

Vol. 223
No. 4



सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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NEW DELHI

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Web-site Address : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>
E-mail Address : rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 4th August, 2011/13th Sravana, 1933 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RE.: DEMAND TO TABLE CWG REPORT ON COMMONWEALTH GAMES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 61. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, the CWG Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General has come. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, ...(*व्यवधान*)... जो सीएजी की रिपोर्ट आयी है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री रुदनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): सर, यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is Question Hour, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: The Prime Minister is ...(*Interruptions*)... We request the Government to urgently place the CWG Report on the Commonwealth Games on the Table of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... When are they going to table the Report? ...(*Interruptions*)... The Report of the Commonwealth Games can be ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... You know the procedure very well. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't make demands which are contrary to procedure. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रुपाला (गुजरात): सर, रिपोर्ट कब तक रख देंगे? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइये। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): The country wants to know about it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you coming in the way of the Question Hour? Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question No. 61. Is the Member present? Shall I take the supplementary? ...(*Interruptions*)...

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Diversion of Brahmaputra river by China

*61. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the media report that China is planning to divert secretly Brahmaputra river and construct dams on it;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government against this Chinese move?

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

श्रीमती कुसुम राय: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं विदेश मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि अभी मीडिया की सर्चलाइट रिपोर्ट के हिसाब से यह रिपोर्ट आयी है कि चीन जल-संकट और सूखे से जूझ रहा है तथा वह गुपचुप तरीके से ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी पर बांध बना रहा है। चीन के इस कदम से पश्चिमी बंगाल तथा समूचे पूर्वोत्तर भारत में जल-संकट के साथ-साथ आर्थिक संकट भी उत्पन्न हो जाएगा।

मैं माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि चीन के इस कृत्य के खिलाफ विरोध दर्ज करने की बजाय वे किस आधार पर यह आश्चर्यजनक बयान देते हैं कि चीन द्वारा ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी पर बनने वाली पनबिजली परियोजना के लिए जल संग्रह नहीं किया जाएगा और इससे भारत में नदी की धार प्रवाहित नहीं होगी?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, when the Government of China at the highest level assures the Prime Minister and at the level of the Foreign Minister assures the Foreign Minister and then we, on verification, have been convinced that there is no storage that is being built, it is only the run of the river project, where is the question of protesting? On the other hand, I think, efforts from media side should be redoubled in Arunachal Pradesh and Assam to utilise Brahmaputra waters which are not being utilised properly.

श्रीमती कुसुम राय: माननीय सभापति जी, गुलाम कश्मीर के गिलगित-बाल्टिस्तान क्षेत्र में चीन के 11 हजार सैनिक मौजूद हैं। चीनी सैनिक सैकड़ों बार अरुणाचल प्रदेश और देश के अन्य हिस्सों में घुस कर चीन का नाम भारतीय भू-भाग पर लिख चुके हैं और वहां पर भारतीय मजदूरों को काम बंद करने के लिए भी कह चुके हैं।

हाल ही में अरुणाचल प्रदेश के वित्त मंत्री ने सरकार को पत्र लिखकर बताया है कि राज्य में कारगिल जैसे हालात हैं। क्या सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही की गई है और अगर नहीं तो चीनी दुस्साहस के सामने चेतना शून्यता और इतनी सरलता से समझौते की नीति सरकार क्यों अपना रही है?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the last two sentences of my statement say, 'It is important that the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam of India harness and utilize the waters of the Brahmaputra. The Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's national interest and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.'

SHRI H.K. DUA: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government is really satisfied with the assurances given by China to India that the flow of waters to our country will not be affected. Secondly, are they sharing the scientific data with us?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, on 14th of June, the Ministry of External Affairs made a statement after ascertaining it from various sources. The other day the Prime Minister put it, 'We trust, but we also verify.' And we have verified it and then we are convinced that it is a run-of-the-river project and it does not contain any reservoir. But we constantly keep surveillance and we constantly update it to see as to what is happening across the border, so that our national interest does not get thwarted.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, the hon. Prime Minister of China has orally communicated this to the hon. Minister. I want to know whether that will be made part of documentary evidence, so that the future problems can be solved. It is a run-of-the-river project. But, at the same time, we have to assure our rights. For that purpose, is there any proposal from our side to make a document out of this oral promise?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, there is a mechanism where experts discuss issues regarding trans-border rivers. It was agreed to set up this mechanism in 2006. It has met five times, the latest being in Beijing in April 2011. Whatever suggestions the hon. Member has provided, certainly those will be kept in mind while looking at this question.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि हम बात कर रहे हैं। श्रीमन्, लगातार हिंदुस्तान की तरफ से यह आशंकाएं व्यक्त की जा रही हैं कि ब्रह्मपुत्र की जलधारा को मोड़ा जा रहा है जिस से देश और खास तौर से अरुणाचल प्रदेश और असम के हितों पर विपरीत असर पड़ रहा है। सरकार की तरफ से बार-बार वार्ताएं भी की जा रही हैं और यह कहा जा रहा है कि हम बात कर रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप की इन वार्ताओं का कोई सकारात्मक प्रभाव चीन पर हुआ है और अगर हुआ है तो उसने उसके अनुरूप आज तक कोई कार्यवाही की है?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: China does not have to take any positive action. When eighty per cent of the Brahmaputra catchment area is within India and I have repeatedly said this - it is for us, the Government of Assam and the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, to utilise the 80 per cent of catchment area's water that is available to us. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why should they act on this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.62. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not a matter for agitation. This is Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, it is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are affected. ...*(Interruptions)*... Our State is facing the problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, our State ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, it is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you need a discussion, please give a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the sharing of water of rivers which are of inter-State importance can cause problems between two sovereign countries. India and China are neighbours. It is in our interest to have the best possible relations with China. The issue of flow of Brahmaputra and other rivers of international importance has been repeatedly discussed with the Chinese Premier and even with the Chinese

President. We have been assured that nothing will be done which affects India's interests adversely. As the Minister said, we trust what is said to us but we

also verify. In this particular case, when the Minister has stated unambiguously that what is being alleged is merely a run-of-the-river project, I think, that's where the matter should be allowed to rest. I think, unnecessary provocation on either side can hurt the relations between the two countries. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: कोश्यारी जी, आप नोटिस दीजिए डिस्कशन के लिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: China stopped India to build a bridge and a shelter. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is an important question. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to ask the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Sir, our Prime Minister has said that we are friendly neighbours. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would simply ask one question. ...*(Interruptions)*... My query to the hon. Minister and the Prime Minister is: Have we ever tried or have we ever approached the Chinese Government that we will send our experts and officers to have an on-the-spot visit? Will the Minister propose to the Government for his own visit along with the delegation of the Parliament? If it is done, then, I can say that we are friendly countries; otherwise, simply saying that we are friendly countries is not good. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please resume your place? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: The House would like to have a clear assurance from the Minister and the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baishya, please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: China did not allow. ...*(Interruptions)*... China stopped you to build a bridge and a shelter in Ladakh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Was it true? ...*(Interruptions)*... What India did about that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tarun Vijay, if you wish to discuss the subject, please give a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this?

...(Interruptions)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: हमारी sovereignty का प्रश्न है, सर। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: पाणि जी, बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... If you wish to discuss the subject, please give a notice. ... (Interruptions) ... Will you please resume your place, Mr. Baishya? ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, we can have a half-an-hour discussion. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It's all right. ...(Interruptions)... Give a notice. ...(Interruptions)... There is no problem with it. ...(Interruptions)... Thank you.

हिमाचल प्रदेश पर्यटन के लिए धनराशि

++62. श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद : क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने हेतु हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार के लिए 104 करोड़ रुपये की परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति प्रदान की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त परियोजनाएं कौन-कौन सी हैं और उन्हें कब स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई थी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि एशियाई विकास बैंक ने भी हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 95 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि व्यय की है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह धनराशि कब और कहां-कहां व्यय की गई है तथा उससे संबंधित ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) वर्ष 2011-12 के दौरान पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश को कुल कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की जा रही है?

पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री सुबोध कांत सहाय): (क) से (ङ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ङ) पर्यटन परियोजनाओं का विकास, संवर्धन, कार्यान्वयन और मॉनीटरिंग मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा की जाती है। तथापि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय निधियों की उपलब्धता तथा विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत पहले जारी की गई निधियों के संबंध में उपयोग प्रमाण-पत्रों के प्रस्तुत किए जाने की शर्त पर, राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श से प्राथमिकता प्रदत्त एवं योजना दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार पूर्ण पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान करता है।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटन के विकास और संवर्धन के लिए 11वीं योजना में मार्च, 2011 तक 40 परियोजनाओं के लिए रु.128.32 करोड़ स्वीकृत किए हैं। परियोजनाओं की सूची विवरण-I में दी गई है। (नीचे देखिए)।

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटन के लिए अवसंरचना विकास निवेश कार्यक्रम हेतु एशियाई विकास बैंक के साथ दिनांक 20.7.2011 को एक ऋण करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं। इस पहल के तहत, 33.00 मिलियन यू.एस. डालर की ट्रैच-I

अनुमोदित की गई है और कार्य निष्पादित किए जा रहे हैं।

विवरण-I

11वीं योजना में (31.03.2011 तक) हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए स्वीकृत की गई परियोजनाएं:-

(रु. लाख में)

क्रम. सं.	स्वीकृत राशि	परियोजना का नाम
1	2	2
2007-08		
1	स्पीति-संगला-50.00, किन्नौर 173.00, स्पीति-210, लाहौल-160, पांगी-75, 698.00 एल.के. एंटायर सर्किट-30 में इको पर्यटन पर विशेष फोकस के साथ आदिवासी परिपथ का एकीकृत विकास	
2	हिमाचल प्रदेश में इको पर्यटन का विकास	368.22
3	आउटर सेराज का एक पर्यटक गंतव्य के रूप में एकीकृत विकास	380.00
4	शिहुंता-समोजे-जॉट का एक पर्यटक गंतव्य के रूप में एकीकृत विकास	355.00
5	मणि महेश का एक पर्यटक गंतव्य के रूप में एकीकृत विकास	400.00
6	माउंटेन बाइकिंग इवेंट, 2007	10.00
7	हिमालयन एडवेंचर रेस 2007	5.00
8	कुल्लू दशहरा फेस्टिवल	5.00
9	शिमला समर फेस्टिवल	5.00
10	ग्रेट हिमालयन मैराथन	5.00
11	पर्यटक आकर्षण पर सीडी रोम्स और वी.सी.डी. को तैयार करना और कम्प्यूटरीकरण	50.00
12	आई एच एम, हमीरपुर	1200.00
कुल		3481.22
2008-09		
1	ऊना-बिलासपुर-हमीरपुर परिपथ का एकीकृत विकास	760.00
2	हमीरपुर का एक पर्यटक परिपथ के रूप में एकीकृत विकास	600.00
3	सोलन जिले का एक परिपथ के रूप में एकीकृत विकास	420.00
4	चैल का एक गंतव्य के रूप में एकीकृत विकास	480.00

1	2	3
5	जोगिन्दर नगर और बीर बिलिंग का एक गंतव्य के रूप में एकीकृत विकास	427.90
6	नलधैरा का एक गंतव्य के रूप में एकीकृत विकास	269.76
7	मिन्जार फेयर चम्बा, 2008 का आयोजन	5.00
8	माउंटन बाइकिंग इवेंट एम टी बी 2008	10.00
9	कुल्लू दशहरा और मिनार फेयर के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता	10.00
10	एफ.सी.आई. धर्मशाला	475.00
	कुल	3457.66
2009-10		
1	हिमाचल प्रदेश में ऑफ बीट गंतव्य का एकीकृत विकास	750.00
2	हिमाचल प्रदेश में शिमला-थिओग-नरकंडा का एक पर्यटक परिपथ के रूप में एकीकृत विकास	750.00
3	हिमाचल प्रदेश में जुब्बल और कोटखाई का एकीकृत विकास	405.00
4	सुंदरनगर का एकीकृत विकास	475.00
5	माउंटेन बाइकिंग इवेंट, 2009 के आयोजन के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता	10.00
6	सेलीब्रेशन ऑफ मिंजार फेयर, 2009	5.00
	कुल	2395.00
2010-11		
1	जुबेरहाटी-अरकी-नालागढ़ का एक पर्यटक परिपथ के रूप में विकास	800.00
2	हिमाचल प्रदेश में एक पर्यटक परिपथ के रूप में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता	693.64
3	स्वरघाट-धाजेस-धूमरविन-सरकाघाट का एक पर्यटक गंतव्य के रूप में विकास	495.00
4	हिमाचल प्रदेश में धरमपुर, तहसील-सरकाघाट, जिला मंडी में शीतला माता काम्पलेक्स के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता	151.70
5	हिमाचल प्रदेश में सरकाघाट, जिला मंडी में लागू हरिद्वार, कंडापत्तन के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता	302.44
6	धौलाधर (कांगडा नगरौटा बैजनाथ पोंग) का एक पर्यटक गंतव्य के रूप में एकीकृत विकास	423.00

1	2	3
7	हिमाचल प्रदेश में पैराग्लाइडिंग प्री-वर्ल्ड-कप 2010 के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता	10.00
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश में माउंटेन बाइकिंग इवेंट 2010 के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता	5.00
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुल्लू दशहरा फेस्टिवल 2010 के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता	5.00
10	शिमला समर फेस्टिवल 2010 मनाना	5.00
11	आई टी योजना के अंतर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश की वेबसाइट की रिवैम्पिंग	15.00
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश और हरियाणा में जमुना नगर - पंचकुला-पोंटा साहिब बृहत परियोजना का विकास	592.00
कुल		3497.78
कुल योग		12831.66

Funds for Himachal Pradesh tourism

†*62. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has sanctioned projects of Rs.104 crore for the State Government of Himachal Pradesh to promote tourism;

(b) if so, the names of the said projects and when these were sanctioned;

(c) whether it is a fact that Asian Development Bank has also spent Rs. 95 crore for promoting tourism in Himachal Pradesh;

(d) if so, when and where, along with the details thereof; and

(e) the total amount of funds being allocated to Himachal Pradesh for tourism during the year 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAI): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (e) Development, promotion, implementation and monitoring of tourism projects is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/UTs. 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 Government, subject to availability of funds and submission of utilization certificates for funds released earlier under various schemes.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 40 projects for ₹ 128.32 crore in 11th Plan upto March 2011 for development and promotion of tourism in Himachal Pradesh. The list of projects is given in the Statement-I (See below).

As per the report received from State Government of Himachal Pradesh, a loan agreement with the Asian Development Bank has been signed on 20.7.2011 for infrastructure Development Investment Programme for tourism in Himachal Pradesh. Under this initiative, Trench-I of US \$33.00 million has been approved and works are being executed.

Statement-I

*Projects sanctioned to the Himachal Pradesh during the
11th plan (upto 31.03.2011)*

(₹ in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
2007-08		
1.	Integrated development of Tribal Circuit with special focus on Eco Tourism at Spiti-Sangla-50.00, Kinnaur 173.00, Spiti-210, Lahaul-160 Pangi-75, LK Entire circuit-30	698.00
2.	Development of Eco-Tourism in Himachal Pradesh	368.22
3	Integrated development of Outer Seraj as a tourist destination	380.00
4	Integrated development of Shihunta-Samote-Jot as a tourist destination	355.00
5	Integrated development of Mani Mahesh as a tourist destination	400.00
6	Mountain Biking Event, 2007	10.00
7	Himalayan Adventure Race 2007	5.00
8	Kullu Dussehra Festival	5.00

1	2	3
9.	Shimla Summer Festival	5.00
10	Great Himalayan Marathan	5.00
11	Computerization and production of CD ROMs and VCDs on the Tourist attraction	50.00
12	IHM Hamirpur	1200.00
Total		3481.22
2008-09		
1.	Integrated development of Una-Bilaspur-Hamirpur circuit	760.00
2.	Integrated development of Hamirpur as a tourist circuit	600.00
3.	Integrated development of Solan District as a circuit	420.00
4.	Integrated development of Chail as a destination	480.00
5.	Integrated development of Joginder Nagar Bir Billing as a destination	427.90
6.	Integrated development of Naldhera as a destination	269.76
7.	Organizing of Minjar Fair Chamba, 2008	5.00
8.	Mountain Biking Event MTB 2008	10.00
9.	CFA for Kullu Dusshera and Minar Fair	10.00
10.	FCI Dharamshala	475.00
Total		3457.66
2009-10		
1.	Integrated Dev. of Off Beat Destination in H.P.	750.00
2.	Integrated Dev. of Shimla-Theog-Narkanda as a Tourist Circuit in H.P.	750.00
3.	Integrated Dev. of Jubbal and Kotkhai in H.P.	405.00
4.	Integrated Development of Sundernagar	475.00

1	2	3
5.	CFA for organization of Mountain Biking Event, 2009	10.00
6.	Celebration of Minjar Fair 2009	5.00
Total		2395.00
2010-11		
1.	Development of Jubberhati-Arki-Nalagarh as a tourist circuit	800.00
2.	CFA for Development of Rural Areas as a tourist circuit in H.P.	693.64
3.	Development of Swarghat- Ghages-Ghumarwin-Sarkaghat as a tourist destination	495.00
4.	CFA for the Development of Sheetla Mata Complex at Dharampur Tehsil-Sarkaghat, Dist. Mandi in H.P.	151.70
5.	CFA for Development of Lagoo Haridwar Kandapattan in The. Sarkaghat, Dist. Mandi in H.P.	302.44
6.	Integrated Development of Dhauladhar (Kangra Nagrota Baijnath Pong as a Tourist Destination	423.00
7.	CFA for Paragliding Pre-world Cup- 2010 in H.P.	10.00
8.	CFA for Mountain Biking Event 2010 in H.P.	5.00
9.	CFA for Kullu Dussehra Festival 2010 in H.P.	5.00
10.	Celebration of Shimla Summer Festival 2010	5.00
11.	Revamping of Website of Himachal Pradesh under the IT scheme	15.00
12.	Development of Jamuna Nagar-Panchkula-Poanta Sahib Mega Project in HP & Haryana	592.00
TOTAL		3497.78
GRAND TOTAL		12831.66

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद: सभापति जी, हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटकों के आने-जाने के लिए एकमात्र सुविधा सड़क की है। पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के होने के कारण यहां आने-जाने में बहुत समय लगता है। वर्ष 2010 में प्लानिंग कमीशन

के साथ हिमाचल प्रदेश के आदरणीय मुख्य मंत्री जी की बैठक हुई थी और उसमें हैली टैक्सी चलाने की योजना को मंजूरी दी गई थी। हिमाचल प्रदेश में हैली टैक्सी आरंभ कर दी गई। Viability Gap Funding Scheme द्वारा केन्द्र सरकार ने इसमें मदद करनी थी। हिमाचल प्रदेश में टूरिज्म को बढ़ावा देने के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या हैली टैक्सी के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश को फंड देने की कोई योजना है?

श्री सुबोध कांत सहाय: सभापति जी, हमारे पास अभी तक इसके लिए कोई official proposal नहीं आया है। जो भी proposal आता है, हर साल का prioritization होता है। उस लिहाज़ से हिमाचल में हैली टैक्सी चले, यह उस बैठक में principally जरूर तय हुआ होगा, क्योंकि एक hilly state के लिए हेलीकॉप्टर, कम्युनिकेशन के माध्यम के रूप में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, लेकिन हिमाचल सरकार की तरफ से हमारे पास अभी तक इस तरह का कोई प्रपोज़ल नहीं आया है। अगर प्रपोज़ल आएगा, तो निश्चित तौर पर हम इस पर विचार करेंगे।

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद: सभापति जी, मेरी जानकारी के हिसाब से जो यह प्रपोज़ल 2010 में आया है। मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि कुल्लू-मनाली मैगा प्रोजेक्ट के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपए की स्वीकृति आपने सैद्धांतिक रूप से दी है, जो world famous valley and natural beauty के डेवलपमेंट के लिए था, लेकिन अभी तक वह पैसा नहीं मिला है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगी कि वह पैसा कब तक हिमाचल सरकार को मिलेगा?

श्री सुबोध कांत सहाय: सभापति जी, इस साल हमने 2011-12 के लिए जो prioritization किया है, इसकी स्कीम हमें जुलाई के महीने में मिली है। इस पूरी DPR को judge करके हम उसका पैसा रिलीज़ करेंगे। इसलिए कोई देरी उसमें नहीं हुई है, जुलाई में ही यह revised DPR आई है।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देती हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में टूरिज्म के विकास के लिए वे काफी पैसा दे रहे हैं और इसके लिए उन्होंने विभिन्न योजनाएं भी बताई हैं, जिनके लिए उन्होंने पैसा दिया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश, पर्यटन के लिए बहुत बड़ा स्थान है, यहां पर बहुत से मंदिर भी हैं और यहां adventure tourism भी है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार ने भी यहां टूरिज्म को डेवलप करने के लिए कोई बजट रखा है, क्या उनकी भी इसको डेवलप करने की कोई priority है या वे केवल केन्द्र के ऊपर ही निर्भर रहते हैं? केन्द्र सरकार वहां टूरिज्म को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है?

श्री सुबोध कांत सहाय: सभापति जी, मुझे लगता है कि यह high time है कि स्टेट को टूरिज्म को अपने social, political and economic agenda का part बनाना होगा, क्योंकि टूरिज्म सबसे ज्यादा employment oriented sector है, यहां से revenue भी सबसे ज्यादा आती है और इससे देश की branding होती है। आज

का ट्रस्ट, कल का investor भी हो सकता है। मैं इसमें नहीं जाना चाहता हूं कि राज्य सरकार का बजट क्या है,

लेकिन मैं निश्चित तौर पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पूरी कोशिश है कि राज्य सरकारों को इसके लिए सेंसिटाइज़ किया जाए। हम खुद भी राज्यों का दौरा कर रहे हैं और टूरिज्म के लिए एक फिगर और दो फिगर के बजट को राज्य सरकारों को बढ़ाना चाहिए।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज पूरे विश्व की प्राथमिकता टूरिज्म है और विश्व के तमाम देशों की आर्थिक स्थिति टूरिज्म पर ही निर्भर करती है। जैसा मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि अगर राज्य सरकार की तरफ से प्रस्ताव आएगा, तो उसको टूरिज्म विकास में लेंगे, अगर नहीं आएगा, तो उसको नहीं लेंगे। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ऐसी कोई integrated scheme बनाना चाहते हैं, जिससे इस देश के जो मुख्य-मुख्य पर्यटन स्थल हैं, उनको हम केन्द्र सरकार के माध्यम से विकसित करें, जिससे देश में टूरिज्म को बढ़ावा मिले, रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ें और देश की आमदनी भी बढ़े?

श्री सुबोध कांत सहाय: सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य के माध्यम से मैं हाउस को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के सामने हमने अपना futuristic plan दिया है, जिसको मैं 12th Five Year Plan में लाना चाहता हूँ। जो JNNURM pattern है या Delhi-Mumbai Corridor Pattern है, उसके आधार पर इसके इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के integrated development के बाद हर राज्य में कुछ ऐसे destinations बनाए जाएं, जहां टूरिस्ट आएंगे और जहां उनको hold करके रखा जा सकता है। क्योंकि दो-चार दिन जब तक नहीं रुकेंगे, तब तक इकानॉमिकली वह फीज़िबल नहीं होता है, वहां के होटल्स और दूसरे सैक्टर्स के लिए, इसलिए इस पर बहुत बड़ा कदम उठाया जा रहा है और उम्मीद है कि जो blessing है प्राइम मिनिस्टर जी का, उससे इस सैक्टर को काफी बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि बहुत सारे जो टूरिज्म स्पॉट्स हैं, वे कहीं न कहीं किन्हीं प्राइवेट ट्रस्टों के पास हैं और वे मॉन्यूमेंट्स देश के लिए बहुत वैल्यूअबल हैं। जैसा माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि टूरिज्म इकानॉमी डेवलप करने का एक सबसे बड़ा माध्यम बनता जा रहा है, तो माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि जिन प्राइवेट संस्थाओं के पास, ट्रस्टों के पास हमारे मॉन्यूमेंट्स हैं, क्या उसकी ओर पर्यटन मंत्री जी ध्यान देंगे और जो मॉन्यूमेंट्स खराब हो रहे हैं, उनको अपने प्रोटेक्शन में लेकर सुधारने की व्यवस्था करेंगे?

श्री सुबोध कांत सहाय: सभापति महोदय, जो मॉन्यूमेंट्स हैं, नॉर्मली वे हमारे मंत्रालय में डायरेक्ट नहीं आते हैं, लेकिन जो प्राइवेट प्रॉपर्टी होल्डर्स हैं, वे अगर अपने मॉन्यूमेंट्स को टूरिस्ट स्पॉट के तौर पर डेवलप करना चाहते हैं, तो उनको हम डेवलप कर रहे हैं और इस तरह से देश में, खासकर राजस्थान वगैरह में जो हो रहा है, जितने लोगों की प्राइवेट प्रॉपर्टी है, उनको डेवलप कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जो हैरिटेज प्रॉपर्टी है, उसको मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ कल्चर के द्वारा देखा जाता है और उसके तहत वह आता है। उसके अपने नार्म्स हैं, उसके आधार पर उसको वह डील करता है।

श्री सभापति: थैंक यू, प्रश्न संख्या 63 ... (व्यवधान) ...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश में, महेश्वर में नर्मदा नदी के जो घाट हैं ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No supplementaries on supplementaries.
...(Interruptions)... No, please. Please resume your place.
...(Interruptions)...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू: माननीय सभापति महोदय, वे बहुत खूबसूरत घाट हैं, वे डैमेज हो रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your place. Question No.63.

दिल्ली और बिहार में प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक आय

*63. श्री राम जेठमलानी : क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आज भी देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में प्रति व्यक्ति आय में अत्याधिक अन्तर बना हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली और बिहार में प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक आय में बहुत अधिक अन्तर है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्रमशः दिल्ली और बिहार में प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक आय कितनी-कितनी है; और

(घ) उक्त राज्यों में क्रमशः ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक आय कितनी-कितनी है और क्या बारहवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर इस अन्तर को समाप्त किया जाएगा?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी कुमार): (क) से (घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) जी हां। वर्ष 2009-10 एवं 2010-11 हेतु वर्तमान कीमतों पर प्रति व्यक्ति निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद (एनएसडीपी) द्वारा मापी गई विभिन्न राज्यों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय (पीसीआई) विवरण-। पर दी गई है (नीचे देखिए)। वर्ष 2010-11 के दौरान बिहार के लिए अनुमानित 20069 रुपये की तुलना में दिल्ली की पीसीआई 135814 रुपये अनुमानित है। ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले चार वर्षों के दौरान बिहार की पीसीआई की औसत विकास दर दिल्ली के साथ तुलनीय है। वास्तव में, इस अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली की 14.66% पीसीआई विकास दर की तुलना में बिहार ने 18.4% की वार्षिक औसत पीसीआई विकास दर हासिल की है।

(घ) ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों के बीच राज्य विशिष्ट पीसीआई के वितरण संबंधी डेटा संग्रहित नहीं हुआ है, तथापि, प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग व्यय (एमपीसीई) का ग्रामीण शहरी क्षेत्र वार वितरण

सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन (एनएसएसओ) द्वारा कराए गए घरेलू उपभोग व्यय संबंधी सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर एकत्रित किया जाता है। वर्ष 2009-10 हेतु कराये गये नवीनतम सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, बिहार एवं दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एमपीसीई क्रमशः 681 रुपये एवं 1566.5 रुपये था तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह क्रमशः 1092.33 रुपये एवं 2181.98 रुपये था।

अन्तर-राज्यीय असमानताओं एवं ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों के बीच असमानताओं में कमी करना हमेशा विकास नीति की प्राथमिकता रही है तथा सरकार इसके प्रति प्रतिबद्ध है। कार्यनीति ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार अवसरों को सृजित करना, ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकसित करना तथा स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा, पेयजल, स्वच्छता इत्यादि तक बेहतर पहुंच प्रदान करना रही है जिससे कि ग्रामीण जनसमूह के रहन-सहन स्तर तथा जीवन की गुणवत्ता में स्थायी सुधार लाया जा सके। अन्तर-राज्यीय असमानता को न्यूनतम करने हेतु नीतिगत उपायों में कम विकसित राज्यों को वरीयता देते हुए राज्यों को केन्द्र से संसाधनों का योजना एवं गैर-योजना अंतरण, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में निजी उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु कर लाभ इत्यादि शामिल हैं। राज्य के बीच आय विषमता को कम करने के लिए कई कार्यक्रम शुरू किए गए हैं। इनमें पिछड़ा क्षेत्र अनुदान निधि (बीआरजीएफ, जिसमें 250 पिछड़े जिलों को कवर करते हुए जिला घटक, बिहार एवं उड़ीसा के केबीके जिलों हेतु विशेष योजना, 60 जनजातीय एवं पिछड़े जिलों हेतु एकीकृत कार्ययोजना और बुंदेलखंड हेतु सूखा शमन पैकेज शामिल है), पर्वतीय क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम/पश्चिमी घाट विकास कार्यक्रम तथा सीमा क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम इत्यादि शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त कई चालू केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीमें एवं राज्य विशिष्ट स्कीमों से विभिन्न राज्यों की जीएसडीपी की विकास दर में तेजी आने की संभावना है।

विवरण-1

चालू कीमतों (2004-05 श्रृंखला) पर राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रु. में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	51025	60458
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	51405	एनए
3	असम	27197	30413
4	बिहार	16715	20069
5	झारखंड	27132	29786
6	गोवा	132719	एनए
7	गुजरात	63961	एनए
8	हरियाणा	78781	92327

1	2	3	4
9	हिमाचल प्रदेश	50365	58493
10	जम्मू व कश्मीर	30582	33056
11	कर्नाटक	52097	59763
12	केरल	59179	एनए
13	मध्य प्रदेश	27250	एनए
14	छत्तीसगढ़	38059	44097
15	महाराष्ट्र	74027	83471
16	मणिपुर	27332	29684
17	मेघालय	43555	48383
18	मिजोरम	45982	एनए
19	नागालैंड	एनए	एनए
20	उड़ीसा	33226	36923
21	पंजाब	60746	67473
22	राजस्थान	34042	39967
23	सिक्किम	68731	81159
24	तमिलनाडु	63547	72993
25	त्रिपुरा	35799	38493
26	उत्तर प्रदेश	23395	26051
27	उत्तराखंड	59774	68507
28	पश्चिम बंगाल	41219	एनए
29	अंडमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	74340	एनए
30	चंडीगढ़	118136	128634
31	दिल्ली	116886	135814
32	पांडिचेरी	88158	98719
अखिल भारत एनएनआई (2004-05 श्रृंखला)		46492	54835

नोट: एनए- उपलब्ध नहीं।

स्रोत: क्रम सं. 1-32 हेतु - संबंधित/राज्य सरकारों के आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी निदेशालय तथा अखिल भारत-केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन।

Monthly Per Capita Income in Delhi and Bihar

†*63. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even today there exists a wide difference in per capita income in States of the country;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that there is a wide gap in monthly per capita income in Delhi and Bihar;

(c) if so, the monthly per capita income in Delhi as well as in Bihar; and

(d) the monthly per capita income in rural as well as urban areas of the above-mentioned States and whether priority would be given to bridging of this gap in the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Per Capita Income (PCI) of different States, measured by per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11, is given at Statement-I (See below). The PCI of Delhi during the year 2010-11 is estimated at Rs. 135814 as compared to that, of Bihar estimated at Rs.20069. During the first four years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the average growth rate of PCI of Bihar has been comparable to that of Delhi. In fact, during this period Bihar has registered an annual average PCI growth rate of 18.4% as compared to the PCI growth rate of Delhi estimated at 14.6%.

(d) The data on distribution of State specific PCI between rural and urban areas is not compiled. However, the rural urban area-wise distribution of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) for each State is compiled on the basis of the House Hold Consumption Expenditure Survey conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per the

latest survey conducted for 2009-10, the MPCE in the rural areas of Bihar and Delhi was Rs. 681 and Rs.1566.5 respectively and in urban areas it was Rs. 1092.33 and Rs. 2181.98 respectively.

Reduction of inter-state disparities and inequalities between rural and urban areas has always been the priority of development policy and the Government is committed to it. The strategy has

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

been to generate employment opportunities in rural areas, develop rural infrastructure and provide better access to health, education, drinking water, sanitation, etc. in order to bring a tangible improvement in standard of living and quality of life of the rural masses. The policy instruments for minimising the inter State disparity include plan and non-plan transfer of resources from the Centre to States favouring less developed States, tax incentives for setting up of private industries in the backward regions, etc. A number of programmes have also been initiated to reduce income disparity between States. These include Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), which includes the district component covering 250 backward districts, special plan for Bihar and the KBK districts of Orissa, the Integrated Action Plan for 60 tribal and backward districts and the drought mitigation package for Bundelkhand), Hill Area Development Programme/Western Ghats Development Programme and Border Area Development Programme, etc. In addition, several ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State specific schemes are expected to accelerate the growth rate of GSDP of various States.

Statement-I

Per-capita income of the States/UTs at current prices (2004-05 series)

(in Rupees)			
Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	51025	60458
2	Arunachal Pradesh	51405	NA
3	Assam	27197	30413
4	Bihar	16715	20069
5	Jharkhand	27132	29786
6	Goa	132719	NA
7	Gujarat	63961	NA

8	Haryana	78781	92327
9	Himachal Pradesh	50365	58493

1	2	3	4
10	J&K	30582	33056
11	Karnataka	52097	59763
12	Kerala	59179	NA
13	Madhya Pradesh	27250	NA
14	Chhattisgarh	38059	44097
15	Maharashtra	74027	83471
16	Manipur	27332	29684
17	Meghalaya	43555	48383
18	Mizoram	45982	NA
19	Nagaland	NA	NA
20	Orissa	33226	36923
21	Punjab	60746	67473
22	Rajasthan	34042	39967
23	Sikkim	68731	81159
24	Tamil Nadu	63547	72993
25	Tripura	35799	38493
26	Uttar Pradesh	23395	26051
27	Uttarakhand	59774	68507
28	West Bengal	41219	NA
29	A & N Island	74340	NA
30	Chandigarh	118136	128634
31	Delhi	116886	135814
32	Pondicherry	88158	98719
All India NNI(2004-05 series)		46492	54835

Note: NA: Not Available

Source: For Sl.No. 1-32 - Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India - Central Statistical Organisation

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I have gone through the very confidential reply and the figures that the hon. Minister has supplied to us. But in the last sentence of that reply I find a somewhat vague statement. Could you possibly give us a list of the Centrally-sponsored but Bihar-specific schemes which, according to you, create the hope that this disappointing disparity will soon be revoked?

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, as the hon. Member is fully aware, there are in all 147 Centrally-sponsored schemes in existence today. The hon. Member has asked for State-specific schemes for Bihar. I will give him the list. But I can tell the Member and also this House, through you, Sir, that Bihar has got a special plan for its development and, over the years, I am delighted to point out that the level of economic development of Bihar has been rather good. In fact, it has grown at an average rate of 18.4 per cent as against Delhi's growth rate of 14.6 per cent. Of course, it is a function of the low base from which Bihar started. But in the last several years we have seen that there has been a marked improvement in the overall development.

Sir, the most important, I think, part of the question and the focus of the hon. Member's question is the uneven economic development in the country. It is a reality and I accept that it is a reality and it needs to be addressed. For this reason, the objective of the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans has been inclusive, sustainable and faster growth, and the real mechanism for ensuring even economic development is to achieve overall growth in the agricultural sector because it leads over time to a more broad-based growth. That is precisely the focus of the Twelfth Plan which is under formulation.

I may also point out, Sir, that there are a number of programmes including the Backward Regions Grant Fund which addresses the development needs of the 250 backward districts which are spread all over the country. I would like to inform the hon. Member and the House, through you, Sir, that I have myself initiated a discussion on seeking ways to address the income and economic development disparities on a district-

wise basis throughout the country.

Not only is there an uneven economic development as far as the States are concerned, there is also an uneven economic development within the States and the reasons are district specific. So, I would like to assure the House and the hon. Member that through a series of policy interventions we are seeking to address the issue of income and economic disparities.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I must compliment the Minister. Even he knows how much of respect and affection he enjoys from me. But, Sir, I am entitled to ask, "Has there been any serious study conducted during the last few years to deal with this somewhat dismal economic situation of this State?" If there is a real serious study done, then please tell us what proposals that study has yielded that the condition of Bihar could be improved. You see in this long list, Bihar is, practically, the last. Why is it so? It is a tragic state of affairs.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, as I said, as far as Bihar is concerned, there is a specific plan for Bihar, a special development plan for Bihar, which addresses almost all the issues that are specific to Bihar. That process is on. Of course, there has been a request from Bihar in the last several years. But that is a matter which the NDC has to take a call on. But I would like to assure him that through a series of policy interventions specific to Bihar, the Government of India in consultation with the State Government of Bihar, is taking steps to address this issue.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: महोदय, बिहार का जो 2010-11 का इकोनॉमिक सर्वे है, उसके मुताबिक बिहार पर 57,664 करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा है, मतलब जो भी बचचा है, उसके ऊपर 5,700 रुपए का कर्जा है। बिहार का जो अपना राजस्व है, वह 11,000 करोड़ है। हम भारत सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं कि भारत सरकार ने अकेले केन्द्रीय राजस्व से 2010 में साढ़े 35 हजार करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं। माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होना चाहिए कि बिहार में जो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, जो पेंशन है, वेतन है और जो कर्जा है, उसके ऊपर ही 25,000 करोड़ रुपए का खर्चा हो रहा है।

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: ये बिहार के पक्ष में खड़े हैं या बिहार के विरोध में खड़े हैं? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति: तिवारी जी, एक मिनट बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... पासवान जी, आप अपना सवाल पूछिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: मैं प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ?

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: ये जवाब दे रहे हैं या सवाल कर रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति: रुडी जी, प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please put your question. No statement, please. Put your question.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: ये कौन सी राजनीति कर रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: क्या यह सही है कि केन्द्र का जो पैसा बिहार में जा रहा है, सीएजी की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक उस पैसे का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, वह पैसा खर्च नहीं हो रहा है? यह सीएजी की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि 67,000 करोड़ रुपए का घपला हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान) ... क्या सरकार इसकी जांच कराएगी? ... (व्यवधान) ..

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

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सब असत्य बोल रहे हैं। सीएजी ने नहीं कहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं इनको चुनौती देता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ... सीएजी ने नहीं कहा है। यह मामला हाई कोर्ट में गया है और हाई कोर्ट में सीएजी ने कहा है ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your place. Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. Mr. Minister, is there any answer to this? ... (Interruptions) ... If there is no question, there is no answer. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: कोई स्कैम नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ... जनता से खारिज आदमी हैं, लोक सभा का चुनाव हार गए। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह क्या राजनीति कर रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: केवल पांच सीटें रह गयी हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: यह कोई आंसर देने की बात नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ... इसका सवाल से क्या रिश्ता है? ... (व्यवधान) ... वे कौन सा जवाब मांग रहे हैं? उनका सवाल है ही नहीं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: मेरा सवाल यह है कि ... (व्यवधान) ...

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

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: This question has no relation, whatsoever, to the main question.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, इसमें केवल बिहार ही नहीं है, दूसरी स्टेट भी हैं, उड़ीसा भी है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, the Minister, in his reply to the first supplementary raised by the hon. Member, has said that he is concerned not only about inter-State disparities/inequalities, but also the disparities/inequalities within the State and within districts, and

therefore, that they have some policy instruments to deal with that.
Today, I think, the most basic inequality is the inequality between
individuals. In fact, per capita calculations conceal these inequalities.
When we talk about

policy instruments, my supplementary to the hon. Minister is: What are the policy instruments which the Government is going to use to deal with the huge, obscene inequalities which have been created by certain neo-liberal policies being pursued, interestingly, between individuals? And would the Minister consider using, as a policy instrument, the issue of universalisation of benefits considering that such a massive majority of our people are below the poverty line, in real terms and not by dubious methods of the Planning Commission. Therefore, my basic supplementary is: Would you consider universalizing the rights to food, education and health, to begin with, giving up the present policy instrument of targeting?

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, kindly allow me to respond to the hon. Member in the way that I must. First of all, the basic premise that the policies that have, over the years, assured for the country an overall growth rate of 8.5 per cent do not, eventually, endeavour to the benefit of the common man, is a flawed assumption. I would, with utmost humility and respect, like to say that the policy of the UPA Government, over the last several years, have enabled the country to achieve the highest possible growth rates which, in turn, have enabled us to mop up enough resources to divert and allocate the highest possible resources to sectors, to which the hon. Member refers, namely, education, health and food security. We have, in the past several years and also recently, repeatedly stated, in all the discussions in this House and outside, and in the Plan discussions, that the basic priority of this Government is inclusive, faster sustainable growth, the end result of which is even-handed economic development, the fruits of which would reach every citizen of the country over time. It is true, however, that every State, every Government and every country, eventually, has to work within the basket of resources available. One cannot win the extent and range of social welfare programmes without consideration of the resources actually available.

Therefore, our repeated effort has been to create a political consensus around policies that would generate more growth and, thereby,

help us to alleviate poverty.

श्री गंगा चरण: सभापति जी, मैं यह सवाल प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ, चूँकि सवाल बिहार का है, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बुंदेलखंड का भी जिक्र अपने उत्तर में किया है कि उन्होंने सूखे से निपटने के लिए बुंदेलखंड के लिए एक स्पेशल पैकेज दिया है। आज बुंदेलखंड देश की राजनीति का केन्द्र बिंदु बन गया है। अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी बुंदेलखंड में बांदा गए थे और 200 करोड़ रुपये...।

श्री सभापति: सवाल बिहार पर है।

श्री गंगा चरण: सभापति महोदय, उन्होंने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसमें इसका जिक्र किया है।
...(व्यवधान)... प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसका जिक्र किया है, इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूं।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: सर, इसमें अन्य राज्यों की भी चर्चा हो रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गंगा चरण: बुंदेलखंड में जो आपने स्पेशल पैकेज दिया है drought को कम करने के लिए, सूखे को रोकने के लिए, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस स्पेशल पैकेज में किन-किन योजनाओं को शामिल किया गया है। चूंकि मैं बुंदेलखंड का रहने वाला हूं। मैं देखता हूं कि अभी तक स्पेशल पैकेज की कोई शुरुआत ही नहीं हुई है, इसको दो साल होने जा रहे हैं और अभी आपने वहां जाकर 200 करोड़ रुपये का पैकेज देने की घोषणा की थी। वह 200 करोड़ रुपया भी अभी तक रिलीज नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए यह मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि बुंदेलखंड राजनीति का केन्द्र बिंदु बन गया है। राहुल गांधी आए दिन दौरा करते हैं, आपने भी दौरा किया, इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बुंदेलखंड के लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने क्या किया है, इसके बारे में आप बताइए? ...(व्यवधान)... आप दौरा करते हैं, सिर्फ भाषण ही देते हैं या कुछ करते भी हैं?

श्री अश्विनी कुमार: माननीय सदस्य ने बुंदेलखंड के मुतल्लिक जो सवाल पूछा है, वह इस सवाल से ताल्लुक नहीं रखता है, मगर मैं फिर भी आपको यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)... सदन को जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि बुंदेलखंड का जो पैकेज प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एनाउंस किया है, वह कारगर कराया जा रहा है। उसकी बहुत बारिकी से मॉनिटरिंग हो रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था का काम शुरू हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: कितना पैसा दिया है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... We will move on to the next Question. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अश्विनी कुमार: बात को कर लेने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर आप सुनेंगे तो मैं बात कहूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बात सुनेंगे, तो मैं बात कहूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us move on to the next Question.

श्री विनय कटियार: आधे घंटे की चर्चा करा लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, इस आधे घंटे की चर्चा करा लीजिए, क्योंकि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute please. आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट बैठ जाइए। अली अनवर जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, प्लीज़। Hon. Members, please. ...(Interruptions)... आप एक मिनट जरा बैठ जाइए।
...(व्यवधान)...

