदि भ्रष्टाचार धटेगा, तो महंगाई घटेगी और महंगाई घटेगी, तो भ्रष्टाचार घटेगा। महोदय, भ्रष्टाचार और महंगाई

को घटाने के लिए सरकार को कदम बढ़ाने होंगे, केवल शब्दों के जाल से या केवल नारों से काम नहीं चलेगा। देश की जनता का धैर्य मत तोड़िए। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि देश की जनता के धैर्य को ध्यान में रखिए और उसके बाद अपनी नीतियों का संचालन कीजिए। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं जानता हूँ कि आप मेरी तरफ टेढ़ी नजर से देख रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : मैं नहीं देख रहा हूँ। दरअसल आप के दो मिनट बचे हैं, वह भी आप ले लीजिए।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने बहुत सारी बातें कही हैं, अंत में एक शेर आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ,

“बहुत ऐसी आंखें तुम्हें हम दिखा दें, चमन में जो आग आंसुओं से लगा दें,
मगर ऐसी आंखें हैं कमतर जहां मैं, जो रोकर जहन्नुम के शोलों को बुझा दूं।”

उपसभापति महोदय, इन जहन्नुम के शोलों को कौन बुझाएगा, यह भगवान जाने पर अभी हम उस का इंतजार कर रहे हैं।

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2011, that was presented before us by the hon. Finance Minister. Sir, I see that our approval is really required effectively for about Rs. 12,035 crores. This is because we have already earlier voted and approved over Rs.22,000 crores and the total amount that is asked for is short of Rs.35,000 crores. So, out of this Rs.12,035 crores, I find that as much as Rs.12,000 is on account of transfers being made to States and U.T. Governments and that is why I would like to concentrate on that aspect.

Some portion of this is, doubtless, for development and welfare schemes affecting the really poor of this country, a very large proportion of whom live in the rural India and a significant proportion of whom live in slums of the urban India. Since Shri Pranab Mukherjee dates back to the time of Indiraji's enormous victory of 1971, based on the fundamental cause of growth with social justice, and, since in the present age we are seeing more growth than the social justice, my earnest plea to the hon. Finance Minister in these circumstances is that whatever steps are taken by the Finance Ministry, they must ensure that not only is the social justice component maintained and strengthened in our total fiscal architecture but also that it is a privilege over growth, if there be any kind of conflict between growth and social justice.

But, I believe that it is not necessary to compromise on growth to achieve social justice because one way of translating accelerated growth into social justice is through inclusive growth. Inclusive growth essentially means Parts IX and IXA of the Constitution, headed respectively the Panchayats and the Municipalities, read alongwith the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution which lists 29 issues in which the local authorities, the elected local bodies, are supposed to undertake the planning and the implementation. Plus, of course, the subjects that are listed for urban local bodies in the Twelfth Schedule.

Now, a vast proportion of the funding for these 29 subjects in the Eleventh Schedule and 18 subjects in the Twelfth Schedule comes from Centrally sponsored schemes that are funded by the hon. Shri Pranab Mukherjee. The money is in his hands. His performance, and that of his immediate predecessor, has been so remarkable that on these social sector and anti-poverty Centrally sponsored schemes, the Central Government expenditure over the last 17 years has increased by a factor of 17. It has gone up from approximately Rs.7,600 crores in 1994 to about Rs.1,65,000 crores in the current Budget. But, what has been the outcome? According to the U.N. Human Development index, India stood at position 134 in 1994; that is why I picked that particular year.

India's position in 1994, when we were spending Rs.7,600 crores, was 134. Today, when we are spending Rs.1,65,000 crores, our position on the U.N. Human Development Index is still 134. We are exactly where we were. We are like Alice in Wonderland, that the faster we run, the same is the place where we stayed. Why? Because a huge amount of this money, which is largely covered in the broad heading, 'Transfers to States and Union Territory Governments' which is what is referred to primarily in this Appropriation Bill, are relating to those matters that are given in the Eleventh and Twelfth Schedule, but they are not reaching the Panchayats. They are being held up by State Governments and by Union Territory Governments. The Union Territory Government is unforgiveable because the Union Territory Governments are the Government of India, and if the Government of India itself will not set an outstanding example of Panchayati Raj in States where they have very strong political influence, then, what kind of lesson can the Central Government give to State Governments? That is the key question. What we could do in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, what we could do in Lakshadweep, what we can do in Daman and Diu, what we can do in Chandigarh, why are we not doing it? And why can not we influence the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and of Puducherry, two of the worst States in Panchayati Raj? In fact, in Delhi, there is no Panchayati Raj, and in Puducherry, they have just dissolved the entire system that has been set up previously. Now, if we are not able to get the Ministry of Home Affairs to listen to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Law, who are the upholders of the Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules of the Constitution and article 243(g) read with article 243-ZE, then, who is going to tell these people? Unless we do it, with what face can we turn to the State Governments and say the only way of spending these vast sums of money more efficiently so that they reach the people is what I would call the Rajiv Gandhi Yojana, which was not, in fact, Rajiv

Gandhi's way. For all he did was to give constitutional shape to the ideas which have been with us since Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. It is actually the Gandhi to Gandhi way, from the Mahatma to Rajiv, and, this House, this Parliament passed those constitutional amendments almost unanimously. The only party to vote against it was the DMK, and yet the DMK is running one of the best Panchayati Raj Systems, or, was, so long as it was in power, which in Tamil Nadu is going on. In these circumstances, I think, at the time when huge sums of money are being transferred to States and Union Territory Governments, there should be some conditionality deriving from the Eleventh and Twelfth Schedule, Parts 9 and 9A of the Constitution. Now, for this, the Prime Minister, I had asked this question this morning, I am not sure the new Minister of Panchayati Raj fully understood what I was saying, but back in October, 2004, that is, less than six months after the UPA-I Government had come into office, the Prime Minister of India, none less than the hon. Prime Minister directed the Cabinet Secretary to circulate all Ministries of the Government of India whose schemes and plans had anything to do with Parts 9 and 9A of the Constitution to modify their guidelines to ensure the centrality of the Panchayati Raj Institutions and the Municipalities. It is now seven years since then. It is now more than three years since the Government of India received the Renuka Viswanathan Committee Report, which explained how this could be done, and yet the fact of the matter is that the CSS guidelines, at least, with respect to the role of the local government institutions remains exactly as it was, and there have been numerous attempts made in Union Territories, particularly in the Andaman Islands to completely subvert as a result of the Lt. Governor's actions the existing institutions of local self-government. Now, in these circumstances, Sir, when we are passing a Bill, where Rs.12,000 crores is on account of transfers to State Governments and Union Territories... I think, it is appropriate that we should stress that the time has come for the Ministry of Finance to set up a Commission as the hon. Minister has already set up many commissions, a Commission to see how can Central funds in respect of the Eleventh and Twelfth Schedule subjects be directed more effectively than they are at present into the hands of the elected local bodies and let us not forget, Sir, that we have 250,000 elected local bodies in India. Then, we have elected 32 lakh people, 3.2 million elected representatives to help the Government to run its own programmes and instead of entrusting and believing in these 3.2 million Indians elected by other Indians, we depend upon a small bureaucracy, a bureaucracy to which I had the shame of belonging at one stage. This bureaucracy is not to be trusted.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Kerala): You said, 'you had the shame of belonging.'?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Yes, I had the shame of belonging to a bureaucracy which swallows 85 paise in the rupee. If that is not a shame, then, what is a shame? And I will quote Shri Rajiv Gandhi on that. Eighty-five paise in the rupee goes into administrative expenses and therefore, we have to switch from benevolent delivery by the bureaucracy to self development and self delivery by the elected institutions of the people. That is my first plea. With respect to the tribal areas, Sir, we are in a very, very serious situation in this country where according to the figures given by the Minister of Home Affairs, nearly one-third of India has been just taken over by insurgency. We have 35 districts that are completely out of the control of either the Centre or the State Government. We have an additional, approximately 60 districts, which are very severely affected and if you take the partially affected LWE districts, the Left Wing Extremism affected districts, according to the Ministry of Home Affairs last report in March, 196 districts of India in 20 States of the country are submerged in insurgency and to tackle this, the Constitution has prescribed only one law, that Parliament must pass. The Constitution does not have any provision for any law to be necessarily passed by this Parliament except the Panchayats' extension to Scheduled Areas Act, 1996. It is 15 year old piece of legislation. It has been on the Board ever since then and to the best of my knowledge it has never been challenged by any successive Parliament since 1996 and yet, Sir, the Report submitted to the Planning Commission by the Bandopadhyay Committee on development challenges in extremist affected areas, despite that Report being with the Government for the last three years, no action has been taken whatsoever in ensuring that Panchayat institutions in Fifth Schedule areas are so empowered as to make them capable of passing a law which Parliament passed 15 years ago. It has never been challenged and which is a requirement of the Constitution, a mandatory requirement of the Constitution. Therefore, Sir, in May last year, in my maiden speech in this House, I suggested to the Home Minister that he read paragraph three of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution which specifically empowers the Union Government to issue directions to State Governments in respect of administration in Fifth Schedule areas and the request was that you either get the State Governments which have Fifth Schedule areas to implement PESA or alternatively to be directed by the Union Government to implement PESA. Till today, the only action taken is that in the National Development Council, the NDC, the same State Governments whose faults in this regard are listed in great detail in the Bandopadhyay Committee Report have been requested to please be good about it and what is worse is the integrated action plan of about Rs. 1600 crores which

Government has specially prepared for these extremist affected areas are being implemented through a Committee of three district officers. These three district officers are the very three district officers who have been indicted by the Bandopadhyay Committee for not implementing the Action Plan. So, under these circumstances, it is imperative that the Union Government have recourse to Paragraph 3 of the Fifth Schedule, which was written by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. It does not go back to yesterday or the day before. It was written between 1946 and 1949 when our Constitution was drafted. It has been there on the statute book for such a long time. I don't see why we don't use them, especially when we know that all the guns in this world are not going to end Naxalism. Naxalism will end when the people themselves say that it is more advantageous to be with the Government of the country and the State than to be with the Maoists. And, it is so simple, Sir, because you, Mr. Finance Minister, have made a provision for 1/3rd of our country to get Rs. 50,000 crores which, according to the Constitution, should be planned and spent by the Panchayats. Just ensure that Rs. 50,000 crores...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Aiyar.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, it is not yet over. I still got 14 minutes. I will finish in just half a minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your colleague is looking at the clock.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, Mr. Subbarami Reddy is going to talk for the rich; let me talk for the poor.

The hon. Finance Minister has made a provision of, at least, Rs. 50,000 crores. My own calculation is, it is nearly Rs. 80,000 crores. But when I checked with him once, it seemed as if it was Rs. 50,000 crores. He has made a provision of Rs. 50,000 crores to reach the 1/3rd naxal affected districts of India. But, they are going into the hands of bureaucracy and the politician-bureaucracy nexus. Instead of giving them into the hands of the elected representatives of the Tribal people, this may be planned and spent in accordance with the provisions of PESA Act, 1996. Sir, one little step by you and you completely transform the extent of social inequality in this country and not until social justice is served can you sustain high rates of economic growth.

So, with that plea, Mr. Deputy Chairman, I will resume my seat so that my friend can now talk for the rich. I hope my words are the voice of the poor has reached the hon. Finance Minister. Thank you.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने शुरू में सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स के बारे में संक्षेप में बताया और इसकी ज़रूरत क्यों है, इसके बारे में भी उन्होंने सदन को बताया। जो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स हैं, वे तो पास होनी ही हैं और आप करा भी लेंगे, लेकिन हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि ये हमारे काबिल वित्त मंत्री हैं और यह भी चर्चा हो रही है कि ईमानदार प्रधान मंत्री हैं, लेकिन इस सबके बावजूद हमारे देश की दशा क्या है, इस पर हमें चिंतन करने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि 15 अगस्त आ रहा है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन पीठासीन हुए]

बीच में तीन-चार दिन का समय है। महोदय, 15 अगस्त, 1947 को जब हमने इस देश में अंग्रेजी हुकूमत का अंत किया था, जिसको हम “आज़ादी” कहते हैं, तब आज़ादी का मकसद, आज़ादी का मतलब सिर्फ़ पोलिटिकल आज़ादी नहीं था। वह पोलिटिकल फ्रीडम नहीं था। उसमें इकनॉमिक फ्रीडम भी था। पोलिटिकल आज़ादी के माध्यम से आर्थिक आज़ादी हासिल करना, सामाजिक आज़ादी यानी सामाजिक बराबरी हासिल करना और सोशल, इकनॉमिक और religious फ्रीडम का एक atmosphere create करना - it was the objective of Azadi.