Mr. Pany, please प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Just one minute. प्लीज़, प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)... आप नोटिस दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

Hon. Members, supplementary questions on Starred Questions is a courtesy extended to individual Members. Now, it is a window; it is not an elephant gate. Please do not try to expand what should be a question into what should be the subject of a proper discussion. You know the procedures. Give notice. Question 64.

श्री मोती लाल वोरा: क्वेश्चन 64 ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, आप नोटिस दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... तिवारी जी, ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, बिहार में ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 64. Please आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... Please, तिवारी जी, बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: हम बिहार के रहने वाले हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

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

श्री तारिक अनवर: हम मंत्री जी से जानना चाहेंगे कि बिहार में ... (व्यवधान)...

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

श्री तारिक अनवर: जो पैसा बिहार सरकार को दिया गया है, उसका कितना सदुपयोग किया गया है? ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: बिहार में ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... कोई किसी की बात नहीं सुन रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री तारिक अनवर: वहां की सरकार पूरी तरह विफल है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: इस हाउस में बिहार का ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: न कोई आपकी बात सुन रहा है और न कोई देख रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री तारिक अनवर: चाहे वहां राजीव गांधी विद्युतीकरण की योजना हो ... (व्यवधान)...

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

श्री तारिक अनवर: वहां पर पूरा पैसा खर्च नहीं हो रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री तारिक अनवर: CAG ने बिहार सरकार के खिलाफ रिपोर्ट दी है। ... (व्यवधान) ... महोदय, CAG की रिपोर्ट आई है। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... I will name you.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री तारिक अनवर: उसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। अपनी जगह पर वापस जाइए और वहां से बोलिए।
...(व्यवधान)... Hon. Members, please allow the Question Hour to proceed.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, हम लोगों को बहुत खेद है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप discussion मांगिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तारिक अनवर: सर, CAG की रिपोर्ट बिहार सरकार के खिलाफ आई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

बिहार सरकार के कार्यकलापों के खिलाफ सी.ए.जी. की रिपोर्ट आई है ...(व्यवधान)... बिहार सरकार के खिलाफ सी.ए.जी. की रिपोर्ट आई है ...(व्यवधान)... पैसे का दुरुपयोग किया गया है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: सभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... राजनीति जी ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... Voraji, please ask your question.

श्री विनय कटियार: मैं सोचता हूँ कि यह देश के विभिन्न राज्यों का भी सवाल है, यह केवल बिहार का सवाल नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सभापति जी, बिहार ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)... हमको मौका नहीं दिया है
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: वह सवाल खत्म हो गया है ...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, आप बैठ जाइए
...(व्यवधान)... आपकी बात न तो कोई सुन रहा है ...(व्यवधान)... न कोई देख रहा है
...(व्यवधान)... आप प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: पैसे की कमी नहीं रखते ...(व्यवधान)... यूपीए सरकार
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: आप इतनी वकालत कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow Q. No. 64. आप प्रश्न पूछिए ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोती लाल वोरा: माननीय सभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)... मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप नोटिस दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: सभापति जी ... (व्यवधान) ... बुंदेलखंड का क्वेश्चन पूछा है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज आप बैठ जाइए ... (व्यवधान) ... वोरा जी, आप अपना प्रश्न पूछिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मोती लाल वोरा: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मुझे मूल प्रश्न ही पूछना था ... (व्यवधान) ... मैंने मूल प्रश्न ही नहीं पूछा ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: आज दर्जे में स्पेशल कैटेगिरी है बिहार की ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज ... (व्यवधान) ... वोरा जी, आप प्रश्न पूछिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

मलेशिया में बंधक बनाए गए भारतीय श्रमिक

*64. श्री मोती लाल वोरा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि मलेशिया की जे.एम. पावर कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड कंपनी ने जनवरी, 2011 से बिहार के 17 मजदूरों को गलत तरीके से बन्दी बना कर रखा हुआ है और उन्हें मजदूरी भी नहीं दी जा रही है; और

(ख) सरकार ने उनकी रिहाई, उन्हें भारत वापस लाये जाने और उनका वेतन दिलाए जाने के लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

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

विवरण

(क) झारखंड राज्य के रहने वाले और मलेशिया की कंपनी मैसर्स जे.एन. पावर कंस्ट्रक्शन (एम) एसडीएन, बीएचडी द्वारा 28-11-2009 से तीन वर्ष के लिए नौकरी पर रखे गए सत्रह भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों ने क्वालालम्पुर स्थित भारतीय उच्चायोग को 22.06.2011 को शिकायत की कि उन्हें जनवरी, 2011 से उनकी मजदूरी का भुगतान नहीं किया गया। चूंकि श्रमिकों ने नौकरी छोड़ दी थी, इसलिए उनके रहने और खाने की व्यवस्था उच्चायोग द्वारा की गयी।

(ख) भारतीय उच्चायोग ने उनकी समस्या हल करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं-

- उच्चायोग ने तत्काल (23.06.2011 को) नियोक्ता को मिशन परिसर में बुलाया और संबंधित भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों की मौजूदगी में मुद्दे पर उनके साथ चर्चा की। नियोक्ता सभी देयों का निपटान करने के लिए सहमत हो गया है।
- मिशन के प्रयासों से जनवरी और फरवरी माह की मजदूरी का भुगतान कंपनी द्वारा किया गया। हालांकि मार्च से आगे का भुगतान करने के लिए भी सहमत होने के बावजूद कंपनी द्वारा अभी तक भुगतान नहीं किया गया है।

- चूँकि संबंधित भारतीय राष्ट्रकों ने कंपनी में कार्य करने से मना कर दिया है, इसलिए उच्चायोग ने उनके पासपोर्ट नियोक्ता से वापस ले लिए हैं और उन्हें अपनी अभिरक्षा में रखा है। श्रमिकों को भारतीय उच्चायोग द्वारा संचालित रिहाइशी-सह-सलाह केंद्र में मुफ्त भोजन और आवासीय सुविधा प्रदान की जा रही है। ये श्रमिक वहां तब तक रहेंगे, जब तक उन्हें स्वदेश वापस नहीं भेजा जाता।
- उच्चायोग ने मलेशियाई प्राधिकारियों (मलेशिया के श्रम महा निदेशक और मलेशिया का मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय) का ध्यान कंपनी द्वारा संविदा शर्तों को पूरा न किए जाने की ओर आकृष्ट किया है और उनसे मामले को सौहार्दपूर्ण ढंग से निस्तारित किए जाने अर्थात् देयों का भुगतान कराने और स्वदेश वापसी संबंधी औपचारिकताएं पूरी कराने में हस्तक्षेप करने के लिए अनुरोध किया है। इस मामले के संबंध में मलेशिया के श्रम महा निदेशक से मुलाकात करने की भी मांग की गई है।
- संबंधित भारतीय एजेंट हैदराबाद स्थित मैसर्स रज़ाक इंटरप्राइजेस से भी समस्या के समाधान में मदद के लिए मिशन द्वारा संपर्क किया गया है। एजेंट मलेशिया जाने और नियोक्ता को देयों का निस्तारण करने और प्रस्थान संबंधी औपचारिकताएं पूरी करने के लिए उन्हें राजी करने के लिए सहमत हो गया है।

Indian labourers arrested in Malaysia

†*64. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that 17 labourers of Bihar are wrongfully held captive in the J M Power Corporation Limited company of Malaysia since January, 2011 and they are not even being paid the wages; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for their release, for bringing them back to India and for getting their salary paid?

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

Statement

(a) Seventeen Indian nationals, belonging to the State of Jharkhand and employed for a three year period w.e.f. 28.11.2009 by the Malaysian company M/s J N Power Construction (M) Sdn. Bhd., have complained on 22.6.2011 to Indian High Commission in Kuala Lumpur that they have not been paid their wages since January 2011. Since the workers left the job, arrangements have been made by the High Commission for their boarding and lodging.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Indian High Commission has taken following steps to redress their problem:

- The High Commission immediately (on 23.6.2011) called the employer to the Mission premises and discussed the issue in presence of the concerned Indian nationals. The employer agreed to settle all dues.
- With Mission's efforts, salaries for the months of January and February were paid by the company. But the company has not yet paid from March onwards, despite having agreed to do so.
- Since the concerned Indian nationals refused to work with the company, the High Commission retrieved their passports from the employer and has kept them in its custody. The workers are being given free boarding and lodging at the Centre for Shelter-cum-Counseling, managed by the Indian High Commission. These workers will remain there till they are repatriated to India.
- The High Commission has drawn the attention of the Malaysian authorities (Director General of Labour of Malaysia and the Ministry of Human Resource of Malaysia), to the non-fulfillment of contractual terms by the company, requesting them to intervene to amicably settle the issue, i.e., payment of the dues and completion of repatriation formalities. It has also sought a meeting with the Director General of Labour of Malaysia in relation to this case.
- The concerned Indian Agent, Hyderabad based M/s Razzak Enterprises, has also been contacted by the Mission to help resolve the problem. The agent has agreed to fly to Malaysia and persuade the employer to settle the dues and complete departure formalities.

श्री मोती लाल वोरा: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जनवरी, 2009 में भारतीय मूल के झारखंड के जिन सत्रह मजदूरों को कांटेक्टर के द्वारा मलेशिया ले जाया गया था, जहां पर उन्हें लगातार परेशान करने के बाद उनकी नौकरी समाप्त कर दी गई और उन्हें वेतन भी नहीं दिया गया था, मैं इस संबंध में माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे सत्रह मजदूर, जो जनवरी, 2009 में मलेशिया की एक कंपनी में गए थे, क्या वे मजदूर भारत वापस बुला लिए गए हैं?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, 17 Indian workers who were working with the Malaysian company left their jobs; the High Commission came to know about it and we have established contact with those 17 Indian workers. The workers had complained to the High Commission on June 22, 2011. The

High Commission is also in touch with the employers and the concerned Malaysian authorities. Efforts are being made to come to an amicable settlement between the employer and the employees who have left that company.

With reference to the wages that are due to them, I think, the High Commission has interfered and some wages have been settled. The talks are going on between the two. In the meanwhile, all those 17 workers have been given shelter and they are being fed by our Mission in Kuala Lumpur. Sir, they have not yet come back to India.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Sir, the talks are going on since January, 2011. We are in the month of August now. The Malaysian Government has also been contacted. The workers have not been paid their wages after March. They have been paid wages for two months only. The Indian High Commission has taken all pains to settle the claims. Sir, I would like to know from the Minister the efforts being made to prosecute that company which has violated the agreement. I would also like to know if any action has been taken against that Malaysian company which had employed these workers as also the time-frame within which the workers are brought back to India from Malaysia.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Since the concerned Indian nationals refused to work with the company, the High Commission has seized their passports from the employers and those passports have been kept in safe custody by the Indian Mission. The Mission has also drawn the attention of the Malaysian authorities, Director General of Labour of Malaysia and the Ministry of Human Resource of Malaysia to the non-fulfilment of the contractual obligations by the company and we have requested their intervention to settle this issue with reference to the payment of dues and the completion of the repatriation formalities. And the High Commission has also sought a meeting with the Director General of Labour of Malaysia in relation to this case and we are also in touch with their agent in Hyderabad, Messrs Razak Enterprises. We are hoping for an amicable understanding and the successful repatriation of these seventeen Indian workers is in the process.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: धन्यवाद सर। यह क्वेश्चन बहुत important है और आपने जो जवाब दिया है, जो इसमें लिखा है, वही पढ़ कर बता दिया। जिन राज्यों से लेबरर्स विदेशों में काम करने जाते हैं, वे एजेंटों के through चले जाते हैं, वे इंडिया में अपना सब कुछ बेच कर बाहर

settle हो जाते हैं, लेकिन वहां जाकर किसी को एक महीना काम मिलता है, तो किसी को दो महीने काम मिलता है। उनके पासपोर्ट ले लिए जाते हैं। उनको न कोई medical facility दी जाती है, न कोई पैसा दिया जाता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो लेबरर्स

यहां से विदेशों में काम करने के लिए जाते हैं, उनकी problems को redress करने के लिए क्या मंत्रालय इंडिया में अपना कोई ऐसा सेल बनाएगा, जिसके द्वारा यहां रह रहे उनके relatives, यहां रह रहे लोग उस सेल को approach करके उनकी problems को redress कर पाएं? आज मलेशिया की problem आई है, लेकिन सऊदी अरब कंट्रीज़ में बहुत सी ऐसी कंपनीज़ हैं, जो लोगों को सिर्फ एक-एक महीने का वेतन देकर बंधक बना कर रखे हुए हैं। क्या सरकार मिनिस्ट्री में कोई ऐसा सेल create करेगी, जिससे इंडिया के लोग, जो उनके relatives हैं या कोई एनजीओ है, वे उसे approach करके उनकी problems को हल करवा सकें?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, let me bring it to the attention of this august House that there are about 1,50,000 Indian workers in Malaysia. Generally, there have not been many complaints of this kind. The High Commission's representative regularly visits these camps and they do take care of the legitimate interest of those who go outside India for seeking work. Let me assure the House that Government of India will do everything possible, within their powers, to see that an amicable settlement between these seventeen workers and the employers, and then, their successful repatriation to India is arrived at.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, मैंने उनसे पूछा था कि क्या वे इस problem को redress करने के लिए कोई सेल बनाएंगे? वे इसका तो जवाब दें। यह सभी की problem है। सारे लोगों ने क्वेश्चन raise कर दिया। कब तक हम सेशन का wait करेंगे, कब हम मंत्री को पत्र लिखेंगे? मैं लोगों की समस्याओं को लेकर आपको हजारों पत्र लिखता हूँ। कितने लोग एमपी के पास approach कर पाएंगे? अगर एक सेल होगा, तो कम-से-कम लोग उस सेल के पास approach तो कर पाएंगे! मैं बस इतना ही पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार सेल बनाएगी या नहीं?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: I do not know what is the efficacy of a cell. The High Commission itself is involved in these activities, in these negotiations. When the High Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a very common problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Well, it is a suggestion for action. We will consider it.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: धन्यवाद, सर। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनके ध्यान में कोई ऐसी शिकायत आई है कि पंजाब के कुछ नौजवानों को ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: जो सवाल है, उसी पर रहिए।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: सर, उसी पर रहेंगे। अगर आगे-पीछे जाएंगे तो आप ठीक कर देंगे।

सर, मेरा सवाल यह है कि पंजाब के कुछ नौजवानों को ईराक में ले जाकर बागियों के हाथों में बेच दिया गया और उनसे ज़बरदस्ती हथियार बनवाए जा रहे हैं, क्या आदरणीय मंत्री जी के संज्ञान में कोई ऐसी कंप्लेंट आई है? अगर आई है तो उस पर क्या कार्रवाई हुई है? इसके साथ ही मंत्री जी ने संबंधित केस के बारे में जो कहा कि हम सहज हल ढूँढ रहे हैं और मैसर्स रज़ाक इंटरप्राइज़ेस को कमिटमेंट दिया है कि जब हम मलेशिया जाएंगे तो इसका समाधान करवाएंगे, क्या उसके खिलाफ कोई लीगल ऐक्शन लिया जाएगा?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, let me remind the House that the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs looks after all these complaints. So, the question of having a separate cell does not arise at all within India.

But, with reference to the persons who have gone to Iran or Iraq or anywhere else, whenever such incident is brought either to the attention of the Ministry of External Affairs or the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, we immediately seize that opportunity and swing into action.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that it is not necessary to have a cell to deal with such problems. But, really, our problem is, whenever such incidents - Malaysia is only a rare case but there are other countries where such incidents are very frequent - take place then Indian workers are held captive or arrest for trivial reasons. They themselves or their friends try to contact the Ambassador. I have come to know a number of incidents where they could not contact the Ambassador or anybody for that matter for days together. Then, they contact their relatives. The relatives contact MLAs or MPs. And, my experience is, whenever I am able to meet the hon. Minister of External Affairs or the hon. Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs, they act. But, it is very difficult to get them, because the hon. Minister of External Affairs will be on tour. He may not be available. And, to contact the Ambassador is very difficult. So, in this process, a number of days are lost. Therefore, there is a need for a mechanism within the country where MLAs or MPs or other representatives can contact them, so that they can contact the Ambassador for immediate action. So, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will examine this proposal and take action.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, I share the hon. Member's concern about attending with a sense of urgency with reference to such incidents. There is a cell which has been set up in the recent past which deals specially with the VIPs. Any references made by Members of Parliament are attended to immediately exclusively by a Joint Secretary in the Ministry of

External Affairs who has been working

for the last two months. If it internal, we, certainly, will have to workout from the various alternatives that are available to us. But, it is of paramount interest to everyone of us that all those who go outside the country seeking work, their welfare has to be safeguarded and they should be assisted in every possible manner.

Earnings and expenditure of Air India

*65. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to states:

(a) the present position of Air India's earnings and its expenditure; and

(b) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Air India to trim its unwanted expenditure?

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

Statement

(a) As per the current revenue collections, the monthly collection is around Rs. 1100 crores whereas the expenditure is Rs. 1700 crores, thus leaving a gap of Rs. 600 crores.

(b) Air India has taken a series of measures for reducing costs. These include rationalization of certain loss making routes, return of leased aircraft, phasing out of old fleet, reduction in contractual employment & outsourced agencies, fuel savings through critical analysis of fuel consumption, optimization of aircraft utilization, closure of foreign stations, offline offices, etc.

SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Sir, in the written statement, the figures show that there is a big gap between revenue and expenditure. Our national carrier is in intensive care unit. Sir, Air India's financial position is very bad. It has gone into bankruptcy because of a wrong policy decision being taken by the Government permitting more foreign airlines to operate their flights in our country. The Government has entered into many bilateral agreements with foreign airlines, which are not fruitful for Air India. Due to such bilateral agreements, Air India's earlier profitable international routes have been reduced drastically. Sir, my question is very simple. I would like to know whether the Government is

considering cancelling and reviewing such bilateral agreements for the benefit of Air India.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I may be permitted to reply on behalf of the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the hon. Member has mentioned that the Government has entered into bilateral agreements with other countries for operating their airlines in our country. He says that this is one of the reasons for the losses being incurred by Air India. This is the question put by the hon. Member. Sir, I would like to very humbly submit to this august House that there are several factors which are responsible for this. I would like to submit that as far as losses are concerned, basically, there are five or six major factors. First, there has been abnormal increase in aviation fuel prices in the international market which affects our country. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: What about other airlines? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the question to be put. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Secondly, Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: People are not getting their salaries. ...(Interruptions).... It is a pitiable situation. ...(Interruptions).... I am very sorry to say that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Secondly, it has been open to competition. Private airlines are also there. Budget airlines have come into operation. Because of competition, more seats are available, but the capacity is not being filled. This is the second reason. Thirdly, there is an increase in wages and overhead costs. Fourthly, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, wages are not being paid. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Kindly bear with me and hear me. ...(Interruptions).... Kindly hear me. ...(Interruptions).... You may put supplementaries; I am prepared to answer all of them. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Allow the answer to be completed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the working capital loan interest has to be paid by the Government. For the purchase of aircraft, amount has been borrowed by the Government, and on

that also, interest has to be paid. It is being paid every month to them. Sir, cumulatively, ...(Interruptions)... all these things led to ...(Interruptions)... It has been mentioned in the reply that income earned every month is Rs. 1100 crores. The expenditure is about Rs. 1700 crores. Every month the deficit is about Rs. 600 crores. ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, the hon. Prime Minister has constituted a GOM. The GOM is going into all these factors. The first is about the turnaround plan. ...(Interruptions)... The second point is about financial restructuring. The GOM is going into it. ...(Interruptions)... It has constituted a Committee. ...(Interruptions)... By shouting, you cannot get any reply here. ...(Interruptions)... You have to hear me. ...(Interruptions)... Kindly hear me. ...(Interruptions)... Kindly hear me and then put your supplementaries. I am prepared to answer all the questions. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Therefore, the GOM is going into it. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, we have also employed an agency for the purpose of getting a technical report. The report has also come. Sir, the GOM has conducted several meetings. ...(Interruptions)... Several meetings were conducted by the GOM. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, the report will be submitted by the GOM within a very short time. ...(Interruptions)... After that, the Government will take a decision. Therefore, Sir, the Government is alive to the problem. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Visit of US Secretary of State

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

(a) whether US Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton, came on a two day visit to India in July, 2011;

(b) if so, whether discussion was held on the issue of strategic partnership with USA;

(c) if so, the main points thereof;

(d) whether US considers India as its main strategic partner in South Asia and would stop the military assistance to Pakistan;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, to what extent it would strengthen India; and

(f) whether friendship of India and USA would go a long way?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (f) The United States Secretary of State Hillary Clinton visited India from 18-21 July 2011 for the second round of the India-US Strategic Dialogue, which was held on 19 July 2011 in New Delhi. During Secretary Clinton's visit, the two sides reaffirmed their commitment to the India-US global strategic partnership, decided on a number of steps to further expand cooperation across the full spectrum of bilateral relations and discussed global and regional issues of mutual interest, including security challenges in our region and beyond.

The India-US relationship, based on shared values and interests, is for the mutual benefit of the two countries and for advancing global peace, stability and prosperity. It is not directed against or determined by other countries. Secretary Clinton's visit has further strengthened mutual understanding and the long-term strategic partnership between India and the United States.

Reviewing of CBMS between India and Pakistan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Pakistan reviewed nuclear Confidence Building Measures (CBMs); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and decisions arrived at so far?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) During the Foreign Secretary levels talks held on June 24, 2011 in Islamabad both sides decided to convene separate expert level meetings on Nuclear and Conventional CBMs to discuss implementation and strengthening of existing arrangements and to consider additional measures, which are mutually acceptable, to build trust and confidence and promote peace and security. The issue was also discussed during the meeting between External Affairs Minister and Pakistan's Foreign Minister held on July 27, 2011 in New Delhi and both sides agreed to convene separate expert level meetings on Nuclear and Conventional CBMs, in Islamabad in September 2011.

Indo-Pak talks on peace and security

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

- (a) whether the recent Indo-Pak talks focused on peace and security;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) External Affairs Minister met the Foreign Minister of Pakistan in New Delhi on July 27, 2011. The Ministers agreed that terrorism poses a continuing threat to peace and security and reiterated the firm and undiluted commitment of the two countries to fight and eliminate this courage in all its forms and manifestations. Both sides agreed on the need to strengthen cooperation on counter-terrorism including among relevant departments as well as agencies to bring those responsible for terror crimes to justice. The Ministers attached importance to promoting peace and security, including Confidence Building Measures, between India and Pakistan and agreed to convene separate expert level meetings on Nuclear and Conventional Confidence Building Measures (CBMs), in Islamabad in September, 2011.

The Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan met in Islamabad on June 23-24, 2011 for bilateral talks on Peace and Security including CBMs; Jammu and Kashmir and promotion of friendly exchanges. The talks were held in a frank and cordial atmosphere. The issues of Peace and Security, including CBMs, were discussed in a comprehensive manner. Both sides emphasized the importance of constructive dialogue to promote mutual understanding.

Employment in private sector

*69. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of employment of Scheduled Castes (SCs) in the private sector is abysmally low as compared to other sections;
- (b) whether Government is aware of the survey conducted by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government would consider steps, including reservation in private sector, to improve the percentage of SCs in the private sector employment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK):

(a) Information about caste/community of private sector employees is not collected by the Govt.

(b) and (c) Based on a sample survey conducted by the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII), of the manpower mix among its member companies in 22 States/UTs, representation of Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) employees in CII companies has been projected as follows:

Region	Total No. of Employees (in lakhs)	Estimated % of SC/ST
Southern	5.8	16.2
Northern	4.4	22
Western	23	16
Eastern	1.6	24

The above survey did not cover states of North-Eastern region.

(d) and (e) A high level Coordination Committee has been constituted in October 2006, to carry forward the dialogue with Industry on affirmative action in the private sector. The Coordination Committee has been holding meetings with apex chambers from time to time.

Private airport at Aranmula

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

(a) whether a proposal for establishing a private airport at Aranmula has been received by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether final approval for the project has been given; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor, and the time frame by which Government proposes to give clearance to the project?

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

(b) M/s KGS Aranmula Airport Ltd. had submitted a proposal to the Government of India for grant of 'site clearance' for setting up of an International Airport at Aranmula-Pathanamthitta district in Kerala.

(c) The proposal was examined in consultation with Ministry of Defence and Airports Authority of India (AAI) and was not agreed to for site clearance.

(d) Does not arise.

Grant for preparation of district level database

*71. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a grant for preparing district level database to support State Planning Commission, which in turn can inform the national Planning Commission to decide on the allocation of funds to the local bodies;

(b) the kind of data that is available with the Zila Parishads for the purpose; and

(c) the steps the Ministry has taken to fill the information gap?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Planning Commission do not operate any scheme for providing grants for preparation of district level database to support the State Planning Commissions.

However, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has formulated a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, the India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) for implementation from 2010-11. The objective of the ISSP is to strengthen the capacity of the State Statistical systems.

Besides, the 13th Finance Commission (13th FC) has recommended a grant of Rs.616 crore over its award period 2010-15, to further improve and strengthen the statistical system at district level.

The key statistical activities identified for taking up under the ISSP and 13th FC grants, which include filling up existing gaps in the availability of data, are given in Statement I and II respectively (See below).

The statistical data base generated at the district level is made available generally by the District Statistical Officer to the various user organisations including the Zilla Parishads.

(c) MoSPI has also undertaken a pilot scheme called the “Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)” to collect village level information in respect of the basic facilities and assets and other socio-economic indicators.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Key Statistical Activity
1	2
1	State Domestic Product Estimates
2	Estimate of Capital Formation and Savings
3	Estimates of District Domestic Product
4	Estimates of the contribution of local bodies
5	Data on major fiscal variables
6	Annual Survey of Industries
7	Index of Industrial Production
8	Crop area and production statistics
9	Wholesale Price Index
10	Consumer Price Index
11	Health, morbidity, mortality and family welfare statistics
12	Education and literacy Statistics
12.A	Statistics on educational institutions
12.B	School enrolment data
13	Labor and employment statistics
13.A	Labor statistics
13.B	Employment statistics
14	Housing Statistics
15	Birth and death registration statistics and population
16	Electricity production and distribution statistics

1	2
17	Environment and forestry statistics
17.A	Forestry Statistics
17.B	Water Supply and Sanitation Statistics
18	Participation in surveys of the National Sample Survey Org.
19	Transport Statistics
19.A	Motor vehicle registration statistics
19.B	Road statistics
19.C	Traffic accident statistics
19.D	Passenger traffic statistics
20	Statistics for local area planning

Statement-II

*Objectives of the 13th Finance Commission (13th FC) grant for
'Improvement of Statistical Systems at State and District level'*

- (i) Preparation and maintenance of Business Register at District Level.
- (ii) Preparation of Local Bodies Accounts by collecting data on receipts and payments of these bodies.
- (iii) Improvement of data in respect of Farm Activities.
- (iv) Pooling of Central and state sample data for generating district level parameters.
- (v) Providing network connectivity among districts and with State Headquarters.

Passport for Haj applicants-2011

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

(a) the arrangements that have been made for issuing passports to the applicants for Haj 2011;

(b) the period within which these passports are being issued;

(c) whether it is a fact that touts are operating at each RPO and Police extort money during verification;

(d) whether it is also a fact that longer time is being taken in issuing passports to Muslims than to others; and

(e) if so, steps taken to solve these problems?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) All Passport Offices have been instructed to issue full validity passport to Haj pilgrims on priority basis on receipt of clear police verification report (PVR). Where PVR is required, but not received by the requisite deadline, the Passport Issuing Authority is required to issue Haj passport valid for 8 months. The Passport Issuing Authority is, therefore, issuing Haj passport valid for 8 months for Saudi Arabia only, subject to usual checks and formalities and the following:

- (i) Haj cover number under seal and stamp of the Chief Executive Officer of Haj Committee/Executive Officer, State Haj Committee is submitted by the applicant, with reference to his pending application,
- (ii) Passport Offices(POs) who face a rush of applications from aspiring Haj pilgrims are instructed to open special counters for acceptance of applications in liaison with the State Haj Committee, whose authorised volunteers will be allowed to render assistance in such counters,
- (iii) All passport Officers have been specifically instructed to hold passport Adalats as and when required and extend due courtesies to avoid any inconvenience, and
- (iv) POs have also been instructed to nominate nodal officers to attend to the cases of Haj applicants who would ensure that passports to Haj pilgrims are issued well before the deadline;

(b) All Haj pilgrims selected by the Haj Committee of India shall be given eight months validity passport irrespective of police verification;

(c) This is a matter of law enforcement and, therefore, outside the purview of this Ministry. However, on behalf of the Ministry of External Affairs, whenever such instances are brought to our notice, we have taken up the matter with Police authorities on an urgent basis;

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Utilization of Ministry's Buildings

*73. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of buildings the Ministry has of its own;
- (b) whether all its buildings have been used to their full capacity;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, whether the buildings are lying vacant, and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the policy being made for the full utilization of these buildings?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (e) The headquarters of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), an attached office of Ministry of Civil Aviation, is located in the building complex, Opposite Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi with Regional offices of its own at Kolkata, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Patna. The Bureau of Civil Aviation Security, another attached office of the Ministry, has three buildings housing its Regional offices at Delhi, Kolkata and Chennai. The above buildings are being used to their full capacity.

Legislation for joint matrimonial property

*74. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) government's position on long-standing demand of women's movement to recognize the wife/partner's contribution in the house by suitable legislation for joint matrimonial property;
- (b) whether Government has assessed the value of contribution of housewives unpaid domestic work as suggested by the Economic Survey some years ago; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The joint matrimonial property rights are governed by respective personal laws. Provisions for settlement and disposal of joint matrimonial properties at the time of divorce have already been made in respective personal laws and in some cases, it is governed by

customs and usages. The Central Government does not have any proposal to make a central legislation in the matter.

(b) and (c) The Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, compiles Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which is the contribution of all persons, including women, who are in the work force. For compiling GDP estimates, CSO follows the System of National Accounts (SNA) recommended by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). The SNA includes the following within the production boundary:

- (1) All production destined for the market, whether for sale or barter.
- (2) Includes all goods or services provided free to individual households or collectively to the community by Government or Non-profit institutions serving households.
- (3) Production of goods for own use.

The production under both the categories excludes all production of services for own final consumption within households (except for the services produced by employing paid domestic staff). Since unpaid domestic work of housewives is not considered for GDP compilation, its value is not assessed.

Port Community System

*75. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued a directive to all the maritime States to set up their State Maritime Boards as part of its initiatives to give a major fillip to non-major ports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also instructed all the major ports to install radio-active material detectors and implement port community system for facilitating paperless transaction to enhance efficient operation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The establishment of State Maritime Boards facilitates the development of the maritime sector in the States. Gujarat, Maharashtra

and Tamilnadu have already set up State Maritime

Boards. The Central Government has been following up the matter with the States. Recently, in the 13th Maritime State Development Council meeting held on 13.06.2011 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Shipping, it was reiterated that All Maritime States that have not yet constituted Maritime Boards may setup their State Maritime Boards. Accordingly, Ministry of Shipping requested all Maritime State Governments to constitute Maritime Boards in the States.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government has issued instructions to all the Major Ports to install radio active material detectors. Regarding implementation of Port Community System (PCS), all the Major Ports have already installed the PCS system to facilitate paperless transaction and enhance the efficiency in ports.

Strike by Air India pilots

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

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Air India (AI) pilots had gone on strike thereby disrupting a number of flights;

(b) the demands of the AI pilots;

(c) whether the demands have been agreed to by the Ministry;

(d) if so, details of the demands that have been accepted and of the demands that have been rejected; and

(e) the total loss incurred by Air India due to the above strike and the number of flights cancelled or postponed, sector-wise?

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

(b) The Indian Commercial Pilots Association(ICPA) which represents a section of pilots had raised several demands including parity in working conditions and emoluments between erstwhile Indian Airlines and erstwhile Air India Pilots, payment of fixed flying hours and fixed subsistence Allowance payable in dollar every month.

(c) and (d) Government has appointed a Committee headed by Justice D.M. Dharmadhikari, a retired Judge of Supreme Court to independently and impartially look into all the HR integration

issues, including pay parity, working conditions, seniority etc. The Committee has already started examination of issues and has also held meetings with the Pilots Association among others.

(e) The estimated revenue loss suffered by Air India on account of the strike is around Rs.200 crores. The sector-wise details is available in the Statement.

Statement

List of flights cancelled during ICPA strike from 27 April to 07 May, 2011

Date	Flight No.	Dept.	Arr.
1	2	3	4
28.04.2011	AI 0380	Delhi	Singapore
28.04.2011	AI 0014	Delhi	Amritsar
28.04.2011	AI 0560	Delhi	Hyderabad
28.04.2011	AI 0213	Delhi	Kathmandu
28.04.2011	AI 0411	Delhi	Lucknow
28.04.2011	AI 0506	Delhi	Bangalore
28.04.2011	AI 0406	Delhi	Varanasi
28.04.2011	AI 0821	Delhi	Jammu
28.04.2011	AI 0332	Delhi	Bangkok
28.04.2011	AI 0947	Delhi	Dubai
28.04.2011	AI 0764	Delhi	Kolkata
28.04.2011	AI 0465	Delhi	Kochi
28.04.2011	AI 0415	Delhi	Patna
28.04.2011	AI 0022	Delhi	Kolkata
28.04.2011	AI 0504	Delhi	Bangalore
28.04.2011	AI 0991	Delhi	Jeddah
28.04.2011	AI 0995	Delhi	Dubai

1	2	3	4
28.04.2011	AI 0986	Mumbai	Ahmedabad
28.04.2011	AI 0675	Mumbai	Kolkata
28.04.2011	AI 0603	Mumbai	Bangalore
28.04.2011	AI 0615	Mumbai	Hyderabad
28.04.2011	AI 0627	Mumbai	Nagpur
28.04.2011	AI 0639	Mumbai	Bangalore
28.04.2011	AI 0609	Mumbai	Bangalore
28.04.2011	AI 0605	Mumbai	Delhi
28.04.2011	AI 0804	Bangalore	Delhi
28.04.2011	AI 0640	Bangalore	Mumbai
28.04.2011	AI 0604	Bangalore	Mumbai
28.04.2011	AI 0503	Bangalore	Delhi
28.04.2011	AI 0610	Bangalore	Mumbai
28.04.2011	AI 0616	Hyderabad	Mumbai
28.04.2011	AI 0527	Hyderabad	Mumbai
28.04.2011	AI 0541	Hyderabad	Delhi
28.04.2011	AI 0951	Hyderabad	Dubai
28.04.2011	AI 0787	Kolkata	Port Blair
28.04.2011	AI 0676	Kolkata	Mumbai
28.04.2011	AI 0763	Kolkata	Delhi
28.04.2011	AI 0701	Kolkata	Delhi
28.04.2011	AI 0023	Kolkata	Delhi
28.04.2011	AI 0043	Chennai	Delhi
28.04.2011	AI 0671	Chennai	Madurai

1	2	3	4
28.04.2011	AI 0358	Chennai	Singapore
28.04.2011	AI 0273	Chennai	Colombo
28.04.2011	AI 907	Chennai	Muscat
28.04.2011	AI 0802	Chennai	Delhi
28.04.2011	AI 0809	Delhi	Ranchi
28.04.2011	CHARTER	Delhi	Mumbai
28.04.2011	AI 0805	Delhi	Mumbai
28.04.2011	AI 0643	Mumbai	Ahmedabad
28.04.2011	CHARTER	Mumbai	Delhi
28.04.2011	AI 0605	Mumbai	Delhi
28.04.2011	AI 0518	Hyderabad	Mumbai
28.04.2011	AI 0546	Hyderabad	Chennai
28.04.2011	AI 0545	Chennai	Hyderabad
28.04.2011	AI 0907	Chennai	Muscat
28.04.2011	AI 0905	Chennai	Dubai
28.04.2011	AI 0571	Chennai	Mumbai
30.04.2011	AI 0985	Ahmedabad	Mumbai
30.04.2011	AI 0906	Dubai	Chennai
04.05.2011	AI 358	Chennai	Singapore
04.05.2011	AI 358	Singapore	Chennai
04.05.2011	AI 805	Delhi	Mumbai
04.05.2011	AI 673	Mumbai	Chennai
04.05.2011	AI 609	Mumbai	Bangalore
04.05.2011	AI 623	Mumbai	Delhi
05.05.2011	AI 0743	Kolkata	Agartala
05.05.2011	AI 0614	Ahmedabad	Mumbai
06.05.2011	AI 0022	Delhi	Kolkata

1	2		3	4	
28-Apr.-11	AI 0907	MAA	MCT	19:45	XXD
28-Apr.-11	AI 0802	MAA	DEL	20:15	XXD
28-Apr.-11	AI 0571	MAA	BOM	20:45	XXD
30-Apr.-11	AI 0809	DEL	IXR	11:00	XXD
30-Apr.-11	CHARTER	DEL	BOM	18:00	XXD
30-Apr.-11	AI 0805	DEL	BOM	18:00	XXD
30-Apr.-11	AI 0643	BOM	AMD	17:40	XXD
30-Apr.-11	CHARTER	BOM	DEL	20:45	XXD
30-Apr.-11	AI 0605	BOM	DEL	21:35	XXD
30-Apr.-11	AI 0518	HYD	BOM	17:00	XXD
30-Apr.-11	AI 0546	HYD	MAA	18:10	XXD
30-Apr.-11	AI 0545	MAA	HYD	16:30	XXD
30-Apr.-11	AI 0907	MAA	MCT	19:45	XXD
30-Apr.-11	AI 0905	MAA	DXB	20:00	XXD
30-Apr.-11	AI 0571	MAA	BOM	20:45	XXD
30-Apr.-11	AI 0985	AMD	BOM	20:15	XXD
30-Apr.-11	AI 0906	DXB	MAA	23:30	XXD
4-May-11	AI 358	MAA	SIN	15:30	XXD
4-May-11	AI 358	SIN	MAA		XXD
4-May-11	AI 805	DEL	BOM	20:00	XXD
4-May-11	AI 673	BOM	MAA	20:30	XXD
4-May-11	AI 609	BOM	BLR	20:35	XXD
4-May-11	AI 623	BOM	DEL	23:00	XXD
5-May-11	AI 0743	CCU	IXA	09:50	XXD
5-May-11	AI 0614	AMD	BOM	07:10	XXD
6-May-11	AI 0022	DEL	CCU	20:00	XXD

Check-in System at IGI airport

*77. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the failure of the check-in system at the Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA) Terminal 3 has caused inconvenience to passengers several times in the past few months;

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

(c) whether Government has investigated the causes of the 'malicious virus attack' on the check-in system at the airport; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that in future such failure of check-in system does not occur?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, there was an incident of failure of check-in system on 29.06.2011 wherein some of the check-in counters stopped functioning. To cope with the partial failure of check-in system, major carriers such as Air India, Jet Airways & Kingfisher Airlines etc. functioned manually, thereby reducing passenger inconvenience.

(c) Delhi International Airport Private Limited (DIAL) has got the above incident of 29.6.2011 investigated through M/s Aeronautical Radio INCorporated (ARINC) who has provided the check-in system and are also responsible for maintenance of the same.

(d) DIAL along with WIPRO and ARINC team had taken the following measures to ensure that such incident do not reoccur in future.

(i) Re-configured 2 servers in a high availability mode and installed a new 3rd server as a cold standby to support Restoration Timelines upto 15 minutes.

(ii) Crisis Management Team has been formed comprising of Senior Management of ARINC, WIPRO IT and DIAL IT.

(iii) Conducted health and sanity check on all system.

(iv) Security tightening of infrastructure access to servers.

(v) Protected evidence from Close Circuit Television and access control.

(vi) Completed WIPRO technical analysis and investigation on local infrastructure and incident.

(vii) Completed ARINC technical analysis and investigation on remote access, logs, script files.

Improvement of two-lane with paved shoulders

*78. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister is aware that in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) districts of Jharkhand, NH-23, NH-75 and NH-32 have been selected for improvement under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) IVB for improvement to two lane with paved shoulders configuration;

(b) whether the feasibility studies have been completed for these works;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the basis, on which these roads would be improved on BoT (Toll) annuity or Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) basis;

(e) whether the Minister is aware that roads would assist strategic action in the State; and

(f) in view of these concerns, by when these roads would be sanctioned and completed?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (c) Project Feasibility Reports for undertaking development of Ranchi-Birmitrapur section & Chas-Ramgarh section of NH-23, Ranchi-Nagarutari section of NH-75 and Govindpur-Chas-West Bengal border section of NH-32 are under finalization.

(d) to (f) Improvement of roads is relevant for economic and social development. A programme for improvement of roads in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) areas has been initiated by the Government. The mode for undertaking improvement of the aforementioned roads can only be decided after the Feasibility Reports are finalized.

Strong Lokpal Bill

*79. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is in the process of drafting a strong Lok Pal Bill; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps that have been taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Government is committed to establish a strong and effective Lokpal. For this purpose, Government had constituted a Joint Drafting Committee on 08.04.2011, 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 Cabinet has approved the draft Lokpal Bill, 2011 in its meeting held on 28.07.2011. The Bill is proposed to be introduced in Parliament during the current Monsoon Session.

Exemption of CBI from the RTI Act

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

(a) whether Government has exempted CBI from the purview of the RTI Act;

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

(c) whether Government has received representations regarding concern over the exclusion of the CBI from the ambit of the RTI Act;

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

(e) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) The Government, in the interest of the security of the State, has included the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in the Second Schedule to the Right to Information Act, 2005 thereby exempting it from the purview of the Act except in respect of information pertaining to the allegations of corruption and human rights violations.

The Government received some representations expressing the view that there was no need of exempting the CBI from the purview of the Act inasmuch as there are sufficient provisions in the Act not to disclose the information, disclosure of which is likely to impede investigation or

prosecution of

offenders or which is related to sensitive security issues etc. It has also been stated that CBI does not fulfill the criteria for exemption from the purview of the Act as it is neither a security nor intelligence organisation. The Government decided to include the CBI in the Second Schedule after satisfying itself that it qualifies to be included in the Schedule as a security and intelligence organization and that it is necessary to do so in the interest of the security of the State.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Bringing strict radiation emission guidelines

466. SHRIMATI T. RATNABAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is bringing out stricter radiation emission guidelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Sir. The limits on radiation emissions from the nuclear facilities to the environment are based on the radiation dose limit to the public (1000 μ Sv/y), set by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) which is in line with the guidelines of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP). The actual radiation dose to the public due to emissions to the environment from nuclear installations is only a fraction (1-3%) of the limit set by AERB.

The existing guidelines are considered adequate and the Government is not planning to bring out any new radiation emission guidelines.

(b) does not arise.

(c) does not arise.

Review of nuclear power policy

467. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the decision of Germany to shut down its nuclear plants latest by 2022 in response to the rising public opinion after the Fukushima disaster;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any proposal to review its nuclear power policy following Fukushima disaster; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) There had been an ongoing political debate in Germany on closing down nuclear power, even before the Fukushima incident in Japan. The recent decision of the Germany to shut down all its nuclear power plants by 2022 has to be seen in that context. Of the 17 reactors in operation in that country, 8 reactors mostly commissioned before 1980 have been shut down and the remaining are to be shut down in a phased manner by 2022. In 2010, nuclear power contributed about 133 Billion units of electricity in Germany. Given its location, low growth in demand and import possibilities, it has other energy options. Germany is making up the loss, from nuclear power generation from units shut down by electricity imports, including that of nuclear power from France and Czech Republic. It plans to increase generation from other sources including coal and gas while keeping its Green House Gas (GHG) emission targets to make up the loss from shut down of nuclear power by 2022.

(c) and (d) India's energy resources are limited and its demand is huge and rapidly growing. In the Indian scenario, all sources of electricity generation need to be deployed optimally, Given India's energy resource profile, nuclear power is an important clean energy option for long term energy security and sustainability. It will be pursued, with enhanced emphasis on safety.

Health risk around Narora power station

468. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Narora Power Station is surrounded by one of the densest concentration of population across the world;

(b) whether Government has assessed the health of the persons living around Narora Power Station;

(c) if so, whether any adverse effect has been established on the health of persons living there; and

(d) if so, remedial action that has been taken therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Site Selection Committee of Government has recommended the Narora site after a detailed evaluation of the site in accordance with the siting criteria laid down in the prevailing regulatory siting code. As per the 2001 census estimates, the density of population around 10 km radius around Narora was 515 persons per sq. km. which is lower than that of the state of Uttar Pradesh (550 persons per sq. km) and the Bulandshahr district where the plant is located (786 persons per sq. km.). Thus, the Narora Atomic Power Station is not located in one of the densest concentration of population.

(b) An epidemiological survey and collection of data of health of the employees and their families, who stay in the nearby township and villages, was carried out by Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University and analysis carried out by Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai the premier cancer research centre of the country. In addition, annual medical examinations of all workers are carried out regularly.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The studies have indicated that the morbidity pattern of all ailments is lower than the national average of the corresponding ailments. There has also not been any rise in cancer morbidity compared to national average.

Import of new type of nuclear reactors

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

(a) whether it is a fact that former Chairman of Atomic Energy Regulatory Board has raised alarm over Government's nuclear power programme, based on new type of Imported reactors, saying that it would turn India's entire coastline into a disaster zone in waiting;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the preventive measures Government proposes to take to protect country's total coastline of about 6000 km where about 109 6-reactor nuclear parks spaced along the coast of every 55 km apart, are proposed to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) In a statement in a newspaper in April 2011, a former Chairman of AERB, has raised the issue of the large nuclear power capacity projection of the Indian Nuclear Power Programme in the long term from Light Water Reactors (LWRs) to be set up with international cooperation followed by setting up of Fast Breeder Reactors.

(c) At present Government has announced setting up of five nuclear energy parks each having a potential of producing 10000 MWe. Location of these parks viz. Kudankulam in Tamilnadu, Kowada in Andhra Pradesh and Haripur in West Bengal on the east coast and Jaitapur in Maharashtra and Chhaya Mithi Virdi in Gujarat on the west coast are far apart. The reactors which are being considered to be built in technical cooperation with other countries are of evolutionary design based on extensive experience of operation. These reactors employ latest state of the art safety features.

Environmental impacts of nuclear power stations are being continuously monitored. For plants located at coastal sites, viz. Kalpakkam in Tamilnadu and Tarapur in Maharashtra, thermal ecology and biodiversity of the marine environment are also monitored. There has been no evidence of any adverse effect on the environment of these coastal locations due to the operation of nuclear power plants.

Discussion with Germany on energy issues

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

(a) the issues that have been discussed recently with Germany in the area of energy;

(b) whether information about the reasons of giving up the use of atomic energy by Germany had been received during the discussion;

(c) the countries who have stopped the use of atomic energy during the last five years and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reasons for our greater inclination towards atomic energy despite possibility of more solar energy than that of Germany?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) India and Germany have discussed bilateral cooperation in the fields of renewable energy, energy efficiency, solar energy, clean coal technology and carbon capture and sequestration. Some countries are reviewing their nuclear power programmes. Reports indicate that the Governments of Germany and Switzerland plan to phase out nuclear power by 2022 and 2034, respectively. Italy has decided not to reintroduce nuclear power.

(d) In view of India's vast and growing energy needs, nuclear energy is an important clean energy option and will be pursued along with other energy sources, including solar energy, as no single energy source would be adequate to meet India's energy requirements.

Indian membership in IAEA

†471. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is in the process of being included in the member countries of International Atomic Energy Agency, whether India has the support of America in this campaign;

(b) whether India has begun to implement the plan of strengthening its atomic energy plants anew; and

(c) the steps being taken in above said direction considering the security of atomic energy plants crucial in India after the experiences of earthquake in Japan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) India has been a member of the 'international Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), a UN organization set up to promote peaceful uses of atomic energy, since its inception in 1957.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Indian nuclear power programme accords highest priority to safety in all facets of nuclear power. Safety is a moving target and review of safety and security and effecting necessary upgrades thereof, in line with evolving safety standards and feedback from events in nuclear power plants, in-house and around the world is an ongoing process. Safety evaluation of Indian nuclear power plants by the task forces constituted in the Department in the context of Fukushima incident in Japan has found that Indian nuclear power reactors are safe against

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

extreme natural events. Recommendations of the task forces to further enhance safety are being implemented after due process of approval. These have been worked out and are in the various stages of implementation.

Accidents in nuclear power projects

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the aggravating incidents of failures and accidents in Nuclear Power projects;

(b) if so, whether any serious evaluation of study has been conducted about Indian Nuclear Projects;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government would reconsider about India's Nuclear Road Map and reduce our dependence on nuclear energy considering the alarming situation, especially after Japan's Nuclear accident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Safety is accorded utmost importance in all stages of nuclear power from siting, design, construction, operation to decommissioning. The safety track record of over 340 reactor-years of operation by Indian nuclear power reactors has been good. The safety evaluation and audits are regularly carried out independently by Atomic Energy regulatory Board (AERB). The periodic review have found that there have been no aggravation of incidents of failures or accidents in Indian nuclear power plants.

(b) and (c) Safety is a moving target and regular reviews of incidents at national & international levels and incorporation of lessons learnt from these, as appropriate, are inbuilt in safety culture at Indian nuclear power plants. In line with this, an evaluation of safety of Indian nuclear power plants has been carried out by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited in the context of Fukushima incident in Japan. The safety evaluation has found that Indian nuclear power reactors are safe against extreme natural events. They have also made recommendations to further enhance safety measures which are being implemented after due process of approval. The reports of this evaluation and earlier recommendations and implementation status of these in respect of Chernobyl and Three-mile island etc. have also been put in the public domain. Committees have also been

constituted by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) which are evaluating the safety of nuclear power reactors. Their recommendations and that of other International studies will also be appropriately implemented.

(d) India is not rich in energy resources and no single source can meet the growing energy/electricity requirements of the country. Therefore all energy options need to be deployed, including nuclear resource. Nuclear power is an important carbon emission free clean energy option for meeting India's future demand and will be pursued, with enhanced emphasis on safety.

Building nuclear reactor by BHEL

†473. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a public sector heavy industries company Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. has acquired the competence to build nuclear reactors with indigenous resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Indigenously built reactors are inferior to foreign built reactors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the annual reactor building capacity currently available in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has the competence for manufacture and supply major components like turbo generators, steam generators, pumps, switch gears etc. required for nuclear power plants. They do not have the capacity for building a full nuclear power plant.

(c) India has mastered the complete technology of building and operating Pressurised Heavy Wafer Reactors (PHWRs). 18 such reactors (220 MWe and 540 MWe in capacity) are currently under operation and 4 more PHWRs of 700 MWe capacity are under construction. These reactors are in no way inferior to PHWRs built elsewhere. The Indigenously built nuclear power reactors employ the latest State of Art safety features and systems. The safety, operational and economic performance of indigenous

nuclear power reactors has been excellent and demonstrated at par with international bench marks.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) Indian Industry is currently having a capacity to build two 700 MWe reactors annually.

Deposits of thorium in country

†474. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rich deposits of thorium have been found in the country;

(b) if so, the total quantity of thorium presently available in the country and the power generation capacity that the processing of it could yield; and

(c) whether the technology required for generating power using thorium has been developed in the country and if so, the details thereof?

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.

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 which can support a large power generation capacity before getting into the third stage.

Thorium being a fertile material cannot produce fission energy unless it is converted to Uranium 233. Most effective conversion of thorium to Uranium 233 can be done in fast reactors several of which will be set up in the second stage of Indian nuclear programme. A comprehensive three-stage nuclear power programme is therefore being implemented

sequentially.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Yes, Sir. 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-11 and later in the 30 kw Research Reactor Kamni now in operation at Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), a constituent Unit of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE). Experimental thorium based fuel has been manufactured and used in the 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. The Indian Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) is the only large scale reactor that has been designed and developed to produce a large fraction, nearly 2/3rd of its power from the fission of Uranium-233 in the equilibrium state of this reactor core.

Transfer of nuclear technology to India

†475. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a group of 46 countries known as Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), has banned the transfer of enrichment and reprocessing technology to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the ban and whether protest against this ban has been registered with certain countries and if so, the names of the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) 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*

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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.

Dense population around Narora atomic power plant

476. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study has found Narora Atomic Power Plant in high risk category due to dense population around the plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government proposes to take as preventive action plan in view of the findings of the study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The selection of a nuclear power plant site is a long drawn process, with evaluation carried out in accordance with the siting criteria as laid down in the prevailing siting code and extensive consultation process thereafter. The Site Selection Committee of Government had recommended the Narora site after a detailed evaluation of the site including that of population. The approval of the site was also accorded after due consideration of all relevant factors related to population, like emergency planning etc. The design of the plant has taken into consideration all relevant factors and features/systems have been engineered to ensure that there is no release of radioactivity in the public domain under all conditions of operation. There has been a natural increase in population around the plant, which has been factored into the emergency preparedness plans from time to time. Periodic emergency preparedness exercises carried out at the site to validate and improve upon these plans based on feedback.

Fulfilment of nuclear commitments

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

(a) whether India expects partners to fulfil unclear commitments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Agreements between India and various other countries on peaceful uses of nuclear energy are to be implemented as per the agreed terms. Pursuant to the agreements for cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy with France, Russia and USA, commercial negotiations for setting up of nuclear power plants in India in cooperation with entities in Russia, France and USA are continuing.

Safety assessment of nuclear plants

478. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) has submitted its report concerning safety assessment of nuclear plants to Nuclear Energy Department;

(b) whether Government has gone through the report and if so, their reaction and the action taken on the recommendations of the report; and

(c) the safety measures taken by Government to protect nuclear plants from natural disasters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. Soon after the incident at Fukushima in Japan, NPCIL constituted four task forces, one each for assessment of technology of reactors in operation and to review their safety in the context of the Fukushima incident. Subsequently two more task forces were constituted to review the safety of reactors under construction. These taskforces have submitted their reports. The reports have been submitted to the government and also put in public domain.

(b) The Government has considered the report and directed that the recommendations of the taskforces and those of the high level committee constituted by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) and the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) be implemented after due process of approval. The reports of AERB and BARC are awaited.

(c) While the review by the task forces have found that Indian nuclear power plants are safe against extreme natural events, measures like provisions for automatic shutdown on sensing seismic activity, augmenting cooling water inventories, provision of portable power sources, shore protection measures against tsunami at coastal sites etc. have been recommended to further enhance safety which are being implemented.

Guidelines for transfer of Uranium enrichment and reprocessing technology

479. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 46 Nation export control body Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) has tighten guidelines for transfers of sensitive Uranium enrichment and reprocessing technology as the group tries to ensure that nuclear exports are not diverted for military purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government towards the revised NSG guidelines?

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

Refusal to supply fuel to Air India

480. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to states:

(a) whether several Air India flights were cancelled during the month of May as oil companies refused to give the national carrier fuel

following huge outstanding bills;

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

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken to avoid such situation in the future?

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

(b) and (c) An understanding was arrived at with Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas in June, 2011 that against the payment of Rs.18.00 crores per day by Air India, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies will supply fuel worth Rs, 17.00 crores per day for the next 90 days. Currently, Group of Ministers in examining the Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) and Turn Around Plan(TAP) for Air India.

Debt of Air India

481. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any plans to repay Air India's huge amount of debt; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Group of Ministers is looking into the issue of Air India. In this regard, Air India has submitted their Turn Around Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) formulated by SBI Caps and vetted by M/s Deloitte & Touche, an Independent Airline Consultant. The TAP & FRP is being examined by a Group of Officers upon the direction of Group of Ministers.

Pilots quitting Air India

482. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of pilots have quit Air India in recent months;

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

(c) whether cash-strapped Air India has failed to pay about 80 per cent of the total salary due to pilots for the past three months;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons for such a pitiable condition of Air India and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) A total of 16 pilots have left Air India in the recent months.

(c) and (d) Salary and PLI for the month of June and July, 2011 & PLI for the month of May, 2011 has not been paid to Pilots and other employees of Air India due to liquidity crunch.

(e) Air India is passing through severe financial crisis. The airline is suffering from high fixed cost, such as high expenditure on insurance, interest on working capital, aircraft loan and on leasing of aircraft, that have not been matched with corresponding percentage increases in revenue. A combination of factors such as high Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) prices, rising labour costs including payment of wage arrears, loans raised for acquisition of new aircraft and intense price competition among the airline operators have been the main reasons for the losses.

A Group of Ministers is closely monitoring the functioning of Air India. In this regard, Air India has submitted the Turn Around Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) formulated by SBI Caps and vetted by M/s Deloitte & Touche, as Independent Airline Consultant. The TAP & FRP is being examined by a Group of Officers on the direction of Group of Ministers.

New airports in North-eastern region

483. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry proposed to set up new airports in the North Eastern region and include small aircrafts for transport in the region to boost tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any new study has been taken up to improve helicopter services in the region due to a number of accidents recorded in the region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b)
Airports Authority of India has already undertaken the construction of a
new Greenfield airport at Pakyong in Sikkim. A

new Greenfield airport at Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh is at planning stage. Further, 5 Advanced Landing Ground (ALG) at Along, Ziro, Daparizo, Tezu and Passighat is being developed by Ministry of Defence and Airports Authority of India for improving the connectivity in North-East region.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Fake licenses to working pilots

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

(a) whether it has come to notice of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) that fake licenses have been issued to many working pilots on the basis of forged mark-sheet and fudged flying hours by private flying schools operating in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating how these pilots got jobs in India's domestic airlines; and

(c) if so, concrete action so far taken by Government against such untrained pilots as it involves safety of large number of air passengers travelling in and outside India?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) After the incident of nose landing of Airbus 320 aircraft on 11.01.2011 by a pilot working in Indigo Airlines, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) scrutinized the examination history of the candidates and detected fake mark-sheet of the examination conducted by DGCA. Thereafter, DGCA conducted a drive to check the examination history of all candidates holding 1704 Airlines Transport Pilot Licence (ATPL) and 6331 Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL). In all 9 cases of CPL and 6 case of ALTP were found to be procured by submitting fake mark-sheets. In all the above 15 cases, the licences were suspended and cases were handed over to Delhi Police Authorities and are under investigation. 15 cases of pilots obtaining licence on the basis of forged flying records were also noticed as detected by Anti Corruption Bureau, Rajasthan and are being investigated by Anti Corruption Bureau, Rajasthan. As regards employment of pilots, the airlines induct pilots based on their respective recruitment policies.

(c) The existing procedures in the Licensing Directorate of DGCA have 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.

Separate air routs for helicopter

485. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to states:

(a) whether in the wake of growing number of helicopter crashes in the country, Government has decided to map air routes for helicopters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Directorate General of Civil Aviation has since mapped the air routes for helicopters and communicated the same to the owners of helicopters; and

(d) if so, details on the relevance of mapping for prevention of air accidents?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) At present there are no designated helicopter route in the North East. Weather conditions necessitate frequent deviation in helicopter paths. Besides, traffic density is not high and does not warrant any designation of separate helicopter corridors. However, a Group has been formed to examine the feasibility of alternate helicopter routes in Arunachal Pradesh in wake of the recent accidents.

In Delhi and Mumbai separate helicopter corridors exist for offshore and onshore helicopter operations, which are notified to the operators.

Fake flying schools

486. SHRI JANARDAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that several fake flying schools/institutes are operating across the country;

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

(c) whether the DGCA has investigated the details of such fake flying institutes across the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to put a ban on the functioning of such fake flying institutes across the country?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) approves the flying club, which comply with the conditions stipulated in the Civil Aviation Requirements Section 7 - Flight Crew Standards Training & Licensing Series 'D' Part I. There are 41 flying training institutes approved by DGCA. The list of such institutes is available on DGCA's website. 20 of these Flying Clubs have been audited by DGCA. The discrepancies found during the audit include not maintaining proper documents; non-completion of Flying training Dossiers; improper briefing and de-briefing; non-maintenance of dissemination registers for working engineers etc. Corrective action as per the nature of Audit Observation is taken with the concerned flying training institutes with an aim to improve the system. Further, inspection of facilities at the flying training institutes is carried out by DGCA to ensure compliance of laid down norms and procedures before renewal of approval.

Expansion of Madurai airport

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

(a) total and from Chinna Udaippu village of Madurai district of Tamil Nadu acquired in the year 1973 for the construction of Phase-I Madurai airport;

(b) amount of compensation given to the farmers whose land was acquired for the said purpose;

(c) land acquired for the expansion of the Madurai international airport for Phase-II;

(d) total compensation given against this acquisition to the affected farmers of the same village; and

(e) if compensation not given, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) 10.59 acres of land was acquired at Ayyanpappakudi village in Madurai district in Tamil Nadu for development of Madurai airport. However, no land was acquired from Chinna Udaippu village of Madurai district for this purpose.

(b) An amount of Rs. 46,698/- was deposited with the Government of Tamil Nadu as compensation for this land acquisition.

(c) 60 acres of land has been acquired at Parambupatti village of Madurai district for this purpose in the year 2003.

(d) Initial amount deposited and paid to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madurai was Rs. 3,46,11,940/- (inclusive of Advt. and Establishment charges). Land owners filed 177 cases in the Sub Court, Madurai for enhanced compensation. Judgement had been delivered by the Sub Court, Madurai in respect of 143 cases. As per orders of Sub Court, Rs. 1,05,63,727/- was paid.

(e) No case for payment of compensation is pending with Airports Authority of India (AAI).

Different pay structure after merger

488. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to states:

(a) whether it is a fact that the merger of Air India and Indian Airlines has led to different pay structures in the same organization and employees with same designation and experience get different salaries now; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Even after merger, the employees continue to be paid the salaries and allowances, which they were getting in erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines. The delay in harmonising the HR issues, including pay & allowances, is also due to the critical financial condition being faced by Air India as also objections from various persons in both airlines. Government of India has appointed an independent Committee headed by Justice (Retd.) D.M. Dharmadhikari to harmonize the disparities including

pay parity, working conditions, seniority etc.

Servicing of Air India aircrafts

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

(a) whether it is a fact that majority of Air India aircrafts are being serviced abroad;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Air India's Maintenance Overhaul facility (MRO) at Nagpur, Delhi and Thiruvananthapuram are lying idle;

(c) if so, the details of maintenance and repair expenses incurred abroad by Air India in the year 2009-10 and 2010-11; and

(d) the reasons for keeping the MROs idle and steps being taken, if any, to make our MROs operational?

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

(c) Due to provisions contained in lease agreements, the leased aircraft were sent to MROs abroad for re-delivery/major maintenance checks. The expenditure for 3 dry leased B-777-200 ER aircraft for re-delivery checks during 2009-10 & 2010-11 was US\$ 4014738.55.

(d) No, Sir.

Increase in air traffic in India

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

(a) whether it is a fact that air traffic in India is growing at 15 per cent per annum;

(b) whether it is also a fact that by 2021, aviation traffic in India will be 362 million per year;

(c) if so, the steps Government would take to make all category-I cities into multiple airport cities;

(d) new policies/Act Government would formulate to increase low-cost airports and help expand the fleet to 1500 aircrafts; and

(e) measures proposed to increase airports and help acquisition of planes by 2021?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) At present, the growth of domestic passenger traffic is about 18%.

(b) The growth of civil aviation sector in the coming years inter-alia will depend upon on GDP growth, foreign tourist arrivals and political situation in the country.

(c) to (e) Setting up of new airports/upgradation of airports is a continuous process depending upon the traffic potential, demands from airline operators, commercial viability etc. Airports Authority of India from time to time, takes initiative in this regard, keeping in view the above factors, either with its own resources or with the participation of the concerned State Governments through signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with them. Some private parties are also being allowed to construct airports/airstrips in the country after the approval of Government of India. As far as acquisition of plane or expansion of fleet of airlines is concerned, it depends upon the airlines, as and when any application received from airline operator and if it is found complete as per relevant Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR), Government grants its approval.

Begumpet airport campus

491. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to states:

(a) the complete details of the progress made so far on the proposal of State Government of Andhra Pradesh for setting up of Aviation University in the Begumpet Airport Campus which is to be named after late Shri N.T. Rama Rao, the former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) by when the said university is likely to start functioning; and

(c) salient features of the facilities proposed to be set up in this university?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) A concept note on establishment of Aviation University at Begumpet, Hyderabad was submitted by State Government of Andhra Pradesh to Government of India. The proposal was discussed in a meeting taken by Secretary, Civil Aviation. In the meeting it was decided that the Government of Andhra Pradesh will submit a Detailed Project Report (DPR) in this regard, which is yet to be submitted.

New airports in Andhra Pradesh

492. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Ministry has in principle given approval to 14 new airports;

(b) whether it is also a fact that not even a single airport has been proposed in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) details of demands for opening up of new airports received in the Ministry; and

(e) action that has been taken on the above (d) requests?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (e) As per the Policy for Greenfield Airports promulgated in 2008, the promoter seeking to develop the airport has to submit the proposal to the Government for consideration by the Steering Committee. Applications for setting up of Greenfield airport are received from time to time, which are considered by the Steering Committee/competent authority for grant of 'in principle' approval after they have completed necessary formalities of obtaining pre-feasibility study report, requisite clearances from concerned agencies, etc. Till date in principle approval has been granted by GOI for development of 15 Greenfield airports in the country. On the request of M/s Prakasam Airport Private Limited, Government of India has recently granted 'site clearance' for setting up of a Greenfield airport at the site covering areas of Kothapatnam Mandal (Allur village, Alur Village and Padarthi Villages) near Ongle of Prakasham district in Andhra Pradesh for domestic operations for public use. Earlier, on the request of Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP), Airports Authority of India (AAI) had carried out the feasibility study of 8 sites proposed by GoAP for the development of Regional Airports. Reports were submitted to GoAP for taking further necessary action.

Slipping domestic market share of Air India

493. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India (AI) slipped further to fourth place in terms of domestic market share and its place has been

taken by Indigo;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons that AI has not taken a decision to operate low-cost carriers like AI Express so as to compete with other private airlines;

(d) the occupancy rate of AI and other private airlines on domestic routes during 2010, month-wise and airline-wise; and

(e) steps the Ministry is taking to improve its 'slipping' position?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Air India's domestic market share has slipped to 4th place since November, 2010. This is because of reduction in capacity of Air India, addition of capacity by domestic airlines, entry of low cost carriers, which offer lower fares than that offered by full service carriers like Air India.

(c) Presently Air India Express does not have spare capacity to undertake additional flights on domestic sectors.

(d) The month-wise and airline-wise occupancy rate/passenger load factor on domestic sector of Air India and other private airlines is given in the Statement (See below).

(e) Air India has prepared a Turn Around Plan and Financial Restructuring Plan which is being examined by a Group of Officers, constituted by the Group of Ministers. Government has infused an amount of Rs. 2500 crores as equity in Air India. Besides, the airline has launched intensive marketing and adopted steps to enhance operational improvements and improve standards.

Statement

*The occupancy rate/passenger load factor of Air India and
Other Private Airlines on domestic routes during 2010*

Month	Airlines							
	Air India	Spicejet	Paramount	Kingfisher	Jetlite	Jet airways	Indigo	Go Air
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	8	9
January	73.6	82.1	87.8	76.4	74.8	73.6	83.2	77.1
February	71.9	81.3	85.2	75.9	79.6	75.0	82.9	77.6
March	66.5	73.5	84.7	70.1	73.0	70.3	74.0	70.1
April	72.9	81.0	85.0	75.9	78.1	74.2	82.4	77.8

May	77.8	90.4	86.6	83.2	85.4	82.5	92.3	85.7
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1	2	3	4	5	6	6	8	9
June	72.3	88.5	86.8	84.8	83.6	80.5	90.7	83.6
July	62.5	76.8	86.9	79.3	76.6	73.8	80.2	71.3
August	65.5	70.3	88.1	80.9	73.2	70.4	74.5	71.7
September	66.7	70.2	NA	85.9	71.8	70.2	72.4	69.6
October	70.8	84.4	NA	87.1	80.7	73.7	86.1	77.3
November	76.9	87.5	NA	86.7	82.1	77.0	91.0	85.3
December	78.8	87.8	NA	85.9	84.8	80.2	93.3	86.8

Phasing out of foreign pilots

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

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has made public statements about phasing out foreign pilots from India by 2013;

(b) if so, the implications on flight safety of passengers given the various instances of corruption/lacunae in pilot licensing in India;

(c) whether the DGCA is responsible for ensuring flight safety and such procurement/policy falls under the scope of the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the DGCA for the safety of passengers and to ensure the credentials of pilots employed by the airline companies?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Ministry of Civil Aviation has renewed Foreign Aircrew Temporary Authorisation (FATA) policy and directed Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to consider grant of FATA up to 31st December, 2013 on case to case basis.

(b) Guidelines have been issued by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to airlines to adopt effective training programmes for their Indian co-pilots for upgradation to Pilot in Command positions to gradually phase out expatriate pilots and in the process creating employment opportunities for Indian pilots. 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.

(c) Yes, Sir. Ensuring the flight safety is the responsibility of DGCA. Policies regarding validation of foreign licences are however within the domain of Ministry of Civil Aviation and these powers have been delegated to DGCA till December, 2013.

(d) DGCA has issued Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section-7, Flight Crew Standards, Series 'G' Part-II dated 01 December, 2010 laying down the requirements and procedure for validation of foreign licences. Foreign pilots are employed by the airline operators after validation of their foreign licences by the DGCA. Compliance of CAR ensures that Foreign Aircrew Temporary Authorisation (FATA) pilots are issued with Temporary authorisation on the basis of adequate flying experience and currency of their foreign pilot licences. The services of FATA pilots are utilised by Indian operators after ascertaining their proficiency and skills on the type of the aircraft to be operated by these pilots.

Refusal to supply fuel against uncleared arrears

495. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to states:

(a) whether it is a fact that the public sector oil companies refused to supply Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) to Air India and Air India Express due to the uncleared arrears and some flights had to be cancelled in the month of May;

(b) if so, the details of the flights cancelled and the loss incurred by the Air India and Air India Express thereby; and

(c) the total dues so far and how the problem was solved?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Air India and Air India Express had to cancel 147 of its flights between 27.5.11 and 2.6.11 due to shortage of fuel. The losses suffered by Air India as a result of shortage of fuel amounted to around Rs. 10.00 crores.

(c) The total dues payable so far to the Public Sector Oil Companies is Rs. 2300.00 crores. An understanding was arrived at with Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas in June, 2011 that against the payment of Rupees

Sixteen crores per day by Air India, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies will supply fuel worth Rupees 17.00 crores per day for the next 90 days.

Airports in Madhya Pradesh

†496. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of airports owned by National Airports Authority of India in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of airports out of them, proposed to be constructed in line with international standard and the action taken in this regard; and

(c) whether there is any proposal from Government to provide air services from Madhya Pradesh to South India?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) There are seven airports namely Indore, Bhopal, Khajuraho, Jabalpur, Satna, Khandwa, Panna and one civil enclave in Gwalior owned and maintained by Airports Authority of India in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) All the above said airports have been developed in line with Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR)/International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) standards.

(c) Government has laid down route dispersal guidelines with a view to achieve 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 including airports in Madhya Pradesh depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of route dispersal guidelines issued by the Government.

Panna air strip in Madhya Pradesh

†497. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Panna air strip is recorded in the name of Department of Aviation, Government of Madhya Pradesh in the revenue records;

(b) if so, whether the airstrip has been transferred to Madhya Pradesh Government by the Ministry of Civil Aviation; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, by when it will be transferred?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected.

Strikes by agitating AI pilots

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

(a) whether Government has knowledge of the losses incurred by Air India due to recent strike by the agitating pilots;

(b) the number of pilots involved in the strike, details thereof;

(c) the action taken against any of the pilots of AI who had gone on strike and were found to be involved in illegal activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The estimated revenue loss suffered by Air India on account of the recent strike is around Rs. 200 crores.

(b) The pilots of the Indian Commercial Pilots Association (ICPA) went on strike during 27.4.2011 to 6.5.2011 which led to disruption of large number of flights.

(c) and (d) Air India terminated 6 pilots and 3 executive pilots. Apart from this, 7 pilots were suspended and also the union of ICPA de-recognized. However, later suspension and de-recognition has been withdrawn. No salary has been paid to the pilots for the strike period.

Funds for ferrying VVIPs

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

(a) whether Air India has demanded special funds for ferrying VVIPs;

(b) the amount of the special funds; and

(c) the reaction/action of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Air India has requested for payment from the Government for maintaining a fleet of 3 Boeing 747 aircraft for VVIP special section operations.

(c) The demand of Air India has been examined and the Committee of Secretaries has accepted payment of Rs. 336.24 Crores as fixed cost and Rs. 90 Crores as variable cost, subject to yearly adjustment based on actual, for maintenance of 3 Boeing 747 aircrafts and Rs. 6 Crores for upgradation of simulator to Air India.

Revamping of DGCA

500. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed to revamp Directorate General of Civil Aviation with more powers since country's aviation sector is growing rapidly;

(b) if so, whether this revamped DGCA would be equipped with Appellate Tribunals to hear grievances of internal staff and passengers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Government is in the process of formulating a legislative proposal for setting up of Civil Aviation Authority of India in place of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). The proposal also shall take care of passengers and staff grievance redressal mechanism.

Huge financial loss to Air India

501. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to states:

(a) whether Air India is facing huge financial loss;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the total amount involved in the financial packages given by Government, so far, year-wise;

(d) whether Government intends to give further package to bring it out of the loss; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The total accumulated losses of Air India as on 31st March, 2010 are Rs. 13326.86 crores. The loss before tax during 2010-11 is expected to be Rs.

6994 crores (provisional).

(c) Government has released an amount of Rs. 800 crores and Rs. 1200 crores during 2009-10 and 2010-11 as equity infusion in Air India. Besides an adhoc amount of Rs. 500 crores against the VVIP charter flights operated by Air India and certain other obligations of Air India has been released from the equity provided for in the FY 2011-12.

(d) and (e) Air India has prepared a Turnaround Plan for the airline which envisages equity infusion from the Government to support the loan repayments. The Plan is being examined by a Group of Officers constituted by the Group of Ministers.

Withdrawal of routes by Air India

502. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 32 profitable routes of Air India have been pulled out from 2007 after being merged with Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the decision of withdrawing those air routes for the last four years; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Air India rescheduled some route after the merge, however, these do not include any profitable routes.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Srinagar-Dubai flight

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

(a) whether Srinagar-Dubai flight had been started with great fanfare way back in 2006;

(b) whether it is a fact that the flight was suspended leaving people of Kashmir distraught; and

(c) whether the Ministry would consider to restart the flight?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Air India commenced its operations on Srinagar to Dubai sector on February 14, 2009 in order to tap the tourist and ethnic market segments. The flights were operational till January 09, 2010. The flight made heavy losses and carried consistently poor loads. After almost a year long trial, the flight was discontinued.

(c) Due to uneconomical viability, Air India has no plan to restore the operations on Srinagar-Dubai sector as of now. However, Air India offers same day connectivity between Srinagar and Dubai via Delhi.

Reservation policy in jobs

504. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The sanctioned strength in the Ministry of Civil Aviation in group A, B and C is 50, 215 and 158 respectively. The Group D has been dispensed with by upgrading to group C as Multi Tasking Staff (MTS) with effect from 1.1.2006.

(b) and (c) The instructions/guidelines issued by the Department of Personnel & Training from time to time regarding reservation policy are being strictly followed. The number of reserved posts vis-a-vis posts filled up differs due to the time gap between the posts falling vacant and the recruitment and nominations made by the Department of Personnel & Training.

User fee collection in Delhi airport

505. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the user fee collection in Delhi airport is stopped by any Government order; if so, the details thereof;

(b) from which date, the user fee collection started in Delhi airport and up to which date it is collected;

(c) whether Government have any estimate regarding the amount collected by the Airport Operator during these period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) User Development Fee is not charged at the Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi. However, the Development Fee (DF) which was levied and collected under Section 22A of the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994 at the airport by M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) was stopped w.e.f. 01.06.2011 to comply with the judgment of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in Writ Petition (c) 3889 of 2011 and Writ Petition (c) 3893 of 2011.

(b) to (d) Levy of DF was started from 01.03.2009 and collected till 01.06.2011. As per the monthly Audit Report, the total collection of DF upto the month of June, 2011 is Rs. 1481.72 crores.

Irregularities in Amritsar Office of Air India

†506. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint regarding alleged irregularities in Amritsar office of Air India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have also received complaints of tampering the accounts of User Development Fee (UDF) in Amritsar office and misappropriation of cash received from deportees coming to Amritsar airport from Dubai, Muscut, Abudhabi; and

(d) if so, the level at which the matter was investigated along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) Government has not received any complaint in this regard. However, Air India received a complaint alleging irregularities in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Amritsar Station about User Development Fee cash collection deposit in the banks and about cash received from deportees coming to Amritsar airport from Dubai/Abu Dhabi/Muscat. The matter is under investigation.

Fake entries in trainee pilots' log books

†507. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilots arrested till date in the fake licence scam;

(b) whether it is a fact that in some flying schools the entries of flying the aircraft were made in the trainee pilots' log book whereas the aircrafts were under maintenance work at that time;

(c) whether the DGCA examines the log book and fuel consumption and conduct the flight test after completion of training;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to identify and punish the people involved in this scam; and

(e) the action taken by Government till date against the institutes responsible to issue fake licences to the pilots?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) After the incident of nose landing of Airbus 320 aircraft on 11.01.2011 by a pilot working in Indigo Airlines, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) scrutinized the examination history of the candidates and detected fake mark-sheet of the examination conducted by DGCA. Thereafter, DGCA conducted a drive to check the examination history of all candidates holding 1704 Airlines Transport Pilot Licence (ATPL) and 6331 Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL). In all 9 cases of CPL and 6 case of ALTP were found to be procured by submitting fake mark-sheets. In all above 15 cases, the licences were suspended and cases were handed over to Delhi Police Authorities and are under investigation. As a result of investigation by Crime Branch of Delhi Police, eleven pilots were arrested for their involvement in the irregularity. 15 cases of pilots obtaining licence on the basis of forged flying records were also noticed as detected by Anti Corruption Bureau, Rajasthan and are being investigated by Anti Corruption Bureau, Rajasthan. The 15 pilots involved in forged flying records in Rajasthan have been arrested and their licences suspended.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The entries made by the trainee pilots in the Log Books are required to be certified by the Chief Flying Instructor of the Flying Club. During routine audits, DGCA teams examine the aircraft Log Book and fuel consumption register, etc. Cases where flying may have been shown in aircraft under repair are investigated by the concerned local Investigating Agencies.

(d) The Investigating Agencies identify the persons involved in the matter and take action as per their findings.

(e) Only DGCA is empowered to issue licences for pilots in India.

Violation of safety norms at Dabolim airport

508. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether DGCA has ordered derostering 12 pilots of four carriers for operating flights to Goa's Dabolim airport violating air safety norms;

(b) if so, action taken against the private airlines for operating flights without landing aid and playing with the lives of passengers;

(c) whether there is any proposal to cancel the licenses of private airlines for violating air safety norms and if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) measures taken to ensure that airline companies follows air safety norms strictly?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Four pilots of Kingfisher Airlines, four of Go Air and two each of Jet Airways and Jetlite were de-rostered for operating from Dabolim without the Precision Approach Path Indicator (PAPI), a visual landing aid, which gives guidance on the descent angle to a pilot during approach and landing.

(c) No licences of operators were cancelled. However, the airlines have been served with show cause notices and warning letters have also been issued.

(d) All Airlines have been advised in a meeting with Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to follow the safety rules strictly.

Facilities at LGB airport Guwahati

509. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about slow pace of progress in initiatives for making Guwahati a regional aviation hub;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that Borjhar Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi (LGB) airport is not fit for international flight for its below standard facilities;

(d) whether Government will take initiative for the increase of latest facilities to make LGB airport for international standard and frequency of flight along with international flight; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has planned to construct three new Hangers and other facilities at LGB International Airport, Guwahati to make this as regional Hub. In addition, runway extension by 360 meters to handle operation of wide bodied aircraft and new apron to park 11 additional aircraft and installation of two numbers of Passenger Boarding Bridges have been completed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) For further improvement of this airport facilities like New integrated terminal building, CAT-I approach lights, parallel taxi-track for efficient aircraft operations, new ATC RADAR systems and new control tower cum technical block are at planning stage.

Arrest of fake pilots

510. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police has arrested 13 fake pilots, three DGCA officials and three officials of different flying schools in connection with possession of or helping pilots to obtain pilot license on forge/fake marksheets and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether Government has conducted any audit of Government and private flying schools to find out the number of fake pilots;

(c) if so, findings thereof and action taken thereon; and

(d) details of accidents that took place during the last three years and how many persons were killed in those accidents together with the level of pilots flying those aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) After the incident of nose landing of Airbus 320 aircraft on 11.01.2011 by a pilot working in Indigo Airlines, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) scrutinized the examination history of the candidates and detected fake mark-sheet of the examination conducted by DGCA. Thereafter, DGCA conducted a drive to check the examination history of all candidates holding 1704 Airlines Transport Pilot Licence (ATPL) and 6331 Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL). In all 9 cases of CPL and 6 case of ATPL were found to be procured by submitting fake mark-sheets. In all the above 15 cases, the licences were suspended and cases were handed over to Delhi Police Authorities and are under investigation. 15 cases of pilots obtaining licence on the basis of forged flying records were also noticed as detected by Anti Corruption Bureau, Rajasthan and are being investigated by Anti Corruption Bureau, Rajasthan. As a result of investigation by Crime Branch of Delhi Police, eleven pilots, five middlemen and three officials of DGCA were arrested for their involvement in the irregularity. All three officials of DGCA have been suspended. 15 pilots involved in forged flying records in Rajasthan have been arrested and their licences suspended. Licence issued to Rajasthan State Flying School, Jaipur has since expired and has not been renewed.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. 20 Flying Clubs have been audited by DGCA. The discrepancies found during the audit include not maintaining proper documents; non-completion of Flying training Dossiers; improper briefing and de-briefing; non-maintenance of dissemination registers for working engineers etc. Corrective action as per the nature of Audit Observation is taken with the concerned flying training institutes with an aim to improve the system. Further, inspection of facilities at the flying training institutes is carried out by DGCA to ensure compliance of laid down norms and procedures before renewal of approval.

(d) The details of the accidents are given in the Statement.

Statement

Accidents to Indian Civil Registered Aircrafts & Helicopters from 2009 to 2011

A. Accidents to Indian Civil registered Aircrafts and Helicopters in 2011

Sl.No.	Date/ Place	A/c Type/ Regn.	Operator / Category	Fatalities
Details of Pilot				
1	2	3	4	5
1	19-04-2011 Tawang Helipad, MI-172	Pawan Hans	18	Capt. Varun Gupta, under rule
160	Arunanchal Pradesh	Helicopter	Helicopters Limited	Co-pilot Capt. A. K. Tiwari
CHPL		VT-PHF	Non-Scheduled	382.
2	30-04-2011 at Labotang	Ecureuil AS350	Pawan Hans	5
	Arunanchal Pradesh	B-3 Helicopter	Helicopters Limited	Capt. J. S. Babbar CHPL 1042
519		VT-PHT	Non-Scheduled	Co-pilot Capt. T S Mamik CHPL
3	04-05-2011 Lengpui Airport,	Cessna C -208 B North East shuttles (P) Ltd.	Nil	Capt.
	Sarabjeet Yadav, FATA			
	Aizawl, Mizoram	aircraft VT-NES	Non-Scheduled	No. 741/2010
4	13-05-2011 Fatehpur Village,	Chetak Helicopter Border Security Force	4	Capt. BPJS Bal,
CHPL				
	Near Mount Abu, Rajasthan	VT-EQL	No. 758Co pilot Capt Vivek	
			Choudhary, CHPL 919	

5	25-05-2011 Parvatja Colony, Faridabad	Pilatus PC 12 Aircraft VT-ACF	Air Charter Services Pvt. 10 Ltd.	Capt. Harpreet Singh Sekhon, CPL 5251 Co-pilot Capt. Manjeet Kataria, CPL 7312
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6	19-06-2011 Ladpur, Dehradun	Bell 407 Helicopter VT-SWA	M/s Swajas Air Charters Pvt. Ltd	Nil	Capt. Naveen Wig CHPL No. 727
7	29-07-2011 Aligarh	Cessna 152 Aircraft VT-PSJ	M/s Pioneer Flying Academy Private Limited	01	Captain Rakesh Grover, CPL
B. Accidents to Indian Civil Registered Aircrafts & Helicopters in 2010					
1	19-05-2010 Kalayanpura village, Ujjain	Cessna 152 Aircraft VT-MMM	Yash Air	02	Capt Girish Korperkar CPL8692 Trainee Pilot: Hitesh Karia. SPL/YAL/282
2	22-05-2010 Mangalore, Airport	Boeing 737-800 VT-AXV	Air India Express	158	Capt. Zlatko Glusica, Serbian License No. SRB 0230/ 0276 FATA No. 184/09Co Pilot Capt. Harbinder Singh Ahluwalia ALTP No. 3575
3	06-08-10 Chukham, ltanagar, Arunanchal Pradesh	MI-172 Helicopter VT-PHF	Pawan Hans Helicopter Limited's	1	Capt. H PS Natt, under rule 160Co- pilot Prakash Naually under rule 160
4	27-08-2010 HAL Bangalore Airport, Bangalore	Chetak Helicopter VT-EIV	M/s Rotary Wing Society Bangalore	NIL	Air Cmde (Retd) Raj Assey, under rule 160 Trainee Pilot Virendra Singh. CHPL 919
5	16-12-2010 Chandigarh	Dauphin AS 365 N3 helicopterVT-SOK.	M/s Pawan Hans Helicopter Limited	NIL	Capt. M S Brar. under rule 160 Co- pilot Capt. S P S Brar,

C. Accidents to Indian Civil Registered Aircrafts & Helicopters in 2009

Sl.No.	Date/ Place	A/c Type/ Regn.	Operator / Category	Fatalities
1	06-03-2009 Bidithi, Bangalore	Saras Aircraft VT-XRM	National Aerospace laboratories, Bangalore Experimental	03 Wg. Cdr K Praveen, ASTE (Air force) Wg. Cdr D K Shah, ASTE (Air force)
2	06-04-2009 Bargi Dam, Jabalpur, M. P.	Cessna 172-RVT-CA1	Chimes Aviation Pvt. Ltd. Sagar, M. P.	01 Sh. Ritu Raj, SPL License No. CAA/ D / 113
3	09-07-2009 Near Amarnath Cave, J & K	Helicopter Lama 315 B VT-WEX	M/s Himalayan Heli Services Pvt. Ltd	01 Capt. Parminder Singh, CHPL No. 635
4	02-09-2009 Rudrakodru Hills Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	Helicopter Bell 430 VT-APG	M/s Andhra Pradesh Government	05 Capt SK Bhatia, CHPL 714 Co-pilot Capt M S Reddy CHPL88
5	19/11/09 Mumbai Airport	ATR 72-212 Aircraft VT-KAC	Kingfisher Airlines	Nil Capt. Derrick Barker ALTP 3181582, FATA 1951 Co-pilot Capt. Resma Rajwar CPL 5513

Losses to Air India

511. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry of Finance has refused to pay Rs.105 crores it owes on account of VVIP flights etc.;

(b) whether salaries of pilots and staff have not been paid to them for months;

(c) how much money has been demanded by Air India and how Government is planning to bail out the airlines;

(d) whether is it also a fact that this loss has occurred due to allocation of profit making routes to private airlines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Sir. Ministry of Finance does not owe any dues on account of VVIP flight.

(b) Salary for the month of June, 2011 and July, 2011 has not been paid to Pilots and other employees of Air India due to liquidity crunch.