आज जब हम ऐप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर डिस्कशन कर रहे हैं, तो हम आदरणीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहेंगे कि आज़ादी के उस उद्देश्य को हमने किस हद तक अचीव किया है। आज हमारे देश में 70 फीसदी से ज्यादा लोग गरीबी की जिल्लत में अपना जीवन जी रहे हैं, अभी भी आज़ादी उनके दरवाजे तक नहीं पहुंची है। आज भी एक साल में 20 लाख के करीब बच्चों की चार वर्षों की आयु से नीचे मृत्यु हो जाती है। आज भी इस देश में लाखों औरतें पेट की खातिर अपना जिस्म बेचने के लिए मजबूर हैं। आज देश में 20 करोड़ से ज्यादा लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास अपना घर नहीं है। इस आम आदमी की सरकार की कृपा से आम आदमी आज महंगाई की मार झेल रहा है। सरकार करती है कि हमारे पास महंगाई का कोई इलाज नहीं है, जब कुदरत की कृपा होगी, बरसात हो जाएगी, मानसून अच्छा आ जाएगा तो शायद महंगाई कुछ कम हो जाए। महोदय, मैं एक आंकड़ा देकर बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार की इच्छा और नीयत प्राइस को कंट्रोल करने की हो तो ऐसा नहीं है कि महंगाई कम नहीं हो सकती। मेरे पास आंकड़ा है कि जब मई 2009 में इलेक्शन आने वाले थे, तब सरकार को मालूम था कि जनता के सामने अपने कर्मों का हिसाब देना पड़ेगा तो सरकार ने पहले से रणनीति बनाई। 18.07.2008 को पेट्रोल का दाम 50 रुपए 62 पैसे था, लेकिन जब सरकार को पता चला कि अब जनता को मुंह दिखाना पड़ेगा तो 6.12.2008 को पेट्रोल का दाम 45 रुपए 62 पैसे हो गया। इस प्रकार पेट्रोल का दाम पांच रुपए कम हो गया। उसके बाद 29.01.2009 को 40 रुपए 62 पैसे हो गया। इस प्रकार मात्र चार महीने में पेट्रोल का दाम दस रुपए कम हो गया। महोदय, जब मई में इलेक्शन हो गए और फिर वही सरकार सत्ता में आ गयी तो इलेक्शन के बाद जुलाई में पेट्रोल का दाम 40 रुपए 62 पैसे से बढ़कर 44 रुपए 63 पैसे हो गया। इस प्रकार से आम आदमी के साथ धोखा हुआ, आम आदमी के साथ बेईसाफी हुई। इलेक्शन से पहले हम पेट्रोल का दाम दस रुपए प्रति

लीटर कम कर देते हैं और इलेक्शन के दो महीने बाद हम उसे चार रुपए बढ़ा देते हैं। उसके बाद निरंतर उसके दाम बढ़ाते-बढ़ाते उसे आज हम 63 रुपए 70 पैसे पर ले गए हैं। इस प्रकार महंगाई की नींव जो है, वह पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार मजबूत इच्छाशक्ति रखे, महंगाई को कंट्रोल करे, भ्रष्टाचार को कंट्रोल करे। आज एक तरफ लोग भूखे पेट तड़प रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ अनाज सड़ रहा है। इसके अलावा स्टेट्स के साथ भी भेदभाव की नीति अपनाई जा रही है। महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 80 हजार करोड़ का पैकेज मांगा था। पश्चिमी बंगाल के इलेक्शन से पहले आपने उसे पैकेज दिया। हमें उस पर ऐतराज नहीं है कि आपने वहां पर यह पैकेज क्यों दिया, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ आप भेदभाव कर रहे हैं - हमें इस बात पर ऐतराज है। जो पैसा स्टेट्स को दिया जाता है, वह भी बजट ईयर के लास्ट टाइम पर जाकर देते हैं, इस व्यवस्था में, इस प्रक्रिया में सुधार करने की जरूरत है ताकि वह पैसा गरीबों के काम आए, सही जगह पर लगे।

इसके अलावा हम यह कहना चाहेंगे कि इस देश की जो स्थिति है, उसमें आज देश के अंदर महंगाई, भ्रष्टाचार और अत्याचार का दौर चल रहा है। हमारी आजादी का उद्देश्य था कि हम पॉलिटिकल आजादी हासिल करके इस देश के आम नागरिक को इकनॉमिक फ्रीडम देंगे, हम उसको आर्थिक तौर पर आत्म-निर्भर बनायेंगे, उसको गरीबी की जिल्लत से उभारेंगे। इसके अलावा झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में रहने वाले लोगों को अच्छा मकान बनाकर देंगे, बे-जमीनों को जमीन देंगे, ये जो सपने हमने उनको दिखाये थे, वे सब चकनाचूर हो गये हैं। आज हालत यह है कि गरीब के घर का चूल्हा भी ठीक से नहीं जल रहा है। इसीलिए हम भी आपको एक शेर सुनाना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि यहां शेर-शायरी की बात चल रही है।

“न खंजर पर खून है, न चेहरे पर शिकन,
तुम कत्ल करते हो या करामात करते हो।”

यह 15, अगस्त पर जरूर सोचना और सोचकर देश की जनता को आप जवाब देना। सर, इसी के साथ हम आपका धन्यवाद करते हैं।

श्री मोहम्मद अमीन (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर,

“वक्त के साथ ज़माना भी बदल जाता है,
बदले मकसद तो निशाना भी बदल जाता है,
जिंदगी अपने तजुर्बे से यह समझाती है,
साज़ बदले तो तराना भी बदल जाता है।”

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Appropriation (No.3) Bill seeks to grant approval for expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. This fund is created out of the tax payments received from the people of our country. Here, I would like to put

4.00 P.M.

one question. How do you propose to tackle tax evasion and default in payment of tax by rich people and by corporates? This is getting reflected in the huge accumulation of unpaid tax arrears.

In reply to an unstarred question no. 994 on 9th August, 2011, the House was informed that as on 31.3.2011, direct tax arrears reached Rs. 3.33 lakh crore. And the target for recovery in 2011-12 was fixed at Rs. 16, 954 crores only. I would like to know how this problem can be solved. Such targets reflect that there is a deliberate indulgence to tax evasion. I want the hon. Minister to please clarify this. It is the poor people who are contributing money towards your public exchequer. The rich people and the corporates are simply looting this. Will this continue? The common people; the poor are being fleeced due to the continuing price rise and corruption. Will this continue perpetually?

Secondly, there are discrepancies in figures of tax arrears and default cases. In the reply to a question given in this House on 9th August, 2011, the direct tax arrears as on 31.3.2010 were shown at Rs. 2.48 lakh crore.

As per the latest CAG report, the unpaid direct tax arrears for the year 2009 -10 locked up in litigation stood at Rs. 3 lakh crore. As per the Receipts Budget 2011-12 circulated in this House, the unrealised direct tax, that is, revenues raised but not realised is shown as only Rs. 1. 09 lakh crore of which Rs. 42,949 crore is undisputed. Why are such wide discrepancies in the figures of direct tax arrears for the year 2009-10 getting reflected in the statements made in reply to a question raised in this House, and your Budget paper?

Without clarifying and sorting out these discrepancies, can the Appropriation Bill make a sound proposition? The Government owes an explanation to this point.

खुदा बंदा ये तेरे सादा दिल बंदे किधर जाएं
कि सुल्तानी भी अय्यारी है दरबेशी भी अय्यारी है।

1946 में जब जोश मलीहाबादी ने देखा कि कांग्रेस दिन पर दिन अमीरों की तरफदारी करती जा रही है, तो उन्होंने वार्निंग दी थी, उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर कांग्रेस अपनी यह नीति नहीं बदलेगी, तो ये सेठ उंगलियों पर कल तुझे नचाएंगे और अपनी मिलों में तुझसे ये झाड़ू दिलवाएंगे, आज कांग्रेस पार्टी झाड़ू देने का काम कर रही

है, जिसकी वजह से देश की हालत दिन पर दिन बिगड़ती चली जा रही है। अमीर और अमीर व गरीब और गरीब होते जा रहे हैं। अंजुमन इकवाम-ए-मुतेहदा के मुताबिक दुनिया में अमीरों की तादाद में हिन्दुस्तान सबसे आगे है। सबसे ज्यादा अमीर लोग हिन्दुस्तान में हैं और सबसे ज्यादा गरीब लोग भी हिन्दुस्तान में हैं। अमीरी और गरीबी का ये फर्क अगर बढ़ेगा, तो देश की हालत कभी सुधरेगी नहीं, देश की हालत बिगड़ती जाएगी और बिगड़ती जा रही है। इसमें जो डिटेल्स दिए गए हैं उनमें कहा गया है कि एयर इंडिया को भी पैसा देना पड़ेगा। आज एयर इंडिया की क्या हालत है, यह सबको मालूम है। एयर इंडिया में नाकिस इतिजामियां हैं, इन एफिशिएंट लोग हैं। उसको पैसे देने से प्रॉब्लम सॉल्व नहीं होगी, बल्कि मैं यह कहूंगा कि पहले एयर इंडिया की इन इतिजामियों को बदलना चाहिए। उनको बदलने पर ही कुछ हो सकता है। इन इतिजामियों के साथ इम्प्लॉइज के रिलेशन बहुत खराब हैं। कुछ लोगों को डिसमिस किया था और यूनियन के लीडर्स भी उसमें हैं। उनमें से 9 आदमियों को अभी तक वापस नहीं लिया गया है। अगर इतिजामियों के साथ इम्प्लॉइज का रिलेशन अच्छा नहीं होगा, तो एयर इंडिया कभी नहीं सुधरेगा और उसकी हालत दिन पर दिन खराब होती जाएगी। इसमें कुछ अच्छे सुझाव भी हैं। जैसे ICDS, आंगनवाड़ी और उनके हेल्पर्स के एलाउंस बढ़ाए गए हैं। सरकार ने यह अच्छा काम किया है, लेकिन उनकी डिमांड यह है कि उनको सरकारी मुलाजिम माना जाए। अभी तक इसका कोई हल नहीं निकला है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए। महंगाई और करप्शन का तो यह हाल है कि देश के हर आदमी की जुबान पर एक ही बात है। सारी मसाइल की जड़ महंगाई और करप्शन है। करप्शन में देश डूब रहा है और महंगाई का यह आलम है कि साल में दो मर्तबा, तीन मर्तबा, चार मर्तबा पेट्रोल, डीजल, केरोसीन, खाना पकाने की गैस आदि की कीमतें बढ़ाई जाती हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, अभी मेरा टाइम है। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने दो साल पहले जो बजट पेश किया था, उसमें 80 हजार करोड़ रुपए की कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर को छूट दे दी। हम लोगों ने इसी सदन में कहा था कि अगर पूरे देश में BPL के लोगों को दो रुपए किलो के हिसाब से चावल दिए जाएं, तो 80 हजार करोड़ रुपए में इतना बड़ा काम हो जाएगा। सरकार इधर तो देखती नहीं है, तो कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर को 80 हजार करोड़ रुपए, 90 हजार करोड़ रुपए की छूट क्यों दी जा रही है? यह बात तो किसी की समझ में आती नहीं है। सर, ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार अपनी नीति नहीं बदलेगी। अगर सरकार नीति नहीं बदलेगी, तो फिर देश के लोग तय करेंगे कि वह क्या करेगी। यह चलने वाला नहीं है। **(समय की घंटी)**... “बर्बादीए गुलशन की खातिर तो एक ही उल्लू काफी है, जब हर शाख पर उल्लू बैठे हों, तो अंजामें गुलिस्तां क्या होगा।”

"وقت کے ساتھ زمانہ بھی بدل جاتا ہے،
 بدلے مقصد تو نشانہ بھی بدل جاتا ہے،
 زندگی اپنے تجربے سے یہ سمجھتی ہے،
 ساز بدلے تو ترانہ بھی بدل جاتا ہے"