(c) The Turn Around Plan(TAP) and FRP of Air India is being examined by a Group of Officers, whose report would be considered by the Group of Ministers. A provision for equity infusion of Rs.1200 crores in Air India has been made in this year's budget.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Renewal of Pawan Hans Fleet

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

(a) the age of fleet under the charge of Pawan Hans Helicopter Limited;

(b) whether there is a proposal to renew the fleet;

(c) if so, when was this proposal moved and whether there is a delay in acquiring the new fleet;

(d) if so, the reasons for delay;

(e) whether there were complaints from pilots of helicopters belonging to Pawan Hans; and

(f) if so, the nature of these complaints and the efforts made to redress it?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited (PHHL) has a fleet of 42 helicopters. The details regarding age of the helicopters are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) to (d) Renewal of fleet is an ongoing process based on operational requirements.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

Age wise Fleet Strength

Sl.No.	Type of Helicopter	Age (years)	No. of Helicopters
1.	Dauphin SA365N	25	07
		24	11
2.	BELL 206 L4	18	10
		16	01
		15	01
3.	MI -172	15	01
4.	Bell 407	14	02
5.	Dauphin AS 365 N3	09	02
		07	02
6.	Bell 407	07	01
7.	Dauphin AS 365 N3	05	01
8.	Bell 407	05	01
9.	Dauphin AS 365 N3	04	02
10.	AS 350 B3	01	02
11.	Dauphin AS 365 N3	01	05
		<01	02

TOTAL	42
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Security for airport metro express

513. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any private company has requested Government that the security be provided for free or at a subsidy for Airport Metro Express; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. M/s Delhi Airport Metro Express Private Limited (DAMEPL), the Concessionaire for the Airport Metro Express Line had requested Ministry of Urban Development that the entire cost of security provided by Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) be borne by the Central Government which has not been acceded to by the Ministry of Urban Development.

Cancelled routes by Air India

514. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Air India routes cancelled in the past five years;

(b) the load factor on the cancelled routes; and

(c) the reason for which the routes were cancelled?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) During the past five years, Air India has cancelled/restructured its flights on approximately 40 routes.

(b) and (c) An examination of all such routes has been conducted. Routes withdrawn were on pure route economics considerations after a process of rationalization of routes between erstwhile Air India, Indian Airlines and Air India Express. It cannot happen that three former constituents of a unified airline compete with each other. The load factor is thus not only consideration the overhaul route economics is determined by yield and revenue and not load factor.

International flights at Guwahati

515. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi (LGNB) airport at Guwahati is declared an international airport;

(b) if so, how many international flights are operated daily/weekly from this airport; and

(c) the amount of fund allocated under different heads for renovation/reconstruction in the airport and how much is utilized, on which work from 2005 to 2010?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. At present, Druk Air is operating two flights per week on Paro - Guwahati - Bangkok and vice-versa route.

(c) The fund allocated (BE) under Capital Head at LGNB Airport for civil and electrical works during the period of year 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10 (Rs. in crores) are 7.97, 11.49, 19.39, 34.25 & 25.41 respectively and funds utilized for each of these respective year (Rs. in crores) are 4.83, 16.14, 44.28, 31.68 and 40.29.

Issues raised during Indo-Pak talks

516. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the issues raised/discussed during the Indo-Pakistan bilateral talks since last one year;

(b) the levels at which these talks were held;

(c) the details of talks/meetings likely to be held in the future;

(d) whether the issues discussed and agreements signed have been implemented;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (f) In pursuance of the mandate given by the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan, following their meeting in Thimphu in April, 2010 and the meeting of the Minister of External Affairs of India and

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan in Islamabad in July, 2010, the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan met in Thimphu on February 6, 2011, to chart the way forward in India-Pakistan relations. The Foreign Secretaries agreed on the need for a constructive dialogue between India and Pakistan to resolve all outstanding issues. The two sides agreed on the following:

(i) They agreed to resume dialogue on all issues following the spirit of the Thimphu meeting between the two Prime Ministers.

(ii) The Foreign Minister of Pakistan will visit India by July 2011 to review progress in the dialogue process with his counterpart. This will be preceded by a meeting of the two Foreign Secretaries.

(iii) They agreed that prior to the visit of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, meetings at the level of respective Secretaries will be convened on Counter-terrorism (including progress on Mumbai trial); Humanitarian issues; Peace & Security, including CBMs; Jammu & Kashmir; promotion of friendly exchanges; Siachen; Economic issues; Wullar Barrage/Tulbul Navigation Project; and Sir Creek (at the level of Additional Secretaries/Surveyors General).

Talks on the various issues, as agreed at Thimphu, were held during the period March-June 2011. The discussions contributed to a better understanding of each other's position on these issues.

The Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan met again on July 26, 2011 in New Delhi prior to the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the two countries. They reviewed the progress in the talks on various subjects under the resumed dialogue process and preparation for the Ministerial level meeting held on July 27, 2011.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan visited India from July 26-28, 2011 and held discussions with EAM in New Delhi on July 27, 2011. The Ministers reviewed the status of bilateral relations, expressed satisfaction on the holding of various Secretary level meetings and affirmed the importance of carrying forward the dialogue process with a view to resolving peacefully all outstanding issues. They agreed that terrorism poses a continuing threat to peace and security and reiterated the firm and undiluted commitment of the two countries to fight and eliminate this scourge in all its forms and manifestations and in this regard agreed on the need to strengthen cooperation on counter-terrorism to bring those responsible for terror crimes to justice. The Ministers

decided to resume the work of the India-Pakistan Joint Commission. The Ministers agreed to convene separate

expert level meetings on Nuclear and Conventional CBMs, in Islamabad in September 2011. The Ministers also agreed to the continuation of the dialogue process and to convene a series of Secretary level meetings on all issues, prior to the visit of EAM to Pakistan in the first half of 2012.

Meeting on Haj Pilgrimage

517. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was held by him with the Members of Parliament in New Delhi on 7th March, 2011 to discuss matters relating to Haj pilgrimage;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed;

(c) the consensus arrived at; and

(d) the details of the follow-up action being taken thereon?

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

(b) Issues discussed during the meeting were: i) Issues related to subsidy to Haj pilgrims; ii) Scrapping Haj Goodwill Delegations; iii) Hiring of accommodation in Makkah & Madinah on long term basis; iv) Global tendering of air charter for the pilgrims; v) Sharing contents of the bilateral Haj Agreement signed between the Government of India and Saudi Arabia; vi) Abolition of PTO quota; vii) Regional balance in PTOs quota; viii) Inclusion of Ziyarat with Haj pilgrimage; ix) Shifting of HCOI office from Mumbai to Delhi; x) Expeditious issuance of pilgrims' passports; xi) Coordination among Government, Haj Committees and airlines; xii) Delays in arrival/departure of charter flights; xiii) Compensation on account of loss of baggage of pilgrims; xiv) Release of seats to MPs from Government quota; xv) Higher air fare in charter flights; xvi) Adopting Malaysian model of Tabung Haji; xvii) Khadim-ul-hujjaj etc.

(c) and (d) The views expressed are being given due consideration.

Period for issuing a passport

518. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the period normally required for issuing a passport;
- (b) the time actually being taken in issuing the passports at different Regional Passport Offices;
- (c) whether it is a fact that on an average three months' time is being taken by RPOs in issuing the passports;
- (d) whether Government is aware that in the matter of passports and Police verification, there is large-scale corruption and touts are operating with the blessings of insiders; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken to rid the system of these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Passports to Indian citizens are issued as per the provisions of the Passports Act 1967 and the Passport Rules 1980 as amended from time to time. Prior to issuing a passport, the Passport Issuing Authority must establish the applicant's citizenship, identity and an absence of criminal record as mandated by the Passports Act. This requires verification of personal particulars of applicants and background check of their criminal antecedents which are time consuming. The Government has fixed a time target of 30 days for grant of fresh passports and 15 days for re-issue of passports and 1-7 days for Tatkal applications. The Government is aware that in a number of cases passports are not issued within the above time frame for fresh passports and reissue of passports. This is mainly due to delays in receipt of police verification reports, receipt of adverse police reports due to submission of incomplete documentation by the applicants and a shortage of staff in the Central Passport Organization.

(d) and (e) The Passport Offices have been duly instructed to closely liaise with Police authorities to eliminate the menace of touts outside their premises. So far as corruption is concerned, Government has taken action, as required, against errant officials by sanctioning prosecution by the concerned investigating agencies and by taking appropriate departmental action. Government has also taken several corrective measures. These include periodic surprise inspections, including vigilance inspections of Passport Offices, with a view to ensuring greater accountability in the working of Passport Offices. Further, the Government has embarked on the Passport Seva Project (PSP) to comprehensively transform the passport service delivery system. Under the Project, the Government has decided to outsource the front end and non-

sensitive

activities such as submission of passport applications, taking of digitalized photograph of applicants, collection of bio-metric features and maintenance of national call centre etc. Eleven Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) including four under the Regional Passport Office, Bengaluru, three under Passport Office, Chandigarh and two each under Passport Office, Trichy and Madurai are already operational. The remaining 66 PSKs will be made operational in a phased manner.

Amendment in Haj Committee of India Act

519. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestions/requests have been received for amendment in the Haj Committee of India Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the required amendments would be made?

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

(b) Proposals for amendment of Haj Committee Act 2002 include (i) change of nomenclature, (ii) addition of members to the Haj Committee of India (HCOI), (iii) Oversight of Haj tour operators, and (iv) a Consultative mechanism for Haj operations. Other suggestions received from stake holders are also being given due consideration.

(c) Efforts are being made to finalise the submission of the proposed amendments as soon as possible.

Opening of PSKs

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

(a) whether Government had opened many Passport Sewa Kendras (PSKs) across the country in association with private organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the employees union of passport offices and staff were against such move; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove their apprehensions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) 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. The Project is being implemented in a Public Private Partnership model. Only non-sovereign, non-security and non-sensitive functions have been outsourced to a private Service Provider. These functions include token issuance, initial scrutiny of the application forms, acceptance of fee, scanning of the documents and taking photos and biometrics. Eleven PSKs are operational at present.

(c) All India Passport Employees Association (AIPEA) has conveyed no objection to implementation of the Project with certain observations and suggestions.

(d) The concerns raised by the AIPEA have been addressed within the framework of joint consultative mechanism and through a series of meetings and onsite visits to the PSKs.

Chinese activities in PoK

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

(a) whether it is a fact that as per reports coming from various levels China is continuously increasing its activities in Pakistan occupied Kashmir and has deployed large number of forces in this area;

(b) if so, the details of actions taken by India;

(c) the Government's point of view on this step of China; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Government is aware that China is executing infrastructure projects in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir. Government has raised this issue with the Chinese side and has clearly conveyed India's consistent position that Pakistan has been in illegal occupation of parts of the Indian State of Jammu

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and Kashmir since 1947. China regards Kashmir as a bilateral matter to be settled between India and Pakistan. Government has conveyed its concerns to China about their activities in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, and asked them to cease such activities. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Hike in US professional visa fees

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

(a) whether India issued yet another warning to the US on the non-compatibility of the recent hike in professional visa fees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response received from US, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The Government has repeatedly conveyed to the United States Government its concerns over the adverse impact of increase in fees for HIB and L category visas on the Indian IT companies. External Affairs Minister had raised this issue once again with the US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton during the Indo-US Strategic Dialogue held in New Delhi on 19 July 2011.

(c) US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton conveyed that the increase in visa fees was due to an Act of the US Congress. The two sides reiterated their commitment to take steps to facilitate movement of professionals and enhance trade relations between two countries.

Indian casualties due to recent turmoil in Egypt

†523. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casualties of Indian citizens in internal strife in Egypt during recent past;

(b) whether there has been any loss to the property of Government of India and Indian's property also; and

(c) the number of Indian citizens brought back to India during this period and the number of Indians living in Egypt at present?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) As per available information, no Indian citizen was killed or seriously injured during the recent turmoil in Egypt.

(b) There has been no loss or damage to the property belonging to the Government of India during the turmoil. However, there was one incident related to an Indian company in Alexandria in which some miscreants took away office equipment. The company has since resumed normal activity.

(c) During the turmoil, Air India arranged three special flights, on 'no profit' basis, from Cairo to Delhi for Indian citizens living in Egypt and stranded Indian tourists who wanted to leave Egypt, but were unable to find booking in available commercial flights. Around 670 Indians availed of these special Air India flights to return to India.

Prior to the turmoil, about 3600 Indians were estimated to be living in Egypt. By now, most of the Indians who had temporarily left Egypt during the turmoil have returned to Egypt. The estimate for the number of Indians currently living in Egypt would, therefore, be 3600.

ISI role in 26/11 attack

524. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that US investigations have confirmed ISI Role in 26/11 Mumbai attacks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government contemplates to raise this issue at international forum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) In the indictment filed by the US authorities in the District Court, Northern District of Illinois, seven individuals were charged for the Mumbai terror attacks, including those, the government believe, are associated with ISI. The testimonies during the trial drew attention to the links between the ISI and the terrorists responsible for the Mumbai Terrorist attacks.

(c) The Government has consistently drawn attention to the link between the security apparatus in Pakistan and the terrorist groups operating out of Pakistan. The international community is aware of these

linkages.

Extradition of Kim Davy

525. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to get Mr. Kim Davy extradited to India in arms drop case of Purulia District in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of action taken/being taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Government has made strenuous diplomatic efforts to get Mr. Niels Holck alias Kim Davy extradited from Denmark. A formal request was made to the Danish Government in April 2002 and taken up thereafter on several occasions with that Government. The Danish Government agreed to do so on April 2010 after prolonged negotiations. Mr. Niels Holck alias Kim Davy appealed against the decision of the Danish Government in the City Court which ruled against the extradition on November 1, 2010. The City Court decision was immediately appealed against by the Danish Government. The matter was heard in the Eastern Court in Denmark from 16 to 19 May, 2011. The judgment delivered on June 30, 2011 upheld the judgment of the City Court and ruled against the extradition.

Soon after the Eastern Court of Denmark gave its judgment, Government conveyed its extreme disappointment at the highest levels to the Government of Denmark and urged it to appeal against it. However, on July 7, 2011, Danish Director of Public Prosecution announced the decision not to appeal the verdict of the Eastern High Court. Government's disappointment and concerns were again conveyed to the Danish Government and it was emphasized that the judgment had grave and far-reaching implications and could only serve as an encouragement to terrorists and criminals. The grounds cited by the Danish Court as the basis for its decision were completely rejected by the Government. Government's demand for extradition of Mr. Niels Holck alias Kim Davy to India stands.

Phasing out of nuclear power after Fukushima disaster

526. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Germany and Switzerland have decided to phase out nuclear power after the Fukushima nuclear disaster;

(b) whether US, Japan and China are reviewing their nuclear power addition programme;

(c) if not, their plans for nuclear power addition in next ten years;

(d) whether India is reviewing its Nuclear Power addition programme in view of the above; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) In the light of Fukushima nuclear incident, some countries are reviewing their nuclear power programmes. Reports indicate that the Governments of Germany and Switzerland plan to phase out nuclear power by 2022 and 2034, respectively. The US stated on 20 June 2011 that it continues to support nuclear energy's role as part of a diversified, low-carbon energy portfolio, and as a way to reduce global air pollution and promote energy security. On 24 March 2011, China stated its intention to develop nuclear projects in an orderly and constructive way. China plans to increase nuclear power production from 10.8 GW to 80 GW by 2020 and 200 GW by 2030.

(d) and (e) In view of India's vast and growing energy needs, nuclear energy is an important clean energy option and this will be pursued with full regard to safety aspects of nuclear power plants. The Government is taking all necessary measures to ensure the safety of our plants.

Agitation against Jaitapur nuclear power plant

527. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to install a nuclear power plant in Jaitapur in coastal Ratnagiri District;

(b) whether there was some agitation by the people of that area against the installation of Jaitapur nuclear power plant;

(c) whether the agitation became aggressive and one person was killed in the agitation;

(d) whether the agitation of locals was a result of Environment and Forest Minister's statement for ruling out a "re-think" on the project; and

(e) if so, the details of the agitation and circumstances leading to this agitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. There are plans to set up a pair of Light Water Reactors of 1650 MW each at Jaitapur in Rajapur Taluka, Ratnagiri District, Maharashtra, in technical cooperation with France.

(b) and (c) A section of people has been opposing setting up of the project and they were holding occasional agitations, one of which resulted in unfortunate loss of life of a person.

(d) and (e) As the opposition is primarily due to land acquisition issue, efforts are continued to arrive at an acceptable rehabilitation and resettlement package in consultation with the State Government. Their apprehensions and misconceptions on issues ranging from safety of reactors, radioactive waste management, rehabilitation, livelihood, bio-diversity, etc. are being addressed through sustained public awareness campaigns.

Foreign Secretary level talks with Pakistan

528. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan were held in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of the various issues discussed during the said meeting;

(c) the details of the issues on which Secretaries of both the countries agreed upon;

(d) whether issues of nexus between Pakistan's ISI and perpetrators of 26/11 attacks were also raised by Indian delegates;

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

(f) the reaction of Foreign Secretary of Pakistan thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (f) In pursuance of the mandate given by the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan, following their meeting in Thimphu in April, 2010 and the meeting of the Minister of External Affairs of India and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan in Islamabad in July, 2010, the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan met in Thimphu on February 6, 2011, to chart the way forward in India-Pakistan relations. The Foreign Secretaries agreed on the need for a constructive dialogue between India and Pakistan to resolve all outstanding issues. The two sides agreed on the following:

(i) They agreed to resume dialogue on all issues following the spirit of the Thimphu meeting between the two Prime Ministers.

(ii) The Foreign Minister of Pakistan will visit India by July 2011 to review progress in the dialogue process with his counterpart. This will be preceded by a meeting of the two Foreign Secretaries.

(iii) They agreed that prior to the visit of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, meetings at the level of respective Secretaries will be convened on Counter-terrorism (including progress on Mumbai trial); Humanitarian issues; Peace & Security, including CBMs; Jammu & Kashmir; promotion of friendly exchanges; Siachen; Economic issues; Wullar Barrage/Tulbul Navigation Project; and Sir Creek (at the level of Additional Secretaries/Surveyors General).

The Foreign Secretaries of Pakistan and India also met in Islamabad on June 23-24, 2011 for bilateral talks on Peace and Security including CBMs, Jammu and Kashmir and promotion of friendly exchanges. The talks were held in a frank and cordial atmosphere. Both sides reiterated their intention to carry forward the dialogue process in a constructive and purposeful manner. Both sides emphasized the importance of constructive dialogue to promote mutual understanding. The Foreign Secretaries noted that both countries recognize that terrorism poses a continuing threat to peace and security and they reiterated the firm and undiluted commitment of the two countries to fight and eliminate this scourge in all its forms and manifestations. They agreed on the need to strengthen cooperation on counter-terrorism.

The Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan met again on July 26, 2011 in New Delhi prior to the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the two countries. They reviewed the progress in the talks on various

subjects under the resumed dialogue process and preparation for the Ministerial level meeting held on July 27, 2011.

Rehabilitation of Tamil refugees in Sri Lanka

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

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of Tamil refugees are still staying in refugee camps in Sri Lanka waiting for their rehabilitation;

(b) whether Government has taken up the matter with Sri Lankan Government requesting for proper rehabilitation of the refugees;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Sri Lankan Government thereto;

(d) whether Government has extended any financial help to the Sri Lankan Government for the rehabilitation of the Tamil refugees; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the details of mechanism to ensure that this help is used for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The conclusion of the armed conflict in Sri Lanka left around 3,00,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) living in camps in Northern Sri Lanka. According to Government of Sri Lanka figures, as of July 2011 around 2,90,000 IDPs had been resettled and around 10,000 IDPs are still in the camps.

(b) and (c) Government of India accords highest priority to the welfare and rehabilitation of IDPs in Northern Sri Lanka. It has held regular discussions with the Government of Sri Lanka, including at the highest levels, on the issue of resettlement of IDPs. In a Joint Press Statement issued on 17 May, 2011 during the visit of Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister to India, the External Affairs Minister of India "urged the expeditious implementation of measures by the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure, resettlement and genuine reconciliation, including early return of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to their respective homes".

(d) and (e) Government of India has provided extensive assistance to people affected by the conflict. In June, 2009 India announced Rs 500 crores for relief, rehabilitation and resettlement in Sri Lanka. As humanitarian relief assistance, India had dispatched 2.5 lakh family relief packs which were mobilised by the Tamil Nadu Government and deployed an emergency field hospital for six

months. India has deployed seven demining teams in Northern Sri Lanka; sent more than 10,400 MT of shelter material; distributed 95,000 agricultural starters packs, gifted seeds and 500 tractors to revive agricultural activities in Northern Sri Lanka; gifted 55 buses to the Northern, Eastern and Central Provinces; conducted an artificial limb fitment camp in Northern Sri Lanka for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and gifted 4 lakh cement bags for resettling IDP families. India has also announced construction of 50,000 houses for the IDPs in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka. During his visit to Sri Lanka in November 2010, EAM inaugurated a pilot project for construction of 1000 houses at Ariyalai in Jaffna and also carried out the ground breaking of Medawachchiya railway line restoration project in Northern Sri Lanka, which is being carried out under a Government of India Line of Credit about US \$ 800 million. India is also assisting in the rehabilitation of the Kankesanthurai harbour, restoration of Duraiappa stadium, and construction of Cultural Centre at Jaffna and vocational training centre at Batticaloa and Nuwara Eliya.

Remarks of Danish High Court

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Danish A High Court made remarks recently about the human rights record and prison conditions in India while hearing the Purulia arms drop case; and

(b) if so, the action taken to take up the matter with Government of Denmark?

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

(b) Government has made strenuous diplomatic efforts to get Mr. Niels Holck alias Kim Davy extradited from Denmark. A formal request was made to the Danish Government in April 2002 and taken up thereafter on several occasions with that Government. The Danish Government agreed to do so on April 2010 after prolonged negotiations. Mr. Niels Holck alias Kim Davy appealed against the decision of the Danish Government in the City Court which ruled against the extradition on November 1, 2010. The City Court decision was immediately appealed against by the Danish Government. The matter was heard in the Eastern Court in Denmark from 16 to 19 May, 2011. The judgment delivered on June 30, 2011 upheld the

judgment of the City Court and ruled against the extradition.

Soon after the Eastern Court of Denmark gave its judgment, Government conveyed its extreme disappointment at the highest levels to the Government of Denmark and urged it to appeal against it. However, on July 7, 2011, Danish Director of Public Prosecution announced the decision not to appeal the verdict of the Eastern High Court. Government's disappointment and concerns were again conveyed to the Danish Government and it was emphasized that the judgment had grave and far-reaching implications and could only serve as an encouragement to terrorists and criminals. The grounds cited by the Danish Court as the basis for its decision were completely rejected by the Government. Government's demand for extradition of Mr. Niels Holck alias Kim Davy to India stands.

Guidelines on export of nuclear technologies

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

(a) whether the Nuclear Suppliers Group has taken a decision in its meeting on June, 24 at Vienna to change the guidelines on the export of enrichment and reprocessing technologies;

(b) whether the NSG's decision practically amount to undoing of the clear waiver it gave for the export of enrichment and reprocessing technologies to India; and

(c) whether it creates uncertainty about the supplies of enrichment and reprocessing technologies from the US, France and Russia under the bilateral agreements for civil nuclear cooperation?

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

Acquisition of nuclear weapon by Pakistan

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the reports that Pakistan has stepped up stockpiling its nuclear weapons aiming at acquiring about 200 warheads in the coming decade;

(b) whether Pakistan is building two plutonium production reactors and new reprocessing facility to fabricate more nuclear weapon fuel; and

(c) whether Pakistan's enhanced nuclear weapons programme would be a threat to India's security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Government has seen reports regarding Pakistan's expansion of its nuclear stockpile. However, Government does not comment on the veracity of specific reports about nuclear weapons. Government continuously monitors all developments having a bearing on national security and takes all necessary steps to safeguard it.

Chinese dams on upper reaches of Brahmaputra

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

(a) whether Government is aware of some recent reports which suggest that China is constructing Dams on the upper reaches of Brahmaputra in Chinese territory and diverting its flow towards its northern region;

(b) whether Government has ascertained the fact that the said activities of China is not against the international convention of sharing of river resources;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons that Government has not been able to arrive for a suitable accord with China on water related disputes?

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

(d) During the visit of Chinese President Hu Jintao to India, in November 2006, India and China agreed to set up an Expert-Level Mechanism (ELM) on trans-border rivers. The ELM has held five meetings, since 2007, the latest in April 2011. Government takes up relevant issues relating to trans-border rivers, with the Chinese side through this Expert Level Mechanism. India and China have also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Provision of Hydrological Information on Brahmaputra River in Flood Season in 2002 which was renewed in 2008. In regard to the Sutlej, there is an MOU for the provision of similar data during the flood season, concluded in 2005, which was renewed in 2010.

Diversion of course of Brahmaputra

†534. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recent satellite images have shown that China has diverted the course of Brahmaputra towards its side;

(b) if so, when the same came to the notice of our country, and the steps taken by Government in this regard so far; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (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 recent visit to India by Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao in December 2010. The Chinese Premier said that

China's development of upstream areas will

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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.

Membership of the NSG

535. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether after getting support from US, France and Russia, China still refused to commit supporting India's application for getting membership of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) India's position in getting membership of NSG, if China refused to give support; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) The Government has taken up with Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and NSG member countries India's full membership of the Group. This issue is under consideration of the NSG.

Resumption of peace talks with Pakistan

536. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Pakistan agree to resume peace talks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) In pursuance of the mandate given by the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan, following their meeting in Thimphu in April, 2010 and the meeting of the Minister of External Affairs of

India and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan in Islamabad in July, 2010, the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan met in Thimphu on February 6, 2011, to chart the way forward in India-Pakistan relations. The Foreign Secretaries agreed on the need for a constructive dialogue between India and Pakistan to resolve all outstanding issues. The two sides agreed on the following:

(i) They agreed to resume dialogue on all issues following the spirit of the Thimphu meeting between the two Prime Ministers.

(ii) The Foreign Minister of Pakistan will visit India by July 2011 to review progress in the dialogue process with his counterpart. This will be preceded by a meeting of the two Foreign Secretaries.

(iii) They agreed that prior to the visit of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, meetings at the level of respective Secretaries will be convened on Counter-terrorism (including progress on Mumbai trial); Humanitarian issues; Peace & Security, including CBMs; Jammu & Kashmir; promotion of friendly exchanges; Siachen; Economic issues; Wullar Barrage/Tulbul Navigation Project; and Sir Creek (at the level of Additional Secretaries/Surveyors General).

Talks on the various issues, as agreed at Thimphu, were held during the period March-June 2011. The discussions contributed to a better understanding of each other's position on these issues.

The Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan met again on July 26, 2011 in New Delhi prior to the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the two countries. They reviewed the progress in the talks on various subjects under the resumed dialogue process and preparation for the Ministerial level meeting held on July 27, 2011.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan visited India from July 26-28, 2011 and held discussions with EAM in New Delhi on July 27, 2011. The Ministers reviewed the status of bilateral relations, expressed satisfaction on the holding of various Secretary level meetings and affirmed the importance of carrying forward the dialogue process with a view to resolving peacefully all outstanding issues. They agreed that terrorism poses a continuing threat to peace and security and reiterated the firm and undiluted commitment of the two countries to fight and eliminate this scourge in all its forms and manifestations and in this regard agreed on the need to strengthen cooperation on counter-terrorism to bring those responsible for terror crimes to justice. The Ministers

decided to

resume the work of the India-Pakistan Joint Commission. The Ministers agreed to convene separate expert level meetings on Nuclear and Conventional CBMs, in Islamabad in September 2011. The Ministers also agreed to the continuation of the dialogue process and to convene a series of Secretary level meetings on all issues, prior to the visit of EAM to Pakistan in the first half of 2012.

Participation of women in Panchayati Raj System

†537. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the States in India which have made legal provision to ensure 50 per cent women partnership in Panchayati Raj System;

(b) the number of district level Panchayats in the country having women as President following the women partnership; and

(c) the extent of change witnessed in Panchayati Raj system following the active participation of women?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) As per information available, the following States have made legal provision for 50% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

(b) Under Article 243D (4) of the Constitution of India, not less than 1/3rd of the seats of Chairpersons of District Panchayats shall be reserved for women. The State of Panchayats Report 2008-09 sponsored by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj shows that in 2010 the percentage of women members in District Panchayats was 35.80%. However, the figures of percentage of women Chairpersons of District Panchayats is not available separately.

(c) A Nation wide study on Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) commissioned by Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) in 2007-08 had concluded that the earlier notions of women being mere proxies for male relatives have gradually ceded space to the recognition that given the opportunity to participate in the political system, women are as capable as their male counterparts. EWRs have used their office not only to mainstream gender issues but also to address the developmental needs of the community as a whole and also issues such as health, sanitation, early childhood care, drinking water etc., that have a special impact on

the lives of women.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Centrally sponsored schemes routed through Panchayats

538. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) currently being routed through Panchayats; and

(b) the role, the State Governments play in operationalizing of CSS in the respective States?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) The Backward Regions Grant Funds (BRGF) Programme is the main scheme administered by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, which is an Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Scheme and not a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). The Panchayats, the Municipalities and other local bodies are the planning and implementing entities of this programme.

The role of Panchayats varies across different CSSs, which are administered by different Union Ministries. Among the major CSSs, National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, Indira Awas Yojana, Total Sanitation Campaign, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid-Day Meals), National Horticulture Mission, Macro Management of Agriculture, Micro Irrigation etc are the schemes, which provide for roles and responsibilities for Panchayats. Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has issued detailed advisory dated 19.01.2009 (available on www.panchayat.gov.in) to Central Ministries for delineating roles and responsibilities to Panchayati Raj Institutions in implementing CSSs.

(b) The role of the State Government in operationalizing CSS is determined by the respective scheme guidelines and the extent to which States have devolved funds, functions and functionaries (3Fs) to Panchayats, as Panchayat is a State subject and as per Article 243G States are to endow power and authority to Panchayats to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and plan and implement schemes for socio-economic development and social justice, including matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule.

Discretionary powers enjoyed by Ministers

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

(a) the details of the discretionary powers enjoyed and used by the Ministers in various Ministries, Ministry-wise;

(b) the instance in which such powers are used by the Ministers and senior functionaries of the Ministries, Ministry-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to put an end to all types of discretionary powers enjoyed by the Ministers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The details of discretionary powers enjoyed by Ministers in various Ministries/Departments are not centrally maintained.

A Group of Ministers (GoM) was constituted by the Government on 6th January, 2011 to consider measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption. One of the terms of reference of the GoM was to consider and advise on 'relinquishing discretionary powers enjoyed by Ministers at the Centre'. In this context, all Ministries were requested to provide details of discretionary powers enjoyed by the Ministers. On the basis of information received from various Ministries/Departments, in that context. The powers of Ministers in various Ministries/Departments are given in Annexure [See Appendix 223 Annexure No.5].

(c) to (e) The GoM has in its First Report, recommended that wherever the Ministers have discretion in discharging their official functions, e.g. for making nomination to various bodies, suitable guidelines should be formulated by the Ministries and placed in public domain.

List of officials with dubious integrity

540. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is maintaining the lists of its officials with dubious integrity;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of CBI officials against whom complaints have been registered and are facing departmental enquiry and legal actions are being taken with their names, position in CBI and the nature of enquiry and its status?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Information regarding CBI officials facing departmental enquiry and legal action is given in the Statement.

Statement

(B) Official facing departmental enquiry and legal actions.

A. Departmental enquiries against CBI personnel

Sl.No.	Name and Designation (S/Shri)	Nature of Enquiry	Present Status
1	2	3	4
1.	R.K. Sharma, the then DIG, CBI, MDMA Delhi. (Retired)	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in progress
2.	P. Balachandran, DSP, CBI MDMA, New Delhi.	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in progress
3.	B.R. Prabhakar, the then Inspector, CBI Shimla Unit. Presently posted as DSP, CBI, SC-II Delhi.		Departmental Enquiry
4.	K. Murlidhar, the then Addl. SP, CBI Training Academy, Ghaziabad.	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in progress
5.	K. Murlidhar, the then Addl. SP, CBI Training Academy, Ghaziabad.	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in progress
6.	Jayant Kashmiri, the then Inspector, CBI, ACB, Lucknow. Presently posted as DSP, CBI, BS&FC Kolkata.		Departmental Enquiry
7.	K.R. Malatesha, the then Sr. PP, CBI ACB, Kolkata. Presently posted		Departmental Enquiry

at BS&FC, CBI, Bangalore.

8. N.K. Sharma, Addl. SP, CBI, SC.II, New Delhi.
progress

Departmental Enquiry

Enquiry is in

9. B.N. Kapri, the then Sr. PP, CBI, ACB, Patna. Presently posted at SC-II,
Enquiry is in progress
CBI, New Delhi (Retired).

Departmental Enquiry

10. Mihir Kumar Jha, S.I., CBI, SC.II, New Delhi. progress	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
11. Om Prakash, Sr.PP, CBI, AC.III, Delhi (Retired). progress	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
12. H.R. Chopra, the then DSP, CBI, ACB Chandigarh. Presently posted as Addl. SP, CBI, EO.II, New Delhi.	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
13. R.S. Panwar, the then DSP, CBI, Gandhinagar. Presently posted as Addl. SP, CBI, Interpol, New Delhi	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
14. Mohd. Shakeel, PP, CBI, ACB, Delhi. progress	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
15. P.S. Bose, DSP, CBI, SCB, Kolkata. progress	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
16. N.B. Haider, UDC, CBI, SCB, Kolkata. progress	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
17. Atul Gupta, inspector, CBI, SCB, Kolkata. progress	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
18. Kewal Singh, SP, CBI, Jabalpur. (Retired) progress	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
19. Rajendra Singh, the then PP, CBI, Silchar. Presently posted at CBI, Enquiry is in progress		Departmental Enquiry

MDMA, Delhi.		
20. Rajendra Singh, the then PP, CBI, ACB, New Delhi. Presently posted Enquiry is in progress at CBI, MDMA, Delhi.	Departmental Enquiry	
21. Rajendra Singh, the then PP, CBI.EOU-VI, New Delhi. Presently progress posted at CBI, MDMA, Delhi.	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
22. PS. Bose, DSP, CBI, SCB, Kolkata. progress	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in

1	2	3	4
23.	R.C. Sethi, the then Sr.PP, CBI, Silchar. Presently posted progress at CBI, EOW, Kolkata.	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
24.	R.C. Sethi, the then Sr.PP, CBI, Silchar. Presently posted progress at CBI, EOW, Kolkata.	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
25.	R.C. Sethi, the then Sr.PP, CBI, Silchar. Presently posted at CBI, STF, Delhi. Enquiry is in progress		Departmental Enquiry
26.	R.C. Sethi, the then Sr.PP, CBI, Bhubaneswar. progress	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
27.	N.M. Sherawat, Inspector, CBI, EO-III, NewDelhi. progress	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
28.	R.P. Dwivedi, DLA, CBI, BS&FC, Mumbai (Retired) progress	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
29.	R.S. Panwar, the then Addl. SP, CBI, NCB-Interpol, New Delhi. progress	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
30.	Vinayak Dube, Inspector, Interpol (IPCC), New Delhi. progress	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
31.	Suresh Prasad, Hd., Clerk, Policy Division, CBI, New Delhi. progress	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in

32. B.N. Kapri, the then Sr. PP, CBI, ACB, Patna. Subsequently progress transferred to SC-II Delhi (Retired)	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
33. B.N. Kapri, the then Sr. PP, CBI, ACB, Patna. Subsequently progress transferred to SC-II Delhi (Retired).	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
34. Dalip Kumar Thakur, Inspector, CBI, ACB, Delhi. progress	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in

35. Shammi Kapoor, Head Constable, CBI, ACB, Delhi. progress	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
36. Abnezer Pillai, P.S., CBI, HO, Delhi. progress	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
37. Bhudev Singh, PS, DOP Section, CBI, New Delhi. progress.	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
38. Bhuvnesh Prasad Sharma, JAO, CBI, New Delhi. progress	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
39. Subhash, Safai-karamchari, CBI, HO, New Delhi progress	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
40. B.N. Jha, the then SP, CBI, SCB Mumbai. (Retired) progress	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
41. Yoginder Kumar, Inspector, CBI, SCB, Mumbai progress	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
42. Sh. Dipak Kumar, S.I., CBI, EOW, Mumbai progress	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
43. Dalip Kumar Thakur, Inspector, CBI, ACB Shimla. progress	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
44. Prabeen Kumar, the then Inspector, CBI, ACB Patna. progress (Attached with CBI, ACB Lucknow).	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in
45. Vinod Kumar, Inspector, CBI, ACB, Nagpur.	Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in

progress

46. R.S. Palekar, PC, CBI, ACB, Nagpur.

Departmental Enquiry

Enquiry is in

progress

47. M.S. Patil, Inspector, CBI, ACB, Nagpur.

Departmental Enquiry

Enquiry is in

progress

48. R. Nandagopal, S.I., CBI, EOW, Chennai.

Departmental Enquiry

Enquiry is in

progress

49. A Annamalai, S.I., CBI, ACB, Chennai.

Departmental Enquiry

Enquiry is in

progress

1	2	3	4	
50. Rajesh, Safaiwala, CBI, ACB, Chennai. progress		Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in	
51. N. Mallaiah, ASI, CBI, ACB, Hyderabad. progress		Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in	
52. V.S. Prabhu, Constable, CBI, ACB, Chattisgarh. progress		Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in	
53. S.K. Mishra, Inspector, CBI, ACB, Jabalpur. progress		Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in	
54. Rajiv Kumar Sinha, Inspector, CBI, ACB, Bhopal. progress		Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in	
55. A. K. Singh, Inspector, CBI, ACB, Dehradun. progress		Departmental Enquiry	Enquiry is in	
B. Cases under investigation against CBI personnel				
Sl.No.	Name and Designation (S/Shri)	Case No.	Allegation	Present Status
1	D.N.Biswas, the then DSP, CBI (Retired as SP.CBI, SU, Kolkata)	RC0102010A0034/ CBI/ACB/Kolkata. dated 24.11.2010	Misappropriation of case properties	Under investigation .
2	D.N.Biswas, the then DSP, CBI (Retired as SP, CBI, SU, Kolkata.)	RC0102010A0035/ CBI/ACB/ Kolkata. dated 24.11.2010	Misappropriation of case properties	Under investigation .

3	K. A. A. Salam, DSP, CBI, ACB, Nagpur	RC.11(A)/2011-ACB .Chennai dated 13.2.2011	Abuse of official position	Under investigation.
4	R.A. Soni, Inspector, CBI, ACB, Jaipur	RC7/CBI/ACU-III, New Delhi dated 18.6.11	Demand and acceptance of illegal gratification	Under investigation.

C. Cases under trial against CBI personnel

Sl. No.	Name and Designation. S/Shri Position.	Case No.	Allegation /nature of enquiry	Present
1	2	3	4	5
1	O.P.Sharma, DIG, CBI (two cases), (Retired)	RC6/91/SIU-IX/EOU-VII/ N.D.dated 16.07.1991 Date of Charae-sheet (D.O.C) 14.09.1992.	Demand and acceptance of bribe.	
2		RC.8/91 /SIU-IX/EOU-IV/ N.D. dated 31.10.1991 D.O.C. 30.10.1995	Disproportionate Assets (D.A.) Case.	Under trial
3	A.K. Sudhakar Rao, Ex DIG IPS, CBI (Repatriated)	1. RC-2(A)/2003/ACU-V/ N.D. dated 5.12.2003. D.O.C. 22.09.2005		
4		2. RC.1(A)/2004-ACU-(V) dated 26.2.2004.D.O.C. 26.2.2004		Demand and acceptance
of	Under trial		bribe. D.A. Case.	
5	D.K. Srivastava, DLA, CBI, ACB, Kokalta.	RC-4(A)/2006/ACU-IV N.D. dated 11.5.2006 D.O.C. 11.07.2006	Demand and acceptance of bribe.	Under trial

1	2	3	4	5
6	B.N. Sharma, Addl. SP, ACB, position Kolkata (Retired)	RC-3(A)/2002/ACU-II/N.D. Under trial dated 18.4.2002 D.O.C. 05.03.2005		Abuse of official
7	K. Murlidhar, Addl. SP, CBI Academy, Ghaziabad.	RC-3(A)/2002/ACU VI 1/IX/ N.D. dated 5.8.2002 D.O.C. 03.04.2006	D.A. Case	Under trial
8	S.S. Ali, DSP, CBI, SC-I, Delhi.	RC.2(A)/2000/ ACU-IV/N.D. dated 25.8.2000 D.O.C 13.08.2002	D.A. Case.	Under trial
9	Vinayak Dube, Inspector, CBI, Interpol New Delhi.	RC 3 (A)/2007/ ACU-IX/N.D. dated 27.09.2007 D.O.C. 28.12.2007	Sending lewd text messages to female colleague.	Under trial
10	S.D.Mishra, Inspector, CBI.	RC-27(A)/2000-DLI. dated 24.05.2000 D.O.C. 14.09.2001	Demand of Bribe	Under trial

11	Ghanshyam Choudhary, Inspector, CBI. (Repatriated)	RC.17(A)/2004/GNR. dated 11.07.2004. D.O.C. 09.09.2005	Demand of Bribe	Under trial
12	Lilu Ram.SI, SC.II, Delhi.(Retired).	RC 1 (A)/2007/ACU-VI 1/N. D. dated 23.01.2007 D.O.C. 21.3.2007	Abuse of official position	Under trial
13	Abnezer Pillai, PS, CBI, DoP, Delhi.	RC-5(S)/2006/CBI/ SCR-III/N. dated 11.09.2006 D.O.C. 01.05.2007	Secured employment on the basis of forged ST caste Certificate	Under trial
14	P.K.Ghosh, PA, CBI, SCB, Kolkata. caste	RC-2(S)91/SIU-II/SCB Kolkata dated 04.02.1991 D.O.C. 2.07.1992	Secured employment on the Certificate	Under trial basis of forged SC
15	Suresh Prasad, Head Clerk, CBI, Policy Divn. New Delhi.	RC-4(S)/2006/CBI/ SCR-III/N.D. dated 11.09.2006 D.O.C. 28.12.2006	Secured employment on the basis of forged ST caste Certificate	Under trial
16	V.S. Wagh, UDC, CBI Academy Ghaziabad.	RC5(A)/95-Nagpur dated 22.3.1995 D.O.C. 29.07.1995	Misappropriation of Govt. Fund	Under trial

1	2	3	4	5
17	Arvind Kumar Yadav, LDC, CBI. Under trial	RC.6(S)/200I/ACB Patna. dated 24.05.2001 D.O.C. 29.02.2002	making an imposter sit in the examination on his behalf	Secured employment by
18	Sanjay Kumar, Const. CBI. (Repatriated.)	RC.1(A)/2004/ACU-IV/ N.D. dated 12.3.2004 D.O.C. 05.09.2005	Demand and acceptance of bribe	Under trial
19	B.N.Kapri, Sr. PP, CBI, SC.II, New Delhi.	RC-8(S)/2007-CBI/ Patna. dated. 26.4.2007 D.O.C. 12.08.2008	Manipulation in the date of birth in the service records	Under trial
20	V.S. Prabhu, Constable, CBI, ACB and RP Dwivedi, DLA, CBI, ACB Mumbai.	RC1(A)/2006-ACU-IX dated 7.3.2006 D.O.C. 30.08.2008	Unduly help and possibly collect illegal gratification from accused in a CBI case	Under trial
21	Prabeen Kumar, Inspr., CBI, ACB, Patna.	RC1(A)/2008-ACU-VIII dated 31.1.2008 D.O.C. 17.12.2008	Demand and acceptance of bribe	Under trial
22	N.M.Sharawat, Inspr. EO.II, CBI, New Delhi and P Balanchandran, DSP, CBI, Cochin.	RC1(A)/2006-ACU-1, CBI, New Delhi. D.O.C. 24.12.2008	Abuse of official position	Under trial

23	Yoginder Kumar, Inspr., EO.II, CBI, New Delhi	RC2(A)/2006-ACU-1, CBI, New Delhi. D.O.C. 23.12.2008	Abuse of official position	Under trial
24	Dilip Kumar Thakur, Inspr. CBI, ACB, Delhi.	RC.2(A),2008,ACU-I, New Delhi. D.O.C. 24.12.2008	Demand and acceptance of bribe	Under trial
25	Shammi Kapoor, Head Constable, CBI, ACB, New Delhi.	RC-47(A)/2008/DLI dated 12.11.2008 D.O.C. 30.6.2009	Demand of bribe	Under trial
26	Bhudev Singh, PS, CBI, ACB, Delhi.	RC1 (A)/2008/ACUIV/ New Delhi dated 23.04.2008 D.O.C. 30.6.2009	Criminal misconduct and Cheating	Under trial
27	M. R. Shori, Addl. SP, CBI, EOW, Mumbai (Retired)	RC-1 (A)/2009/CBI/ ACU-VII. dated D.O.C. 5.10.2009	Gross misconduct	Under trial
28	Deepak Kumar, SI, CBI, EOW, Mumbai	RC-20(A)/2009/CBI/ Mumbai. dated 13.5.2009 D.O.C. 20.12.2009	Demand and acceptance of bribe	Under trial

1	2	3	4	5
29	Parth Sarathi Bose, DSP, CBI, SCB, Kolkata	RC-2(A)/2008/CBI/ ACU-VI dated 27.12.2008 (Trap case) D.O.C. 22.12.2009	Demand and acceptance of bribe	Under trial
30	Partha Sarathi Bose, DSP, CBI, SCB, Kolkata	RC2(A)/2009/ACU-IV/ New Delhi Dated 20.1.2009 (DA Case). D.O.C. Sept. 2010	DA. Case	Under trial
31	R.S. Panwar, Addl. SP, CBI, Interpol wing.	RC3(A)2006/ACU-IX New Delhi dated D.O.C. 29.9.2010	Suspicious transactions in bank accounts and non- intimation to department about the transactions related to the loans and receipts	Under trial
32	Shri R. Nandagopal, SI, CBI, EOW, Chennai and others	RC14(A)/2010/MA1 dated 31.03.2010 D.O.C. November 2010	Forgery of SC caste Certificate for seeking employment	Under trial
33	A.K.Singh, the then DSP, CBI, EOW.II (Repatriated)	RC5(A)/2007/ACU-1 New Delhi dated 30.11.2010 D.O.C 30.11.2010	Manipulation of investigation to shield accused	Under trial

34	Brij Bhawan Choube Head Constable, CBI, Lucknow & others.	RC2(A)2009/CBI/ACU-I, D.A. Case New Delhi dated 31.3.2009 D.O.C. 27.10.2010	Under trial
35	Brij Bhawan Choube Head Constable, CBI, Lucknow & others	RC1(S)2009/CBI/ACU-I, Criminal conspiracy and New Delhi dated 23.2.09 demand of bribe D.O.C. 23.11.2010	Under trial

Drafting of Lok Pal Bill

541. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress made in drafting the Lok Pal Bill so far;
- (b) whether the Lok Pal would stand above other Government agencies already in existence to curb corruption; and
- (c) the proposed focus of the Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Government has finalized the Lokpal Bill, 2011, which is being introduced in the Lok Sabha during the current Session of Parliament.

(b) Institution of Lokpal will be set up within the framework of the Constitution.

(c) The proposed Lokpal Bill intends to deal with complaints of corruption against certain public functionaries in high places.

Bill to stop infringement of law

†542. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether law is infringed in various departments viz. public works department, traffic and transport, forest department or police department or any other Government department due to collusion of Government officials;
- (b) whether Government proposes to fix responsibility of officers in tune with the powers conferred to the latter;
- (c) if so, whether Government proposes to bring any Bill in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No such centralized data in respect of all Ministries/Departments is maintained. However, infringements of law in Ministries/Departments of Government of India are handled in accordance with the provisions of relevant laws which also

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

provide for the consequences of infringement of the same. Further, any violation of the law by a Government servant may also attract action under the relevant Conduct and Disciplinary Rules applicable to such Government servant.

(c) and (d) No Sir.

Cases of disproportionate assets

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

(a) the number of cases of disproportionate assets against politicians/bureaucrats and others that were pending in CBI since 2005 to 2010 for investigation; and

(b) the number of cases out of them that were pending for disciplinary action due to non-availability of sanction from Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The pendency of disproportionate assets cases at the end of year 2005 to 2010 is as under:

Year	No. of DA. Cases Pending
2005	217
2006	197
2007	179
2008	152
2009	122
2010	90

(b) As on 30.06.2011, 10 cases are pending for further action due to non-availability of sanction from Government/concerned prosecution sanctioning authority.

Legal status to reservation policy

†544. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that reservation policy for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward castes are still continuing with Government order;

(b) whether Government would give the present reservation policy a legal status and would present the Bill in the Parliament for the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, the policy of reservation to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in Government services is administered through executive instructions. The Supreme Court in the case of Indra Sawhney Vs. Union of India has held that these instructions have the force of law.

Jobs earmarked for SC/ST category

545. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER 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) the reasons, if any, for the staff strength not being in accordance with the reservation policy of Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions consists of three Departments, *viz.*, the Department of Personnel & Training, the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, and, the Department of Pensions & Pensioners' Welfare. The sanctioned staff strength group-wise as on 1st August, 2011 is as under:

Sanctioned Strength		
Group A	Group B	Group C
151	416	438

After the 6th Central Pay Commission, the erstwhile Group 'D' staff has been included in Group 'C'.

(b) There are no jobs earmarked specifically for SC/ST employees in Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions. Reservation in services is provided by the respective cadre controlling authorities as per extant Government policy.

(c) Appointments are made centrally by the respective cadre controlling authorities as per the extant reservation policy of the Government. The personnel are allocated to all Ministries including the Ministry of Personnel, PG & Pensions on the basis of available vacancies. At any point of time the number of SC/ST employees in a Ministry/Department may not, therefore, necessarily match the prescribed reservation quotas.

Raids conducted by CBI

546. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) during the last three years, till present;

(b) the number of officers and other persons booked during the said period;

(c) the current status of investigations being carried on against the officers and others found guilty during the said raids; and

(d) the number of officers still serving in various Government Departments/PSUs/PSEs/Railways against whom the investigations are underway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) CBI conducts searches at various places from time to time, during investigation in accordance with law, depending on requirement of the cases. The number of raids/searches conducted are a part of individual case record. No centralised data is maintained in respect of searches carried out by CBI while conducting the investigations of cases.

(b) 3621 cases/enquiries were registered against officers and other persons in CBI during last three years i.e. 2008, 2009, 2010 & 2011 (upto 30/6/2011) year wise details are as under:

Year	No. of cases registered	No. of Govt. Servants involved	No. of other persons involved
2008	991	595	1779
2009	1119	654	1141
2010	1009	559	1266

2011	502	481	711
(upto 30/6/2011)			
Total	3621	2289	4897

(c) No such data is maintained centrally by CBI However the number of cases/enquiries disposed of from investigation/enquiry during last three years i.e. 2008, 2009, 2010 & 2011 (upto 30/6/2011) are as under:

Sl.No.	Year	No. of cases
1	2008	1127
2	2009	1127
3	2010	1173
4	2011 (upto 30/6/2011)	434

(d) The information is part of individual case record and is not maintained centrally.

Special category status for Bihar

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

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Bihar and political leaders have urged the Prime Minister to provide 'Special Category' status for Bihar;

(b) if so, whether the Prime Minister has assured the various political leaders to take up the issue of providing 'Special Category' status for Bihar at the next NDC meeting; and

(c) if so, the response of the Union Government in extending Special Category status for Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Chief Minister of Bihar has requested Prime Minister to provide "Special Category Status" to Bihar. A delegation from Bihar has presented a memorandum to the Prime Minister on 14th July, 2011 requesting for Special Category Status to Bihar. An Inter-Ministerial Group would be constituted to look into the matter.

Proposed model of development

†548. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission keeps it in mind that model of development should be put up by States for consideration once it is proposed by Panchayat, district and Municipality etc.;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the names of States from where such reports have been received;
and

(c) whether these States have comparatively lower number of cases of
land acquisition disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The process of District Planning, as per the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission in August, 2006, has three aspects, namely, Plans to be prepared by Rural Local Bodies, Plans to be prepared by Urban Local Bodies and physical integration of these two Plans. The Planning Commission has been advising the State Governments, every year, at the time of formulation of the States' Annual Plans, to prepare the District Plans as per these guidelines and incorporate in their Annual Plans. Since planning and development of an area is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments, it is for the State Governments to keep in mind the proposals received from Panchayats, districts and municipalities while formulating the Annual Plan proposals for consideration of the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

New methodology for identifying the BPL people

549. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Government is studying new methodology for identifying
the BPL people in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed parameters for identifying
the BPL people; and

(c) whether the Planning Commission, has already stipulated poverty
cap of 42 per cent of the rural population of India and 27 per cent of
the urban population which comes to 37 per cent of the total population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) As per the information received from the Ministry of Rural Development under whose purview BPL Census comes, the Govt. has already approved the new methodology recommended by Dr. N.C. Saxena Committee for conducting BPL Census for rural areas.

(b) The Census will be based on a self-declaration of respondents.
The classification of households will be done in three steps. The first

stage is to apply the exclusion criteria. When any

household satisfies any of the 13 criteria, the household will be excluded - (list of criteria enclosed). Subject to exclusion criteria, five categories of families will be compulsorily included (List of categories enclosed).

Remaining (subject to automatic inclusion & exclusion) will be assigned deprivation scores depending on the numbers of deprivation indicators they satisfy (which are 7 in number and their list is enclosed).

Inclusion priority - Households eligible under compulsory inclusion will have highest priority. For the households eligible for ranking under deprivation indicators as above, a deprivation score would be derived for each household by adding up the number of deprivations satisfied by the household. This score will vary from a minimum 0 to maximum 7. The order of priority for inclusion of households in the BPL list would be from largest number of deprivations to smallest number of deprivations. For the purpose of coverage under welfare schemes of the Government, households eligible for compulsory inclusion will have highest priority, followed by households with higher deprivation, scores. For such welfare programme where universal coverage is not permissible. The system would be capable of generating a ranking of priority household till poverty caps prescribed by the Planning Commission are attained. The deprivation cut-off will be chosen in such a manner that the total percentage of households will be less than or equal to the cut-off poverty ratio prescribed by the Planning Commission. The difference in the number of households prescribed by Planning Commission and arrived at by deprivation cut-off method, if any, will be identified by permitting households with one less deprivation than deprivation cut-off from Panchayats which have highest percentage of SC/ST population in the State arranged seriatim in decreasing order of percentage of SC/ST population. This method can be used to arrive at any cut-off as required.

(c) The poverty head count ratio estimate based on Tendulkar Committee report is 41.8 per cent in the rural area & 25.7 per cent in urban area, and together 37.2 percentage for the country. This was based on NSSO sample survey of 2004. In the light of the latest data of 2009, these figures may need to be revised. There is a wide variation in this figure of Poverty Head Count Ratio among different States and Union Territories.

Statement

New methodology for identifying the BPL

1. List of Automatic Exclusions: The following are the criteria for automatic

exclusions:

- (i) Households owning Motorized Two/Three/Four Wheelers/Fishing boats (which require registration);
- (ii) Households owning mechanized Three/Four wheeler agricultural equipments such as tractors, harvesters etc;
- (iii) Households having Kisan Credit Card with the credit limit of Rs.50,000 and above;
- (iv) Households with any member as Government Employee: gazetted and non-gazetted employees of Central government, State government, Public Sector Undertakings, Government aided autonomous bodies and local bodies. This will exclude incentive and other honorarium based workers;
- (v) Households with Enterprises registered with the Government for any purpose: any non agricultural enterprise registered with the Central or State Governments;
- (vi) Households with any member in the family earning more than Rs. 10,000 p.m.;
- (vii) Households paying income tax or professional tax;
- (viii) Households with three or more rooms with pucca walls and pucca roof;
- (ix) Households owning Refrigerator;
- (x) Households owning landline phones;
- (xi) Households owning 2.5 acres or more irrigated land with at least one irrigation equipment such as diesel/ electric operated bore well/tubewell;
- (xii) 5 acres or more land irrigated for two or more crop seasons;
- (xiii) Households owning 7.5 acres or more land with at least one irrigation equipment such as diesel/electric operated borewell/tubewell;

2. List of Automatic Inclusions: Following categories of households would be compulsorily included subject to exclusion criteria.

- (i) Households without shelter;
- (ii) Destitutes/living on alms;

- (iii) Manual scavengers;
- (iv) Primitive Tribal Groups;
- (v) Legally released bonded labourers;

3. Deprivation Indicators: The following are the deprivation indicators used for inclusion:

- (i) Households with only one room with kucha walls and kucha roof;
- (ii) Households with no adult member between age 16 to 59;
- (iii) Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 to 59;
- (iv) Households with any disabled member and no able bodied adult member;
- (v) SC/ST households;
- (vi) Households with no literate adult above 25 years;
- (vii) Landless households deriving the major part of their income from manual casual labour;

Statistical accounts of poor

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

- (a) whether the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Rural Development keep the details of statistical accounts of the poor in the country;
- (b) if so, whether these Ministries have collected the details or data pertaining to the present condition of the poor in the country;
- (c) if so, the caste-wise number of such families in each State of the country; and
- (d) the details of their monthly income by way of financial assistance being provided by the Centre and State Governments and the employment being provided to them during the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Planning Commission prepares the poverty estimates for the

country & the States based on the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

large sample surveys on households consumers expenditure conducted by NSSO at the interval of approximately five years. Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) provides financial & technical support to the States/UTs for conducting BPL Census to identify rural households living below the poverty line. The technical component of MoRD's role include finalization of methodology for identifying BPL families and implementation modalities. The BPL Census is thus conducted by the States/UTs and the BPL lists are prepared and maintained by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations.

(b) Currently, Census has commenced in one State and four UTs under the stewardship of Ministry of Rural Development. This will be followed in other States/UTs. The Census will capture the number of people in the BPL lists in the States and Union Territories.

(c) Caste-wise number of such families in each State is not available as the earlier BPL Census was not caste based. The figures will emerge after the Socio-Economic & Caste Census of 2011.

(d) This figure is not available. Even the present Socio-Economic Census is based an automatic exclusions, automatic inclusions & the inclusion of others based on deprivation scores depending on the number of deprivation indicators they satisfy. This Census does not elicit information on any financial assistance received from the Central and State Governments and employment they have received during the year.

Special status to Bihar

†551. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister's Office has received a memorandum on 14 July, 2011 with signatures of one crore people for giving Bihar the status of special state; and

(b) if so, the action being taken on the said memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Prime Minister's Office has received a memorandum on 14 July, 2011 for granting Special Category Status to Bihar. An Inter-Ministerial Group would be constituted to look into the matter.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

BPL Census 2011

552. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether BPL census 2011 for the rural areas started in selected States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the present position thereof especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, as per the information received from the Ministry of Rural Development under whose purview BPL Census comes, BPL Census of 2011 for rural areas has started in one State & four UTs. The State where it has started is Tripura and the four Union Territories are Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Chandigarh & Puducherry.

(b) The BPL Census has commenced on 29.06.2011 in the State of Tripura. This will be followed in other States/UTs in a planned manner taking into consideration their preparedness and other relevant considerations. The State of Andhra Pradesh has reported that Census will start in the month of September, 2011.

Road projects in Assam under Chinese company

†553. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contract of six road projects in Assam has been given to a Chinese company;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Parliamentary Consultative Committee has expressed its objection in this matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
(SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Heavy duty and light duty cranes

554. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to State:

(a) whether the State Government of Himachal Pradesh has requested Government to provide ten numbers of Heavy Duty Cranes and ten numbers of Light Duty Cranes for the use at the time of major accidents where either the vehicle roll down the hill or turn turtle, as it becomes difficult to rescue the victims and salvage the vehicle due to non availability of Heavy Duty and Light Duty Cranes;

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

(c) whether Government considers to approve the proposal;

(d) if so, the time by when Himachal Pradesh is likely to be provided requested Cranes; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
(DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The proposal regarding heavy duty cranes and small recovery cranes received from the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh, along with similar other proposals received during last financial year, have been considered, and the Ministry has already placed an order for supply of five small recovery cranes specially designed for Hilly areas, to the Government of Himachal Pradesh on 25.05.2011. The delivery of these cranes is to be completed within six months. Besides, under National Highways Accident Relief Service Scheme (NHARSS), this Ministry has provided 11 Heavy duty cranes, 17 small recovery cranes for hilly areas and 15 ambulances to Government of Himachal Pradesh till date.

Funds for Ahmedabad-Dandi heritage marg

555. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) by when the Ministry would provide sufficient funds for completion of Ahmedabad-Dandi heritage marg, declared by Hon'ble Prime Minister;

(b) whether the Ministry has received any representation from Gujarat State Government in this regard;

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

(d) the amount of fund that has been allocated by the Ministry for completion of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Planned development of Ahmedabad-Dandi heritage marg with required funds is envisaged in second phase, after finalisation of alignment of heritage corridor along with other components, by the Ministry of Culture, coordinating with the other stakeholders, Central Ministries and Government of Gujarat.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This Ministry has conveyed, its no objection to the proposal submitted by Government of Gujarat, to Ministry of Culture. After announcement made by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, this Ministry has declared Ahmedabad-Dandi heritage marg as National Highway No. 228 and undertaken improvement of the existing road within the available right of way in first phase, at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 167.52 crores. These works have been completed.

(d) The allocation made during 2011-12 for this heritage route is Rs. 10.00 crore. The amount of fund for completion of this project is subject to finalisation of the alignment and other details related to the heritage route.

Wooden bridge in Assam

556. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of wooden-bridges in Assam, district-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that wooden bridges in Assam are in dilapidated condition without side protection and cause of frequent road accidents and casualties;

(c) if so, the details thereof and number of accidents recorded in

last three years near wooden bridges; and

(d) the measures and action taken by Government with State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, is primarily responsible for development & maintenance of National Highways. District-wise number of wooden-bridges on National Highways, in Assam, are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of district	No
1	Hailakandi	12
2	Nagaon	4
3	NC Hills district	24
4	Chirang	1

(b) No, sir. Existing timber bridges are being maintained in traffic worthy condition within the available fund.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Replacement of all these timber bridges with permanent bridges are in various stages of progress.

Closure of NH 55

†557. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that NH 55, which goes towards Darjeeling from Siliguri, is closed since last 16th June, 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to repair NH 55 at Paglajhora where a land-slide has taken place;

(d) the measures taken to avoid such incidents in future;

(e) whether Government is considering to give any package for repairing of highway NH 55; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
(SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to heavy rain on 16th and 17th June, 2011, huge mixture of mud and rock came down from hill side on the road bench at K.m.44 of NH-55. As a result newly built up road bench of about 250 mt length in Km.43.500 to 43.750 at Paglajhora area was completely washed out. Since then traffic movement in this stretch is completely cut off. Presently traffic is moving through Rohini road which alternatively connects Siliguri/Sukna (Km.69 of NH-55) - Kurseong (Km.32,6 of NH-55).

(c) to (f) Details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Steps taken to Repair NH-55 at Paglajhora

1. The Paglajhora area of NH-55 is highly unstable zone and sinking day by day. The road bench in this area was completely washed out in the year 1999 and again on 21st June, 2010. Ministry had sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs.408.71 lakhs on 20.01.2011 to restore the road bench. The State PWD restored the road bench and road was opened to traffic on 14.4.2011. However, landslide occurred on 16th June, 2011 and benches in 250 mt. were completely washed off. This is a continuously sinking zone and require permanent restoration for stabilizing the steep hill slopes.
2. Consultancy service for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for rehabilitation and upgrading to 2 lane with/without paved shoulder configuration and strengthening of Salbari-Kurseong and Kurseong-Darjeeling (Km. 0 to 77) of NH-55 is taken up with World Bank Loan Assistance. The Consultant will also provide permanent restoration measures for this section. After detailed study, work will be taken up under National Highways Inter Connectivity Improvement Projects (NHIIP) to be taken up with loan assistance of World Bank.

New alternative bridge over NH-31

†558. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to construct a new alternative bridge over

NH-31, which goes to Duwars, Jalpaigudi Cooch Behar via Siliguri, is lying pending with Government; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
(SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) However, work of carrying out feasibility study for a bridge at Km.595 near Sevoke at Teesta river has been included in the current Annual Plan.

High toll charges in Andhra Pradesh

559. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted the representation of Road Safety Forum that high tollages are collected from Andhra Pradesh by the NHAI as opposed to lower tollages from other States;

(b) the total tollages collected in Andhra Pradesh by NHAI in 2009-10;

(c) whether Government would revise the high tolls downward in sector and sector States where the tollage has been high;

(d) the measures proposed to ensure that tolls are reasonably priced and efficiently managed; and

(e) the reasons for high toll between Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam on NH-5?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
(SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No Sir.

(b) The total toll collected in Andhra Pradesh by NHAI during 2009-10 is Rs. 323.69 crore.

(d) No Sir. The user fee is charged as notified by the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates & Collection) Rules, 2008 on 5.12.2008 as amended from time to time. The recent amendments include, bypass to be treated as a part of a section of national highway and tolled at rate of 1.5 time of the base rate, creating a separate category for 3-axle vehicle with user free base rate of Rs. 2.40 per km per vehicle per trip, a person, who owns a commercial vehicle (excluding vehicle playing under National Permit), registered with address on the Registration Certificate of a

particular district and uses such vehicle for commuting on a section of the National Highways, permanent bridge, tunnel or bypass, as the case may be, which is located within that district, shall be levied user fee on all toll plazas which are located within that district, at the rate of fifty percent of the prescribed rate of fee; provided that no such concession shall be provided, if a service road or alternative road is available for use by such commercial vehicles, and after completion of the concession period or the period in which the capital cost is recovered in case of the public funded projects, the fee shall be collected at 40% of the fee notified for the particular section of national highway, permanent bridge, tunnel or bypass as the case may, subject to the condition that if a fresh concession is given for that section of national highway, permanent bridge, tunnel or bypass as the case may be, full fee rates shall apply as per NH fee Rules, 2008.

(e) Tolling is being done between Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam Section on NH-5 as per Fee Rule 1997.

National Permit Scheme

560. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the new National Permit Scheme which were announced recently as Vision 2020;

(b) whether the scheme has been implemented in all States to promote transport sector;

(c) if not, the number of States which have not implemented the scheme along with the reasons therefor;

(d) the percentage of revenue earning shared by each State by way of all taxes as provided in the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Government to implement the scheme throughout the country in a uniform manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) In order to facilitate inter-state movement of goods carriages, a new national permit system has been implemented in all States/Union Territories with effect from 08.05.2010. As per the new arrangement, national permit can be granted by the home

State on

payment of Rs. 1,000/- as home State authorization fee and Rs. 15,000/- per annum per truck towards consolidated fee authorizing the permit holder to operate throughout the country. Government has also taken necessary steps to implement the new national permit system electronically with effect from 15.09.2010. The consolidated fee collected by the Central Government through State Bank of India is w distributed among the States/Union Territories on a prorata basis.

(d) and (e) Under the new national permit scheme, the consolidated fee is being distributed among the States/Union Territories on the basis of an agreed formula which is based upon the average composite fee received by the States/ Union Territories during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10. Share of States/ Union Territories in every Rs. 15,000/- collected towards consolidated fee for national permit has been notified vide S.O. 1848(E) dated 28.07.2010.

Four laning of Delhi-Dehradun National Highway

†561. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of National Highways being constructed/developed/ upgraded in the country including Uttarakhand and the number of Highways pending for construction;

(b) the reasons for delay in converting Delhi-Dehradun National Highway into four-lane and by when it would be completed;

(c) whether there is any policy for the maintenance/development of certain National Highways; and

(d) if so, the details of funds released by Government for development/ construction/maintenance of National Highways and various stretches during last three years, State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The State/Union Territory-wise number of on-going and delayed NH projects in the country for development of NHs, including those in the State of Uttarakhand are given in the Statements-I and II respectively.

(b) In all, 250 km length of National Highway from Delhi to Dehradun, four laning from Delhi-Meerut, about 52.250 km. have been completed and about 78.750 km from Meerut to Muzaffarnagar is in advanced

stage of progress. In the remaining stretches, the works were awarded and are at

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

various stages of progress. The reasons for delay are delay in land acquisition and delay in obtaining forest clearance. Efforts are being made to sort these issues for early completion.

(c) The development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process and the works on NHs are accordingly taken up from time to time based on the traffic density, inter-se priority and availability of funds. Further, all NHs are kept in traffic-worthy condition within the available resources.

(d) The State/Union Territory-wise details of funds allocated and spent for development & maintenance of NHs including those in the State of Uttarakhand during the last three years are given in the Statement-III and IV respectively (See below). Funds for the developments/maintenance of NHs are not released stretch-wise.

Statement-I

State-wise/Union Territory-wise number of on-going National Highway (NH) projects in the country for development of NHs (as on 30-6-2011)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of NH projects
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	34
2	Arunachal Pradesh	26
3	Assam	81
4	Bihar	64
5	Chhattisgarh	46
6	Goa	3
7	Gujarat	24
8	Haryana	38
9	Himachal Pradesh	69
10	Jammu & Kashmir	51
11	Jharkhand	71
12	Karnataka	53
13	Kerala	29

1	2	3
14	Madhya Pradesh	51
15	Maharashtra	72
16	Manipur	27
17	Meghalaya	17
18	Mizoram	28
19	Nagaland	26
20	Odisha	58
21	Punjab	30
22	Rajasthan	35
23	Sikkim	12
24	Tamil Nadu	40
25	Tripura	5
26	Uttar Pradesh	78
27	Uttarakhand	63
28	West Bengal	54
Union Territories		
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8
30	Chandigarh	1
31	Delhi	2
32	Puducherry	1

Statement-II

State-wise/Union Territory-wise details of number of delayed on-going National Highway (NH) projects in the country for development of NHs (as on 30-6-2011)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of delayed NH projects
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3

1	2	3
3	Assam	30
4	Bihar	16
5	Chhattisgarh	8
6	Gujarat	6
7	Haryana	12
8	Himachal Pradesh	24
9	Jammu & Kashmir	26
10	Jharkhand	19
11	Karnataka	4
12	Kerala	5
13	Madhya Pradesh	13
14	Maharashtra	6
15	Manipur	3
16	Meghalaya	10
17	Mizoram	7
18	Nagaland	2
19	Odisha	32
20	Punjab	7
21	Rajasthan	3
22	Tamil Nadu	14
23	Tripura	1
24	Uttar Pradesh	24
25	Uttarakhand	21
26	West Bengal	10
Union Territories		
27	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8
28	Delhi	1
29	Puducherry	1

Statement-III

*State/ Union Territory-wise details of funds allocated and spent for
development of National Highways during the last three years*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Allocation			Expenditure		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	192.97	348.39	254.77	196.38	348.39	254.77
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.10	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	88.25	206.29	177.64	87.65	206.29	177.64
4	Bihar	104.02	245.45	199.15	95.02	245.45	199.15
5	Chandigarh	3.39	2.95	8.81	3.39	2.95	8.81
6	Chhattisgarh	67.42	79.65	53.53	65.74	79.65	53.53
7	Delhi	15.80	17.21	52.58	15.80	17.21	52.58
8	Goa	34.39	33.16	30.14	34.39	33.16	30.14
9	Gujarat	102.33	150.26	111.60	101.06	150.26	111.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Haryana	103.23	152.16	143.69	103.23	152.16	143.69
11	Himachal Pradesh	76.21	80.46	95.72	76.21	80.46	95.72
12	Jharkhand	96.41	117.90	112.70	96.41	117.90	112.70
13	Karnataka	215.30	305.43	276.65	214.91	305.42	276.65
14	Kerala	72.53	141.23	109.00	73.20	141.23	109.00
15	Madhya Pradesh	110.14	150.16	134.24	98.35	150.16	134.24
16	Maharashtra	195.18	326.18	265.53	196.87	326.18	265.53
17	Manipur	23.77	19.65	63.88	23.65	19.65	63.88
18	Meghalaya	51.60	61.54	79.08	50.77	61.54	79.08
19	Mizoram	13.55	5.52	24.23	13.55	5.52	24.23
20	Nagaland	30.60	30.46	26.94	30.60	30.46	26.94
21	Orissa	209.55	333.70	230.71	208.84	333.70	230.71
22	Puducherry	2.95	9.22	3.93	2.95	9.22	3.93
23	Punjab	156.77	188.49	115.00	156.77	188.49	115.00
24	Rajasthan	214.35	140.24	147.31	216.54	140.23	147.31

25	Tamil Nadu	133.77	168.40	182.13	131.96	168.40	182.13
26	Uttar Pradesh	223.51	433.21	452.55	222.20	433.21	452.55
27	Uttarakhand	112.40	160.91	130.83	112.29	160.91	130.83
28	West Bengal	95.30	147.00	120.61	95.30	147.00	120.61
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	1.89	0.00	0.00	1.89
	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)*	12566.47	11744.70	17918.94	10497.21	9017.96	12563.94
	Border Roads Organisation (BRO)*	650.00	756.00	760.00	645.80	723.49	714.31
	SARDP-NE*	1000.00	1200.00	1500.00	643.72	658.55	1004.81
LWE*		0.00	125.00	750.00	0.00	5.00	718.05

* The State-wise allocations are not made

Statement-IV

*State/Union Territory-wise details of funds allocated and spent for maintenance & repairs
of National Highways during the last three years*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (Provisional)	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	83.25	97.70	56.25	63.89	67.06	64.14
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.82	0.02	0.91	2.73	26.53	27.07
3	Assam	40.20	40.47	78.85	67.19	111.36	99.04
4	Bihar	44.50	38.02	69.51	50.92	93.84	79.06
5	Chandigarh	0.68	0.80	0.75	0.67	0.66	0.31
6	Chhattisgarh	27.26	27.76	33.40	31.94	22.66	22.66
7	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Goa	5.01	4.61	5.35	4.93	4.85	1.66
9	Gujarat	42.04	41.92	43.03	41.68	82.74	82.21

10	Haryana	19.64	19.79	18.97	18.61	30.06	28.15
11	Himachal Pradesh	18.84	20.94	31.37	26.43	22.25	21.69
12	Jharkhand	20.38	18.56	28.97	18.23	33.20	32.92
13	Karnataka	71.24	67.04	64.76	66.98	77.61	61.43
14	Kerala	21.75	30.12	28.50	60.45	52.08	41.88
15	Madhya Pradesh	48.66	50.37	57.15	59.53	45.39	43.30
16	Maharashtra	62.92	53.04	66.98	65.38	104.40	99.50
17	Manipur	10.24	9.72	7.24	7.61	18.68	17.46
18	Meghalaya	17.53	17.41	14.78	17.79	48.92	44.93
19	Mizoram	9.20	7.40	3.58	2.22	39.69	37.44
20	Nagaland	10.78	12.55	12.30	10.72	14.57	12.77
21	Odisha	52.56	61.88	59.50	61.83	80.77	80.77
22	Puducherry	1.10	1.47	1.63	0.89	3.46	1.65
23	Punjab	25.58	27.47	23.00	26.86	21.38	16.13
24	Rajasthan	72.35	75.06	76.53	48.39	85.72	77.30
25	Tamil Nadu	49.40	46.55	32.62	41.21	54.36	53.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Uttar Pradesh	55.22	61.04	73.93	84.83	97.50	97.11
27	Uttarakhand	21.87	20.86	25.31	23.40	73.59	59.45
28	West Bengal	31.49	21.69	27.15	36.70	57.65	54.75
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	NHAI*#	70.00	70.00	87.94	87.94	617.65	617.65
31	BRO*#	26.35	21.68	24.00	24.00	65.00	44.05

* State-wise allocations are not made.

Includes allocation to State of J&K.

Bridges constructed/Under construction in Punjab

562. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the bridges/over bridges constructed/under construction on National Highway in Punjab during each of the last three years;

(b) whether any bridge has been found in a dilapidated condition and declared dangerous;

(c) the details of the proposals received from Punjab for strengthening and widening of National Highway; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The details of the bridges/overbridges constructed/under construction on National Highways in Punjab during the last three years are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Two numbers proposals for four laning of National Highways in Punjab have been received.

(d) The details are as follows:

Sl.No.	Name of Project NH	Status
1	Zirakpur- Patiala section 64 (km 0.00 -50.70)	The project is proposed to be taken up under Design Build Finance Operate & Transfer (DBFOT-Toll) mode of funding under National Highways
	(Original)	with 20% Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support. The proposal has been considered by Empowered Institution & approved in-principle.
2	Patiala-Bhatinda section 64 (km 0.00 -50.70)	The proposal from State PWD and is under consideration under NHDP-

Statement

*Bridges/ Overbridges constructed/ Under construction on
NH in Punjab during the last three years*

NH No.	No. of Bridges constructed			No. of Bridges under construction
	2008-2009	2009-10	2010-11	
1	15	2	-	7
1A	6	11	4	31
21	-	15	9	-
22	7	-	-	-
10	1	-	-	-
15	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	29	29	13	38

Road projects to Chinese company

563. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether NHAI has awarded contract to construct six road projects to a Chinese company in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for awarding contract of these road projects to Chinese company;

(d) the details of companies including Indian companies which participated in bidding process for these projects;

(e) the merit on which Chinese company was awarded the contract;

(f) whether aspect of national security was considered;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons for compromise with the national security in a sensitive State like Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
(SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (h) Do not arise.

Deaths in road accidents

564. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during 2009, the number of deaths in road accidents were 1.3 lakhs;

(b) if so, the figures during 2007 and 2008 and the percentage increase thereof; and

(c) whether any analysis has been made to attribute deaths separately to faulty road designs, vehicular manufacturing defects, inadequate traffic management, etc. to introduce customized remedial measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
(DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) A total of number of 1,25,660 persons were killed in road accidents during the year 2009 in India. The details of number of persons killed and the percentage increase thereof during the years 2007 to 2009 is given below:

Years	Persons killed	Percentage increase over previous year
2007	1,14,444	8.2
2008	1,19,860	4.7
2009	1,25,660	4.8

(c) An annual publication "Roads Accidents in India 2009" brought out by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways presents a general overview of various causes of road accidents in India. The single most important factor responsible for accidents, fatalities and injuries is driver's fault followed by other factors like fault of cyclist, fault of pedestrian, defect in road condition, defect in condition of motor vehicle, weather condition etc. Road Safety Audit to assess reason for accidents and identify remedial measures is regularly being done by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI). At present Safety Audit for stretches Gurgaon-Jaipur (226 km), Surat-Dahisar (239 km)

and Chikaluripet- Vijaywada (79 km) is going on. Apart from this, safety consultancy for 53 projects involving 4820 km has also been awarded by NHAI in different parts of the country.

Users of Gurgaon-Delhi Express Highway

†565. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of present users of Gurgaon-Delhi Express Highway is much more than the number estimated while fixing amount of toll for the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of present users and of those estimated while fixing toll charges; and

(c) the annual collection of toll on the basis of number of present users and the total amount collected as toll as on 31st March, 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per details given in the Detailed Project Report (DPR), based on Traffic Survey carried out in the year 2000 and with estimated growth, the projected average traffic volume in the year 2010, between km 15.4 to km 34 of Gurgaon-Delhi Express Highway was 2,14,469 PCU/day whereas the actual average tollable traffic in the year 2010 was 1,74,643 PCU/day at km 24 Toll plaza and 93,387 PCU/day at km 34 Toll plaza.

(c) The annual toll collection in 2010-11 was Rs. 193.51 crore and the total amount collected as toll till 31.03.2011 was Rs.495.542 crore.

Four laning of NH-6 in Chhattisgarh

566. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved four laning of Orissa border to Aurang section of NH-6 in the State of Chhattisgarh under NHDP phase-IV-B;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred in the said project; and

(d) the time by which this project will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved the project of four laning of 150.400 Km long Chhattisgarh/Orissa Border - Aurang section from Km 88/000 to Km 239/000 of National Highway NH-6 in the State of Chhattisgarh under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase- IV-A on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis in BOT (Toll) mode. The total cost of the said project is estimated as Rs. 1548.00 Crore, out of which, the total project cost (TPC) estimated by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) as Rs. 1232.00 Crore, would be incurred by the concessionaire towards civil construction works. Public expenditure to the tune of Rs. 316.00 Crore (estimated) would be incurred by NHAI towards cost of land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement and other pre-construction works. The concession period of the project is 28 years including the construction period of 30 months (2.5 years) with completion schedule ending on 31st December, 2014.

Punishment for drunk drivers

567. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that drunk drivers are killing people on roads and highways;

(b) if so, the details of persons killed by drunk drivers during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to bring forward a legislation providing for capital punishment for drunk drivers killing people deeming it as murder; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) State -wise breakup of the number of persons killed due to intake of alcohol/drugs by drivers during the years 2007-2009 is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) There is no proposal pending with the Government to amend

the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 for providing capital punishment for drunken driving deeming it as murder.

Statement

Number of persons killed due to intake of alcohol/drugs by drunk drivers

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	865	619	1668
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4	15	9
3	Assam	142	414	129
4	Bihar	885	839	422
5	Chhattisgarh	97	222	64
6	Goa	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	48	64	170
8	Haryana	171	181	131
9	Himachal Pradesh	111	9	28
10	Jammu & Kashmir	5	48	9
11	Jharkhand	387	296	273
12	Karnataka	33	156	212
13	Kerala	5	11	8
14	Madhya Pradesh	993	277	681
15	Maharashtra	1007	896	896
16	Manipur	5	6	15
17	Meghalaya	3	3	11
18	Mizoram	30	7	6
19	Nagaland	0	5	0
20	Orissa	268	333	335
21	Punjab	382	101	323

1	2	3	4	5
22	Rajasthan	543	353	311
23	Sikkim	13	19	0
24	Tamil Nadu	82	88	538
25	Tripura	0	6	0
26	Uttarakhand	17	22	3
27	Uttar Pradesh	1501	2021	2127
28	West Bengal	489	668	932
	UTs			
1	A & N Islands	0	2	4
2	Chandigarh	0	0	0
3	D & N Haveli	0	0	0
4	Daman & Diu	0	1	0
5	Delhi	0	0	0
6	Lakshadweep	0	0	2
7	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL :		8086	7682	9307

Roads as per National Highways Standards

568. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for NH roads, in Tri Junction of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Orissa, which are passing through LWE districts-NH-23 and NH-78 are in bad shape, worse than PMGSY roads;

(b) whether bridges and culverts are broken and not repaired for years together; and

(c) by when these roads would be maintained as per National Highways standard and the probable time limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The NH-23 and NH-78, in tri junction of Jharkhand, Odisha & Chhattisgarh are in traffic worthy condition. Some narrow/submersible bridges & culverts are under widening/reconstruction to make the road of NH standard. But, there is delay in execution of sanctioned works due to initial delay in award of work due to poor response to bids as area being highly naxal affected. Frequent bandh by naxalites and poor performance by the contractors is also causing delay in execution of works making the condition of some part of NH-23 & 78 in bad shape.

(c) The NH-23 & 78 in Tri Junction of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha are mostly 2-lane standard and are being maintained in traffic worthy condition. The Ranchi-Gumla-Birmitrapur section of NH-23 in Jharkhand, Birmitrapur-Barkote section of NH-23 in Orissa and Gumla-Pathalgaon section of NH-78 in Jharkhand & Chattisgarh are included under NHDP-IV for widening to 2-lane with paved shoulders, the feasibility study is in progress. It is too early to give time frame for completion.

Shortfall in release of funds for NHs

569. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large sections of National Highways are poorly maintained and shortfall in the release of Central funds was around Rs.1440.90 crores during the year 2009-10;

(b) if so, whether Government will come forward to increase the Central allocation for maintenance of National Highways; 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) The non-plan allocations that are annually provided by the Ministry of Finance to this Ministry for Maintenance & Repair (M&R) of National Highways (NHs) are of the order of about 40% of the actual requirements as per the Ministry's stipulated norms based on the Report of the Committee on Norms for Maintenance of Roads in India, published in 2001. As against the estimated fund requirement of Rs.2,500 crore for M&R of NHs, an amount of Rs.1,059.10 crore was provided to this Ministry during 2009-10.

The M&R of NHs are carried out annually as per availability of funds, extent of damages, inter-se priority, spill over liabilities of works sanctioned during previous financial year, etc., to keep the NHs in traffic worthy conditions. However, it is not always possible to carry out maintenance of NHs as per requirements due to limited availability of funds. This Ministry has taken up the issue of enhancing the allocations for M&R of NHs with the Ministry of Finance. However, at present there is no proposal to raise the allocation.

Widening of NH No. 24, 58 and 91

†570. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is heavy traffic on all the three main National Highways No. 24, 58 and 91 passing through Ghaziabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal to widen these Highways is under consideration of Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time when this proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Traffic in terms of Passenger Car Unit (PCU) in Ghaziabad on NH-24, NH-58 & NH-91 was 71,862, 33,666 and 36,441 respectively during the last traffic count done in year 2006.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. NH-24 and NH-58 are envisaged to be widened under Delhi - Meerut Expressway project planned to be undertaken under National Highway Development Project (NHDP)-Phase VI. The scope of work as regarding to widening of these NHs under Delhi - Meerut Expressway project is under:

- i) Widening of NH-24 from Km 0.0 (T-point junction at Delhi Ring road) to km 28.00 (near Dasna) with 8 lane expressway in the middle and 3 lane each on either side of main 8 lane carriageway.
- ii) 6 laning of NH-24 from km 28.00 (near Dasna) to km 50.00 (near Hapur Bypass).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

iii) 6 laning of NH-58 from km 8.00 to km 52.250.

Final feasibility study for Delhi-Meerut Expressway is in progress. The work of four laning of NH-91 from Ghaziabad to Aligarh is in progress and likely to be completed by August, 2013.

Shortfall in laying National Highways

571. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government awarded 5,083 km. of National Highways last year, but managed to construct only 1780.34 km;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such slow progress in laying National Highways; and

(c) the action taken by Government to speed up building of National Highways as fixed earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) During 2010-11, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) awarded projects in a length of 5,058.95 km and constructed for a length of 1780.34 km as per details are given in the Statement (See below). Length completed depends on quantum of work under implementation at a point of time and the time when these were awarded. A road project, usually has a 3 year construction period. NHAI awarded only 5237 km during last three years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 & 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 & Forest, railway clearances, law & order problems in some states, delay in land acquisition etc.

(c) To achieve higher completion rates NHAI has accelerated the 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 also 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 Quarters.

Statement

Details of the achievement during 2010-11

Sl. No.	Phase	Length completed (in km)	Length awarded (in km)
1	NHDP Phase-I	89.75	6
2	NHDP Phase-II	645.59	159.76
3	NHDP Phase-III	661.98	2610.79
4	NHDP Phase IV	-	765
5	NHDP Phase-V	367.77	987.4
6	Misc/special projects	15.25	418
7	Special Accelerated Road Development Programme (North East)	-	112
TOTAL		1780.34	5058.95

Tardy progress in construction of roads

572. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during 2010-11. the Ministry could award on an average, 14 km. a day but it could construct only 4.9 kms against the target of 20 kms/day;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a tardy progress in achieving the target: and

(c) the efforts the Ministry is making to achieve 20 kms/day target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) During 2010-11, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) awarded projects for a length of 5,059 km (13.86 km per day) and completed a length of 1780.34 km (4.9 km

per day) under National Highways Development Project. In addition during 2010-11 this Ministry has also completed 2158.03 km (5.9 km/day) of National Highways through State PWDs.

(b) Length completed depends on quantum of work under implementation at a point of time. NHAI awarded only 5237 km 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 & Forest, railway clearances, law & order problems in some states, delay in land acquisition etc.

(c) 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 also 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 offices and at Head Quarter.

Improvement of NH of Jharkhand

573. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals/projects for improvement of the NH of Jharkhand pending with the Ministry as on date;

(b) the details of each such proposal and status thereof; and

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) One number of original cost estimate and one number of revised cost estimate under "Road Requirement Plan" for Left Wing extremism areas in Jharkhand is pending in the Ministry as on date. The details of proposals and status thereof are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Development of National Highways is a continuous process and proposals are approved depending on the inter-se priority of works and availability of funds.