خدا را یہ تیرے سادا دل بندے کدھر جانیں گے

کہ سلطانی بھی عیاری ہے درویشی بھی عیاری ہے

1946 میں جب جوش ملیح آبادی نے دیکھا کہ کانگریس دن بہ دن دل امیروں کی طرفداری کرتی جا رہی ہے، تو انہوں نے وارننگ دی تھی، انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ اگر کانگریس اپنی یہ نیتی نہیں بدلے گی، تو یہ سیٹھ انگلیوں پر، کل تجھے نچائیں گے اور اپنی ملوں میں تجھ سے یہ جھاڑو دلوانیں گے، آج کانگریس پارٹی جھاڑو دینے کا کام کر رہی ہے، جس کی وجہ سے دیش کی حالت دن بہ دن بگڑتی چلی جا رہی ہے۔ امیر اور امیر و غریب اور غریب ہوتے جا رہے ہیں۔ انجمن اقوام متحدہ کے مطابق دنیا میں امیروں کی تعداد میں ہندوستان سب سے آگے ہے۔ سب سے زیادہ امیر لوگ ہندوستان میں ہیں اور سب سے زیادہ غریب لوگ بھی ہندوستان میں ہیں۔ امیری اور غریبی کا یہ فرق اگر بڑھے گا، تو دیش کی حالت کبھی سدھرے گی نہیں، دیش کی حالت بگڑتی جائے گی اور بگڑتی جا رہی ہے۔ اس میں جو ڈٹیلز دئے گئے ہیں ان میں کہا گیا ہے کہ انیر انڈیا کو بھی پیسہ دینا پڑے گا۔ آج انیر انڈیا کی کیا حالت ہے، یہ سب کو معلوم ہے۔ انیر انڈیا میں ناقص انتظامیاں ہیں، ان-ایفیشینٹ لوگ ہیں۔ اس کو پیسے دینے سے پرابلم سولو نہیں ہوگی، بلکہ میں یہ کہوں گا کہ پہلے انیر انڈیا کی ان انتظامیہ کو بدلنا چاہیے۔ ان کو بدلنے پر ہی کچھ ہو سکتا ہے۔ ان انتظامیہ کے ساتھ ایمپلائز کے رلیشن بہت خراب ہیں۔ کچھ لوگوں کو ٹسمس کیا تھا اور یونین کے لیڈرس بھی اس میں ہیں۔ ان میں سے 9 آدمیوں کو ابھی تک واپس نہیں لیا گیا ہے۔ اگر انتظامیہ کے ساتھ ایمپلائز کا رلیشن اچھا نہیں ہوگا، تو انیر انڈیا کبھی نہیں سدھرے گا اور اس کی حالت دن بہ دن خراب ہوتی جائے گی۔ اس میں کچھ اچھے سچھاؤ بھی ہیں۔ جیسے ICDS، آنگن واڑی اور ان کے بیلپرس کے الاؤنس بڑھائے گئے ہیں۔ سرکار نے یہ کام اچھا کیا ہے، لیکن ان کی ڈیمانڈ یہ ہے کہ ان کو سرکاری ملازم

مانا جائے۔ ابھی تک اس کا کوئی حل نہیں نکلا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس پر منتری جی کا دھیان دینا چاہئے۔ مہنگائی اور کرپشن کا تو یہ حال ہے کہ دیش کے ہر آدمی کی زبان پر ایک ہی بات ہے۔ سارے مسائل کی جڑ مہنگائی اور کرپشن ہے۔ کرپشن میں دیش ڈوب رہا ہے اور مہنگائی کا یہ عالم ہے کہ سال میں دو مرتبہ، تین مرتبہ، چار مرتبہ پیٹرول، ڈیزل، کیروسن، کھانا پکانے کی گیس وغیرہ کی قیمتیں بڑھائی جاتی ہیں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔

سر، ابھی میرا ٹائم ہے۔ فائنننس منسٹر صاحب نے دو سال پہلے جو بجٹ پیش کیا تھا، اس میں 80 ہزار کروڑ روپے کی کارپوریٹ سیکٹر کو چھوٹ دے دی۔ ہم لوگوں نے اسی سدن میں کہا تھا کہ اگر پورے دیش میں بی۔پی۔ایل۔ کے لوگوں کو دو روپے کلو کے حساب سے چاول دئے جائیں، تو 80 ہزار کروڑ روپے میں اتنا بڑا کام ہو جائے گا۔ سرکار ادھر تو دیکھتی نہیں ہے، تو کارپوریٹ سیکٹر کو 80 ہزار کروڑ روپے، 90 ہزار کروڑ روپے کی چھوٹ کیوں دی جا رہی ہے؟ یہ بات تو کسی کی سمجھ میں آتی نہیں ہے۔ سر، ایسا لگتا ہے کہ سرکار اپنی نیتی نہیں بدلے گی۔ اگر سرکاری نیتی نہیں بدلے گی، تو پھر دیش کے لوگ طے کریں گے کہ وہ کیا کرے گی۔ یہ چلنے والا نہیں ہے۔۔۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔

برباد گلشن کی خاطر تو ایک ہی آلو کافی ہے
جب ہر شاخ پہ آلو بیٹھے ہو تو انجام گلستاں کیا ہوگا

श्री मंगल किसन (उड़ीसा) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब आज विनियोग (सं. 3) विधेयक, 2011 लेकर आए हैं और यह पास होगा। हम सोच रहे थे कि जो रीजनल डिस्पैरिटी है, उसको कंट्रोल करने के लिए या कम करने के लिए कभी न कभी बजट में व्यवस्था होगी। हम पार्लियामेंट में हर एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल में और मेन बजट में, यह पहलू और यह विचारधारा रखते हैं। मगर सरकार के नजरिये के बारे में, जो under-developed area हैं या स्टेट हैं, उनका कभी भी सोचते नहीं हैं और future में भी इसके बारे में सोचेंगे, इसकी उम्मीद रखना भी ठीक नहीं है। हम लोगों की जितनी population Tribal Affairs में आती है, Social Justice and Empowerment department में आती है, Minority Affairs में आती है, OBC Groups में आती है, इनके जितने लोग भी पार्लियामेंट में सदस्य हैं, Appropriation Bill में हो या main Budget में हो या और कोई हिसाब से पार्लियामेंट में अपना पक्ष रखते हैं, उसमें इन चार-पांच विभागों के जो beneficiaries हैं या population से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, वे लोग सरकार से और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से कहते हैं कि इनके बारे में देर हो चुकी है, इनके बारे में नये तरीके से सोचना चाहिए। आप देश के लिए जो प्लान बनाते हैं, उन प्लान्स का, जो पुरानी पद्धति से चल रहे हैं, यहां जो बेनिफिट पहुंचना चाहिए, वह नहीं पहुंच पा रहा है, जिसके चलते ex-Minister, जो कांग्रेस के वक्ता थे, जो बोल रहे थे कि देश का one-third region माओवादी लोगों की चपेट में आ चुका है और अभी सरकार उसके बारे में सोच में पड़ी हुई है। माओवादी के लिए आप लोग जो Tribal लोगों पर, आदिवासी लोगों पर दोषारोपण करते हैं कि पिछड़े क्षेत्र में Tribal लोग ही माओवादी ही हो गए हैं, मगर ये जो Tribal लोग हैं, ये इनकी ढाल हैं, इन लोगों को यूज किया जा रहा है। इन माओवादी लोगों का लीडर कौन है, वे लोग कहां रहते हैं, क्या करते हैं, सरकार के पास इसकी सब रिपोर्ट है, मगर उनको कोई पकड़ता नहीं है और इन माओवादी लोगों के चलते scheduled areas को सरकार neglect कर रही है। गरीब आदमी, जिसके पास खाने के लिए नहीं है, जिसके पास रहने के लिए घर नहीं है, जिसके पास पहनने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं है, उनकी जो भी थोड़ी मदद करता है, वे उनके नजदीक चले जाते हैं, उनकी बातों में आ जाते हैं। मगर जब आप, सरकार, उन लोगों को, निर्धन हिसाब से, गरीबी के हिसाब से रखने के लिए मजबूर करेगी तो वह गरीब आदिवासी भाई कहां जाएगा? जो उनकी मदद करेगा, वह उनके साथ चला जाएगा और वह उनके साथ जाने के लिए मजबूर है, क्योंकि उसे जिंदा रहना है। वे लोग चार-पांच हजार रुपये महीना देते हैं, पहनने के लिए कपड़े देते हैं, खिलौना चलाने की ट्रेनिंग देते हैं। जो प्रोग्रेसिव समाज के आदमी को रखने से डरते थे, अब उनको उस खिलौने से ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बिहार) : खिलौना क्या है?

श्री मंगल किसन : खिलौना मतलब टॉयज। खिलौना बंदूक है और क्या है? यह बंदूक उनके हाथ से छुड़ाने के लिए सरकार को उनके बारे में सोचना होगा। उनको educate करना होगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनके इकॉनॉमिक डेवलपमेंट के लिए सोचना होगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

श्री मंगल किसन : परसों 86 या 87 क्वेश्चन पार्लियामेंट में उठा था, Education Department के बारे में आया था, 1700 या something Model Schools Navodaya Vidyalayas के स्टैंडर्ड से बनाए गए, मगर

झारखंड और उड़ीसा, जहां पर आदिवासी लोग ज्यादा रहते हैं, उस स्टेट को एक भी स्कूल नहीं दिया गया। सर, उन लोगों का डेवलपमेंट कैसे होगा? जब तक इस तरह से इस देश में अंडर डेवलप स्टेट्स और जहां Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBC Groups और दलित ग्रुप्स आते हैं, उनको neglect किया जाएगा ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आपने ज्यादा टाइम लिया है।

श्री मंगल किसन : यह देश खुद ही प्रॉब्लम को इनवाइट कर रहा है, इसीलिए इनके डेवलपमेंट के लिए, रीजनल इम्बैलेंस को दूर करने के लिए सरकार को सोचना पड़ेगा और यह जो बजट आ रहा है उसकी रीमॉडलिंग करना जरूरी है। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, let us hear Shri M.P. Achuthan. You know how much time you have; you have less than five minutes.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, we are discussing this Appropriation Bill in the backdrop of the effects of the global economic crisis on the Indian economy and other countries of the world. In India, whatever be the claims of the Government, the prices are steadily increasing. Unemployment is increasing. The misery of the people is increasing. Take price rise, for example. The Government had promised that when they decontrol the price of petrol, when the price of crude oil decreases in the world market, there would be a corresponding decrease in the price of petrol. Now, the global price of crude oil is 79-80 dollars per barrel but the oil companies are not ready to reduce prices. They offer a price reduction of just 150 paise per litre, whereas actually it must be reduced by upto six rupees. The Government says that it is up to the oil companies and that Government has no control over them. Government is allowing the oil companies to loot the people. The same thing would happen when we decontrol diesel prices too. Government must know that it is abetting price rise.

In the agricultural sector, the crisis is deepening. This year, we have got bumper harvest, but there is no storage facility. I had hoped that in the Appropriation Bill some amount will be allocated for creating more storage and warehousing facilities, but nothing has been done. Next year, we would find that farmers will not be interested in producing more when fertilizer prices, after decontrolling prices of Urea, Potash and other fertilizers, are increasing. So, agricultural prices are increasing everyday.

Then, about employment, the Government had promised that when there is increase in the growth rate, employment opportunities would also increase, but statistics from the latest Sample Survey show that in 2005, increase in the rate of employment was 2.7 per cent whereas in 2010, it was only 0.8 per cent. At the same time, the growth rate during this period, on an average, was eight per cent. So, on the one side, we are claiming that we have economic growth, the rate of

growth is increasing, but, on the other, employment generation is decreasing. This peculiar situation is there not only in India but in many other countries where neo-liberal economic policies are being pursued. We can see it in the United States also. In the United States, the problem is that growth is increasing, though relatively, only 1.2 or 2 per cent growth, but employment generation is not increasing correspondingly. Unemployment is increasing. The same thing is happening in India. What we see now is that in all the countries whether it is in India or in European countries or in the United States wherever neo-liberal policies are being pursued, they are heading for a crisis. This is the crisis of neo-liberal economic policy. So, that economic policy will have dangerous consequences in India. If the Government is serious about the issues being raised by hon. Mani Shankar Aiyar, ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not able to do justice to the poor. That is what he has said in a nutshell. If you want to do justice to the poor, to the nation and to the public, you have to revisit the economic policy being pursued today. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, there will be problems just like what we have seen in the United Kingdom and what we have seen in the Arab countries and the same thing will definitely repeat in India.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have a few points that I wish to share through you with the hon. Finance Minister. I feel, we are painting India, especially the media, and even many hon. Members of this House, with a gloom. Where is the actual economic crisis? The crisis is in the heart of the G-7 countries. We import this crisis in to India by our thinking and/or by our words. Remember 2008, the world was plunged into an economic crisis, while in India we managed our affairs well and quietly. It's a great credit to the Government that we managed our economic affairs and growth quietly and effectively, keeping our heads down; we contributed to our growth too. During 2011-12, there is once again opportunity for a country like India to manage well. But we have to face the reality, rise and spread the message to the Indian people that the gloom of the West need not visit upon us. We have many strengths. As the hon. Member just said, we are going to have a record bumper harvest in our history; the vegetable and fruit production is going to be outstanding record. Natural and Indigenous raw materials are available in plenty across the country. We do not have to squander them. Our savings habits are another great strength for India. Where will the funds go? Where will the people run? They will have to come to India. We have to create the environment that India will remain one of the most attractive investment destinations for a long, long time. Public consumption is keep growing and we have to face up to fulfilling the public consumption rather than restricting public consumption. However, there are indeed some major challenges. The cost of borrowing must be moderated, because, at the current cost of money, it is going to be very difficult to create capital,

to create capacity, to increase production and improve productivity. We have to tame inflation. It is a supply-demand issue and anybody who says that growth has to be restricted is not going to fight inflation. We have to fight inflation. We know the measures. The hon. Finance Minister has done it over the years. He knows the measures needed to manage inflation. He has to rise and guide this country and create the confidence that inflation can be managed. Our infrastructure is again another opportunity. We have to create conditions to improve our infrastructure. Otherwise, it is a challenge that might restrict our growth. Our exports are going to face a challenge but lesser challenges than China is going to face because our export-dependency ratio is significantly lower than that of China.

Finally, we have to take advantage of the price of crude because the price of crude is now going to be depressed. The growth in America, the growth in Europe, the growth in Japan — due to unfortunate circumstances — and the growth in the United States is going to remain suppressed at least during 2011-12. Where is the crude going to be sold and at what price it is going to be sold? It is something that some of the Members have mentioned and I think we should take advantage of it. We have to motivate, we have to modernise and we have to grab this opportunity. We have to rise to this opportunity because if we continue to beat ourselves with the problems that we have, we will not succeed. And, we have enormous problems. We have the problem of the poor, the problem of the dispossessed, the problem of the tribal etc. We have those problems. But, you cannot solve those problems by suppressing growth. I am taking this opportunity of the supplementary grants because I have spoken to the Finance Minister previously also that I feel we have to rise and grab this opportunity. Through you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I request the hon. Finance Minister to urge industry, to urge agriculture to bring in, to hasten up with the economic reforms. Whether it is in retail trade, or, it is in infrastructure and other areas, reinforcing reforms, the mounting of reforms, must be followed aggressively. I share this optimism; I do not share the pessimism. I am a realist, but if we don't take the opportunity while the developed countries are facing the challenges, we will miss a major opportunities. I do not want from either side of this House to go on saying that we are going to have a lower rate of growth in 2011-12 or that we are going to continue to have a high inflation. We are going to face it. The Finance Minister very well understands it. Many people in the Government understand that challenges are there. But, we have to face up to them in a straightforward manner and seek higher growth, seek higher opportunity, create more employment and lower the inflation by positive policies and by declaring those positive policies. I thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to speak on the Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2011 regarding the issue of Rs. 34724,50,00,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 2011-12. Sir, global economic crisis is serious concern for all of us. Due to the recession, many leading banks of the USA and the European countries have gone bankrupt. But, due to the strong banking system of our country, our banks have performed well during the recession period also. I must congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for increasing funds for the Anganwadi workers which is really helpful for the poor Anganwadi workers of our country. Regarding the present situation of the USA financial crisis, the hon. Finance Minister very rightly said that it is very early to comment on it, but we are also very much concerned about the present financial situation of the USA.

Sir, one of the major problems faced by our country is the rising prices of essential commodities. Purchasing power of the common people is decreasing day by day and the prices of essential commodities are increasing like anything. Sir, it is a very serious matter. The common people are facing many hardships, and the Government has failed to control the inflation in our country. I hope that the Government is going to take some strong measures to reduce the price of essential commodities in our country. The worst effect on the middle-class and poor people is due to the price hike in the petroleum products like diesel, petrol, kerosene and LPG. Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister, now when globally the prices of crude oil have decreased, kindly re-consider the price hike on the petroleum products, especially kerosene oil and LPG because our poor and middle class people cannot live without kerosene oil and LPG.

The Government has taken some initiative to finance the Air India. It is a welcome move. But financing the Air India from the Government of India side will not solve the problem because the functioning that is going on in the Air India is a very important area. Sir, the Air India should work properly. Otherwise, the Government can give them money all the time, but it will not be helpful. First, their work culture should be changed. I would like to give a small example. In many profit-making sectors, I am repeating, in many profit-making sectors, Air India withdrew their flight services and within a few days after withdrawing of flight services by Air India, private civil aviation companies introduced their flight services in those profit-making sectors and they are making profit. This is a very serious matter, Sir. On the one hand, Air India withdraws the flight at the cost of its economy, on the other hand, after a few days, only after 7-8 days, private civil aviation companies introduce the flight and making the profit. So, I hope the hon. Finance Minister take this very seriously and look into this case.

Sir, our poor people, middle class people and common people are affected very badly due to increase in the interest rate of home loan. One of the major slogans of this Government is that it is for the *Aam Aadmi*. They have always been speaking that there should be home, there should be cloth, there should be food for the people. But increase in interest rate on home loan is affecting the common people and middle class people very badly. So, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister, in the interest of the middle class people, in the interest of the common people, kindly re-consider the increase in interest rate on home loan. Otherwise, these poor people, middle class people, will never get their house. (*Time-bell rings*).

Allow me, Sir, just for one minute. I know that there is time constraint. I will take only one minute.

Sir, regional imbalance is one of the biggest concerns. But I hope the learned Finance Minister will take some measures in the next Budget to decrease the regional imbalance in our country.

Then, Sir, in the last Railway Budget, hon. Railway Minister announced that she would take some priority sector to the North Eastern Region with the consultation of North Eastern Council. All Railway projects will be funded by the DONER Ministry. This was not reflecting your General Budget, Sir. Otherwise, there is no increase in the funds for the DONER Ministry. So, this is only a speech, Sir. Nothing has happened so far. So, I hope, in the coming Budget, you will look after this project. What was announced by the then Railway Minister, Mamataji, will be looked after by you. You will also give some budgetary support to the DONER Ministry. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Thank you very much, Sir. I rise here to support the general purpose and to support the *inter se* allocation also proposed by the Finance Minister. I draw comfort from the fact that he says that this is not going to put any additional fiscal pressures because the bulk of it would come through savings and that the net cash outgo would be less than ten thousand crores of rupees. However, Sir, we must remind ourselves that this is the first batch of the Supplementaries which will follow. Embedded in this Supplementary, Sir, my apprehensions really are that already there is an under provisioning on account of three important factors — implementing the Right to Education Bill, there is an under provisioning; under provisioning on account of under recoveries in the petroleum sector, and under provisioning on the Right to Food which has yet to be factored in.

Therefore, Sir, the entire approach to fiscal consolidation and fiscal deficit, and the path of fiscal consolidation, which was outlined in the medium-term fiscal policy statement presented

alongwith the Budget, and what was accepted as part of the recommendations of the Finance Commission is something that worries me with some uncertainty. I say this particularly because given all the uncertainties, the disinvestment target through the IPO remains somewhat problematic given the weak market sentiments. There is pessimism on the tax buoyancy given the fact that the manufacturing sector has registered a slowdown and that the debt to GDP ratio still remains a matter of concern. The issue, whether we would be able to adhere to the path of fiscal consolidation, concerns me more than the amount for which the Finance Minister seeks our approval, very legitimately, through the first batch of supplementaries.

Sir, my second important concern — and this is an overarching one — deals with the consequences of the global financial uncertainties. I just say this because clearly there are three very immediate issues which will bother us.

One, the contagion effect will affect us in regard to exports, shrinking markets in the United States and uncertain market in Europe. How do we look for market diversification to keep our current account deficit under control? This is something which is problematic.

Two, the uncertainty of being able to raise external capital given the fact that there is an aversion to risk, particularly in making investments in emerging markets. Sure, the assurance of the Finance Minister is rather assuring. But the fact that in respect of access to external capital given the weaknesses which are exhibited in the large developed countries remains problematic.

Three, I must commend the Finance Minister that he has recognised the weakness of investment sentiment today. And for overcoming the weakness of investment sentiment, we need to do something *sui generis*, somewhat differently, because they must recognise that this particular slowdown may not be cyclical, and on our part it requires structural action.

I say this because the Finance Minister is quite aware that our monetary policy is somewhat out of sync with the global monetary policy.

Sir, in the United States, you know that the interest rates are next to zero. Yes, today, Bernanke has said that he will continue with this policy of keeping interest rates at zero for the next two years. The quantitative easing and the dumping of dollar and the debasing of dollar are going to continue. The fact that it might have an effect on our export competitiveness is another issue.

In Europe, Sir, interest rates also continue to be at a historically low point. Contrary to what is happening in the rest of the world, given the need to fight inflationary pressures, our interest rates

have crept up eight times in eleven months. And, therefore, our monetary policy seems to be out of sync with the global monetary trends.

How do you, therefore, in such a situation, keep our investment sentiment alive? Given Finance Minister's commitment to deal with issues of financial rectitude, in a manner which will not shake the global confidence on the management of macroeconomic parameters of the Indian economy, remains a very problematic issue. We are caught, therefore, Mr. Finance Minister, between two very difficult things.

The world, in general, is still talking in terms of the need to continue with fiscal stimulus and the need, therefore, of continuing with the monetary policy which is accommodative.

Our compulsion on the other hand, Sir, is that the need to adhere to the path of fiscal consolidation and limits the extent to which the Finance Minister can take recourse to the path of continuing with any amount of an accommodative fiscal policy.

Sure, Sir, monetary and fiscal policies have to move in tandem. And, therefore, India has to protect itself, at least substantially so, from the consequences of a global contagion effect. I would encourage the Finance Minister to take more tangible steps on a further revival of the investment sentiment, which is being deeply burdened not only with other kinds of issues but also with the issues which impair our ability to manage the macroeconomic framework in a climate of growing global uncertainty.

The need, Sir, therefore, is to adopt not only cyclical but also structural policy. Some of it was mentioned by my very good friend, Dr. Ashok Ganguly. I would encourage the Finance Minister to pursue that path in an environment where the cost of borrowing is becoming extremely prohibitive, where the emphasis needs to be on completing the projects, which are currently under implementation, to ensure that the opportunity cost of investment is maximised, to put money where we can get the maximum possible return, considering that incipient greenfield investments may remain weak for some time. These are some of the macro economic parameters. These are in a global context in which the Finance Minister. I am sure, we would wish to look at what he has been presented to us as the first supplementary, and has provided us valuable opportunity to consider the more important global economic issues. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri N.K. Singh, thank you very much. Now, Shri Piyush Goyal.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I thank you very much. I won't get into poetry and, in any case, I do not know poetry. But I can stick to hard facts. Illustrious

speakers, like Dr. Ashok Ganguly and Shri N.K. Singh, I think, what they have highlighted is something I can only elaborate a little bit upon.

Obviously, the international situation is disturbing. We are all aware of it. I am not as confident as Dr. Ganguly that there is no cause for concern. We may have a strong domestic market but the way the economy has been managed, specially in terms of infrastructure development and growth, in terms of rising interest rates, I think, we need to have a review of our entire policy to tackle the problems facing the nation.

As Shri N K Singh has said, inflationary pressures on the economy are not going to be handled only by the monetary policy. We will have to attack the supply side problems only then can we flood the market with adequate goods and services and inflation could be brought under control. We need to have lower interest rates to spur investment and infrastructure. We need to have lower interest rates to spur investment in housing. Growing needs of the people will have to be met by larger credit at lower rates. The example of Europe or USA should be considered very seriously by the Reserve Bank and the Government in terms of lower interest rates.

In terms of reform, it is not only a question of opening up FDI. That has become the mantra of this Government. I think we need to internalize reform. We need to see some more action on administrative reforms. We need to see the Government not only set up Commissions to come up with a procurement policy or to come up with policies on how to deal with natural resources, but we need to see action on the ground. It is high time we don't have to hear once again the senior leaders of the Treasury Benches citing their late leader that 85 per cent of the money of the Government is squandered away and lost in the system. The Government needs to address that problem. That is the solution to the rising deficit. That is the solution to the country's problems.

We have public procurement which goes over \$300 billion. It is time that we look at that seriously. We have had Committees' reports on public procurement. The Government should act quickly on that and come up with the programme which the States and the Centre can adopt and bring down the leakages in the system.