Statement

*Details of proposals/projects for improvement of the NH of
Jharkhand pending with the Ministry as on date:*

Sl.No.	Particulars/ proposal	NH No.	Name of work	Cost (Rs. In lakh)	Status
1.	Original Estimate	75 Ext.	Widening and improvement in km 15.75 to 61.00 of NH-75(Ext.) in Jharkhand under "Road Requirement Plan" for Left Wing Extremism areas.	6298.20	Under process.
2.	Revised Cost Estimate	99	Widening and Strengthening in km 11.20 to 30.00 of NH-99 in Jharkhand under "Road Requirement Plan" for Left Wing Extremism areas.	2250.90	Under process.

Status of port projects

574. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of port projects under construction in the country at present and their status in details;

(b) whether the Ministry would plan to take up any new port project during the current year;

(c) whether the Ministry has plan to take up any new port project from Orissa;

(d) the cost of expansion of the Paradip port in Orissa;

(e) by when it will be completed and the expenditure made so far;
and

(f) the present status of Paradip port and its capacity to handle after expansion?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) The details of projects under construction/implementation is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) Yes Sir. 23 projects at various Major Ports have been identified for award during the current financial year.

(c) No, Sir. No new projects for creation of additional capacity are to be awarded in Paradip Port of Orissa in the current financial year.

(d) and (e) The details of expansion at Paradip Port in Orissa, likely date of completion and total expenditure involved are furnished as below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated cost (Rs. in crore)	Capacity (in MTPA)	Expenditure made so far (Rs. in crore)	Likely date of completion
1.	Installation of 2nd & 3rd SPM by IOCL	1492.33	22	Nil	31.12.2012
2.	Construction of Southern Oil Jetty at Paradip Port	191.01	10	Nil	31.12.2013
3.	Construction of deep draft iron ore berth on BOT basis at Paradip Port	591.35	10	Nil	30.06.2014
4.	Construction of deep draft coal berth on BOT basis at Paradip Port	479.01	10	Nil	30.06.2014
5.	Construction of multipurpose berth to handle clean cargo including container on BOT basis at Paradip Port	387.31	5	Nil	30.09.2015

(f) The present capacity of Paradip Port is 76 MTPA and after expansion the capacity would be about 133 MTPA.

Statement

Status of projects under implementation/construction

Sl.No.	Project	Name of the Deptt/Agency	Estimated Cost (in Cr. Rs.)	Structure (BOT, BOOT, etc.)	Date of Award	Likely date of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Development of Container Terminal at Ennore.	Ennore Port	1407	BOT	13.08.2010	Feb, 2014
2.	LNG Re-gasification Terminal at Cochin.	Cochin Port	3500	Captive	13.03.2009	March, 2012
3.	Construction of Offshore Container Berths and Development of terminal on BOT basis at Mumbai Harbour at Mumbai Port	Mumbai Port	1460.52 (I.R 445, Pvt Inst. 1016) Rs. 1460.52	BOT	01.04.2009	Sep. 2012
4.	Construction of Captive Jetty for handling Coal by M/s. NPCL at NMPT	New Mangalore Port	230	Captive	09.05.2008	March, 2011
5.	Construction of Coal Berth at NBW for NLC-TNEB at Tuticorin	VOC Port, Tuticorin	49.50 (Captive)	Captive	Jan., 2010	Nov, 2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Construction of North Cargo Berth-II at Tuticorn	VOC Port, Tuticorin	332.16	BOT	12.08.2010	Oct, 2012
7.	Construction of Deep Draft Iron Ore Berth at Paradip.	Paradip Port	591.35	BOT	01.07.2009	July 2013
8.	Construction of Deep Draft Coal Berth at Paradip.	Paradip Port	479.01	BOT	21.08.2009	July 2013
9.	Multi-purpose Berth at Paradip to Handle Clean Cargo including Containers	Paradip Port	387.31	BOT	05.07.2010	July 2013
10.	Setting up of Mechanised Iron Ore Handling Facilities at Berth No- 14 at New Mangalore	NewMangalore Port	296.03	BOT	23.09.2009	Oct. 2011
11.	Development of Coal Handling Teminal at Berth no-7 at Mormugao	Mormugao Port	252 (406 as per FinancingPlan)	BOT	07.08.2009	May 2013

12.	Development of 13th Berth other than liquid and container cargo berth at Kandla.	Kandla Port	188	BOT	19.09.2009	March, 2013
13	Development of 15th multipurpose cargo berth at Kandla.	Kandla Port	188.87	BOT	7.12.2010	July, 2013
14	Development of 16th multipurpose cargo berth at Kandla.	Kandla Port	188.87	BOT	7.12.2010	July, 2013
15	Setting up of Captive Barge Jetty at Old Kandla (IFFCO)	Kandla Port	27.00	Captive	17.2.11	Aug, 2013
16.	Development of Western quay (WQ-6) in the northern arm of Inner harbour of VPT for handling Dry bulk cargo at Vizag	Visakhapatnam Port	114.50	BOT	28.12.2009	Dec. 2011
17	Development of EQ-10 berth in Inner Harbour for handling liquid cargo at Vizag	Visakhapatnam Port	55.38	BOT	2.3.2010	Aug. 2012
18.	Mechanised Coal handling facilities at General cum Cargo Berth(GCB) in the Outer Harbour at Vizag	Visakhapatnam Port	444.10	BOT	1.3.2010	Dec, 2012

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Development of EQ-1 by replacement of Equity EQ-1 and Part of EQ-2 in Inner Harbour to Handle Steam Coal at Visakhapatnam Port	Visakhapatnam Port	323.18	BOT	19.3.2011	Aug. 2013 (not firmed depending upon signing of CA)
20.	Developemnt of EQ-1 A on South side of EQ-1 for Handling Thermal Coal and Stem Coal in the inner harbour of Visakhapatnam Port	Visakhapatnam Port	313.39	BOT	19.3.2011	-do-
Total			Rs. 10348.29			

Development of inland water ports

575. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal for development of all the inland water ports in Gujarat in view of their present conditions;

(b) if so, the details of action plan taken thereon and the amount to be invested, port-wise and enhanced capacity of the ports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY):

(a) to (c) Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) develops inland water ports/terminals only on National Waterways. Since there is no National Waterway in the State of Gujarat, question of developing any inland water port there by IWAI does not arise.

Guards for merchant ships

576. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government can't provide armed guards for merchant ships; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) The Government is actively considering issuance of necessary guidelines for provision of armed guards on Indian Flag Ships under the provisions of relevant laws.

Pay revision in Central Public Sector Enterprises

577. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite orders issued by the Department of Public Enterprises No. 2(70)08DPE (WC) dated 26th September, 2008, relating to pay revision of officers and non-unionised supervisors in all Central Public Sector Enterprises effective from 1st January, 2007 the Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) employees have been denied this pay-revision benefit; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor when SCI earned a profit-before-tax

to the tune of Rs.776.90 crore during 2007-08 and Rs.903.33 crore during 2008-09 and such revision could be absorbed and afforded within the resources generated?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Government have issued a presidential directive on 1st May, 2009, subsequently amended on 28.02.2011 for pay revision of Board level and below Board level executives and non-unionised supervisors in Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) with effect from 01.01.2007. Officers and non-unionised supervisors of SCI have given their acceptance for implementation of the wage revision.

Incidents of hijacked ships

578. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of incidents of hijacked ships in Somali waters recently;

(b) whether Government has set up an inter-ministerial group (IMG) to negotiate with hijackers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the progress made in the negotiations?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) The details of incidents of hijacked ships in Somali waters from January, 2011 is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Vessel	Flag	Number of Indians	Date of hijack	Released on/ present status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Savina Caylyn	Italy	17	8/2/2011	Not released.
2.	Sinin	Malta	9	12/2/2011	Not released.
3.	Zirku	UAE	1	29/3/2011	Released on 12/6/2011.
4.	Jubbaxx	UAE	5	16/7/2011	Released.
Mechanized Sailing Vessels:					
5.	Al Musa	India	14	19/1/2011	Released on 22/2/2011.

6.	Al Yasim	India	15	27/3/2011	Released.
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1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Faize Goushe Nor	India	18	11-12/5/2011	Released on 18/5/2011.
8.	Nashir	Yet to be confirmed	7	14/7/2011	Released.
9	Shihaan (Shaan)	UAE	Not yet known	18/7/2011	The MSV "Shihaan" is reported to have total crew of 19 and composition of crew reported to be mix of India & Pakistan.
Total Ships = 4			32		
Total MSVs = 5			54		
Grand total=9			86		

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Government has, however, set up an Inter-Ministerial Group of Officers (IMGO) to deal with the hostage situation arising out of the hijacking at sea of merchant vessels with Indian crew on board. The Group is headed by Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor of Ministry of Shipping and has representatives from other Ministries/Departments like External Affairs, Defence, Home, I&B etc. The Group, however, does not negotiate with the pirates.

(d) Does not arise.

Ban on new projects in high erosion zone

579. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to ban new projects including new port projects in the port sector in the high erosion zone along the country's coastline;

(b) if so, whether Government has undertaken any study to find out high, medium and low erosion zone;

(c) if so, the details thereof and all the preventive steps taken by Government to save ports situated along high erosion zones; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (d) All port projects are undertaken by Major Ports after getting the Environmental/CRZ Clearances from Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF). After undertaking of detailed Comprehensive Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study as per Rules and Regulations of MoEF's and Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011, the port projects are taken up.

New law to manual scavenging

580. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Manual (Scavengers) and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993 has failed to eradicate the dehumanizing practice even 18 years after its enactment;

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

(c) whether in view of its failure, Government has a proposal to enact a new law to end manual scavenging in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) 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.

(c) and (d) The matter is being examined.

Evaluation of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship

581. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) total number of amount disbursed under Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC/ST students in higher education;

(b) whether the Ministry or the UGC has evaluated the scheme since its inception in 2005-06;

(c) whether there have been cases where SC/ST students' applications for Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship got rejected; and

(d) if yes, reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) During 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 141.71 crore for SC students and Rs.70.35 crore for ST students was released by University Grants Commission (UGC) under Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) Schemes for them.

(b) No Sir. However, the implementation of the Scheme is periodically reviewed. The RGNF Scheme for SCs has been revised with effect from 1-4-2010. The number of fellowships to be awarded each year has been increased from 1333 to 2000. The rates of fellowship awarded under the Scheme have also been increased.

(c) and (d) There are 2000 and 667 fresh fellowships available every year for allotment to SC and ST students respectively. The selection is made on the basis of inter-se merit of the applicants, by an Expert Committee constituted by UGC and the applications exceeding the prescribed seats get rejected.

Rehabilitation centre in Madhya Pradesh

†582. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposal received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for setting up and operating deaddiction-cum-rehabilitation centre and the total number of pending proposal at present;

(b) the quantum of amount involved in the State Government proposal at present and the action taken by the Ministry after receiving the proposal till date; and

(c) whether any time-frame has been fixed for disposal of proposals? and

(d) if yes, reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) During 2010-11, 17 proposals for grant-in-aid amounting to Rs.157.68 lakhs were received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for running of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs) under the Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse. Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs.38.60 lakh was released for 5 ongoing projects during the year 2010-11. In the remaining cases, required clarifications/documents have been sought from the State Government/concerned organizations.

25 new proposals received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh during the year 2010-11 for running of IRCAs were considered by the Screening Committee set up in the Ministry to consider new project proposals under the scheme. Out of these, 9 new proposals amounting to Rs.83.63 lakh were recommended by the Screening Committee. However, financial assistance could not be released during the year 2010-11 for want of required clarifications/documents from the State Government/concerned organizations.

As per the procedure, financial assistance in case of new proposals is provided from the current financial year. Government of Madhya Pradesh has been requested vide letter dated 20.05.2011 to send proposals along with recommendation of the State Grant-in-aid Committee to the Ministry in respect of ongoing as well as new proposals for the year 2011-12 by 31.07.2011. However, recommendation of the State Government for the year 2011-12 has not been received so far.

Reservation for judges

†583. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Judges belonging to backward caste in Supreme Court and High Courts of the country;

(b) whether Government is contemplating to provide reservation to backward castes in Supreme Court and High Courts as per recommendation of Mandal Commission; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts are made under Articles 124 and 217 respectively, of the Constitution of India, which do not provide for reservation. Therefore, no such information is maintained.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) No proposal is under consideration of the Government to change the above position.

Economic upliftment of backward castes

†584. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) details of the percentage of total budget being spent by Government for economic upliftment of backward castes as of now;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration to spend 27 per cent of the total budget for the economic upliftment of backward castes on the line of scheduled castes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The Ministry has been implementing schemes for development of 'Other Backward Classes' (OBCs). Details of the total budget allocation of the Ministry and details of percentage of total budget allocated for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Total Plan Budget of Ministry	Allocation for OBCs	Percentage of budget for OBCs out of total Budget Allocation of the Ministry
2009-10	2500.00	245.00	9.80
2010-11	4500.00	500.00	11.11
2011-12	5375.00	716.00	13.32

(b) and (c) At present, due to budgetary constraint, this Ministry is not able to allocate 27% of its total budget allocation for OBCs.

S-Band Devas deal

585. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of S-Band Devas deal & current status thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the responsible persons to carry out such faulty deal and the action taken against them;

(c) the measures PMO is taking to stop practice of such faulty deals; faulty deals in 2G; other investment and latter on permission is causing harm to investors; and

(d) the steps that PMO is taking to safeguard investor as well as interests of common man on long term basis like flip-flop on environmental clearance and land allotment etc.,?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Antrix-Devas Agreement was entered into on January 28, 2005. This Agreement together with the option exercised by Devas in June, 2007 provided for leasing of 90% of the space segment capacity by Antrix to Devas on two satellites for 12 years for the purpose of offering a new digital multimedia and information service across the country. In view of the policy decision taken by the Government for not providing the orbital slot in S band to Antrix, the agreement has been terminated by Antrix.

(b) to (d) The Central Government set up a High Power Review Committee on February 10, 2011 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 committee submitted its report on March 20, 2011. The report was reviewed and certain suggestions and recommendations for actions were made by Cabinet Secretary, arising out of these. Consequently a High Level Team has been set up with Shri Pratyush Sinha, former Chief Vigilance Commissioner (CVC) as Chairman on May 31, 2011, to examine the entire gamut of decision making process followed in the signing of the agreements; seek explanations of persons concerned for various identified acts of omission and commission; and suggest future course of action on the basis of the explanation tendered. The report of the Team is expected to be submitted shortly. The Government would then take appropriate actions under the provisions of the relevant rules.

Arbitration Petition before ICJ

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

(a) whether Government is aware that M/s. Devas Multimedia Limited with whom ISRO sponsored Antrix Corporation had signed a deal to share S-band spectrum, has moved an arbitration petition before the International Court of Justice against cancellation of the contract with them;

(b) if so, the status of the petition;

(c) the provisions in the original agreement under which the arbitration petition has been moved; and

(d) the financial compensation liable to be paid by ISRO/Antrix to M/s. Devas as per the agreement in the event of unilateral cancellation of the contract?

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

(b) Antrix is taking action to defend itself in consultation with its legal adviser.

(c) Initially Devas Multimedia Pvt. Ltd., contested the grounds for termination of the Agreement, stating that the force majeure was self-induced. However, they sought to invoke Article 20(a) of the Agreement on arbitration and requested for discussion between Senior Management of both Parties. Based on legal consultations, Antrix agreed to the same and already one meeting of the Senior Management Team has been held on July 27, 2011. In case the matter is not resolved within three weeks, the Agreement provides for reference to an Arbitral Tribunal comprising of three Arbitrators, one to be appointed by each party and the Arbitrators so appointed to appoint the third Arbitrator.

In the meanwhile, Devas has approached the International Court of Arbitration, seeking restoration of the contract with Antrix and asked the Tribunal for compensation for breach of Agreement.

The Agreement and the rights and responsibilities of the parties shall be subject and construed in accordance with the Laws of India as per the Article 19 of the Agreement. However, as per Article 20 (c) the arbitration proceedings shall be held in accordance with the rules and procedures of the International Chamber of Commerce or UNCITRAL. Antrix is taking necessary legal measures to safeguard its interests.

(d) As per the Article 7(c) of the agreement on "Termination for convenience by Antrix" Antrix shall immediately reimburse Devas all the upfront capacity reservation fees and corresponding service taxes received by Antrix till that date and upon such termination, neither party shall have any further obligation to the other party under this Agreement nor be liable to pay any sum as compensation or damages (by whatever name called).

Scam in Posco Project

†587. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards bigger scam in 'Posco' project than that in 2-G; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Steel has not received any information regarding any investigation concerning Posco India Limited's projects in the country.

MoU with Posco

†588. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the last date of a "Memorandum of Understanding" signed by Government with the giant Korean project Posco had ended;

(b) if so, whether in such a condition, the construction of Posco is legitimate;

(c) if not, the reasons for not putting pressure on the State Government by the Central Government for renewal of the MoU; and

(d) whether the issues of providing more compensation to rehabilitated people, more employment opportunities to locals and not allowing export of iron-ore, would be given more importance in the new Memorandum of Understanding?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) In June, 2005, M/s POSCO, Republic of Korea had entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Orissa to set up a 12 million tonne integrated steel plant in Orissa at a proposed cost of Rs.51,000 crores. The said MOU had a validity of five years.

(b) and (c) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is purely a statement of understanding between the concerned State Government and the respective steel investor. Government of India has no role to play in the MoU concerning Posco steel project.

(d) As explained above, the relevant articles in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) are to be exercised between the concerned State Government and the respective Investor. Government of India has no direct role in drafting or signing of the MoU.

Delhi Institute of Hotel Management

589. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

SHRI M.V. MYSURAREDDY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology(NCHMCT) has permitted Delhi Institute of Hotel Management (DIHM) to increase number of seats for B.Sc. (HHA) from 2011-12 session onwards, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of policy/norms under which NCHMCT allows IHMs to increase number of seats in their institutes and conditions prescribed for such an increase; and

(c) whether DIHM fulfils all the conditions of NCHMCT required for increase of seats; if so, the details thereof, if not, the time-frame given to DIHM to comply the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):

(a) Yes, Sir. NCHMCT has permitted DIHM, Lajpat Nagar to increase the number of seats for 1st year of 3 year B.Sc. (HHA) programme from 60 to 120 seats from 2011-12 academic session.

(b) and (c) Affiliation of Institutes of Hotel Management with NCHMCT including DIHM, Lajpat Nagar and the allowed intake strength of students is based on the approved affiliation guidelines which include having minimum prescribed land, building, equipments and faculty.

Tourism parks in country

590. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up 20 tourism parks in the country on the pattern of Sentosa Theme Park on an island in Singapore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has started the process of identifying new tourist destinations across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether these tourist parks are likely to be developed through public-private participation and also aims to hold tourists for a longer period in our country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):

(a) to (f) Development and promotion of tourism including the identification of new tourism destinations and setting up of Mega Tourism Parks for holding the tourists for a longer period as well as adopting public - private partnership model for their development are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories (U.T) Administrations.

Assistance from Ministry of Tourism to State Governments/U.T. Administrations in these activities may include services of consultants and financial assistance under its Plan Schemes as per the scheme guidelines, inter-se priority and subject to availability of funds. The projects to be funded by the Ministry of Tourism (MOT) are decided in consultation with the States/UTs.

MOT has appointed a National Level Consultant (NLC) to develop action plans for setting up of Tourism Parks and integrated development of tourist destinations/circuits in consultation with States/UTs.

Lavana Caste as Scheduled Tribe

†591. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that Himachal Pradesh's Legislative Assembly unanimously passed a resolution to declare Lavana caste, involved in cow raising trade, as scheduled tribe and Member of Parliament coming from Himachal Pradesh time and again urged the Central Government verbally and by writing letters that Lavana caste be declared as scheduled tribe; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and latest status of this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) There is no proposal received in the Ministry for inclusion of "Lavana" caste in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Himachal Pradesh. However, a proposal for inclusion of "Labana" community in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Himachal Pradesh has been received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) The proposal is being processed as per approved modalities.

Establishment of Vocational Training Centre

†592. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds sanctioned along with the works for which the funds were sanctioned during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 to the States under the scheme "Establishment of Vocational Training Centres" being run under the Centre's scheme by the Government of India;

(b) whether the sanctioned amount has been allocated to Madhya Pradesh along with other States, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when the funds will be allocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements a Central Sector Scheme called "Vocational Training in Tribal Areas" under which grant-in-aid is released to State Governments and NGOs for running the Vocational Training Centres. The training programme is for one year only. The details of funds sanctioned and released during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 along with number of training centres and number of trainees is given in the Statement (See below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The funds have been sanctioned and released to Madhya Pradesh along with other State Governments and NGOs during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) In view of (b) above, does not arise.

Statement

*Funds Allocated and released during 2009-10 and 2010-11 and
the Number of Training Centres and Trainees*

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	States	Grant-in-aid released to State Governments/NGOs along with					
		number of training centres and trainees.					
		2009-10			2010-11		
		Amt. released	Centres	Trainees	Amt. released	Centres	Trainees
1	Assam	54.00	2	200	181.20	11	600
2	Gujarat	0	0	0	37.12	13	1300
3	Karnataka	19.40	1	100	11.08	01	100
4	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	291.12	11	1100
5	Meghalaya	32.88	1	100	0	0	0
6	Mizoram	0	0	0	152.88	05	500
7	Nagaland	93.72	2	200	0	0	0
8	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	14.46	01	100
TOTAL		200	6	600	687.94	42	3700

Status report on Forest Right Act

593. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status report as on December 31, 2010 on Forest Right Act (FRA) implementation issued by the Ministry;

(b) the number of FRA claims filed according to the report; and

(c) the details of the number of FRA claims accepted by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) As per the provisions of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and the Rules framed thereunder, the responsibility for implementing the Act lies with the State/Union Territories Governments. According to the information received from the State/UT Governments, the status of implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006, as on 31st December, 2010, was as under:

Number of claims filed	Total number of claims disposed off	Number of title distributed	Number of claims rejected
30,31,624	25,48,496	11,06,541	14,41,955

(b) A total number of 30,31,624 claims were filed under the Forest Rights Act, 2006, as on 31st December, 2010.

(c) A total number of 11,06,541 claims were accepted for distribution of title deeds under the Forest Rights Act, 2006, as on 31st December, 2010.

Revision of Post-matric Scholarship

594. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has increased the post-matric scholarship scheme for ST students;

(b) whether such a revision would benefit about 15.59 lakh ST students in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has increased the post-matric scholarship for ST students w.e.f. 01-07-2010. The details of revision of the Scheme is given in the Statement-I (See below). The State-wise number

of beneficiaries is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST Students revised

(Applicable from 01-07-2010)

Parental Income Ceiling Raised From Rs. 1.45 lakh to Rs. 2.00 lakh per annum

Re-Grouping of Courses

Pre-Revised Courses	Revised Courses
Group I	
Degree and Post Graduate level courses (including M.Phil, Ph.D and Post Doctoral research) in Medicine (Allopathic, Indian and other recognized systems of medicines), Engineering, Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary and Allied Sciences, Management, Business Finance, Business Administration and Computer Applications/Science. Commercial Pilot License (including helicopter pilot and Multi Engine rating) Course.	(i) Degree and Post Graduate level courses including M.Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral research in Medicine (Allopathic, Indian and other recognized systems of medicines), Engineering, Technology, Planning, Architecture, Design, Fashion Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary & Allied Sciences, Management, Business Finance/Administration, Computer Science/Applications. (ii) Commercial Pilot License (including helicopter pilot and multiengine rating) course. (iii) Post Graduate Diploma courses in various branches of management & medicine. (iv) C.A./I.C.W.A./C.S./I.C.F.A. etc. (v) M. Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral Programmes (D. Litt., D.Sc. etc.) - (a) In existing Group II courses b) In existing Group III courses (vi) L.L.M.
Group I	

Pre-Revised Courses	Revised Courses
<p>Group II</p> <p>Other professional and technical graduate and Post Graduate (including M.Phil, Ph.D. and Post Doctoral research) level courses not covered in Group I. C.A./ICWA/C.S. etc. courses. All Post Graduate, Graduate level Diploma courses, all Certificate Level Courses</p>	<p>the course is at least matriculation).</p> <p>Group II</p> <p>(i) Graduate/Post Graduate courses leading to Degree, Diploma, Certificate in areas like Pharmacy (B Pharma), Nursing(B Nursing), LLB, BFS, other para-medical branches like rehabilitation, diagnostics etc., Mass Communication, Hotel Management & Catering, Travel/Tourism/Hospitality Management, Interior Decoration, Nutrition & Dietetics, Commercial Art, Financial Services (e.g. Banking, Insurance, Taxation etc.) for which entrance qualification is minimum Sr. Secondary (10+2).</p> <p>(ii) Post Graduate courses not covered under Group I eg. MA/M Sc/M.Com/M Ed./M. Pharma etc.</p>
<p>Group III</p> <p>All other courses leading to a graduate or above degree (not covered in group I & II).</p>	<p>Group III</p> <p>All other courses leading to a graduate degree not covered under Group I & II eg. BA/B Sc/B Com etc.</p>
<p>Group IV</p> <p>All post matriculation level courses before taking up graduation like classes XI and XII in 10+2 system and intermediate examination etc., not covered in Group 'II' or 'III'. ITI courses, other vocational courses (if minimum required qualification to pursue</p>	<p>Group IV</p> <p>All post-matriculation level non-degree courses for which entrance qualification is High School (Class X), e.g. senior secondary certificate (class XI and XII);</p>

both general and vocational diploma courses in Polytechnics,
stream, 1TI courses, 3 year etc.

Revised rates of maintenance & Other allowances

Maintenance Allowances

Group of Courses	Monthly rates of Maintenance Allowance (In Rupees)			
	Pre-revised		Revised w.e.f. 01-07-2010	
	Day Scholars	Hostellers	Day Scholars	Hostellers
I	330	740	550	1200
II	330	510	530	820
III	185	355	300	570
IV	140	235	230	380

Other Allowances

(In Rupees)			
Items		Pre-revised Rates	Revised Rates
1		2	3
1.	Study Tour Charges (Per Annum)	1000	1600
2.	Thesis Typing/Printing Charges (Per Annum)	1000	1600
3.	Book Grant for Correspondence Courses (Per Annum)	750	1200
4. Allowance for Students with Disability			
(i)	Reader Allowance for Blind Scholars (PM)	150 (Group I&II)	240 (Group I&II)
		125 (Group III)	200 (Group III)
		100 (Group IV)	160 (Group IV)
(ii)	Transport Allowance for Disabled Students (as defined under the Persons with Disabilities Act 1995), if such students do not reside in the hostel which is within the premises of the Educational Institution. (PM)	100	160

1	2	3
(iii) Escort Allowance for Severely Handicapped: Day Scholars/Students with low extremity disability (PM)	100	160
(iv) Helper Allowance: admissible to any employee of the hostel willing to extend help to a severely orthopedically handicapped student residing in the hostel of an Educational Institution who may need the assistance of a helper. (PM)	100	160
(v) Coaching Allowance to Mentally Retarded and Mentally ill Students (PM)	150	240

Statement-II

State-wise number of beneficiaries under the scheme of Post Matric Scholarships for ST students during 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Anticipated Beneficiaries
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	287862
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3	Assam	79744
4	Bihar	3355
5	Chhattisgarh	93766
6	Goa	1500
7	Gujarat	142521
8	Himachal Pradesh	2616
9	Jammu & Kashmir	10190
10	Jharkhand	48438

1	2	3
11	Karnataka	78978
12	Kerala	12210
13	Madhya Pradesh	106728
14	Maharashtra	160552
15	Manipur	46619
16	Meghalaya	64110
17	Mizoram	39770
18	Nagaland	41888
19	Orissa	60476
20	Rajasthan	189495
21	Sikkim	2206
22	Tamil Nadu	4580
23	Tripura	16744
24	Uttar Pradesh	0.00
25	Uttrakhand	18002
26	West Bengal	45998
27	A.&N. Islands	658
28	Daman & Diu	0
TOTAL		1559007

Tribal groups affected by Posco project

†595. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people of tribal groups are also affected by ongoing Posco project in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the measures adopted by Government to provide relief to the affected tribal people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) As per the information received from the Ministry of Environment & Forests, 478 original families and 1178 extended families in eight villages need rehabilitation because of Posco project in Orissa. None of these families belong to Scheduled Tribes.

(b) In view of the reply to part (a) above, question does not arise.

(c) In view of the reply to part (a) above, question does not arise.

Remedial measures for incidents of abuse of children

596. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of abuse of children including their sexual abuse in orphanages and shelter homes have increased;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last two years, year-wise and state-wise; and

(c) the remedial measures that Governments has taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Government in the Ministry of Women & Child Development has not received any report indicating increase in incidents of abuse of children including sexual abuse in orphanages and shelter homes in the last 2 years.

(c) Does not arise.

Street Children in Metropolitan cities

†597. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the current number of street children living in the four metropolitan cities of the country;

(b) whether any scheme is being run by Government to help them live a normal life; and

(c) if so, the achievement of these schemes during the last three years along with money spent on these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, does not collect data regarding number of street children and therefore, no authentic figures are available. Moreover, their number is inherently fluctuating in nature. Prior to 2009-10, the Ministry of Women and Child Development was implementing the scheme, namely, 'An Integrated Programme for Street Children' (IPSC) for the welfare and rehabilitation of such children. From 2009-10 onwards, the Ministry has been implementing a new centrally sponsored scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. IPSC has been merged under the new scheme, with improved norms. ICPS provides for setting up of Open Shelters for children in need of care and protection including street children, in urban and semi-urban areas, where they are inter alia provided education, vocational training, food, health facilities etc. In 2008-09 Rs.5.37 crore was released to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for running street children projects covering 32,588 beneficiaries under IPSC. Similarly, under the Open Shelter component of ICPS, Rs.4.78 crore & Rs.8.36 crore were released to State Governments in 2009-10 & 2010-11 for Open Shelters covering 17,205 & 16,845 beneficiaries respectively.

Increasing cases of Crime Against Women

598. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the increasing cases of crime against women in the country, the Ministry has stressed the need to deal firmly with such incidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Commission for Women and National Human Right's Commission have also confirmed excesses against women in the

country; and

(d) if so, to what extent the crimes against women would be properly checked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) As per the National Crime Records Bureau data, a total of 185312, 195856 and 203804 cases of crimes against women were reported in the country during the years 2007 to 2009, thereby showing an increasing trend. Both National Commission for Women (NCW) and National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) also received complaints of alleged atrocities on women. During the period 01.04.2008 to 29.07.2011, NHRC registered 53711 complaints of atrocities against women, majority of which relate to atrocities on women by the police and other complaints such as dowry deaths, physical assault and harassment at workplace. During 2009-10, NCW registered 15985 complaints which largely relate to domestic violence/matrimonial dispute, dowry harassment and death, property, rape and police apathy.

The Central Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crimes against women. The Government of India has been advising State Governments from time to time on the steps that need to be taken to afford a greater measure of protection to the women and in particular to prevent incidence of crimes against them. These advisories, inter-alia, emphasise on gender sensitization of the police personnel, minimizing delays in investigation, improving the quality of investigations and setting up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts where these do not exist. States have also been advised to increase the overall representation of women in police forces. However, 'public order' and 'police' as per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India are State subjects and as such, prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, including crime against women, is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

Children increasing with malnutrition

599. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of children with malnutrition is increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of such children with malnutrition reported during the last two years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to nourish them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) As per the National Family Health Survey, the prevalence of underweight children below three years of age has declined from 42.7 per cent in 1998-99 (NFHS-2) to 40.4 per cent in 2005-06-(NFHS 3). However, anemia in children (6-35 months) has risen from 74.3% to 78.9% during the same period. The State-wise prevalence of underweight in children below the age of five years, as per the last NFHS-3 survey conducted in 2005-06, is given in the Statement (See below).

The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, the determinants of which include household food insecurity, illiteracy and lack of awareness especially in women, access to health services, availability of safe drinking water, sanitation and proper environmental conditions and adequate purchasing power etc.

Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, supplementary nutrition is provided to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance and the Actual Dietary Intake. Children under six years are provided with 500 k.calories and 12-15 g proteins while severely underweight children are given 800 k.l calories and 20-25g of protein in the form of Take Home Ration and /or morning snack and hot cooked meal. Besides the supplementary nutrition, the other services under ICDS include pre-school non-formal education, nutrition & health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services for women and children. Three of the services namely immunization, health check-up and referral services are delivered through the public health system of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

Besides, the ICDS programme, the Government is implementing several schemes/ programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UTs which impact directly or indirectly on the nutritional status. These schemes, include National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid Day Meals Scheme, Drinking Water & Total Sanitation Campaign, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) etc. The recently introduced Rajiv Gandhi

Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), namely SABLA would provide a package of services including health and nutrition to adolescent girls in the age group of 11-14 years for out of school girls and 15-18 years for all girls for nutrition in 200 districts as a pilot. Another new scheme, the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) - The CMB Scheme would provide a better enabling environment for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and lactating mothers and support for providing early & exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life on pilot basis in 52 districts initially.

Statement

*Prevalence of Underweight Children below the age of five
years, NFHS 3, (2005-06) State-wise*

Sl.No.	State	% Underweight Children
1	2	3
	India	42.5
1	Madhya Pradesh	60.0
2	Jharkhand	56.5
3	Bihar	55.9
4	Meghalaya	48.8
5	Chhattisgarh	47.1
6	Gujarat	44.6
7	Uttar Pradesh	42.4
8	Orissa	40.7
9	Rajasthan	39.9
10	Haryana	39.6
11	Tripura	39.6
12	West Bengal	38.7
13	Uttrakhand	38.0
14	Maharashtra	37.0

1	2	3
15	Karnataka	37.6
16	Himachal Pradesh	36.5
17	Assam	36.4
18	Andhra Pradesh	32.5
19	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5
20	Tamil Nadu	29.8
21	Delhi	26.1
22	J&K	25.6
23	Nagaland	25.2
24	Goa	25.0
25	Punjab	24.9
26	Kerala	22.9
27	Manipur	22.1
28	Mizoram	19.9
29	Sikkim	19.7

Increasing cases of atrocities against women

600. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cases of atrocities against women, incidents of rapes in Delhi and other parts of country is increasing day by day;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per NCRB data, total of 185312, 195856 and 203804

cases of crimes committed against women were reported in the country year-wise between 2007 to 2009 thereby showing an increasing trend. Of them 20737, 21467 and 21397 were cases of rape year-wise in the country between 2007 to 2009. The number of reported cases of rape in Delhi have been 598, 466 and 469 year-wise during the same period.

(c) As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution. As such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Central Government attaches importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women and has enacted legislations. It has also been reviewing and strengthening them from time to time for prevention of crime against women. Further, the Government of India has been advising the State Governments from depending upon the need regarding the steps that need to be taken to afford a greater measure of protection to the women and, in particular, to prevent incidence of crimes against them. These advisories, *inter-alia*, emphasize on gender sensitization of the police personnel, minimizing delays in investigations of crime against women and improving the quality of investigation and setting up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts where these do not exist.

Proposal for ITI'S in Himachal Pradesh

601. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a proposal from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for seeking financial assistance to start hospitality tourism sector courses in its 7 ITIs;

(b) if so, current status of the proposal;

(c) by when the said proposal is likely to be approved;

(d) whether requested financial assistance is likely to be released during current financial year; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) State Government has been requested to furnish the requisite details/information relating to civil works and equipments in respect of 7 ITI's so that the proposals can be examined based on the scheme guidelines for central assistance.

Cases under Dowry Prohibition Act

602. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases that have been registered all over the country under the Dowry Prohibition Act since its inception;

(b) the number of them that have completed trial; and

(c) the conviction rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Dowry Prohibition Act came into being in 1961. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has been collecting data under the Act since 1988. Thus, the requisite data is available from 1988 onwards. A Statement showing details of cases registered, cases in which trial was completed and conviction rate under Dowry Prohibition Act, during 1988 to 2009, is given in the Statement.

Statement

Cases Registered, Cases in which trial completed and conviction rate under Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 during 1988-2009

Year	Cases Reported	Trials Completed	Conviction Rate
1	2	3	4
1988	2064	263	NA
1989	1918	415	NA
1990	2155	732	NA
1991	1841	633	NA
1992	2102	1072	NA
1993	2679	988	NA

1	2	3	4
1994	2709	1434	NA
1995	2814	1372	NA
1996	2047	1537	NA
1997	2685	1884	36.5
1998	3578	1594	31.9
1999	3064	1472	24.3
2000	2876	1512	24.6
2001	3222	1828	29.9
2002	2816	1950	28.8
2003	2684	1555	21.2
2004	3592	2088	25
2005	3204	1898	25.5
2006	4504	2317	27.3
2007	5623	2450	23.1
2008	5555	2651	23.9
2009	5650	2917	21.5

Source: NCRB

Strikes by pilots

603. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) total loss caused by the strikes of pilot this year;

(b) steps Government is taking so that such events may not happen in future;

(c) planning of Government to handle the situation when the pilots even refused to obey the orders of the court; and

(d) whether Government can plan to recover the loss so caused from the salary of the strike of pilots, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The estimated revenue loss suffered by Air India on account of the strike of pilots is around Rs. 200 crores.

(b) The Government has constituted a Committee under Justice D.M. Dharmadhikari, a retired Supreme Court Judge to address to the pay and perks parity and other HR issues for all employees including the pilots. A regular dialogue with unions/associations are also undertaken at the Management and Ministry level to sort out issues.

(c) Disciplinary action like de-rostering, termination, suspension and de-recognition of erring unions/associations besides policy of no work no pay would be considered.

(d) No salary has been paid to the pilots for strike period.

Nutritional meal through anganwadi centres

†604. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study to review the existing system of distribution of nutritional meal through Anganwadi Centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the cases of alleged corruption/ irregularities/black marketing in distribution of nutritional meal under Integrated Child Development Scheme have come into notice recently; and

(d) if so, state-wise details thereof and the details of norms for distribution of nutritional meal received from various sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Government has not conducted any specific study to review the current distribution system of nutritional meal through the Anganwadi Centres. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The implementation includes modalities of procurement, preparation and management /distribution of supplementary nutrition and rests with the respective States/UTs.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) During 2011, total of 21 complaints have been received from Orissa (1), MP (1), Rajasthan (2), Uttarakhand (1), Haryana (1), Delhi (1) and UP (13) and Bihar (1). These contain allegations regarding irregularities in management of Supplementary Nutrition Programme. All these have been forwarded to the State Governments for suitable action at their end and report.

Supplementary nutrition is one of the six services under the Integrated Child Development Services [ICDS] Scheme. Under the Scheme, children below six years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers are required to be provided Supplementary Nutrition, in accordance with Guidelines issued by Government of India on 24.02.2009 and endorsed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its Order dated 22.04.2009. The provision of Supplementary Nutrition prescribed for various categories of beneficiaries is as follows:

[i] Children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years: Food supplement of 500 calories of energy and 12-15 gms. of protein per child per day as Take Home Ration[THR] in the form of Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or energy-dense Food marked as 'ICDS Food Supplement'.

[ii] Children in the age group of 3-6 years: Food supplement of 500 calories of energy and 12-15 gms. of protein per child per day. Since a child of this age group is not capable of consuming a meal of 500 calories in one sitting, the guidelines prescribe provision of morning snack in the form of milk/banana/seasonal fruits/Micronutrient Fortified Food etc. and a Hot Cooked Meal.

[iii] Severely under weight children: Food supplement of 800 calories of energy and 20-25 gms. of protein child per day in the form of Micro-nutrient fortified food and/or energy dense food as Take Home Ration.

[iv] Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers: Food supplement of 600 calories of energy and 18-20 gms. of protein per beneficiary per day in the form of micronutrient Fortified Food and/or energy dense food as Take Home Ration.

The financial norms of Supplementary Nutrition Programme [SNP] for children [6 months to 72 months], severely underweight children [6 months to 72 months] and pregnant women and lactating mothers are Rs. 4.00, Rs.6.00 and Rs.5.00 per beneficiary per day, respectively.

Female foeticide and human trafficking

605. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is the fourth most dangerous country for women;

(b) if so, the measures that Government is taking to remedy this;

(c) whether female foeticide and human trafficking are the main reasons why India figures on the list; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to curb these practices and their impact so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) A global perceptions survey based on a sample of 213 gender experts across five continents, has been conducted by Trust Law, the legal news service of Thomson Reuters Foundation. India has been referred to as the fourth most dangerous country of the world for women, female foeticide and human trafficking are cited as the major reasons. The Government of India is not aware of the content and methodology adopted and can, therefore, not comment on the credibility of the conclusions it has drawn.

(d) Both female foeticide and trafficking reflect the status of women in society. Government is implementing short term and long term interventions, in the form of schemes and legislations to tackle these problems.

To curb female foeticide, Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy which includes legislative measures, advocacy, awareness generation and programmes for socio-economic empowerment of women. Legislative measures comprise of the implementation of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 under which sex selective abortions are punishable. The Government in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is responsible for implementation of this Act and enforcement lies with the State governments.

To ensure stricter implementation of the PCPNDT Act, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is taking a number of steps including: asking the Chief Secretaries in the States/UTs to take effective measures and regularly monitor implementation of the PNDT Act, regular appraisal of effective implementation of the Act through zonal and state specific reviews, empowering the National Inspection and Monitoring Committees to oversee follow-up action after inspections and take recourse under the PC

& PNDT Act etc. State Inspection and Monitoring Committees would be

similarly empowered. In accordance with the provisions of the PC & PNDT Act etc, MCI would consider suspension/cancellation of registration of doctors found prima facie guilty of violations.

The issue of human trafficking is extremely complex as it involves intersection of factors such as migration, labour exploitation, sexuality and human rights. Its dimensions are often not fully understood, as a result.

Being a clandestine activity, it is difficult to estimate the number of girls/women involved. The primary push factor for these girls and women is poverty and economic deprivation. The social factors such as low status of women, illiteracy, patriarchal mindsets, and objectification of women and continuation of traditions/cultural practices are some of the other factors that exacerbate women's vulnerability to trafficking. This is further enhanced by the migration process. To break this cycle, would necessitate managing both demand and supply.

The Government in the Ministry of Women and Child is 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 commercial sexual exploitation 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 "Ujjawala" Scheme under which, financial assistance is provided for prevention of trafficking and for rescue, rehabilitation, re-integration and repatriation of victims of commercial sexual exploitation.

Further, socio economic empowerment of women through the poverty alleviation and developmental schemes of the Government such as STEP, Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, NRLM, loans through the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and the Right to Education all help in decreasing the vulnerability of women to trafficking and at the same time, enable them to make decisions about the birth of children as well as retaining of the girl child.

However, along with effective implementation of existing policies and legislations and measures adopted for empowerment of women, there is need for change of traditional and patriarchal mindsets. This is the key element required for fostering a change in status of women. It is a

gradual process in itself and requires continuous and sustained efforts by both Government and civil society organisations.

Sabla Scheme

606. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the physical and financial achievements trade vis-a-vis the target of the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (**Sabla**);

(b) whether SABLA will replace Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) in the forthcoming years; and

(c) whether SABLA will expand its country-wide coverage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The implementation of scheme has commenced from the last quarter of 2010-11. The guidelines of the Scheme **Sabla** have been disseminated to the States/UTs.

The baseline survey in the selected districts to identify the beneficiaries by States/UTs have been completed and around 00 lakh Adolescent Girls (AGs) are expected to be benefited under the scheme every year. In 2010-11, 39.87 lakh Adolescent Girls were covered under the scheme. In 2011-12, around 100 lakh adolescent girls are expected to be benefited under the scheme.

Against the budget provision of Rs.340 crores in 2010-11, the fund released to States/UTs was Rs.296.73crores. In 2011-12, there is a budget provision of Rs.750 crores, out of which Rs.266.14 crores have been released so far.

(b) The scheme Sabla has been introduced in 200 districts across the country on a pilot basis where it has replaced Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY). The KSY is being implemented in the remaining districts.

(c) The learnings in the pilot phase would become the basis for the expansion of the scheme **Sabla**.