In the same way, there is a talk about auction of scarce natural resources. The Government, in the last four years, in the reply to a question in Parliament four days back, mentioned that they have allocated 13 billion tons of coal mines, coal reserves to private parties without the auction route on an allotment basis. I would urge the Government to reconsider all those allotments, reopen the file and see what was the consideration for all those allotments and get those allotments on the track of auction, maybe e-auction route that was used for the 3G spectrum. That auction route could be used for these coal blocks and other mineral resources, additional

spectrum, the Government land that is available with the Government. Every thing should go on the auction route. Just the coal mines alone, looking at the international prices, can fetch this Government over \$100 billion if they were to follow the auction route and cancel all these coal mine allocations.

Sir, the budget in recent years has become an art of only financial jugglery. I was going through the Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates of the last 12 years. It started with almost matched Budget Estimates with Revised Estimates. There used to be a 0, 1, 2, or 3 per cent difference in the two. In 2008-09 the difference was 20 per cent. But the Finance Minister said, "I have given a stimulus package. Therefore, I needed to borrow Rs. 2,50,000 crore extra." The whole nation stood by him and encouraged his stimulus package.

But now, in the budget of the current year, we have a gap since only 3 per cent increase in expenditure has been provided for. If you see the growth of expenditure over the previous year, you will have a shortfall of nearly Rs.2,00,000 crore in the expenditure in the current year with no corresponding revenue receipts coming from anything like 3G auction or any special dispensations on the revenue side. In this circumstance, Sir, we will see many more supplementary demands coming up. We will have a lot of problems in terms of fiscal management. As Shri Singh said, you will have a problem of larger borrowings, and, I am afraid, India could get into a situation of a downgrade similar to the U.S. situation now, and I think the country cannot afford any downgrade at this stage, which will result in increased cost of our international borrowings. I know there is a paucity of time, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is one minute more.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I have many more things to state but I will raise them on some other occasion. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much, Mr. Goyal. But you made good points. Now, Dr. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar put forward the point about poverty. I fully agree with him that the biggest challenge before the nation is poverty and unemployment. People are suffering because of poverty and unemployment. Once again, I am repeating this. But the question is how to eradicate them. Not by making contradictory statements or fights. The Indian parliamentary democracy is highly respected all over the world. In fact, we feel proud of our democracy. It is a democratic country, the most populous one, in the world, but, at the same time, we should not forget that in a democratic country, the Ruling party, the Opposition party and other parties are one to eradicate the poverty and remove the frustration

of youths when they are not getting employment and education. How to achieve this target? The best thing is to have an all round growth in agricultural production and its infrastructure. For instance, our Government is concentrating on agricultural sector, IT, power, road transport, highways, housing, urban poverty alleviation, tourism and health. These are the areas on which you have to concentrate. Sir, from the other side, every minute, they keep on criticizing each other. Whenever the Government does some good things, you must have the magnanimity to laud that and say, 'Yes, out of the ten things done by you, six things are good, four things are not good.' You have to think of doing a positive criticism. Democracy does not mean everything could be only wrong, wrong, wrong! बार-बार बोलते हैं करप्शन, बार-बार बोलते हैं इन्फ्लेशन। These are the few words they use. People in the world are laughing at us. Why are you, every day, talking like this? Let us be together in achieving the goal of prosperity and a better future for this nation.

Sir, there is one thing more which we should not forget. In spite of the hurdles in the world economy, India is still marching forward as the third largest economy in the world; perhaps, the United States of America will be the second largest economy and China is the third largest economy. Trade goes to whom? To the people of India. The Government and all the political parties must take credit for that.

Sir, I must also say that the Government is giving incentives to the farmers. They are giving enough money for infrastructure. For instance, we have doubled the amount, Rs.20 lakh crores, in the Eleventh Plan. Public-private partnership has been a huge success. This is a demand of the time. There is a big demand for that. That is why the contribution of private sector has reached 34 per cent. If things are going like this, what is wrong there? As Mr. Ashok S. Ganguly rightly said, in 2008, the entire world was in turmoil and was facing a very bad economy; India stood first. Even today, in spite of American economic crisis, people all over the world are in a queue to invest in India. That shows how fast the country is progressing and how the Government is doing a phenomenal job.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister, who is a pride political leader of the country and who has profound experience in every field, that Air India distress हर Indian Citizen के लिए दुःख की बात है। Why? Because Air India is a child of the Indian Government. And today's newspaper says, "The Indian Oil Company has refused to give oil to the Indian Airlines flights." Very bad! See, it belongs to the Government. IOC belongs to the Government. So, it is the duty of the Government to see that infrastructural development takes place. Why is India suffering? Huge debts are there. They have to also pay interests. A few days back, in reply to a question, they said, 'Every month, they are losing heavily compared to what

they receive and what they spend.’ There is a lot of gap. It is the duty of the Government to see that within 30 days, Air India should be restructured and should, again, become a pride of the public sector. Air India is meant for the poor men because there are many places where private airline flights do not go. They do not take the passengers. It is only the Air India which, in spite of incurring a loss, is doing it. Therefore, I, once again, call upon the Finance Minister to look into the Air India issue.

Another thing is tourism. The Government needs money. The Government must get more revenue. Tourism is one of the biggest sectors where you can create employment and also get revenue for the country. We are neglecting tourism. I request the Finance Minister to prevail upon all the concerned people that tourism should be recognised as a different industry and all incentives should be given to it. In India we have got so many spots where tourists can be attracted and get a lot of foreign exchange. Recently, I went to Switzerland. They have developed so much in tourism. We have not developed so much. Therefore, it is very important. I request the Finance Minister to concentrate on this.

As regards the GDP growth, we have grown at the rate of 8.6 per cent. Our agricultural growth rate is 5.4 per cent. Our industrial growth rate is 8.1 per cent. Our service growth rate is 9.6 per cent. Then why is it our friends are not recognising these things? As our Government completes seven years, every minute the Opposition is only showing the weapons and fighting with the Government. They never said any good words. I am surprised to see yesterday that Shri Dalai Lama, the great spiritual leader, was very much upset over our country being spoken of ill all over the world. We should not do like that.

There is one more thing. I would not take more than two minutes. Andhra Pradesh has initiated some reforms in the health sector, namely, the Aarogyasri Scheme for the poor people. Mr. Mani Shankar wants to be poor. Everybody wants to be poor. I want to be poor. I believe in capitalism and socialism. If you want prosperity of the nation, you must accelerate the progress in the capital sector and also in the social sector. That is why China is progressing. If you go only by socialism, you will not be able to progress. Therefore, the Aarogyasri Scheme is helping the poor man who has no money, who is about to die. The State Government is not in a position to give financial support to it. I call upon the Finance Minister to think of it.

Another thing is the construction of a separate Haj terminal at the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad. There should be allocation of funds to construct a separate Haj terminal at

Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad. It is very important to cater to the growing demands of the Haj pilgrims and to make Hyderabad a hub for Haj pilgrims from the entire South India.

Lastly, if you really want to eradicate poverty, the exact word is unemployment because of which we are suffering, — there is a huge number of unemployed graduates; there is no employment for them now — you need allround growth. Take, for instance, agriculture. Irrigation projects, if they are constructed, will help the entire nation. The Polavaram project in Andhra Pradesh, if it is constructed, will bring 2 lakh acres of land under irrigation and the drought-prone areas of almost 15 districts will come under irrigation. The State can't afford it. The Government of India has accepted it two years ago. Our great leader, Pranabda, agrees that because of red tapism things do not move. The best medicine is to throw out red tapism and be constructive and accelerate our efforts and see to it that we achieve the goals. An assurance has already been given in respect of the Polavaram project a long time ago. It should be seen that, at least, within three months the Polavaram project of Andhra Pradesh, which will help the economic sector, the agricultural sector and the power sector in a great way, is recognised as a national project.

Once again, I am very grateful to you for giving me this time. I support this Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2011.

लोकोत्तराणां संघटनाः निरुपमाः सन्निवेशः नद्वितीयः — the country's progress should be phenomenal, nation is unparalleled and magnificent. Thank you all.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Bharatkumar Raut. He is not present. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं आपके प्रति आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे विनियोग विधेयक, 2011 पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। महोदय, देश को आज़ाद हुए 64 वर्ष बीतने जा रहे हैं। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि हमारे देश ने तरक्की की है, हमारा आर्थिक विकास हुआ है, लेकिन देश की जो आवाम है, वह आज भी गरीबी, फटेहाली और बेरोजगारी के बोझ से दबी जा रही है। आज आम आदमी परेशानी की हालत में है। यह चिंता का विषय है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी एक अनुभवी वित्त मंत्री हैं और लम्बे अरसे से उन्होंने वित्त मंत्रालय का भार संभाला है। उन्होंने आम लोगों की तकलीफ का अहसास भी किया होगा। हमारे देश के 70 से 75 प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में रहते हैं। हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था गांव, किसान और मजदूरों पर निर्भर करती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज अगर सबसे अधिक कोई दुखी है तो वह गांव का किसान है, मजदूर है, जो परेशानी की हालत में है। मैं समझता हूँ कि निश्चित तौर पर काफी समय से यह कहा जाता रहा है कि हम किसानों के उत्थान की बात करेंगे, किसानों और मजदूरों को आगे बढ़ाने की बात करेंगे। इस संबंध में नीतियां भी बनती रही हैं,

लेकिन मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आता कि आज इतने वर्षों के बाद भी किसान खुशहाल नहीं है। खासकर जिस प्रदेश से मैं आता हूँ, बिहार, वहाँ की लगभग 85 प्रतिशत अर्थव्यवस्था उन पर निर्भर करती है। गांव में रहने वाले जो लोग हैं, वे खेत और खलिहान पर निर्भर करते हैं। क्या हमने कभी यह देखा की आज किसानों को हम क्यों मायूस कर रहे हैं? किसान बड़े पैमाने पर आत्महत्या क्यों कर रहे हैं? खेती के प्रति उनका आकर्षण कम क्यों हो रहा है? मैं समझता हूँ कि निश्चित तौर पर इस पर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि आज किसान घाटे का काम कर रहा है। वह पूरी क्षमता के साथ उत्पादन करता है, पूरी ईमानदारी के साथ अपना धन लगाता है, उसके पास धन नहीं होता है तो कर्जा लेकर लगाता है, लेकिन जब उत्पादन हो जाता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उसको उसकी उचित कीमत नहीं मिलती है। यही कारण है कि आज लोगों का आकर्षण खेती के प्रति कम हो रहा है। यह ट्रेंड बहुत ही खराब है। जब लोगों का रुझान गांवों के प्रति कम होने लगे और शहरी इलाकों के प्रति लोग जाने लगें, तो यह उचित नहीं है। आज पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में आप हर स्टेट का आकलन करिए तो आपको लगेगा कि शहरी आबादी आगे बढ़ने का काम कर रही है। उसको अगर रोकने का काम नहीं किया तो निश्चित तौर पर यह उचित संकेत नहीं होगा। अगर किसान खुशहाल नहीं रहेगा तो देश की खुशहाली की बात हम कर ही नहीं सकते हैं। महोदय, क्या हमने कभी सोचा कि गांवों में जो अंग्रेजों के जमाने की जो सिंचाई व्यवस्था थी, उस सिंचाई व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कौन से ठोस कदम उठाए हैं? उसके लिए हमने कितनी राशि आबंटित करने का काम किया है? क्या हमारी सिंचाई व्यवस्था सुव्यवस्थित हो रही है? आज भी गांवों में बिजली का अभाव है। डीजल रात-दिन महंगा होता जा रहा है, उन्हें खाद भी प्रॉपर ढंग से नहीं मिल रहा है, वह भी महंगा होता जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि किसान जो पूंजी लगा रहे हैं, उसके बावजूद भी बहुत सी ऐसी स्टेट्स हैं, बहुत सी ऐसी जगहें हैं, जहां प्राकृतिक आपदा से किसान परेशान हैं। महोदय, हम जिस प्रदेश से आते हैं, वहां कभी सुखाड़ आता है तो कभी बाढ़ से हमें गुजरना पड़ रहा है। आज बिहार में यह हालत है कि एक तरफ बाढ़ आ रही है और दूसरी तरफ सुखाड़ है। आज बिहार में लगभग आधे से अधिक इलाके बाढ़ से परेशान हैं और आधे से अधिक सुखाड़ से गुजर रहे हैं। इस कारण से वहां की आर्थिक व्यवस्था बिल्कुल चरमरा गयी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कमोवेश जो पिछड़े प्रदेश हैं, वहां की स्थिति यही है। उसकी तरफ अगर हमने ध्यान नहीं दिया तो स्थिति बदतर हो जाएगी। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन पैदा हो रहा है, इसको अगर हमने व्यवस्थित करने का काम नहीं किया, जो बीमार राज्य हैं, उनकी तरफ अगर आपने ध्यान देने का काम नहीं किया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश का कोई बड़ा भाग अगर परेशानी की हालत में है तो देश आप देश को सुव्यवस्थित नहीं कर सकते हैं। आज महंगाई को कम करने की कोई ठोस व्यवस्था हम नहीं कर रहे हैं। निश्चित तौर पर पिछले दिनों सदन में महंगाई पर चर्चा हुई है, लेकिन केवल मात्र चर्चा करके ही हम अपनी जिम्मेदारियों का निर्वहन कर दें, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूँ। महोदय, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को चाहिए कि वे कुछ ठोस उपाय करने का काम करें।

इस देश का आवाम बदहाली से बहुत परेशान है। हम आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहेंगे कि आप किसानों को खुशहाल करने का काम कीजिए। जब तक किसानों की अवस्था सुदृढ़ नहीं होगी, तब तक देश की अर्थव्यवस्था सुदृढ़ नहीं हो सकती है। आज किसान बड़े पैमाने पर कमाने के बाद भी निराश है, मायूस है, आप उनकी तरफ देखने का काम कीजिए। बिहार जैसा प्रदेश बड़ी खराब हालत से गुजर रहा है। जहां पर गरीबी और बेरोजगारी है, आप उस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देने का काम कीजिए तभी मैं समझता हूं कि आप देश की तरक्की की बात कर सकते हैं। अगर हमारे देश का कोई इलाका, कोई भाग परेशानी की हालत में है, तो देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता है।

सर, इस देश में गरीबी और अमीरी की खाई बढ़ रही है।...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं अपनी अंतिम बात कह कर समाप्त करूंगा। यह जो अमीरी और गरीबी की खाई है, अगर इसको रोकने का प्रबंधन आपने नहीं किया, तो जैसी कि सदन में चर्चा हो रही है उनको नक्सलाइट बनने से कोई नहीं रोक पाएगा।...**(समय की घंटी)**... जिस बड़े पैमाने पर आज पूरे देश में नक्सली अपने प्रभाव को बढ़ाने का काम कर रहे हैं..।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : अगर आपने उनकी तरफ ध्यान देने का काम नहीं किया, तो आप देश में खुशहाली नहीं ला सकते हैं।...**(समय की घंटी)**... आप देश की तरक्की के रास्ते पर नहीं ले जा सकते हैं। इन्हीं चंद शब्दों के साथ, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप इस पर ध्यान दीजिए और देश में जो गैर-बराबरी है, उसको दूर करने का काम करिए। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Dr. Bharatkumar Raut. You have only five minutes.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, while talking on the Appropriation Bill, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to only two aspects because a lot of speakers have already spoken before me. Sir, in the Demands for Atomic Energy, there is a token demand of Rs.1 lakh. I do not know why this has been kept. Taking advantage of this, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the plight of the villagers at Jaitapur in Maharashtra, where thousands of farmers are agitated; they are opposing the Jaitapur Atomic Power Plant. Instead of convincing them, the Government is using lathi charge and using bullets to quell them. By doing this, the Government can show its power. But it cannot convince them. The Government may say that they are giving them compensation. But monetary compensation is not all. You are giving them compensation. You are saying, "We will give jobs to the people." But that is not enough for the sons of the soil. When they are giving you land, *bhoomatha*, they should be convinced that their providence is secured. I do not want to go into the technical details or the scientific details of the validity of the thermal power station there. Nor do I want to go into the seismic reasons. I am

5.00 P.M.

only going into the economic part of the local people, those who will be the worst sufferers. What do they get out of the Jaitapur Power Station? The Government should state in clear terms, "This is what the local people are going to get; this is what the district will get and this is what the State will get, and that is why, we are coming out with such a gigantic 10,000 MW power plant in the Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra." We are also suffering from ecological problems. How do you compensate that? Fisheries will be affected. Farms will be affected. The production of Alphonso will get affected. What are you doing about that? Development at what cost? The hon. Minister has to, sometimes, address this issue.

The second and the last issue which I would like to raise is this. For the Ministry of Textiles, you have given the grants both under revenue and capital heads. Here, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the issue of textile mill workers in Mumbai. I come from Mumbai. Mumbai is known for textile mills. The industry is in crisis. The mills may be gone, but the mill workers are there. Their main problem is housing. Nearly 1,35,000 workers are crying for houses. They have been thrown out of Mumbai.

Their next generation is being thrown out of Mumbai. Why should we do this? They are the sons of the soil. They had developed Mumbai. Their forefathers had developed Mumbai. And they are being thrown out of Mumbai! Now, the Government is saying that, at best, it can give 22000 houses. How is it possible? Where has the land gone? The land belongs to the National Textile Corporation which comes under the Central Government. The land was sold for peanuts. You have huge commercial complexes, pubs, discotheques, offices and so on which have come up. And where has the mill worker gone? Can't you give a piece of land to the mill worker? Sir, this is a sin in the name of democracy. You cannot deprive 1,35,000 families of Mumbai of their legitimate right to housing. *Roti, kapada aur makaan* is their slogan and you are depriving them of *makaan*. You are throwing them out of Mumbai! Now, you are saying that those who have got houses are not entitled. How is it possible? Do you think for 21 years these people should have stayed on pavements? Those who are staying on pavements, those who have been living in slums, have already been given legitimate houses but those who are the legitimate tax-payers, citizens of the State, they are being deprived of houses. This is not good. The National Textile Corporation earns a revenue out of Mumbai; 95 per cent of the revenue of NTC comes from Mumbai. It is coming from the sale of textile lands in Mumbai. And how much are we giving back to that city?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Yes. Please conclude.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: All right, Sir. There is paucity of time. So, I would like to conclude. I am thankful to you for having given me this opportunity to raise my queries. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will reply to them.(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Yes, Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, only two minutes please.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have a few clarifications only for getting enlightened.

Firstly, it appears that food prices inflation has become unmanageable. Even the monetary instruments being utilized by the RBI by raising the interest rate could not tame the inflation; it is still going up. Will the Finance Minister, while dealing with this, seriously introspect and reconsider the most popular proposal of again universalizing the PDS, putting a ban on speculation and organizing an aggressive crack-down on hoarding in order to contain inflation?

The second is that the present global financial crisis is having its contagious affect on the Indian economy although the Finance Minister has assured us that we need not be panicky. We would like to stand assured. But, at the same time, is the emerging market of India, despite the contagious affect on our economy of the global crisis, still an attractive destination for speculation capital, FII? While the FDI is welcome, will the hon. Finance Minister consider putting some restrictive bar on the flow of FII in this comparatively attractive emerging market of this country?

My last point is that we welcome Government's initiative of restructuring Air India with necessary financial support, because the merger has created a mess and there is a need for the Government to bail it out. But what is of crucial importance is, in order for money or funds given by the Government to be better utilized, it is necessary to change the present composition of the management. That way, the funds would be properly utilized.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): All right. Thank you, Mr. Tapan Sen. Now, the Finance Minister.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Vice- Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation for all the hon. Members who have made their observations. As many as 14 Members have spoken on this issue. Naturally, as usual, it is not merely confined to the technicalities of the demands. Out of 106 total demands in the Budget, in this first Supplementary, as many as 53 demands have been sought to be voted for. As I explained earlier, it was not necessary for me to explain in details, which I would try to do a little now; at the initial stage I did

not do to say to what extent it is going to affect the fiscal consolidation programme; in other words, the targets of the fiscal deficit which has been projected in the Budget. I would do that in the course of my observations.

Firstly, let me explain in a little greater details on the nature of the Grants. Though it is 53 Grants out of 106 where allocations are made and we are seeking the approval, the major outgo would be mainly on 7 items— for National Clean Energy Fund it is Rs.1,066 crores; I am rounding off and not speaking in decimal figures. For BPL Survey, it is Rs.2,300 crores; for MPLADS, it is Rs.2,370 crores; for ICDS, it is Rs.1,500 crores; settlement of pending bills for Air India and maintenance cost of the aircrafts, Rs.705 crores; modernisation of the police force, Rs.500 crores; *ex-gratia* to victims of Bhopal Gas Disaster, Rs.410.73 crores. Therefore, this Rs.9,016.06 crores will be the cash outgo. The remaining Rs.25,000-plus crores are technical because there would be appropriate savings in other areas.

A large number of points have been raised including, naturally, the price rise which is very important issue. Also, points on the current international scenario, to what extent it is going to affect the Indian economy, whether we are insulated or it is going to affect the Indian economy, what its adverse impact on us would be in the coming years, were raised.

So far as the price rise is concerned, I was expecting to have a full-fledged discussion, as we had in the other House. I hope, there would be a discussion and I would like to take the opportunity of explaining in detail. But, I would like to address a couple of points.

Before that, I would like to respond to one point. Because, now-a-days, I am noticing the principal Opposition party becoming a little impatient. That is why, it is saying to us, “Go! You will be thrown out!” So what? In the Parliamentary democracy, the rate of mortality is always high. Therefore, it is in the very nature of the democracy that the people have an option of bringing in a change. You were in power during 1998-2004; you had won two elections during 1998 and 1999. For six years you continued. After that, the people rejected you. They brought us. After 2014, they may reject us. So what? From 1947 to 1977, there was one change. But, even that change was broken in 1977. In as many as 11 States the Congress lost. But, for that, do not bring out open issues to make it a point that we are to go. What has happened when there were frequent changes? Many of you were at that time too. Between 1996 and 1999, there were three elections.

In 1996, 1998 and 1999, and the Principal Opposition Party, the BJP, at that point of time, was toying with various ideas how to ensure by having a positive motion, instead of a No Confidence

Motion, so that premature dissolution of Lok Sabha could be avoided, and frequent elections could be avoided. It has been avoided not by any law, but because of the behaviour of the political parties. We are the actors. How we act, how we behave, parliamentary democracy is essentially dependent on it. It is the lesson of history all over the world that how the political parties respond, behave, act, react, strength of the system depends on that. Therefore, if the image of the country has been affected, do not think merely corruption here, corruption there or corruption in some other places is responsible for it. Yes, it is one of the reasons, but if the sovereign Legislature cannot function, fails to discharge its responsibility of debating, discussing, even a new practice of disruption is developed, don't you think that it affects? Can't all of us, as sensible political activists shut our eyes and think of, from 14th Lok Sabha till today, or, even the 13th Lok Sabha, our people also did it, how many hours we have wasted for disruptions? Has it not affected us? These are the issues which we shall have to address. If we want to bring a stable polity in the country, don't worry over who will be in power, who will not be in power, somebody will be in power, and they are not from the different planets but from the political system, political spectrum of this country itself.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Orissa): Pranabda, are you in a position to ensure that tomorrow if the Congress Party is in opposition it will not disrupt the House? Are you in a position to assure the country? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That is why I mentioned hon. Members of the 13th Lok Sabha; in the 13th Lok Sabha, we were in opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, we did so; and we did not do any good job, but that does not mean that you will exactly follow the same because you claim yourselves you are a different party, you are different from others. I accept mine. Please sit down; otherwise, I cannot speak. Therefore, I can't claim it. It is not my habit of passing a blame on anybody. I have spent 40 years of my life in parliamentary polity, most of them in this House. I have seen serious debates, serious divergences of the views. But, most respectfully, I would like to submit that I have never seen a whole Session has been washed out; I have never seen newly inducted Ministers, who are accountable to the House, could not be introduced by the Prime Minister; I have never seen that the Finance Bill for the whole year was to be passed in the din and bustle. That is the difference. You must make a distinction between the effects, between the limits. Therefore, if we can correct ourselves, it will help. The other day, while participating in the debate, I was shown a photograph of a prominent weekly that six top Indian industrialists are saying, "Hello world, good bye India."