Alternatives to "Go" and "No Go" areas

607. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has suggested alternatives to "go" and "no go" areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the proposal is put before the GoM;

(c) if so, the details of (a) and the outcome of (b) above;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Coal Ministry is opposing the above proposal; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI) had, while considering the Cabinet Note dated 26-11-2010 and Supplementary Note dated 10-12-2010 from the Ministry of Coal regarding "Need for making available more coal bearing areas for enhancing coal production" in its meeting held on 13-01-2011, directed that all pertinent issues may, in the first instance, be considered by a GoM, and thereafter, the matter be brought before the CCI. Three meetings of the GoM have been held so far on 17th February, 2011, 7th April, 2011 and 9th June, 2011 respectively. The GoM in its meeting held on 9th June, 2011 appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Member (Energy), Planning Commission to recommend solutions on the issues relating to reconciliation of environmental concerns emanating from various development activities including those related to infrastructure and mining. The Committee has submitted its report to the GoM on 25th July, 2011. This report is under the consideration of the GoM.

(d) and (e) The Committee under the Chairmanship of Member (Energy), Planning Commission drafted the report with its recommendations in consultation with the members of the Committee. Secretary (Coal) was a member of the Committee along with Secretary (Power), Secretary (MoE &F) and Secretary (Finance).

Promotion of tourism in rural areas of Maharashtra

†608. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal or scheme for promoting tourism especially in rural areas of Maharashtra is under consideration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the funds given to the State Government under such tourism promotion scheme during each year in the last five years and in the current year?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):

(a) to (c) Under its Rural Tourism Scheme, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, including the State of Maharashtra, for development of rural tourism sites. An amount of upto Rs.50.00 lakh for infrastructure development and upto Rs.20.00 lakh for capacity building, including skill upgradation, at the identified sites is given subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, availability of funds and inter-se priority.

The details of the funds given to the State Government of Maharashtra under the Rural Tourism Scheme during the last five years and current year are given below:

Year	Name of Project	Amount sanctioned (in Rs. lakhs)
2006-07	Infrastructure development at Village Morachi Chincholi, District Pune	50.00
2006-07	Capacity Building at Village Morachi Chincholi, District Pune	20.00

Performance of Anganwadi Centres

609. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the number of children in the age group of 3-6 eligible for enrolment in the Anganwadi centres in the country, in urban and rural areas;

(b) the State-wise details of the number of pregnant and lactating women targeted for getting the services in Anganwadi centres and the actual number of beneficiaries;

(c) whether Government has done any evaluation/study on the performance of the Anganwadi centres under ICDS; and

(d) if so, the major drawbacks in their performance found in the study and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) There were 11.79 crore child population (0-6 years)

and 2.31 crore pregnant and lactating mothers eligible for enrolment as per anganwadi survey register in 12.66 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) as on 30.6.2011 in urban and rural areas in country. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme is a self selecting scheme. The State-wise details of eligible and actual beneficiaries including children in the age group of 3-6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers, are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Planning Commission has conducted an Evaluation of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme through National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in 2009. The study covered a sample covering 19,500 households, 3,000 community leaders and 1,500 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) from 300 projects across 35 States/UTs that were set up before March 2005. According to this report, major drawbacks found in the performance of AWCs are as under:

- About two third (64%) of the children received supplementary nutrition out of total children recorded in the delivery register by AWWs. Against the norm of 25 days a month, on an average they received food for 16 days in a month.
- Average attendance of no. of children 3-6 years based on three sudden visits by the Research Team was found to be 14;
- Only 51.2% children (12-23 months) were found to be fully immunized.
- Overall 42.5% of sampled AWCs have their own buildings, 17.4% are in rented buildings, 17.3% are located in primary schools and other 22.9% are running from AWW/AWH house, panchayat and community buildings.
- About 87% AWCs were found to have drinking water supply. Drinking water source was available within the premises in 65% AWCs.
- About half the AWCs across the States had toilet facilities in the premises.
- 69% of sampled AWCs were having functional baby weighing scale; 40% of AWCs having adult weighing scale; 49% of AWCs having utensils; 48% of AWCs having cooking vessels; only 44% of AWCs having PSE kits and 62% of AWCs having medicine kits.

Statement

Statewise number of children (6 months - 6 years) and Pregnant & Lactating Mothers receiving supplementary nutrition w.r.t. total child population [as per AW survey register] under ICDS Scheme

(as on 30.6.2011)

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of operational Anganwadi Centre received	Total population [Children (0-6 months years) as per AW Survey register] (eligible)]	Total Children (6 months - 3 years) received Supplementary Nutrition	Total Children (3- Total pregnant Supplementary Nutrition	Total pregnant mother as per AW Survey register] (eligible)	Total lactating mother Supplementary Nutrition
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	All India	1265753	117954669	41691579	36919971	23090743	17906937
1	Andhra Pradesh	85202	5852027	2412561	1821100	1260125	1161265
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6028	226621	115175	111446	27576	27576
3	Assam	56681	4298690	1357050	1411844	873377	582802
4	Bihar	80211	9641830	1786099	1721778	1936636	710378
5	Chhattisgarh	39137	2870135	1125301	878887	580704	488517
6	Goa	1258	121868	31566	17670	16223	13934

7	Gujarat	49926	4352938	1684231	1460642	814134	724739
8	Haryana	21240	2319963	658451	410084	425581	309213
9	Himachai Pradesh	18413	640871	254388	148235,	104499	96161
10	Jammu & Kashmir	25793	1176314	231116	179921	264090	98911
11	Jharkhand	38186	2486231	1215657	1164390	944189	646061
12	Karnataka	63366	5194363	1865295	1688168	986573	856873
13	Kerala	33026	2812015	531192	515485	436079	210281
14	Madhya Pradesh	90999	9240243	3629872	324771?	1789819	1519784
15	Maharashtra	106231	8289149	3044241	3191040	1320302	1173526
16	Manipur	9883	384821	158777	156752	66885	54810
17	Meghalaya	5113	393000	166095	188834	64140	60296
18	Mizoram	1980	142334	70230	53807	37172	34949
19	Nagaland	3455	323052	150561	155152	55630	53770
20	Orissa	69572	4497609	1995027	1979196	813268	806637
21	Punjab	26656	2292555	595281	539108	415021	313625
22	Rajasthan	57511	8954970	1772428	1119425	1628161	840821

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Sikkim	1188	52967	5396	13702	6695	2417
24	Tamil Nadu	54439	4147027	1311662	1139013	822912	528860
25	Tripura	9906	395891	148086	155375	159842	85248
26	Uttar Pradesh	173533	26729681	11140060	9511446	5561946	4916580
27	Uttrakhand	16181	1031486	380449	190684	1685G1	142595
28	West Bengal	111652	7922638	3416455	3469860	1311220	1303506
29	A & N Islands	697	. 26041	9991	7210	4933	3832
30	Chandigarh	420	84367	21977	16409	16758	8187
31	Delhi	6606	952264	365567	238034	1.57211	113867
32	Dadra & N Haveli	267	16958	8453	6677	3026	2941
33	Daman & Diu	102	10198	3720	2862	2005	1806
34	Lakshadweep	1077	1446	2771	2511	2409	2409
35	Puducherry	788	72106	26398	5512	13041	9760

Working Women's Hostels Scheme

610. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether working women's hostels scheme is in operation since 1972;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith targets fixed and achievements made during the Tenth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(c) whether non release of funds on time has affected implementation of the scheme;

(d) if so, the percentage of total funds released during the first three years of the Eleventh Plan; and

(e) the steps taken for timely release of fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The scheme aims to provide safe and conveniently located accommodation for working woman who may be single, widowed, divorced, separated, married but whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same city/area. The scheme is being implemented through State Government agencies, Urban Municipal Bodies, Civil Society Organizations etc. The Scheme has been revised in the year 2010. Financial assistance for construction of hostels is now provided on public land only. There is also a provision of extending financial assistance for hostels run in rented premises.

There are no State-wise targets fixed under the scheme. The physical and financial performance during the Tenth Five Year Plan is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) Release of fund to the implementing organizations depends upon the receipt of documents prescribed under the scheme viz utilization certificate, inspection report, progress report and recommendation of State Governments etc. Sometimes there are delays at the level of implementing organizations and the State Government/Union Territory Administration in submitting the documents to the Government of India, due to which the release of funds is delayed affecting the implementation. State Governments and the Implementing organizations are reminded periodically by the Ministry for timely submission of requisite documents. Details of funds released under the Scheme and percentage

during the first three years of the Eleventh Plan are as under:

(in Crore)

Year	BE	Release	Percentage
2007-08	15	2.40	16.00
2008-09	20	2.41	12.00
2009-10	10	9.17	91.00

Statement

Physical and financial performance during the X Plan

Financial

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	BE	Actual expenditure
2002-03	15.00	6.00
2003-04	10.00	5.16
2004-05	10.00	4.82
2005-06	6.00	2.23
2006-07	5.00	4.39

Physical

Year	No. of New Hostels		No. of beneficiaries (working women)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2002-03	25	21	2500	2533
2003-04	25	13	2500	1188
2004-05	25	3	2500	535
2005-06	25	4	2500	344
2006-07	25	1	2500	500

Percentage of malnutrition among women and children

611. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of malnourishment among women and children in India, specially in Jharkhand;

(b) the steps the Ministry propose to take, to remedy this situation;

(c) whether the Minister is aware that this situation is worse in LWE districts;

(d) whether the Minister would take special measures for the LWE districts;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per National Family Health Survey-3, 2005-06, 42.5% children under 5 years are underweight and 35.6% of women in the age group of 15-49 years suffer from chronic energy deficiency (measured as low Body Mass Index) in country. In the State of Jharkhand, 56.5% children under 5 years are underweight and 43.0% of women suffer from chronic energy deficiency.

The problem of malnutrition is multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, the determinants of which include household food insecurity, illiteracy and lack of awareness especially in women, access to health services, availability of safe drinking water, sanitation and proper environmental conditions and adequate purchasing power etc. The nutritional status of the population is the outcome of complex and inter-related set of factors and cannot be improved by the efforts of single sector or action alone.

The Government has accorded priority to the issue of malnutrition, and, particularly, in respect of children, adolescent girls and women and has been implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UTs which impact directly or indirectly on the nutritional status. These schemes, interalia, include Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid Day Meals Scheme, Drinking Water & Total Sanitation Campaign, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) etc. The recently introduced Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls

(RGSEAG), namely SABLA would provide a package of services including health and nutrition to adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years in 200 districts as a pilot. Another new scheme, the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) -The CMB Scheme would provide a better enabling environment for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and lactating mothers and support for providing early & exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life on pilot basis in 52 districts initially.

The State Governments and UT Administrations have a crucial role to play in addressing the nutrition challenges as they implement most of these multi-sectoral nutrition related programmes. The States/UTs have been requested to expedite the setting up of the State Nutrition Council under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister. This will be an Inter-Departmental Coordinating Committee at the apex level. The States/UTs have been asked to constitute District Co-ordination Committees and District Nutrition Councils for developing State and District Plan of Action on Nutrition.

(c) to (f) The Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts which includes 14 districts of Jharkhand, is one of the special and new programmes initiated by the Government in Ministry of Home Affairs for districts affected by LWE. This is being implemented with a block grant of Rs.25 crore per district starting from 2010-11. In 2011 - 2012, the amount has been increased to Rs. 30 crore and is required to be spent on development schemes. Creation of public infrastructure and services such as construction of Anganwadi Centres besides; school buildings, primary health centres, drinking water supply, village roads, electric lights in public places, are some of the priority areas conveyed to the States/UTs for attention.

Anomalies in Anganwadi System

612. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken action to correct anomalies in the Anganwadi system because of which slum children in urban areas have been found to be severely malnourished;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which benefits of other schemes such as Janani Suraksha Yojana reach urban slum children; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) As per National Family Health Survey-3, 2005-06, the prevalence of undernutrition is 32.7% in urban children (below the age of 5 years) compared to 45.6% in rural areas. The Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) provides a package of services including supplementary nutrition to children, pregnant and nursing women. 744 urban projects and 1,19,473 Anganwadi centres including 1877 mini-Anganwadis in urban areas are sanctioned. ICDS is one of the several programmes which has a bearing on the nutritional status of children which is an outcome of complex and multisectoral issues.

The Government has accorded priority to the issue of malnutrition, and has been implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UTs in both rural and urban areas. The schemes, interalia, include Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Mid Day Meals Scheme, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Jawahar Lai Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) etc. The recently introduced Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), namely SABLA would provide a package of services including health and nutrition to adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years in 200 districts as a pilot. Another new scheme, the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) - The CMB Scheme would provide a better enabling environment for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and lactating mothers and support for providing early & exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life on pilot basis in 52 districts initially. The Janani Suraksha Yojana promotes institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women in all States and UTs.

Domestic Violence Cases

613. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of domestic violence cases registered and disposed by courts after implementation of Domestic Violence Act, 2005, in the country, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether it is not a fact that as per the Domestic Violence Act, 2005, the judgment has to be delivered within 60 days of registering a case;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that courts are not delivering judgments within sixty days thereby defeating the very purpose of the Act; and

(d) the efforts the Ministry is making to see that cases are quickly finished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA, 2005) came into force w.e.f. 26.10.2006. As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, total of 5788, 5643 and 7802 cases were registered under the PWDVA, 2005 during 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively. State-wise details of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) to (d) Under Sub-Section (5) of Section 12 of the Act, the Magistrate is required to endeavour to dispose off every application made under Sub-Section (1) of Section 12 within a period of sixty days from the date of its first hearing. The Government does not have definite information about the time taken by the Magistrates in disposing off the cases. It is likely that judicial process may not be completed within the stipulated period in all the cases. But the increasing number of cases registered under the Act shows that more and more aggrieved persons are accessing reliefs and services under the provisions of the Act.

The Act is implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Central Government reviews the implementation of the Act from time to time with the States/UTs. for its effective implementation. The Central Government has been emphasising upon the need to impart training to First Class Judicial Magistrates/Metropolitan Magistrates to deal with the cases under the Domestic Violence Act, through National/State Judicial Academies.

Statement-I

*Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-Sheeted And Persons
Convicted under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 during 2007-09*

**A. Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-sheeted and
Persons**

Convicted under protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 during 2007

S.No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1979	345	53	1	42	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	2	0	0	1	1	0
4	Bihar*						
5	Chhattisgarh	1651	1249	89	2206	2066	101
6	Goa	3	1	0	5	3	0
7	Gujarat	883	862	27	2491	2231	6
8	Haryana	17	10	0	21	21	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	0	2	2	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Jharkhand	880	765	171	1984	2031	223
12	Karnataka*						
13	Kerala	14	9	1	11	12	1
14	Madhya Pradesh*						
15	Maharashtra	117	109	1	480	495	3
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	5	5	0	13	5	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa*						
21	Punjab	37	14	0	68	35	0
22	Rajasthan	25	14	0	14	14	0
23	Sikkim	6	4	0	10	9	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0

26	Uttar Pradesh	25	20	0	33	51	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	5	2	0	2	0	0
	Total States	5652	3411	342	7342	7018	335
29	A & N Islands	20	6	0	37	7	0
30	Chandigarh**	112	37	0	142	75	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	1	1	0	3	3	0
33	Delhi	3	2	0	7	2	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UTs		136	46	0	189	87	0
Total All India		5788	3457	342	7531	7105	335

Note: '*' Indicates data not available

** Includes IPC cases also.

Data is provisional

B. Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-Sheeted And Persons

Convicted Under Protection Of Women From Domestic Violence Act 2005 during 2008

S.No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2267	485	76	1	17	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar*						
5	Chhattisgarh	361	426	1	987	1020	0
6	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	324	324	1	1058	1058	0
8	Haryana	9	8	0	27	27	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	1	1	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir			Central Act and its Provisions are Not Applicable			
11	Jharkhand	955	856	178	1857	1943	206

12	Karnataka*						
13	Kerala	30	27	0	25	33	3
14	Madhya Pradesh*						
15	Maharashtra	376	278	103	217	325	197
16	Manipur	35	0	0	16	0	0
17	Meghalaya	5	5	2	29	6	2
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa*						
21	Punjab	52	36	3	99	97	2
22	Rajasthan	60	50	0	55	55	0
23	Sikkim	5	8	0	5	8	0
24	Tamil Nadu	765	437	129	30	320	146
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	16	12	1	13	19	1
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28	West Bengal	328	80	0	118	280	R O
	Total States	5590	3033	494	4538	5209	558
29	A & N Islands	35	22	0	36	30	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	18	15	0	15	15	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Uts	53	37	0	51	45	0
	Total All India	5643	3070	494	4589	5254	558

Note: '*' Indicates Data Not Available

Data is provisional

C. Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-Sheeted and Persons

Convicted Under Domestic Violence Act 2005 during 2009

S.No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2710	608	97	0	103	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13	8	3	12	8	3
3	Assam*						
4	Bihar*						
5	Chhattisgarh	22	23	0	18	18	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	67	67	0	234	234	0
8	Haryana	32	10	0	13	13	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	0	4	4	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11	Jharkhand*						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	Karnataka	18	6	8	1	4	
13	Kerala	53	46	0	61	72	0
14	Madhya Pradesh*						
15	Maharashtra	1395		121			
16	Manipur	25	0	0	28	0	0
17	Meghalaya	23	28	0	76	45	0
18	Mizoram	4	4	1	4	4	1
19	Nagaland	6	6	3	6	6	3
20	Orissa*						
21	Punjab	38	34	1	76	77	0
22	Rajasthan	45	29	1	37	37	1
23	Sikkim	6	6	0	8	8	0
24	Tamil Nadu	2376	729	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0

26	Uttar Pradesh*						
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	923	0	0	0	0	0
Total States		7760	1607	235	578	633	8
29	A & N Islands	36	29	1	53	53	1
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	6	4	0	5	4	0
34	Lakshadweep*						
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Uts		42	33	1	58	57	1
Total All India		7802	1640	236	636	690	9

Note: '*' Indicates Data Not Available

Data is provisional

Juvenile homes

614. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Juvenile Homes and Rehabilitation Centres we have in our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to setting up Juvenile Homes in each district in our country under the Child Protection Scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act) provides that State Governments may establish and maintain either by themselves, or in association with voluntary organizations, Special Homes and Observation Homes or Children's Homes and Shelter Homes in every district or a group of districts, as may be required for reception and rehabilitation of any juvenile in conflict with law or children in need of care and protection respectively.

The Government of India in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) through the State Governments/UT Administrations under which, financial assistance is provided to them, *inter-alia*, for setting up and maintenance of such Homes.

In 2010-11, financial assistance has been provided under ICPS for 1199 Homes of various types to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

Failure in dope test

615. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many sports persons failed the dope test in various international events during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the role of coach and

officials of sports federations;

(c) the details of sports persons on whom ban has been imposed during the last three years and action taken in each case; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to prevent recurrence of such incidents including use of drugs particularly steroids in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Anti Doping Rules of National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) became operational from 1st January 2009. NADA is responsible for sample collection work of athletes for dope analysis during the national level competitions. Until 30.6.2011, NADA has collected 6607 samples of sportspersons out of which 242 have been returned positive for dope substances. Out of 242 positive cases, sanctions have been imposed on 135 athletes by the Anti Doping Disciplinary Panel since January 2009. The list of athletes on whom sanctions have imposed is given in the Statement (See below).

(d) The Government has taken 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 & 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.

Further, in the aftermath of the recent doping incidents in the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala, the Government has appointed Justice Mukul Mudgal, retired Chief Justice of the High Court of Punjab & 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.

Statement

*List of sportspersons tested positive against dope substances and sanction imposed by
Anti Doping Disciplinary Panel w.e.f. 01-01-2009 till date:*

Sl. No.	Name of Sports person	Sport/Event	Name of Prohibited Drug/ Anti Doping Rule violation	Date of Decision	Period and Commencement of Ineligibility
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mr. Harbhajan Singh	Athletics (HammerThrow)	Nandrolone (Anabolic Steroid) & Mephentermine (Stimulant)	27-05-09	2 years w.e.f. 11-02-09 (Completed)
2.	Mr. Avtar Singh	Athletics (Javelin-Throw)	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	27-05-09	2 years w.e.f.12-02-09 (Completed)
3.	Mr. Gurdev Singh	Athletics (Shot-Put)	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid) & Mephentermine (Stimulant)	27-05-09	2 years w.e.f.10-02-09 (Completed)
4.	Mr. Sunil Kumar Mishra	Athletics (Shot-Put)	Mephentermine (Stimulant)	27-05-09	2 years w.e.f. 27-05-09 (Completed)
5.	Ms. R. Kavitha	Weight-Lifting (WL 69 Kg)	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	24-07-09	2 years w.e.f. 29-01-09 (Completed)

6.	Mr. M. Syam Lal	Weight-Lifting (WL 94 Kg)	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid) &	06-07-09
	2 Years w.e.f. 30-01-09			
		Furosemide (Diuretic)	(Completed)	

7.	Mr. K. Gopinath	Body Building	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	06-07-09	2 Years w.e.f.18-01-09 (Completed)
8.	Mr. M. Romiyo Singh	Body Building	Stanozolol & Methanediene (Anabolic Steroids), Furosemide (Diuretic)	22-06-09	2 Years w.e.f.18-01-09 (Completed)
9.	Mr. M. Venkatesh	Body Building	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid) & Furosemide (Diuretic)	22-06-09	2 Years w. e. f. 18-01-09 (Completed)
10.	Mr. M. Kothandaraman	Body Building	Stanozolol & Boldione (Anabolic Steroids)	22-06-09	2 Years w.e.f. 18-01-09 (Completed)
11.	Mr. Amal P. Surendrah	Body Building	Stanozolol & Boldione (Anabolic Steroids)	22-06-09	2 Years w.e.f. 18-01-09 (Completed)
12.	Mr. Anil Kumar	Body Building	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid) & Probenecid (Diuretic)	20-08-09	2 Years w.e.f. 20-08-09
13.	Mr. Anand Kumar	Body Building	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid), Furosemide (Diuretic) & Mephentermine (Stimulant)	20-08-09	2 Years w.e.f. 20-08-09

14. Mr. Bhakta Kumar	Body Building	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	20-08-09	2 Years w.e. f. 20-08-09
15. Mr. Gaurav Sharma	Body Building	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	20-08-09	2 Years w.e.f. 20-08-09

1	2	3	4	5	6
16. Mr. E. Ponmudi 02-09	Body Building	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid) & Furosemide (Diuretic)	06-10-09	2 Years w.e.f. 28- (Completed)	
17. Mr. N. Premchand 02-09	Body Building	Stanozolol & Drostanolone (Anabolic Steroid), Clenbuterol (Anabolic Agent)	06-10-09	2 Years w.e.f. 28- (Completed)	
18. Mr. Sarabjit Singh 01-09	Powerlifting	Nandrolone (Anabolic Steroid)	06-10-09	2 Years w.e.f. 08- (Completed)	
19. Mr. Nashkar Tandon 01-09	Powerlifting	Nandrolone (Anabolic Steroid)	06-10-09	2 Years w.e.f. 08- (Completed)	
20. Mr. M. Jayaprakash 03-09	Body Building	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid) & Furosemide (Diuretic)	29-10-09	2 Years w.e.f. 25- (Completed)	
21. Mr. O. V. Vipin 03-09	Body Building	Stanozolol & Nandrolone (Anabolic Steroid), Furosemide (Diuretic), Mephentermine (Stimulant) & Tamoxifene	29-10-09	2 Years w.e.f. 25- (Completed)	
22. Mr. Hegde Prasad 03-09	Body Building	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	29-10-09	2 Years w.e.f. 25-	

			& Probenecid (Diuretic)		(Completed)
23. Mr. Sawant Mangesh	Body Building	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	29-10-09	2 Years w.e.f. 25-	
03-09					(Completed)

24. Mr. Dinesh Kumar 03-09	Body Building	Probenecid (Diuretic)	29-10-09	2 Years w.e.f. 25- (Completed)
25. Ms. Bhateri 08-09	Athletics (HammerThrow)	Probenecid (Diuretic)	17-11-09	2 Years w.e.f. 20-
26. Mr. Raj Kishore Nayak 08-09	Body Building	Probenecid (Diuretic)	17-11-09	2 Years w.e.f. 20-
27. Mr. P. P. Shameel 02-09	Body Building	Stanozolol & Nandrolone (Anabolic Steroid), Furosemide (Diuretic)	18-12-09	2 Years w.e.f. 28- (Completed)
28. Mr. S. D. Karamtulla 02-09	Body Building	Stanozolol & Nandrolone (Anabolic Steroid), Furosemide (Diuretic)	18-12-09	2 Years w.e.f. 28- (Completed)
29. Mr. Sachin Patatare 09-09	Wrestling	Furosemide (Diuretic)	15-01-10	2 Years w.e.f. 17-
30. Ms. Kamla Bisht	Boxing	Acetazolamide (Diuretic)	15-01-10	No Ineligibility
31. Mr. Sumit Choudhary 10-09	Boxing	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	01-02-10	2 Years w.e.f. 08-
32. Mr. Kiran Patil 04-09	Body Building	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid) & Furosemide (Diuretic)	01-02-10	2 Years w.e.f. 05- (Completed)

33. Mr. E. G. Byju Body Building Testosterone/Epitestosterone ratio 4:101-02-10 2 Years w.e.f. 05-04-09

(Completed)

1	2	3	4	5	6
34. Mr. Sasi Kannan	Athletics	Modafmil (Stimulant)	04-02-10	2 Years w.e.f. 04-02-10	
35. Mr. Sukhwinder Singh	Boxing	Nandrolone (Anabolic Steroid)	19-02-10	2 Years w.e.f. 19-02-10	
36. Mr. Krishna Alladi	Cycling	Nandrolone (Anabolic Steroid)	19-02-10	2 Years w.e.f. 18-06-09	
37. Mr. Naskar Uma Pada	Swimming	Mephentermine (Stimulant)	14-04-10	2 Years w.e.f. 03-09-09	
38. Mr. Naved Khan	Body Building	Nandrolone (Anabolic Steroid)	14-04-10	2 Years w.e.f. 05-04-09	
				(Completed)	
39. Mr. Anirudha Chatterjee		Body Building	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	20-04-10	2
Years w.e.f. 20-04-10					
40. Mahantesh N. Kaparatti		Cycling	Nandrolone (Anabolic Steroid)	20-04-10	2
Years w.e.f. 25-08-09					
41. Mr. Shankar Poonia	Athletics	Methyl Testosterone (Anabolic Steroid)	20-04-10	2 Years w.e.f. 20-04-10	
42. Mr. Om Narain	Athletics	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	21-04-10	2 Years w.e.f. 16-12-09	
43. Mr. Madhu Kumar	Athletics	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	21-04-10	2 Years w.e.f. 16-	

12-09

44. Ms. Neelamma M. 08-09 Maruthi	Cycling	Nandrolone (Anabolic Steroid)	21-04-10	2 Years w.e.f. 07-
45. Ms. L. Monika Devi	Weight Lifting	Testosterone metabolite and its Precursor	21-04-10	2 Years (completed)

46. Mr. Ranjit Kumar 04-09	Body Building	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	04-05-10	2 Years w.e.f. 05- (Completed)
47. Mr. P. P. Sameer 04-09	Body Building	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	04-05-10	2 Years w.e.f. 05- (Completed)
48. Mr. Rahul Salukhe 04-09	Body Building	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	04-05-10	2 Years w.e.f. 05- (Completed)
49. Mr. Sanjay 10-09 Baburao Hilge	Body Building	Nandrolone (Anabolic Steroid)	05-05-10	2 Years w.e.f. 10-
50. Ms. Parul Verma	Judo	Nandrolone (Anabolic Steroid)	05-05-10	No Ineligibility
51. Mr. Thangam 11-09 Arivazhagan	Weight Lifting	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	30-06-10	2 Years w.e.f. 05-
52. Mr. Biju Velayuthan 11-09	Weight Lifting	Stanozolol and Methandienone (Anabolic Steroid)	30-06-10	2 Years w.e.f. 03-
53. Mr. Digvijay Singh 11-09	Boxing	Nandrolone (Anabolic Steroid)	30-06-10	2 Years w.e.f. 12-
54. Mr. Praful Kr. Dubey 11-09	Weight Lifting	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	30-06-10	2 Years w.e.f. 05-

55.	Mr. Sachin Khambe	Body Building	Epimethandiol (Anabolic Steroid)	30-06-10	2 Years w.e.f. 10-10-09
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1	2	3	4	5	6
56.	Ms. Priyadarshani Jagushte	Weight Lifting	Furosemide (Diuretic)	30-06-10	No Ineligibility
57.	Ms. Seepana Yamini	Weight Lifting	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	14-07-10	2 Years w.e.f. 08-10-09
58.	Mr. P. B. Giri	Athletics	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	21-07-10	8 Years w.e.f. 21-07-10
59.	Mr. Naresh	Athletics	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	21-07-10	2 Years w.e.f. 21-07-10
60.	Mr. Birju	Wrestling	Furosemide (Diuretic)	04-08-10	No Ineligibility
61.	Mr. Harpreet Singh	Judo	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	04-08-10	2 Years w.e.f. 19-11-09
62.	Mr. Sudhir	Wrestling	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	04-08-10	2 Years w.e.f. 13-11-09
63.	Mr. Soumendra Pattanaik	Bodybuilding	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	11-08-10	2 Years w.e.f. 24-03-10
64.	Mr. S K Mohanty	Bodybuilding	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	11-08-10	2 Years w.e.f. 24-03-10
65.	Mr. Mohamed Abdullah	Bodybuilding	Stanozolol, Metabolites of	11-08-10	2 Years w.e.f. 24-03-10

			Methandienone & Mephentermine		
66. Mr. Dheeraj Kumar 03-10	Bodybuilding	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	11-08-10	2 Years w.e.f. 24-	
67. Mr. Vinod Kumar 03-10	Bodybuilding	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	11-08-10	2 Years w.e.f. 24-	

68. Mr. S K Tiwari 03-10	Bodybuilding	Stanozolol, Metabolites of Methandienone, Clenbutrol & 19-Norandrosterone	11-08-10	2 Years w.e.f. 24-
69. Mr. Dhamodharan 08-10 Gajapathi	Weightlifting	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	11-08-10	8 Years w.e.f. 11-
70. Mr. Prawesh Pradhan 08-10	Boxing	Metabolite of Marijuna	26-08-10	2 Years w.e.f. 26-
71. Mr. Shamsher Singh 08-10	Judo	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	26-08-10	2 Years w.e.f. \ 26-
72. Ms. Kavita Chaudhary	Wrestling	Nandrolone (Anabolic Steroid)	31-08-10	No Ineligibility
73. Ms. Seema Jhakar 08-10	Athletics	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	31-08-10	8 Years w.e.f. 31-
74. Mr. Jagdeep 08-10	Athletics	Stanozolol & Methyl Testosterone (Anabolic Steroid)	31-08-10	2 Years w.e.f. 31-
75. Mr. Vikas 08-10	Athletics	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	31-08-10	2 Years w.e.f. 31-
76. Mr. Manjinder Singh 02-10	Weightlifting	T/E Ratio =8 (Testosterone or its Pre Hormone)	31-08-10	2 Years w.e.f. 22-

77.	Mr. Siddharth Mishra	Weightlifting	Metabolites of Methandienone	31-08-10	2 Years w.e.f. 06-
	03-10		(Anabolic Steroid)		
78.	Ms. Balvir Kaur	Weightlifting	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	31-08-10	2 Years w.e.f. 06-
	03-10				
	Chandhar				

1	2	3	4	5	6
79.	Ms. Parmjit Kaur	Weightlifting	Drostanolone (Anabolic Steroid)	31-08-10	2 Years w.e.f. 24-02-10
80.	Mr. Gurpreet Singh	Weightlifting	Drostanolone (Anabolic Steroid)	31-08-10	2 Years w.e.f. 25-02-10
81.	Mr. Pardeep Sharma	Weightlifting	T/E Ratio =17 (Testosterone or its Pre Hormone)	31-08-10	No Ineligibility
82.	Ms. Megha Choudhary	Net-ball	Nandrolone (Anabolic Steroid)	22-09-10	No Ineligibility
83.	Mr. Krishna Kumar Sharma	Athletics	Ephedrine	28-10-10	2 Years w.e.f. 20-02-10
84.	Ms. Sailaja Pujari	Weightlifting	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	01-11-10	Life Time w.e.f. 01.11.10
85.	Ms. Th. Sanamacha Chanu	Weightlifting	Methylhexamine (Stimulant)	16-11-10	8 Years w.e.f. 16-11-10
86.	Mr. Rohan Barua	Powerlifting	Metabolites of Methandienone (Anabolic Steroid)	18-11-10	2 Years w.e.f. 18-11-10
87.	Mr. Parveen Batra	Powerlifting	Stanozolol & 19-Norandrosterone (Anabolic Steroid)	18-11-10	2 Years w.e.f. 18-11-10

88. Mr. Amit Srivastava	Powerlifting	Stanozolol & Boldenone	18-11-10	2 Years w.e.f. 18-
11-10		(Anabolic Steroid)		

89. Mr. Dinesh Pawar 11-10	Powerlifting	Stanozolol & 19-Norandrosterone (Anabolic Steroid)	18-11-10	2 Years w.e.f. 18-
90. Mr. Ankit Chauhan 11-10	Powerlifting	Stanozolol & 19-Norandrosterone (Anabolic Steroid)	18-11-10	2 Years w.e.f. 18-
91. Mr. Satpal Singh 11-10	Powerlifting	Metabolites of Methandienone, Mephentermine & 19-Norandrosterone (Anabolic Steroid)	18-11-10	2 Years w.e.f. 18-
92. Ms. Preeti Singh 11-10	Hockey	Nandrolone (Anabolic Steroid)	18-11-10	2 Years w.e.f. 18-
93. Ms. Pinku Moni 11-10 Handique	Taekwondo	Nandrolone (Anabolic Steroid)	18-11-10	2 Years w.e.f. 18-
94. Ms. Ch Lilybala Chanu 11-10	Taekwondo	Nandrolone (Anabolic Steroid)	18-11-10	2 Years w.e.f. 18-
95. Mr. Harpreet Singh 03-10	Kabbadi	Mephentermine & Its Metabolites (Phentermine)	15-12-10	2 Years w.e.f. 20-
96. Mr. Ashish Surve 04-10	Weightlifting	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	20-12-10	2 Years w.e.f. 07-
97. Mr. S. Anoop	Bodybuilding	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	20-12-10	2 Years w.e.f. 24-

03-10

98. Mr. Atma Singh Kabbadi Nandrolone (Anabolic Steroid) 17-01-11 2 Years w.e.f. 20-03-10

99. Ms. Sharada Narayana Athletics Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid) 17-01-11 No Ineligibility

1	2	3	4	5	6
100. Ms. Manjot Kaur	Weightlifting	Nandrolone (Anabolic Steroid)	18-01-11	2 Years w.e.f. 09-04-10	
101. Mr. Ibrar Mohammad	Athletics	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	04-02-11	2 Years w.e.f. 04-02-11	
102. Mr. Dilshad Ali	Kabbadi	Stanozolol & Metabolites (Anabolic Steroid)	28-02-11	2 Years w.e.f. 13-05-10	
103. Mr. Satnam Singh	Kabbadi	Mephentermine (Stimulant)	28-02-11	2 Years w.e.f. 27-03-10	
104. Ms. Sukanya Mishra	Athletics	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	01-03-11	2 Years w.e.f. 01-03-11	
105. Ms. Anjali Thakur	Soft-Tennis	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	14-03-11	2 Years w.e.f. 05-10-10	
106. Mr. Suresh Sathya	Athletics	19-Norandrosterone (Anabolic Steroid)	17-03-11	2 Years w.e.f. 24-11-10	
107. Ms. Romina Chanu	Power-lifting	Metabolites of Methandienone (Anabolic Steroid)	25-03-11	2 Years w.e.f. 06-08-10	
108. Mr. Kunal Savardekar	Power-lifting	19-Norandrosterone	25-03-11	2 Years w.e.f. 06-08-10	

109. Mr. Mukesh Kumar 03-11	Wrestling	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	11-03-11	2 Years w.e.f. 11-
110. Mr. Surender 03-11	Wrestling	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	11-03-11	2 Years w.e.f. 11-
111. Mr. Dalwinder Singh 03-11	Rugby	Solbutamol (Beta 2 Agonist)	11-03-11	2 Years w.e.f. 11-
112. Mr. Vinod 03-11	Wrestling	19-Norandrosterone	11-03-11	2 Years w.e.f. 11-

113. Mr. Jitinder Singh 04-11-10	Athletics	Metabolites of Methandienone (Anabolic Steroid)	25-04-11	Life Time w. e.f.
114. Ms. Sunita Toppo 08-10	Power-lifting	Stanozolol & Metabolites of Methandienone (Anabolic Steroid)	26-04-11	2 Years w.e.f. 06-
115. Mr. Jai Prakash 08-10	Power-lifting	Stanozolol, Metabolites of Methandienone (Anabolic Steroid) & Mephentermine & Its Metabolites (Phentermine), Stimulant	26-04-11	2 Years w.e.f. 07-
116. Mr. Pradeep Kumar 08-10	Power-lifting	T/E Ratio = 25.9±0.6 (Testosterone or its Pre Hormone)	26-04-11	2 Years w.e.f. 08-
117. Mr. Jitin Kumar 08-10	Power-lifting	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	26-04-11	2 Years w.e.f. 08-
118. Mr. Bachu M. R. 08-10	Power-lifting	Metabolites of Methandienone (Anabolic Steroid)	26-04-11	2 Years w.e.f. 08-
119. Mr. Amit Kumar 01-11	Athletics	Methendienone Metabolite (Anabolic Steroid)	09-05-11	2 Years w.e.f. 04-
120. Ms. S. Ibeyama Devi	Football	Refusal to provide sample	09-05-11	No Ineligibility

121. Mr. Satish Solanki	Boxing	Furosemide (Diuretics)	31-05-11	6 Month w.e.f. 09-01-11
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1	2	3	4	5	6
122. Mr. Ravinder Singh 01-11	Athletics		Methendienone Metabolite (Anabolic Steroid), Mephentermine & its Metabolites (Phentermine)- Stimulant	01-06-11	2 Years w.e.f. 04-
123. Mr. Nishant Mehra 02-11	Football		Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) at a concentration 46.5 ng/ml (Cannabinoid)	01-06-11	2 Years w.e.f. 10-
124. Mr. Jitendra Verma 06-11	Taekwondo		Methylhexanamine (Stimulant)	01-06-11	2 Years w.e.f. 01-
125. Ms. Saroj Sihag	Athletics-Discuss Throw		Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	06-06-11	No Ineligibility
126. Mr. Mohan Phogat 08-10	Boxing		Metabolites of Methandienone (Anabolic Steroid)	14-06-11	2 Years w.e.f. 05-
127. Mr. Sanjeev Kumar 07-10	Boxing		19-Norandrosterone	14-06-11	2 Years w.e.f. 12-
128. Mr. Jitender 01-11	Boxing		Methendienone Metabolite (Anabolic Steroid)	06-07-11	2 Years w.e.f. 09-
129. Mr. Sanjeev Kadian 01-11	Boxing		Mephentermine & its Metabolites	20-07-11	2 Years w.e.f. 09-

		(Phentermine)-Stimulant		
130. Mr. Angrej Singh	Boxing	Mephentermine & its Metabolites	20-07-11	2 Years w.e.f. 09-
01-11		(Phentermine)-Stimulant		

131. Mr. Arjun Singh 07-11	Basket-ball	Methylhexanamine (Stimulant)	22-07-11	2 Years w.e.f. 22-
132. Mr. Narender Singh	Rowing	Methylhexanamine (Stimulant)	22-07-11	No Ineligibility
133. Mr. Anil Kumar	Rowing	Methylhexanamine (Stimulant)	22-07-11	No Ineligibility
134. Mr. Rohit Dagar 02-11	Equestrian	Prednisone, Prednisolone- Glucocorticosteroids	22-07-11	6 months w.e.f. 19-
135. Mr. Rinku 02-11	Wrestling	Metabolites of Boldenone (Anabolic Steroids) & Prednisone, Prednisolone-Glucocorticosteroids	22-07-11	2 Years w.e.f. 24-

Dope test on athletes

616. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of athletes were found positive in Dope tests;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government is taking against the athletes and including remedial measures for future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Anti Doping Rules of National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) became operational from 1st January 2009. NADA is responsible for sample collection work of athletes for dope analysis during the National Level Competitions. Until 30.6.2011, NADA has collected 6607 samples of sports person out of which 242 have been returned positive for dope substances. Out of the 242 positive cases, sanctions have been imposed on 135 cases by the Anti Doping Disciplinary Panel since January 2009. In the recent doping incidents in Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala, 8 athletes were found positive in dope testing.

(c) The Government has appointed Justice Mukui Mudgal, retired Chief Justice of the High Court of Punjab & 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.

In addition, the Government has taken the following corrective measures through NADA to curb doping in sports:

- i) Increased 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 & 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.

Funds for promotion of sports

617. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated/sanctioned/released funds for the development of sports in the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposals of the States Governments for construction of sports stadia etc. are pending for clearance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of allocation of funds and expenditure under Plan and Non-plan schemes for development of sports in the country during the last two years i.e. 2009-10 & 2010-11 are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) This Ministry has no scheme for construction of sports stadia. However, a new scheme called 'Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme' has been introduced on pilot basis for two years (2010-11 & 2011-12). Under the scheme, grants-in-aid is provided to State Governments, Colleges and Universities of the Government and Service Sports Control Boards for renovation/modernisation of sports facilities, players

training and development, coaching and protection and preservation of playing fields. Details of grants-in-aid approved and released to States during 2010-11 are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Allocation of Funds and Expenditure under Plan and
Non Plan Schemes in 2009 and 2010*

		(a) Plan Schemes (Rs. in crore)			
Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2009-10			
2010-11					
		Allocation	Actual expenditure	Allocation	Actual expenditure
1.	Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)	135.00	135.00	350.00	350.00
2.	Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS)	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00
3.	Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs)	51.00	50.53	87.68	81.44
4.	Talent Search & Training	1.00		7.00	7.00
5.	National Sports Development Fund	8.125	8.12	20.00	20.00
6.	Promotion of sports among disabled	2.00	0.74	6.27	5.96
7.	Special Cash awards to medal winners in international sports events including Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award	5.50	5.50	34.00	34.00
8.	Pension to meritorious sportspersons	6.50	6.50	30.25	30.25
9.	Sports Authority of India	200.375	206.15	347.00	347.01
10.	Laxmibai National University of Physical Education, Gwalior	23.00	23.00	30.00	30.00
11.	National Anti Doping Agency (NADA)	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00

12	National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL)	14.00	14.00	11.50	11.50
13	Scheme for contribution to World Anti Doping Agency (WADA)	0.50	0.44	0.50	0.42
14	Commonwealth Games, 2010	2268	2260.03	1137.43	872.29
(b) Non-Plan Schemes		(Rs. in core)			
Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2009-10		2010-11	
		Allocation	Actual expenditure	Allocation	Actual expenditure
1	Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations	3.00	2.78	3.00	2.97
2	Arjuna Award	1.10	0.84	1.00	0.92
3	Dhyanchand Award	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.16
4	Dronacharya Award	0.32	0.21	0.32	0.29
5	Sports Authority of India	48.60	48.60	49.42	49.42
6	Laxmibai National University of Physical Education	10.32	10.33	9.63	9.63
7	National Sports Championship for Women	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	National Welfare Fund for sportspersons	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
9	Physical Education Grant to NCC/ Public Residential School	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.0
10.	Commonwealth Games 2010	615.00	615.00	807.96	663.21

Statement-II

*State wise release of grants-in-aid under Urban
Sports Infrastructure Scheme during 2010-11*

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned
Amount released in		
	in (2010-11)	(2010-11)
1	Synthetic Hockey field at Indira Stadium, Una (Himachal Pradesh)	5.00 3.50
2	Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Taran Taran (Punjab)	3.98 2.00
3	Renovation/modification of Indoor Sports Complex (Khudiram Anushilan) Eden Gardens, Kolkata (West Bengal)	6.00 3.00
4	Astro Turf for Hockey at Mizoram	5.00 3.00
TOTAL		19.98 11.50

Funds from Special Component Plan

618. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount diverted from Special Component Plan for SCs to Commonwealth Games have been remitted back; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dispute in Hockey Association

†619. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dispute of Hockey India and Hockey Federation has been resolved;

(b) the institution responsible for upliftment and maintenance of Hockey in the country now; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government is contemplating any scheme so that only former Olympian or former international players could be appointed on main posts of Hockey related institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Government has been making efforts to facilitate an amicable settlement between Hockey India (HI) and Indian Hockey Federation (IHF). As part of this process, IHF and HI have agreed to an administrative arrangement to jointly discharge the responsibilities of the national sports federation for hockey in India pending resolution of various disputes between the two bodies. The salient features of the proposed arrangement are as follows:

- 1) HI & IHF while maintaining their individual legal existence, shall set up a Joint Executive Board consisting of the existing Executive Boards of IHF and HI for the limited purposes of holding annual national championship; selection of the national team in different categories; preparation of the national team; and participation of national teams in Federation Internationale de Hockey (FIH - International Federation for Hockey) approved international tournaments.
- 2) A Joint Working Committee shall be constituted consisting of the Presidents of HI and IHF as Co-Chairman and three members each from HI and IHF.
- 3) The annual National Championship will be jointly held by IHF and HI after holding joint selection of state teams for which appropriate selection procedure shall be put in place by the Joint Executive Board.
- 4) As per the provisional settlement, Government should review the position after 31.12.2012 and decide further course of action on the basis of Government guidelines for recognition of National Sports Federation.