Naturally, they feel that perhaps somewhere else is a better investment destination. I do not blame. But I told and I am repeating, that picture, that headline we can change. We are in the

ruling party. Others are sitting in the opposition party. If we combine and convey a message that we can deal with the situation, we can create the appropriate environment for investment. We can create an appropriate climate for India being the biggest investment destination and this is the time because other countries will take some more time, including China. The question is: Are we ready to do so? Parliament is meant for important legislations. If it cannot be passed and even if it is passed without debate, without due diligence, are you doing justice to it? Therefore my most respectful submission would be, let us think and try to find out ourselves that in what way, what mechanism we could adopt to resolve this impasse. Now, some of the points which have been raised are about inflation. Sometimes I find that erroneously it is sought to be projected as if because of growth there is inflation. In 1974, I was a Member of the House, not that House but this House and I was also in the Government. In September, rate of inflation was as high as 24 per cent. The then Finance Minister, Mr. Y.B. Chavan had to present a second Budget. In the economy, with the help of our farmers, with the help of our workers we could bring it to negative rate of inflation in 1976. Again it went high. In 1980, when the new Government came under Indira Gandhi's leadership, the rate of inflation was 16 per cent. In 1991, when Government was changed, the rate of inflation was 18 per cent. I do not justify that there should be high rate of inflation.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

The short point which I am trying to drive at is that inflation is an economy phenomenon. Distortion between demand and supply cause is to be addressed and for that sometimes it takes time. I have some figures. With regard to food inflation and fuel inflation, it is not that India is the only exception. I have the figures, not of one year but of ten years, upto 2010-11, from 2000 to 2011. Global inflation and its cumulative effect on food is 81.4 per cent. In India, it is 40.26 per cent. With regard to cumulative global fuel inflation, it is 51.9 per cent in ten years and in India it is 21.8 per cent. I do not justify that 21.8 per cent is acceptable. But is it possible? Please show me the path, I will accept it. When I am to import more than 75 per cent of my oil requirement and from 1998-2004 March, the average rate of petroleum crude was — it started from 12 dollar per barrel, ended at 36 dollar per barrel.

Could the price of diesel, petrol, kerosene and LPG be compared with the situation when the average price of petroleum crude is US \$ 89 per barrel and US \$ 107 per barrel which is currently going for the last 6-7 weeks? It is the blended crude which we use. Therefore, these are the ground realities. Do you expect that food prices will remain the same? When the farmers were

given, in 2004, the MSP of Rs. 600 per quintal for paddy, will it remains the same when you are giving the MSP of Rs. 1,050 per quintal of paddy plus Rs. 50 as bonus, assuming the fact that 30 per cent of the total procurement is being procured by the Government and fixing the benchmark for market price? I would like to have. If somebody will have answers to these, I will be too glad.

I come to subsidies. Where from the subsidies will come? Is it from Heaven? Our total Budgetary transaction is Rs. 12.25 lakh crores. Sir, Rs. 8.5 lakh crores comes from tax and non-tax revenue and Rs. 4 lakh crores are the borrowings. I am not going into that 'favourite' aspect that somewhere some huge amount of money is being stored. I would like to see that 'somebody' who is propagating that idea of simply taxing them one day becomes the Finance Minister of India and bring back that money, so that the problem is solved on a permanent basis. I am not going into the technical aspects of it. The fact of the matter is, we are told, day-in-and-day-out, oh! more and more people are becoming poor. Yes; poverty line is to be upgraded. At one point of time, two square meals a day were considered as the mark of poverty. Today, we would like to consider access to energy, education, health and other amenities of life as the mark of poverty. But, the fact of the matter is, as per the latest National Sample Survey, household consumption expenditure in 2009-10 shows a rise in real spending, both in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the increase is 13 per cent and in urban areas it is 17 per cent. Do you mean to say that the average life expectancy is increasing, because people are becoming more and more starved? If the life expectancy is increased from less than 35 to today's 64, do you mean to say that it is because of that? Do you also mean to say that it is because the people are becoming more and more poor? No; it is not like that. Yes. The number is increasing. The number may increase, because we shall also have to raise the standards.

Coming to the labour force and job seekers, Sir, I would like to submit, during this period, it is 11.7 million. The labour force in jobs is 18 million. What does it mean? To that extent, 18 million minus 11.7 million comes to 6.3 million. It means, 6.3 million unemployment has come down. Yes, it may affect. The organized sector's employment generation may not have been to that extent. On the one hand you are saying that retrenchment is taking place in organized sector, factories are closing down; on the other hand, when a stimulus package comes, you say that we are giving tax concessions, we are reducing excise duties. What would have been the impact if we had not done so? Why advanced countries have to inject stimulus packages. One after another factory closed down. One after another bank collapsed down. And, the recovery is not taking place. I will come to that a little later. Therefore, these aspects are to be reviewed from both sides, not merely

from our own ideological perception. We must try to do so. The solution demands a pragmatic approach. We must take the ground reality into account, and not completely ignore that. I am not referring to the employment generation, which has been created even by the MNREGA. The number of households, which were provided employment, has gone up from 2.10 crores in 2006-07 to 5.8 crores — I am talking of the families — in 2010-11. Even in respect of reduction, what was the rate of food inflation in February, 2010? It was 22 per cent. Yes, if it is 9 per cent today — I would say it is not acceptable — should I say that nothing has been done, only discussed, only we ended in words. In one year, the pulse production has increased by 4 million tonnes. It has not been achieved merely by words, but by creating 60,000 ‘pulse villages’ by providing adequate support — technological, financial — to bridge the gap of demand and supply. That is why the prices of pulse are not increasing. The prices of edible oils are moderating. I was, today, checking up weekly inflation figures. If I find, suddenly in one week, that the prices of potato, the prices of onion have gone double, it is because of the supply constraints. So, those supply constraints are to be addressed, not merely by the Finance Minister sitting at the North Block, but collectively by the State Governments and the Central Government through an appropriate mechanism. The APC Act is to be amended. More than often, it is pointed out that why do we not ban the ‘forward contracting’. In all essential items, it has been banned. It is already banned. Rice is not allowed. Sugar is not allowed. Pulses are not allowed. But, at the same time, if you take a totally negative approach, the farmers will not get the benefit. Today, farmers should have incentive to produce enough because we shall have to keep in mind the basic fundamental thing. Nobody can feed 120 crore plus people of this country. Nobody has that capacity. In 50s or 60s our population was 350 million to 450 million. We could then think of depending on PL480 or import of food. But what was possible with 400 million people, is it possible with 120 crore people? Unless we become self-sufficient. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Orissa): What is the Government doing to control population?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Pany, if I could have done it, I would have been very happy. I would have been very happy. But let us not trivialize the issue. In a parliamentary democracy, I am here today; tomorrow, you will be there. The problems, which I am facing, you will be facing. So, there is no point in scoring a debating point. It does not help anybody. Therefore, I do agree that inflation has to be controlled. It would have been ideal if we could have kept it at 3, 3 ½ or 4 per cent. But, even if we can keep it at 5-6 per cent for some time, we can

meet it. There is no correlation between growth and inflation; at least, to the extent it is being projected. The three years, I specifically mentioned, 1974, 1980 and 1991, were not years of high growth. Those were the regimes of slow growth.

The second point which I would like to address, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, is how we could keep, at this juncture, this fiscal deficit target. It is a really challenging job. It is really a difficult job. But please remember that in 2007-08, we brought down the fiscal deficit to around 2½ per cent. But because of stimulus package, because of injection of huge amount of money, that is, Rs.1,86,000/- crores of rupees in the system, in 2008-09, it went upto 6 per cent. It continued because I could not roll back the tax concessions which we gave. Next year, that is, during 2009-10, it was 6.6 per cent. But during 2010-11, it has improved. I don't take it as my credit but it is partly because of the policies which we pursued. I projected 5 ½ per cent, but, actually, we ended with 4.7 per cent because I got some bonanza from the 3G spectrum. I projected Rs. 35,000/- crores, and I got more than Rs. One lakh crores of rupees. I did not squander that money by spending. I squared it up to bring down the fiscal deficit to 4.7 per cent. It has caused another problem to me. Now the target for the next year is to bring it to 4.6 per cent. It is very difficult because every year that type of bonanza may not come. But we shall have to try. Why do we have to try? We have to try because a country of this size; of this magnitude, cannot afford to have fiscal profligacy. We should not forget that not far off, just 20 years ago, this great country had to mortgage its gold to borrow a few hundred million dollars. The credit rating came to as low as possible. When I decided to buy a few hundred tonnes of gold from IMF, it did not give me any economic advantage, but it has helped my psychological and my country's psychological feeling that a country which had pledged its gold at one point of time can now buy 300 tonnes of gold from IMF because enough foreign exchange reserves are there. Therefore, the short point which I am trying to drive at is this. This is a very difficult task. But, we shall have to do it because fiscal profligacy is not acceptable. It can be acceptable to some extent, but in quick succession, it is difficult.

Another problem is this. Somebody has suggested this and in the normal conditions, perhaps, it would have been ideal. It is true that FDI flow has not been as high as that. But it is not negative. Between April to June, in these three months of the current fiscal year, it is 7-plus billion dollars. If you take the entire period of 1991 to 2010, you will find that we have received US \$ 197 billion, but it has not been one-way traffic; India has also invested about US \$ 78 billion abroad. In three consecutive years, Indian investment in UK has become second, next to the US. Jokingly, I

told my counterpart that for 190 years, we used to look at you for investment in India for industrialization, and, now, perhaps the direction is changing; you are looking at us, because India has emerged as the second largest investor in three consecutive years — 2008, 2009 and 2010. I am not very much worried if our people go and make investments abroad, but, at the same time, we shall have to clear the investment climate here. Fortunately, Indian people are helping us; rate of savings is high. If we can improve our investment climate by creating appropriate conducive situation, I am quite confident that it will be possible to create the right type of scenario, which is called for. The last speaker had asked me that why have you taken that token for atomic energy? I have taken because this is a technical supplementary. It was Dr. Bharatkumar who raised the issue that why token provisions have been taken for the atomic energy. A token provision of Rs.0.01 crore is to provide Rs.50 crores for the Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre. Money is there, but on this end, I cannot transfer without the approval of Parliament, because there is a change of the demand. So, technically, it will have to be taken. This is not the net outgo. The Net Outgo would be Rs. 9,000 crores.

Then, Mr. Piyush Goyal and some others also legitimately raised that Mr. Finance Minister, this is the first quarter of the year. Second batch is there. Normally, the heavy draw takes place in the second batch. Sometimes, every Finance Minister quietly places third batch of supplementary demand in the month of March, which the hon. Members do not notice much, because, they are then agitated about the General Budget; this supplementary demand is forgotten. But the second batch of Supplementary Demands is important. That is why, we shall have to take note of it. If you have noticed and analysed these demands, surely, you would have seen that many of the items have been frontloaded. I have frontloaded because of the two counts. Last year also, I did it. For instance, police modernization. It will not go for salary and allowances, but it will go for development. If we frontload it, then, the advantage will be that they will get longer working season. Otherwise, if the supplementary demand was passed in the month of December, the money transferred to the States; they would get only January, February, March, three working months. But when you frontload in July, it will go to them. They can spend it from September, October, November and December. They will get full four months. That is the exercise of frontloading. Perhaps, I would be able to prevent the outgo in the second supplementary.

I am not giving any commitment, but I will try my best, because, after all, I shall have to keep the target which I have indicated. Why I have not projected it because, up to now — I am saying,

up to now; the apprehension which you are fearing or expressing may be genuine. If industrial production does not increase, if international trade does not expand, my customs duty may be affected. But, up to June, my growth in the direct taxes is 25.6 per cent which I projected at 19.7 per cent. Therefore, it is 6 per cent more. In indirect taxes, I projected 15.1 per cent growth. But, actually, up to the end of July, it has been 27.7 per cent. So, indirect tax growth has been 12 per cent more than projected and direct tax growth has also been around 6-7 more than projected. This I am talking of late. I am not taking into consideration the growth. I have front-loaded the refund so that in the Second Supplementary or in the Third Supplementary, I am not to pay the refund. Because I have frontloaded the refund, the growth has been little less. But, at the same time, I will utter a word of caution. There is no room of complacency because I do not know what would be the impact. Many a Members have suggested that it may give us an opportunity — opportunity in the sense that many countries will not find this level of growth. Yes, it is true that I projected rich economic.

The Advisory Council's Report has indicated that it would be 8.2 per cent; the Planning Commission is talking of 8.5 per cent. Yes, it is true that I am not getting 9 per cent \pm 0.25 per cent, which I projected in the month of February. But when Europe's growth, America's growth is not even two or two-and-a-half per cent, in that context, 8 per cent is not that bad. It may not be good; but it is not that bad. Not only that. The other area which we could have accepted is China. There also, there are problems. Rate of inflation as per their standards is high; it is 6 per cent. The other problems are also there. I am not looking into it because I do not want to take disadvantage of other countries to bring advantage for us. I would like to stand on our own strength. My export destination would be a disadvantage. I was talking to my colleague, Mr. Anand Sharma. He was saying that 'yes, some export destination diversification has taken place.' That is why you have noticed that in Europe slow recovery is going on for almost the whole year. Except France and Germany, in most of the countries, there has been slow recovery. North American economic recovery is also not very fast. But up to July, the export growth as compared to last year's 182 billion dollars, this year's 250 billion dollars is an indication that diversification of export market, export destination and diversification of the export goods have also taken place. To what extent it will be affected as a result of this contagion effect of slowing down, I do not know. But, at the same time, my philosophy is, you may like it or you may not like it, if there is difficulty, simply expressing and saying, 'I am in difficulty, I am in distress' does not help me. Nobody comes to help me; I shall have to help myself. So, if I have my problems, if I have my distress, if I have my suffering, let me absorb it. What is the point of telling the whole world when I know there will be no

help from any quarters? So, we shall have to solve our own problems; we shall have to ourselves address those issues collectively.

Therefore, my respectful submission is — I am not going into the details on the price front or on other fronts, including corruption — please remember that in all these cases, initiatives were taken by the Government, starting from the 2G case. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: In most of the cases, the courts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am not yielding. Please, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... The 2G case was agitated in November, 2010. FIR was filed in October, 2009 by the CBI.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: But, most of the Ministers were. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Will you not allow me to complete my speech? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have nothing to say if you don't want to hear me ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the fourth time that you have interrupted me. I had yielded on the first occasion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, do not interrupt, Mr. Punj.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Coming to the Commonwealth Games, the day the Games were over, the hon. Prime Minister announced the appointment of the Shunglu Committee. Too much noises are being made about the CAG's report. Please read the Constitutional mandate of the CAG. What is the job of the CAG? It is to find out irregularities, to find out shortcomings, to find out deviations, to find out mis-judgements, because that is his job. His job is to keep an eye on the Executive and see whether on the expenditure side they are following the normal financial rules, the normal practices and the normal norms and regulations. If they deviate, he points it out and brings it to the notice of the Parliament.

Now, if you want to make a mountain out of a mole hill, you are free to do so, but that does not distort the picture or the ground reality. Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: The Minister has said that the Government had appointed the Shunglu Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*... They had submitted a report. No action has been taken on that report. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, I am not on that point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: The hon. Finance Minister said that the Government had appointed the Shunglu Committee to look into the matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not the issue here.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: The Committee had submitted its report, but what action has the Government taken on that report? No action has been taken. That issue has just been shelved, and as far as the CAG report is concerned, misuse. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I am not on that point. The fall of Dow Jones and the downgrading of the rating of America is ultimately going to affect the Indian industry, the Indian BPO industry, Indian business, exports and everything else. What comprehensive plan does the Government have to protect the Indian business and Indian industry vis-a-vis our employment?

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, I am very grateful that the Finance Minister has given a very comprehensive reply. I would just like to know whether in view of the very fluid and dynamic international situation, the Finance Minister would consider coming up with a mid-term appraisal of the economy, particularly, the macroeconomic parameters and the outcome of these initiatives to revive investment sentiment?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, two very important questions have been raised. It is too premature to say what the final shape of the downgrading of the US economy would be. You must have noticed that on the first day the American stock markets went down. On the second day, efforts were made and there were positive signals in important stocks. On the third day, again, it went down. There is no doubt that our IT industry may be affected. As I mentioned, I do not know to what extent we have been able to diversify, but till two years ago, nearly 60 per cent of our export destinations were Japan, EU and USA; all three entities taken together constituted more than 60 per cent. The macro details as to what extent we have been able to diversify are not available right now, but it may affect them. But as far as growth is concerned, please remember, when we did not get eight or nine per cent growth in GDP and when we rested at 6.8 per cent, it was not export driven growth because from October, 2008, continuously for eleven months, till 2011, export was negative.

But still we have the growth because we generated domestic demand-driven growth scenario and that is one of the strengths of Indian economy which other advanced economies do not have. We have not reached that stage where the scope of expansion of the domestic demand and domestic demand-driven growth will give more employment, which will give more money to

farmers, which will give more money to the rural and urban consumers and which will generate more consumer items and wage goods. We have the space for that type of economic scenario. Therefore, I am not unnecessarily worried. I am worried but, as I mentioned to you, there is no need of pressing the panic button because I may press the panic button and I may lament, but it will remain to myself. Nobody is in a position to help me. The Mid-term Appraisal always takes place in the month of November-December. Economic Advisory Council will bring it out and my suggestion would be that we shall have to watch for some more time, at least, a couple of weeks. If it requires — I am making it conditional — before the end of the Session, I would like to make a statement on the whole issues that how we are going to respond to it, because, by then, we will be strengthened by having more data, more information and some sorts of firm conclusions would be available. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): If you permit me, Sir, I want to seek one clarification. This is regarding the turbulence in the financial market. You have all talked about it. You were right that on the first day there was a fall, on the second day there was a rise and on the third day, again there was a fall. But this fluctuation is bound to happen and this uncertainty will continue for some time. Now, nature abhors a vacuum. This finance capital that is now floating around uncertain, as to which stock market to go into, may find, and may justifiably find, that the Indian situation is much more stable than the one in Europe and in the USA. In such a situation, it is very likely that we can expect — and the figures that you have quoted have only testified — that there is a growth in the FIIs that will come into India. Now when this flow of FIIs, this hot money that will flow, comes into India, given the international financial turbulence, we must be prepared to be vigilant and not lower our guard. When the international financial turbulence worsens, we should not be wiped out with that process.

Therefore, my request to you is: Will you assure this House that the Government is aware of this possibility? The reason why I am asking it is because there is a lot of clamour that 20 years of neo-liberal reforms are over. What is required now is the next-generation or gen-next financial reforms. Now, gen-next financial reforms will have to be tempered with certain degree of prudence and caution that we are not going to allow ourselves to become vulnerable to such vicissitudes and turbulence in the foreign financial market. So, I would like to seek an assurance from you that we will not rush into this financial liberalization in the background of these developments that are taking place in the world.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am not very much enamoured with the fashionable phraseologies because I am an old, conservative man. I believe in the old economic doctrines and theories. Our banking institutions withstood the pressure of the international financial crisis, and when bank after bank collapsed, very prominent banks, Indian banks came out almost without any injury. It is because of the prudent management, conservative approach, not taking too much risk, not exposing themselves to have too much greed. Therefore, caution is needed. Therefore, we shall have to keep in mind volatile nature of the flow of FII. But, at the same time, please keep in mind your requirement also because Current Account Deficit is around 2.7 per cent now. Last year also, it was 2.7 per cent. It has not increased. It is not alarming. But, if export is seriously affected, we have to be cautious. We had one beating in 2008 — eleven-month continuous slide in the exports. Is the economy in a position to bear another sliding down? And, these are the issues on which there is no dispute. Collectively, we can discuss, we can work out that what type of mechanism we can have. I am always ready for that. Therefore, we shall take a cautious approach. We will not allow ourselves to be exposed and vulnerable.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the Financial year 2011-12, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform hon. Members that the Business Advisory Committee, in its meeting held on Thursday, the 11th August, 2011, allotted time for the Government Legislative Business as follows:-

1. Consideration and passing of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha.
2. Consideration and passing of the National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.

Both to be taken together and time allotted is three hours.

The Committee reiterated the decision taken in an earlier meeting regarding allotment of four hours for the discussion on the Motion under article 217 read with article 124(4) of the Constitution for removal from Office of Mr. Justice Soumitra Sen of Calcutta High Court. However, the time allotted for discussion on the Motion would not include the time to be given to the Judge or his representative to make a presentation before the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, statement by External Affairs Minister.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, are we allowed to have clarifications?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Later; not today. We will fix the date. We will have the clarifications.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS — Contd.

Nuclear Enrichment and Reprocessing Technology

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Several Members have raised the issue of the adoption of new guidelines by the Nuclear Suppliers Group at its Plenary meeting in the Netherlands from June 23-24, 2011 relating to transfer of enrichment and reprocessing technologies.

Concerns have been expressed about its implications on our existing agreements with other countries on civil nuclear cooperation, whether the revised guidelines are targeted at India and where do they leave us with regard to the scope of our civil nuclear cooperation with the rest of the world.

In this context, I wish to make the following clarifications :-

- (i) We are absolutely clear that as far as India is concerned, the basis of our international civil nuclear cooperation remains as contained in the special exemption from the NSG guidelines given to India on September 6, 2008. The “Statement on Civil Nuclear Cooperation with India” issued on September 6, 2008 after an Extraordinary Plenary Meeting of the NSG spells out the scope of our cooperation. That statement contains reciprocal commitments and actions by both sides relating to international civil nuclear cooperation.

- (ii) The September, 2008 exemption accords a special status to India. It was granted knowing full well that India is not a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Honourable Members would recall that on August 17, 2006, the Prime Minister had indicated that one of our main objectives of the Civil Nuclear Initiative was the removal of restrictions on all aspects of cooperation and technology transfers pertaining to civil nuclear energy, covering all aspects of the complete nuclear fuel cycle. We see this as the surest guarantee of India's acceptance as a full and equal partner of the international nuclear community. As the Prime Minister had informed this august House on July 29, 2009, we were successful in securing a "clean" exemption from the NSG in September, 2008, that is, the NSG members had agreed to transfer all technologies which are consistent with their national law.
- (iii) As far as we are concerned, the September, 2008 decision is the basis and overarching framework that governs cooperation in civil nuclear matters between India and the NSG. The issue is the full implementation of that understanding. This is what we expect and our major partners are committed to.
- (iv) We must take note of the fact that the NSG Public Statement of June 24, 2011 makes a specific reference to cooperation with India. It says that the NSG "continued to consider all aspects of the implementation of the 2008 Statement on Civil Nuclear Cooperation with India and discussed the NSG relationship with India".
- (v) The agreements reached for permitting international civil nuclear cooperation with India contain commitments on both sides. We expect all NSG members to honour their commitments as reflected in the 2008 NSG Statement and our bilateral cooperation agreements.
- (vi) The Guidelines of June 23-24, 2011 are a decision by the NSG. India is not a member of the NSG as yet and therefore not a party to this decision.

Following the NSG Plenary of June, 2011, several of our partners have clarified their positions:

- (i) The US Department of State in a Press Statement has stated that the "Obama Administration fully supports the 'clean' Nuclear Suppliers Group exception for India and speedy implementation of the US-India Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement. Nothing about the new Enrichment and Reprocessing (ENR) transfer restrictions agreed to by the NSG members should be construed as detracting from the unique

impact and importance of the US-India Agreement or our commitment to full civil nuclear cooperation". The Press Statement further states that the "NSG's NPT references, including those in the ENR guidelines, in no way detract from the exception granted to India by NSG members in 2008".

- (ii) A Communique issued by the Ambassador of France in New Delhi on July 5, 2011 has stated that the NSG exemption "reflects the unique situation of India and constitutes a historical achievement. Therefore, in the French view, nothing in the existing and future guidelines shall be interpreted as detracting from that exemption or reducing the ambition of our bilateral cooperation".
- (iii) The Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman on July 14, 2011 stated that the NSG decision "does not affect in any way the September, 2008 decision of the Group to unfreeze peaceful nuclear cooperation with India".

In so far as enrichment and reprocessing technology is concerned, I would like to reiterate to Honourable Members that India has full mastery of the entire nuclear fuel cycle, and this includes enrichment and reprocessing technology. We have a well-developed indigenous enrichment and reprocessing infrastructure. Government is committed to taking forward our domestic threestage nuclear power programme. India is among the handful of countries that has developed fast breeder technology. Access to enrichment and reprocessing technology from abroad, as part of international civil nuclear cooperation, is only an additionality to accelerate our three-stage programme.

The transfer of enrichment and reprocessing items and technology has no bearing whatsoever on India's upfront entitlement to reprocess foreign origin spent fuel and the use of such fuel in our own safeguarded facilities.

Not every NSG member has the ability to undertake transfer of enrichment and reprocessing items and technology to other countries. We expect that those that do and have committed to do so in bilateral agreements with India, will live up to their legal commitments.

I would also like to reassure the hon. Members that we will not accept preconditions for transfer of enrichment and reprocessing items and technology. There is no question of India joining the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as a non-nuclear weapon State.

India is engaged with the four multilateral export control regimes, namely the NSG, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Australia Group and the Wassenaar Arrangement for full membership. We have noted with appreciation the expressions of support from a number of our partners towards this objective.

I am confident that the international nuclear order will continue to evolve in India's favour. We are poised to emerge as one of the major nuclear countries in the world, with a large and diversified nuclear industry. India is committed to full international civil nuclear cooperation for the development needs of our country and is engaged in discussions with foreign companies to expand our nuclear energy programme. We expect that our international partners will fully honour their commitments in this regard.

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at fifty-nine minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 12th August, 2011.