In the meanwhile, FIH has expressed concern over the proposed settlement stating that it would go against their statute, which provides for a sole national governing body in each member country. The entire matter is under consideration.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Shunglu Committee Report

620. SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is in receipt of Shunglu committee report about the irregularities in the conduct of Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee and the action taken thereon by Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that Shunglu Committee has indicted the Delhi Government and the Union Sports Ministry; and

(d) the present status of the Shunglu Committee and the actions taken in view of the allegations of large scale financial irregularities to the tune of thousands of crores of money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The HLC in its various Reports has cited instances of irregularities, procedural lapses, delay in execution of the works, financial loss to the Government, favouring of Contractors, not following the proper procedure in awarding contracts, use of sub standard material and purchase of material at higher cost, irregular appointment of various staff/consultants, lack of supervisor/control over the contractors/staff etc. The High Level Committee has in some cases also recommended investigations by various agencies.

In the matter related to award of contract by Prasar Bharati to private company, a case has been registered against CEO of Prasar Bharati and one private individual. A GoM has considered the observations made by the HLC regarding the relationship between the Government and Prasar Bharati and the CEO and the Prasar Bharati Board and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has done a compresssive review of the provisions of the Prasar Bharati Act and has recommended certain amendments to the Act. Other matters relating to alleged forgery, falsification, record creation have been referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and Directorate of Enforcement for taking necessary action. The CBI has already registered 5 cases related to Overlays, Queens Baton Relay, Timing, Scoring & Result System and Merchandizing and Licensing, against 14 officials of the Organizing Committee including its erstwhile Chairman and 13 others. 3 cases have also been registered by CBI in matters related to Shivaji and Talkatora Stadiums against 10 officials of NDMC, 2 officials of CPWD and some private entities. Similarly 1 case, pertaining to the Lawn Bowls venue at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium has been registered against 7 officers of DDA

and CPWD and a private

company. In the case of Barapullah Project of Government of Delhi, a case has been registered by CBI against 8 officials of PWD of Government of Delhi and 2 private companies/individuals and in the matter of Street Lighting project of MCD, a case has been registered against 6 officials of MCD and one private entity Apart from the Central Bureau of Investigation, the Enforcement Directorate and the Income Tax authorities are also investigating alleged irregularities. The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is also examining various complaints regarding the Games. The other recommendations of the HLC including those related to corrective action are also being examined carefully by the Government in consultation with the Ministries concerned.

(c) No, Sir. The Shunglu Committee has however cited instances of irregularities ties in award of contracts etc. by functionaries of the Delhi Government.

(d) The High Level Committee headed by Shri V.K. Shunglu has since completed its task and wound up. It has submitted 6 reports these related to (1) Host Broadcasting (2) Commonwealth Games village (3) City Infrastructure. (4) Games Venues (5) Organizing Committee (6) Organizing and Conduct of CWG D-2010. The action taken has been indicated in (b) above.

12.00 Noon

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Notifications of Ministry of Shipping.

II. Reports and Accounts (2009-10) of HDPEL, Kolkata

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping, under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:

- (1) G.S.R. 43 (E), dated the 21st January, 2011, publishing the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Regulations, 2011.
- (2) G.S.R. 210 (E), dated the 11th March, 2011, publishing the Mumbai Port Trust Employees' (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 2011.

- (3) G.S.R. 386 (E), dated the 14th May, 2011, publishing the Paradip Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Regulations, 2011. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4644/15/11]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
- (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited (HDPEL), 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 Company.
- (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. 4643/15/11]

Notifications of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): Sir, I 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. 1849 (E), dated the 28th July, 2009, regarding fee to be collected from the users of the stretch from K.M.406.000 to K.M. 449.150 on National Highway No. 76 in the State of Rajasthan, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4676/15/11]
- (2) S.O. 1856 (E), dated the 29th July, 2009, regarding fee to be collected from the users of the stretch from K.M.373.725 to K.M. 426.600 (Dindigul Bypass-Samyanallore Section) on National Highway No. 7 in the State of Tamil Nadu, along with delay statement.
- (3) S.O. 2070 (E), dated the 7th August, 2009, regarding fee to be collected from the users of the stretch from K.M.12.600 to K.M. 84.700 (Indore-Khalghat Section) on National Highway No. 3 in the State of Madhya Pradesh, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4676/15/11]

- (4) S.O. 1539 (E), dated the 25th June, 2010, publishing Corrigendum (in Hindi only) to Notification No. S.O. 762 (E), dated the 6th April, 2010.

- (5) S.O. 1698 (E), dated the 19th July, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 768 (E), dated the 6th April, 2010.
- (6) S.O. 1846 (E), dated the 27th July, 2010, regarding fee to be collected from the users of the stretch from K.M.306.000 to K.M. 362.160 (Samakhayali-Gandhidham Section) on National Highway No. 8A in the State of Gujarat, along with delay statement.
- (7) S.O. 2089 (E), dated the 26th August, 2010, regarding fee to be collected from the users of the stretch from K.M.10.000 to K.M. 29.500 (Banglore-Nelamangala Section) on National Highway No. 4 in the State of Karnataka, along with delay statement.
- (8) S.O. 2090 (E), dated the 26th August, 2010, regarding fee to be collected from the users of the stretch from K.M.725.000 to K.M. 834.000 and Westerly Diversion from Katraj realignment and merging at the end of Mumbai-Pune Expressway on National Highway No. 4 in the State of Maharashtra, along with delay statement.
- (9) S.O. 2183 (E), dated the 6th September, 2010, regarding fee to be collected from the users of the stretch from K.M.52.250 to K.M. 131.000 (Meerut-Muzaffarnagar Section) on National Highway No. 58 in the State of Uttar Pradesh, along with delay statement.
- (10) S.O. 2293 (E), dated the 16th September, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 860 (E), dated the 7th June, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) S.O. 2331 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2010, regarding fee to be collected from the users of the stretch from K.M.16.100 to K.M. 20.500 (Delhi-Agra Section) on National Highway No. 2 in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the State of Haryana, along with delay statement.
- (12) S.O. 2350 (E), dated the 28th September, 2010, regarding fee to be collected from the users of the stretch from K.M.405.000 to K.M. 485.000 (Chattisgarh/Maharashtra Border-Waingana Bridge Section) on National Highway No. 6 in the State of Maharashtra, along with delay statement.
- (13) S.O. 2351 (E), dated the 29th September, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.66.000 to, K.M.106.700 (Parwanoo-Solan Section) on National Highway No. 22 in Solan District in the State of Himanchal Pradesh.

- (14) S.O. 2417 (E), dated the 5th October, 2010, regarding fee to be collected from the users of the stretch from K.M.0.000 to K.M. 148.300 (Krishnagiri-Walajahpet Section) on National Highway No. 46 in the State of Tamil Nadu, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4676/15/11]
- (15) S.O. 2535 (E), dated the 12th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 365.600 to K.M. 367.800 (Bhuban Bhadaliapasi- Bhubanbethiapal Section) on National Highway No. 200 in Dhenkanal District in the State of Orissa.
- (16) S.O. 2545 (E), dated the 12th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 54.180 to K.M. 67.480 (Malatipatpur-Sipasurubuli Section) on National Highway No. 203 in Puri District in the State of Orissa.
- (17) S.O. 2563 (E), dated the 13th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 330.300 to K.M. 336.900 (Alutuma - Malapura Section) on National Highway No. 200 in Dhenkanal District in the State of Orissa.
- (18) S.O. 2638 (E), dated the 25th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 237.000 to K.M. 318.000 (Mulabagal-Kolar Bangalore Section) on National Highway No.4 in Bangalore Rural District in the State of Karnataka.
- (19) S.O. 2640 (E), dated the 25th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 4.300 to K.M. 7.400, K.M. 8.400 to K.M.10.100, K.M. 20.400 to K.M. 30.400, K.M. 37.500 to K.M. 38.300 and K.M. 40.300 to K.M. 41.900 (Jhansi-Khajuraho Section) on National Highway No.76 in Tikamgarh District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (20) S.O. 2641 (E), dated the 25th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Chhindwara bypass section on National Highway No. 26 B in Chhindwara District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (21) S.O. 2663 (E), dated the 28th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Narsinghpur/Chhindwara District Border to Amarwara Section on National Highway No. 26B in Chhindwara District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

- (22) S.O. 2666 (E), dated the 28th October, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 1541 (E), dated the 25th June, 2010.
- (23) S.O. 2667 (E), dated the 28th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 84.400 (Belgaum-Goa/KNT Border Section) on National Highway No. 4A in Belgaum District in the State of Karnataka.
- (24) S.O. 2668 (E), dated the 28th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.306.500 to K.M.368.000 (Gadparajang-Samala Section) on National Highway No. 200 in Dhenkanal District in the State of Orissa. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4676/15/11]
- (25) S.O. 2737 (E), dated the 8th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 218.000 to K.M. 295.700 (Hungund-Hospet Section) on National Highway No. 13 in Koppal District in the State of Karnataka.
- (26) S.O. 2740 (E), dated the 9th November, 2010, publishing Corrigendum (in English only) to Notification No S.O. 1835 (E), dated the 27th July, 2010.
- (27) S.O. 2744 (E), dated the 8th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.581.500 to K.M. 595.500 (Dewas-Indore Section) on National Highway No. 3 in Indore District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (28) S.O. 2745 (E), dated the 8th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Narsinghpur/Chhindwara District Border to Amarwara Section on National Highway No.26 B in Chhindwara District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (29) S.O. 2754 (E), dated the 9th November, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No S.O. 1092 (E), dated the 14th May, 2010 and S.O. No. 1712 (E), dated the 19th July, 2010.
- (30) S.O. 2768 (E), dated the 11th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Multai to Betul/Chhindwara District Border Section on National Highway No. 69 A in Betul District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (31) S.O. 2769 (E), dated the 11th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, within Chhindwara bypass section

on National Highway No.26B in Chhindwara District in the State of
Madhya Pradesh.

- (32) S.O. 2770 (E), dated the 11th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Betul/Chhindwara District Border to Chhindwara Section on National Highway No. 69 A in Chhindwara District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (33) S.O. 2771 (E), dated the 11th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Amarwara to Chhindwara Section and Chhindwara Bypass Section on National Highway No. 26B in Chhindwara District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (34) S.O. 2821(E), dated the 22nd November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land from K.M. 185.550 to K.M. 201.305 on National Highway No.50 in Nashik District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (35) S.O. 2823 (E), dated the 22nd November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 177.000 to K.M. 185.550 (Sinnar Bypass Section) on National Highway No. 50 in Nashik District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (36) S.O. 2830 (E), dated the 24th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 102.000 to K.M. 164.400 (Bijapur- Hungund Section) on National Highway No. 13 in Bijapur District in the State of Karnataka. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4676/15/11]
- (37) S.O. 2831 (E), dated the 24th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 164.400 to K.M. 218.000 (Bijapur-Hungund and Hungund-Hospet Section) on National Highway No.13 in Bagalkot District in the State of Karnataka.
- (38) S.O. 2835 (E), dated the 24th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, falling within the stretch of land of Chhindwara Bypass Section on National Highway No. 26B in Chhindwara District in the State of Madhya Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4676/15/11]
- (39) S.O. 2845 (E), dated the 26th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 176.760 to K.M. 199.600 (Delhi-Agra Section) on National Highway No.2 in Agra District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (40) S.O. 2857 (E), dated the 29th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 84.400 (Belgaum-Goa/KNT Border Section) on National Highway No.4A in Uttar

Kannada District in the State of Karnataka.

- (41) S.O. 2876 (E), dated the 1st December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 3.400 to K.M. 22.800 (Jabalpur-Mandla-Chilpi Section) on National Highway No.12A in Jabalpur District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (42) S.O. 2881 (E), dated the 1st December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, Narsinghpur to Narsinghpur/Chhindwara District Border to Amarwara Section on National Highway No. 26B in Narsinghpur District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (43) S.O. 2922 (E), dated the 9th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 165.950 (Jhansi-Khajuraho Section) on National Highway No. 75 in Chhatarpur District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (44) S.O. 2933 (E), dated the 13th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 15.500 to K.M. 35.200 (Indore-MP/Gujarat Border Section) on National Highway No. 59 in Indore District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (45) S.O. 2939 (E), dated the 14th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 375.300 to K.M. 376.600 (Panaji-Mangalore Section) and from K.M. 3.600 to K.M. 17.200 (Mangalore-Cochin Section) on National Highway No. 17 in Dakshin Kannad District in the State of Karnataka.
- (46) S.O. 2943 (E), dated the 15th December, 2010, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land on National Highway No.86 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (47) S.O. 2944 (E), dated the 15th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, falling within the stretch of land of Chhindwara Bypass Section on National Highway No. 26B in Chhindwara District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (48) S.O. 2951 (E), dated the 15th December, 2010 amending Notification No. S.O. 514 (E), dated the 7th April, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4676/15/11]

- (49) S.O. 3073 (E), dated the 31st December, 2010, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 42.000 to K.M. 97.000 (Khed-Sinnar Section) on National Highway No.50 in Pune District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (50) S.O. 3074 (E), dated the 31st December, 2010, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 97.000 to K.M. 157.100 (Khed-Sinnar Section) on National Highway No.50 in Ahmednagar District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (51) S.O. 3075 (E), dated the 31st December, 2010, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 157.100 to K.M. 177.000 (Khed-Sinnar Section) on National Highway No. 50 in Nashik District in the State of Maharashtra.
- (52) S.O. 43 (E), dated the 11th January, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Betul/Chhindwara District Border to Chhindwara Section on National Highway No. 69A in Chhindwara District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (53) S.O. 46 (E), dated the 11th January, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, falling within the stretch of land of Chhindwara Bypass Section on National Highway No.26B in Chhindwara District in the State of Madhya Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4676/15/11]
- (54) S.O. 47 (E), dated the 11th January, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, falling within the stretch of land of Chhindwara Bypass Section on National Highway No.26B in Chhindwara District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (55) S.O. 94 (E), dated the 17th January, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 556 (E), dated the 25th February, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (56) S.O. 95(E), dated the 17th -January, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 2666 (E), dated the 22nd October, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4676/15/11]
- (57) S.O. 157 (E), dated the 24th January, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 12.762 to K.M. 67.255

(Uttarasasan-Sipasurubuli Section) on National Highway No. 203 in
Puri District in the State of Orissa.

- (58) S.O. 236 (E), dated the 3rd February, 2011, regarding acquisition of land with or without structure, from K.M.115.700 to K.M.119.850 (Rohtak-Hissar Section) on National Highway No.10 in Bhiwani District in the State of Haryana.
- (59) S.O. 292 (E), dated the 8th February 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 2013 (E), dated the 6th August, 2009, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (60) S.O. 293 (E), dated the 8th February, 2011, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 234 (E), dated the 18th February, 2005. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4676/15/11]
- (61) S.O. 299 (E), dated the 8th February, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 93.800 to K.M. 176.760 (Delhi-Agra Section) on National Highway No.2 in Mathura District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (62) S.O. 352 (E), dated the 14th February, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 656 (E), dated the 12th March, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (63) S.O. 354 (E), dated the 14th February, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 176.760 to K.M. 199.600 (Delhi-Agra Section) on National Highway No.2 in Agra District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (64) S.O. 366 (E), dated the 14th February, 2011, publishing Corrigendum (in Hindi only) to Notification No. S.O. 2845 (E), dated the 26th November, 2010.
- (65) S.O. 367 (E), dated the 14th February, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 41 (E), dated the 8th January, 2010, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (66) S.O. 370 (E), dated the 14th February, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 39 (E), dated the 8th January, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (67) S.O. 375 (E), dated the 15th February, 2011, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No S.O. 952 (E), dated the 26th April, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4676/15/11]

MoU between Government of India and Cochin Shipyard Limited

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY):

Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the
Memorandum of Understanding between the

Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and the Cochin Shipyard Limited, for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4642/15/11]

Reports and Accounts (2009-10) of the ALIMCO, Kanpur and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): Sir, I lay on the Table:

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(a) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), Kanpur, 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. 4677/15/11]

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

श्री रघुनंदन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित रसायन और उर्वरक संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2010-11) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

(i) Fourteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Production and Availability of Medicines to deal with Swine Flu' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals);

(ii) Fifteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers);

(iii) Sixteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals);

- (iv) Seventeenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals);
- (v) Eighteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers);
- (vi) Nineteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals); and
- (vii) Twentieth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals).

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2010-11):

- (i) Twenty-first Report on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' relating to the Department of Telecommunications (Ministry of Communications and Information Technology);
- (ii) Twenty-second Report on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;
- (iii) Twenty-third Report on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' relating to the Department of Information Technology (Ministry of Communications and Information Technology); and
- (iv) Twenty-fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' relating to the Department of Posts (Ministry of Communications and Information Technology).

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-

related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and
Empowerment (2010-11):

- (i) Fifteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment;
- (ii) Sixteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs; and
- (iii) Seventeenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the hon. Members that a letter has been received from Smt. Kanimozhi stating that on account of her judicial custody she is unable to attend the proceedings of the House.

Does she have the permission of the House to remain absent from all sittings of the House during the current (223rd) session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No Hon. Member dissented)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO COIR BOARD

THE MINISTR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Virbhadra Singh, I move the following Motion:

"That in pursuance of clause (e) of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953 (45 of 1953), read with clause (e) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 4 and sub-rule (1) of Rule 5 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House, to be a member of the Coir Board."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

**The situation arising out of frequent rail accidents and
the action taken by the Govt. in this regard.**

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the situation arising out of the frequent rail accidents.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Sir, the number of consequential train accidents on account of collisions, derailments, fire, manned level crossing accidents and other miscellaneous reasons on Indian Railways have declined from 335 in 2001-02 to 269 in 2002-03, 239 in 2003-04, 169 in 2004-05, 169 in 2005-06, 123 in 2006-07, 129 in 2007-08, 115 in 2008-09, 100 in 2009-10, and further to 93 in 2010-11, registering a decline of seven per cent in comparison to the previous year.

This is the lowest ever figure in a year. Notwithstanding this, every accident is unfortunate and even if one person loses his or her life, the entire Railway family condoles it. The above figures do not include cases of trespassing by road vehicles across the unmanned level crossings on railway tracks. In the current year, Sir, during April to July, 2011, consequential train accidents, on account of collisions, manned level crossing accidents, fire and miscellaneous accidents, have decreased from 26 to 21, as compared to the corresponding period of previous year.

Sir, while the number of consequential train accidents has come down over the years, I am pained to apprise the House regarding unfortunate accidents occurred recently in the month of July, 2011 on North Central, Northeast Frontier, North Eastern and Eastern Railways. This includes two derailments, one collision and one incident at unmanned level crossing. Details of these accidents are as under:

Sir, unfortunately, on 10.07.2011, at 12.20 hrs, while the Train No. 12311 Howrah-Kalka Mail was passing through Malwan station (U.P.) of Allahabad Division of North Central Railway, its locomotive and 15 coaches derailed, blocking both up and down lines. In this accident, 70 precious lives were lost; 87 persons suffered grievous injuries, and 166 suffered simple/trivial injuries. Medical Relief was immediately despatched through Accident Relief Medical Equipment (ARME) from Kanpur and Allahabad, which reached the accident site at about 1410 hrs and 1425 hrs respectively. The civil authorities also provided local help to shift the injured to nearby hospitals. Rescue and medical teams were pressed into service within a short period from the Army and the Indian Air Force. Three helicopters including Air Ambulances reached the site at around 1640 hrs. Crack teams of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) were also air-lifted from Noida and reached the site of accident at 2115 hrs. The injured were shifted to nearby Government and private hospitals at Kanpur, Fatehpur and Allahabad.

Chairman, Railway Board, and other Board Members rushed to the accident site to supervise the relief efforts. Hon. Minister of State for Railways, Shri K. H. Muniyappa, also rushed to the site in the evening. I myself also visited the site to gather the first-hand information, immediately after assuming charge, and also visited the injured passengers in hospitals.

On humanitarian grounds, enhanced ex-gratia amount of Rupees five lakhs each to the next of the kin of the deceased, Rupees one lakh to each grievously injured and Rs.25,000/- to each simple injured person has been announced. So far, an amount of Rs. 1.30 crores (approx.) has been disbursed towards ex-gratia to the victims of the accident.

A statutory inquiry into this accident has been conducted by the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety (CCRS) under the Ministry of Civil Aviation, based at Lucknow. CCRS, in his Preliminary Report, has concluded that the accident had occurred due to breakage of rail across the weld between left tongue and lead rails, and accordingly, he has attributed the cause of the accident to 'Failure of Equipment -Permanent Way'.

In another incident, on 10.07.2011 about 20.15 hrs, while the Train No. 15640 Guwahati-Puri Express was passing between Rangiya and Ghograpar stations of Rangiya Division of Northeast Frontier Railway, there was an explosion on the track and due to its impact, the locomotive along with four coaches derailed and four other coaches were thrown off the track. As a result, 03 persons suffered grievous injuries and 13 others received simple injuries. Fortunately, no fatality took place in this accident. Railway medical teams with doctors and paramedical staff were immediately rushed from Rangiya by road and they reached within half an hour or so. The injured were shifted to Railway Hospital at Maligaon and Civil Hospitals at Rangiya and Nalbari.

On humanitarian grounds, ex-gratia amount of Rupees one lakh to the grievously injured and Rs.10000/- to the simple injured has been announced. This ex-gratia amount totalling to Rs.4.30 lakhs has since been disbursed to all the victims. Statutory inquiry into this incident has been conducted by the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS), Northeast Frontier Circle. The CRS has come to the conclusion that the Derailment was caused due to an act of train wrecking by planting certain explosive device/bomb in the track and triggering the same by a remote control or otherwise

in the face of the approaching train by some unknown person(s). Accordingly, the cause of the accident has been attributed to 'Sabotage'.

Another unfortunate incident had taken place at an unmanned level crossing, wherein one Bus carrying a marriage party dashed against Train No.15108 Mathura-Chhapra Express at about 01.47 hrs. on 07.07.2011 between Patiyali and Daryaoganj stations of Kasganj - Farrukhabad Section of Izzatnagar Division of North Eastern Railway. In this incident, 39 persons travelling in the Bus lost their lives and 31 persons were injured, of which 7 suffered grievous injuries and 24 suffered simple injuries. This incident took place at a 'C' Class unmanned level crossing on a village road with very low traffic density (969 Train Vehicle Unit as per Census done in March, 2011). Buses and other heavy vehicular traffic do not normally ply across this unmanned level crossing gate.

Medical Relief was immediately despatched through an Accident Relief Medical Train (ARME) which departed Kasganj at 02.30 hrs. and reached the accident site at 03.25 hrs. However, the civil authorities, with the help of locals, had shifted the injured to nearby hospitals by the time the ARME reached the site. Most of the injured were shifted to District Hospital, Etah, and those requiring special medical attention were sent to Medical Colleges at Agra and Aligarh.

Hon'ble Minister of State for Railways, Shri K. H. Muniyappa, and Chairman, Railway Board, proceeded to the accident site to oversee the relief efforts, as also to visit the persons affected by the incident. On humanitarian grounds, an ex-gratia amount of Rupees Two Lakhs each to the next of the kin of deceased, Rs. 50,000/- to the grievously injured and Rs. 10,000/- to persons who sustained simple injury, was announced by Hon'ble Prime Minister as Minister of Railways then. The entire *ex-gratia* amount of Rs. 83.90 lakh was disbursed within a week.

The incident has been inquired into by Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS) under the Ministry of Civil Aviation. As per the Preliminary Report of the CRS, the incident occurred due to the negligent driving by the driver of the bus. The driver did not stop his bus at the Stop Board short of level crossing to check for approaching train as prescribed in Section 131 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

On 31.07.2011 at 19.05 hrs., Sir, while the Train No. 12510 Dn Guwahati-Bangalore Express was on run between Gour Malda and Jamir Ghata stations of Malda Town-Barharwa Section of Malda Division of Eastern Railway, its locomotive and eight coaches derailed infringing the adjacent line.

In the meantime, Train No. 53027 Up Azimganj-Malda Town Passenger, which had left Jamir Ghata at 19.02 hours, side collided with the derailed train engine of the Guwahati-Bangalore express resulting into derailment of the engine and four coaches of the Azimganj-Malda Town Passenger train. As per information received, two persons suffered grievous injuries and 28 persons, including ten railway staff, sustained simple injuries. Medical relief teams were immediately dispatched through an Accident Relief Medical Train (ARME) which departed Malda at 19.25 hours and reached the accident site at 20.30 hours. Injured persons have been shifted to Civil and Railway Hospitals at Malda. General Manager, Eastern Railways, and Divisional Railway Manager, Malda, visited the accident site along with a team of doctors.

Statutory inquiry into this incident is being conducted by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Eastern Circle. He has already visited the site for inspection and inquiry.

All the General Managers of all Zonal Railways have been instructed to undertake intensive inspections including night inspections through the zonal and divisional officers as well as to undertake regular safety checks to further tighten the safety performance and to avoid recurrence of such accidents.

Sir, safety is accorded the highest priority by the Indian Railways and all possible steps are being undertaken on a continuing basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signaling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Safety devices/ systems being introduced to prevent accidents include provisions of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS) and Vigilance Control Device (VCD). Anti-Collision Device system was proposed for pilot trials in 2001 over the North Frontier Railways. Since the result of the pilot trials were not found foolproof, modifications

have been suggested. Further trials are being done with the Modified Version of ACD. Train Protection Warning System (TPWS) has been introduced in the Southern Railways and service trials are in progress in the North Central Railways. ACD and TPWS have been approved for deployment on more zones of Indian Railways after successful field and service trials.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Prakash Javadekar. Now, I would like to remind hon. Members that they have to only seek clarifications and not make speeches. ...(Interruptions)... There is a party-wise list of names.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, मंत्री महोदय नए हैं। उन्होंने अभी रेल मंत्रालय का कारोबार संभाला है, लेकिन कितने दिन हम रेलवे एक्सीडेंट्स की चर्चा करते रहेंगे, कितने दिन हम मृतकों को श्रद्धांजलि देते रहेंगे और जखमी लोगों को compensation देते रहेंगे? क्यों नहीं यहां रेल मंत्री प्रण करते कि this will be an accident-free country, रेल एक्सीडेंट्स नहीं होंगे? यह आज जनता की अपेक्षा है। सर, इन्होंने कहा है 'safety is accorded the highest priority'. सर, इन की प्रायोरिटी रूम में है। अभी तो रूम कौन सा मिले, कौन सा नहीं मिले, इस पर झगड़ा हो रहा है। सर, रेल मंत्रालय का रूम छीना जा रहा है और रेल मंत्री बाहर बैठकर काम कर रहे हैं, फिर रेल सेफ्टी कैसे होगी जब रेल मंत्रालय के अपने रूम की सेफ्टी नहीं है? सर, मेरे कुछ सवाल हैं।

आंकड़ों में उन्होंने थोड़ा सा कहा कि एक्सीडेंट कम हो रहे हैं, लेकिन लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में पिछले साल जो उत्तर दिया गया, उसमें हर साल 234, 234, 195, 197, 177, 162 और अभी पिछले साल का भी आंकड़ा है तो पिछले साल का भी आंकड़ा है, जो पिछले 2004 से अब तक कुल 1200 से ज्यादा एक्सीडेंट हमारे यहां हुए हैं। इसमें कलेशन भी हैं, डीरेलमेंट भी हैं, लेवल क्रॉसिंग एक्सीडेंट भी हैं, फायर इन ट्रेन्स भी हैं, यह सब है। जहां तक दुनिया का अनुभव है, इतने ट्रेन एक्सीडेंट पूरी दुनिया में कहीं नहीं होते हैं। फिर रेल एक्सीडेंट हो या कोई भी एक्सीडेंट होता है, तो उसमें सेफ्टी का पूरा ध्यान दिया जाता है। क्या हमारे यहां वह सारी टेक्नोलॉजी मौजूद है? मेरा पहला सवाल यही है कि दुनिया के अनेक देशों में रेल सेफ्टी एक्ट है, क्या मंत्री जी आश्वस्त करेंगे कि आने वाले सेशन में वह भी ऐसा रेल सेफ्टी एक्ट लाएंगे और रेल सेफ्टी का पूरा एक नक्शा बना कर, एक रोड मैप बनाकर देंगे? क्योंकि केवल लास्ट पैराग्राफ में जितना लिखा है, उतना काफी नहीं है। इसी के साथ एक सवाल यह जुड़ा है कि एक्सीडेंट के बाद जो होता है, जो दो-तीन दिन तक हम टीवी पर देखते हैं, उससे लगता है कि व्यवस्था

बद से बदतर है, किसी का कोई अता-पता नहीं चलता, थोड़ा इम्प्रूवमेंट करने का प्रयास करते हैं, लेकिन मूल इम्प्रूवमेंट नहीं हो रहा है। इसके लिए दुनिया में Accident Investigation and Crisis Management Board होता है। क्या आप भी ऐसा कुछ करेंगे या नहीं? यह मुद्दा महत्वपूर्ण है।

उपसभापति जी, इस सरकार का यह कहना है कि इस सरकार के पास कोई जादू की छड़ी नहीं है। चाहे महंगाई हो या बाकी कुछ हो, किसी भी समस्या का हल करने के लिए इनके पास जादू की छड़ी नहीं है, लेकिन हम तो कोई रॉकेट साइंस की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं, जादू की छड़ी की जरूरत भी नहीं है। जरूरत है कि जो आपने कॉरपोरेट प्लान बनाया था, उस पर आप अमल करेंगे या नहीं? सेफ्टी के लिए जितनी आपने टेक्नोलॉजी गिनाई है, इनमें एक ट्रेक रिन्यूअल सबसे महत्वपूर्ण होता है।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र): सर, यह क्लेरिफिकेशन पूछ रहे हैं या भाषण कर रहे हैं?
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: मैं क्लेरिफिकेशन ही पूछ रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is giving the points. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: मुझे दिए हुए समय में मैं सात सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलिए, ...(व्यवधान)... आपके तीन हो गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, ट्रेक रिन्यूअल सबसे महत्वपूर्ण काम है, जिस की ओर पूरी अनदेखी हो रही है। ब्रिज जो कोलेप्स होने वाले हैं, वे अभी भी काम कर रहे हैं, जबकि ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट अब भी रेलवे को पत्र भेज रही है कि हमने जो ब्रिज बनाए हैं, उनको सौ साल हो गए हैं, अब इनको रद्द कर दो, लेकिन फिर भी आप रद्द नहीं कर रहे हैं। हाई-डेनसिटी रूट है कानपुर का, या ऐसे बहुत सारे रूट हैं, जहां हर पांच मिनट पर एक ट्रेन जा रही है, वहां रेल ट्रेक पर renewal and maintenance का कोई ख्याल नहीं हो रहा है। modernization of signaling, anti-collision device, fog sheilds, the tetra technology, the GSMR, fire proof coaches, फायर लगेगी नहीं, अगर फायर प्रूफ कोचेज होंगे। मैं ऐसी कोई नई चीज आपको नहीं बता रहा हूँ, जो रेलवे को पता नहीं है, रेलवे को सब पता है, सारी टेक्नोलॉजी दुनिया में मौजूद है, दुनिया के देश इनका उपयोग करते हैं, लेकिन हमारे यहां दुर्भाग्य से उपयोग नहीं करते हैं। इस कारण ये रेल एक्सीडेंट हो रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा आपसे सवाल यह है कि इस सारी टेक्नोलॉजी को लाने के लिए क्या आप कोई टाइम-बाउंड प्रोग्राम बताएंगे? मेरा एक यह सवाल है।

उपसभापति महोदय, कोचेज रेल के लिए मुख्य होते हैं। अगर कोच का पहिया ही गलत हुआ, तो रेल तो डीरेल होनी ही है। इन कोचों को बनाने के लिए दो ही फैक्ट्री, चेन्नई और कपूरथला में हैं। मंत्री महोदय से मैं पूछना

चाहता हूँ कि इस साल कितने नए कोचेज तैयार होंगे? हर साल वैसे 3000 होते हैं, जबकि इतने बड़े देश में 2000 तो कन्वर्ट करने ही पड़ते हैं। अब 2000 तो रिप्लेस हो गए और हर साल रेल मंत्री पचास-पचास नई ट्रेन निकालते हैं, जिनके लिए 900 कोच लगते हैं, फिर बाकी रिप्लेसमेंट कितना होगा, कैसे होगा? मैं पुणे से आता हूँ, पुणे से दिल्ली जो दुरन्तो एक्सप्रेस है, उसका फर्स्ट एसी का डिब्बा तीस साल पुराना है। आप रेल में ऐसे डिब्बे लगाएंगे, तो सुरक्षा कैसे होगी? अब इसका भी मेंटीनेंस नहीं हो रहा है, इस साल तो 700 कोचेज भी तैयार नहीं हो रहे हैं, मैनुफैक्चर नहीं हो रहे हैं, क्योंकि किसी का ध्यान ही नहीं है। पहले पांच साल जो रेल मंत्री थीं। वे तो पूरा टाइम पश्चिम बंगाल में ही थीं।

उन्होंने तो वहां ध्यान दिया। अभी ये जो 700 कोचेज होंगे, उनका भी खुलासा करिए। मेरा अगला सवाल यह है कि मुद्दा यह नहीं है कि technology क्या है, मुद्दा यह है कि इसके लिए funds जनरल बजट से देंगे या नहीं?

उपसभापति जी, रेलवे का खुद का रेल सेफ्टी फंड होता है, उसका आधा उपयोग भी नहीं होता है, क्योंकि रेलवे बाकी कामों को प्रायोरिटी देती है, इसके काम को प्रायोरिटी नहीं देती है। श्री अटल जी के जमाने में 32,000 करोड़ रुपए का एक सेफ्टी फंड तैयार किया गया था और वह जनरल बजट से रेलवे को दिया गया था। उसी से कुछ काम हुए, लेकिन बाद में 10 सालों में अभी तक उस फंड में कुछ नहीं दिया है। पिछले साल प्रणब दा ने रेलवे कर्मचारियों की सैलरी के लिए 2,000 करोड़ रुपए दिए थे। मेरा सवाल है कि ये फंड जनरल बजट से मिलेंगे या नहीं? सरकार को इस बारे में हमें आश्वस्त करना चाहिए।

अब मेरे केवल दो सवाल बाकी हैं। एकाउंटेबिलिटी किसकी है? हर बार ये कहते हैं कि ड्राईवर की गलती है, यह इसकी गलती है और हर बात लोअर लेवल पर डाल देते हैं। फिर रेलवे बोर्ड किसलिए है, फिर जनरल मैनेजर किसलिए है? क्या उनकी कोई एकाउंटेबिलिटी नहीं बनती है? अभी आपने कहा कि जोनल मैनेजर की झूठी लगाई है। अगर यह नया प्रयास है, तो मैं इसका स्वागत करूंगा, लेकिन हमेशा एकाउंटेबिलिटी में छोटे आदमी की बलि दी जाती है और बड़े ओहदे पर बैठे आदमी को छोड़ दिया जाता है।

यह skill development and upgradation का programme भी समाप्त कर दिया है। हॉयर लेवल की एकाउंटेबिलिटी होनी चाहिए। इनके बहुत से इंटर-डिपार्टमेंटल विवाद भी हैं।

मेरा आखिरी सवाल मैनपावर के बारे में है। 2004 में 30,000 वैकेंसीज़ थीं, आज ये वैकेंसीज़ 2 लाख हो गई हैं। GDP कितनी बढ़ी, यह मुझे पता नहीं, लेकिन इनकी वैकेंसीज़ सभी जगहों पर बढ़ रही हैं, क्योंकि इनका पॉलिसी डिज़ीज़न है कि हर साल 3 परसेंट मैनपावर reduce करेंगे और 3 परसेंट रिटायर करते हैं और नया स्टाफ लाएंगे नहीं। गेटमैन नहीं, लाइनमैन नहीं, तो फिर काहे की सेफ्टी होगी? क्या जोनल मैनेजर वहां जाएंगे? ये वैकेंसीज़ आप एक साल में कैसे भरेंगे, इसके बारे में कोई प्लान हमें बताइए, तभी तो unmanned gates पूरे होंगे।

आखिर में मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि आप नए मंत्री आए हैं, अगर आप में कुछ कर दिखाने का जुनून है, तो आप बताइए कि अगले एक साल में आप क्या करेंगे, दो सालों में आप क्या करेंगे, तीन सालों में आप क्या करेंगे? अगर नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो फिर आपको कमरा मिला या नहीं मिला, इसका कोई मतलब नहीं बनता। इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल): उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया। हमारे मंत्री महोदय नए हैं। मैं जावडेकर भाई से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप बंगाल से इतना नाराज़ क्यों होते हो? यह मैं इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि इससे पहले जो रेल मंत्री थीं ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: आप उनको address मत कीजिए, आप चेयर को address कीजिए।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह: इससे पहले जो रेल मंत्री थी, उन्होंने बंगाल को सब कुछ केवल कागज़ों पर ही दिया है, वह धरातल पर नहीं आया। बंगाल को जो भी मिला है, केवल कागज़ों पर मिला है, वह धरातल पर नहीं आया है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: आप उधर मत देखिए, आपका समय खराब हो जाएगा। आप क्लेरिफिकेशन पूछिए।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह: उपसभापति जी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे का उद्देश्य है कि लोगों को सुरक्षित और भरोसेमंद ट्रेन सर्विस दी जाए। इसके लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं, जो इतने एक्सीडेंट्स हो रहे हैं? हमारे यहां हर दो-तीन दिनों में डेढ़ एक्सीडेंट्स हो रहे हैं, यह एवरेज कह रहा है। इसका मतलब है कि एक्सीडेंट्स की ratio बढ़ रही है।

सर, विजन 2020 के डॉक्यूमेंट्स में कहा गया है कि - "It is the aim of the Railways to put it on the road to regain its lost position."

सचमुच, ये रेल को रोड पर ही ला रहे हैं। जितनी भी दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं, आप देख लीजिए कि सभी दुर्घटनाओं में गाड़ियां पटरी से नीचे चली जा रही हैं। यहां जो मॉटेनेंस की बात हो रही है, उसको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता। रेल मंत्री जी ने वायदा किया था कि anti-collision device लगाई जाएगी। यह घोषणा उन्होंने इसी पार्लियामेंट में की थी, लेकिन अभी तक तीन-चार जोनों में ही यह anti-collision device लगाई गई है, बाकी जोनों में anti-collision device लगाने की जो घोषणा की गई थी, वह केवल कागज़ी कार्यवाही ही रह गई है। मंत्री जी इसे कब तक पूरा करेंगे, यह आज जरूर बताएं, हम सुनना चाहते हैं।

दूसरी बात, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी ने Train Protection Warning System शुरू करने की बात कही थी। जिससे ड्राइवर को एक्सीडेंट की अग्रिम चेतावनी मिल जाती थी, वह अभी तक लागू नहीं की जा सकी। मैं

मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें सुधार करने के लिए वे कब कोशिश करेंगे, कब शुरूआत करेंगे, जिससे कि ड्राइवर को पहले ही वार्निंग मिल सके?

सर, बड़े दुःख के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे सुरक्षा पर बहुत कम महत्व दिया जा रहा है। रेल में जो सेफ्टी फंड ऐलोकेशन है, अगर आप पिछले दो सालों का यह देखेंगे, तो इससे साफ पता चलेगा कि रेलवे की सुरक्षा का कहीं कोई खयाल नहीं रखा जाता है। 2010-11 और 2011-12 में रेलवे सेफ्टी फंड में वास्तव में कोई फंड ऐलोकेट नहीं किया गया, जिसके कारण सुरक्षा को नुकसान होता है। इस पर ध्यान देने की ज़रूरत है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि मंत्री जी आज इस बारे में ज़रूर कुछ कहेंगे।

सर, अगर पिछले दस सालों का रिकार्ड देखें, तो जो 2431 रेल दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं, इनमें 120 कोलिशन और 1410 डीरेलमेंट शामिल हैं। अगर इन दुर्घटनाओं का विश्लेषण किया जाए तो इसमें ट्यूमन एरर, मानवीय चूक भी शामिल हैं। आपको जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि रेलवे की सुरक्षा में जिम्मेदार सेफ्टी रिलेटेड पदों में करीब 86,000 वैकेंसीज़ पड़ी हुई हैं और अदर्स जो हैं, मेंटेनेंस वगैरह को छोड़ दीजिए, लेकिन सेफ्टी रिलेटेड 86,000 वैकेंसीज़ हैं और इनको भरने के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठाया जा रहा है, कोई प्रोविज़न नहीं किया गया है। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर स्पष्टीकरण ज़रूर देंगे कि कब वे सेफ्टी रिलेटेड पदों को भरेंगे और किस तरीके से भरेंगे?

सर, एक बात और है, जो हमारे रेलवे के डीज़ल इंजन हैं, वे कुल 5533 डीज़ल इंजन हैं, जिनमें से 1500 डीज़ल इंजन आउटडेटेड हो गए हैं, obsolete हो गये हैं, लेकिन जो इंजन संचालन के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं हैं, उनसे ही काम चलाया जा रहा है। साथ ही रेल इंजनों को बनाने की जो गति है, उसकी प्रगति इतनी धीमी है, जिसके चलते हमारी ज़रूरत के मुताबिक रेल इंजन नहीं बनते हैं और पुराने इंजनों को ही हम चला रहे हैं।

सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझे दुख लगता है कि अगर एक जगह एक्सीडेंट होता है, तो मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि एक मौत के लिए पांच लाख देंगे और दूसरी जगह एक्सीडेंट होता है तो कहते हैं, दो लाख देंगे। इन्जर्ड है तो कहीं पच्चीस हजार दे देंगे, कहीं दस हजार देंगे, तो इसके नाम्स क्या हैं? कोई नॉर्म होना चाहिए कि डेथ केस में रेलवे इतना देगी, सीरियस इन्जरी में इतना देगी, माइनर इन्जरी में इतना देगी, उसको रिहैबिलिटेशन देंगे, उसको इम्प्लॉयमेंट देंगे, क्या करेंगे। तो रेल के बारे में जो जानकारी देनी चाहिए, वह जानकारी इनके द्वारा मिल नहीं रही है, इसलिए यह होना चाहिए। महोदय, सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि जावडेकर जी ने जो कहा है कि सचमुच में रेल का सेफ्टी रिलेटेड कोई कानून नहीं है, तो एक सेफ्टी रिलेटेड कानून होना चाहिए, इसे बनाने की ज़रूरत है।
...(समय की घंटी)...

सर, एक आखिरी बात कहना चाहता हूं। दूर पल्ले की जितनी ट्रेनें हैं, उनमें जो जनरल बोगियां थीं, जनरल कंपार्टमेंट्स थे, रेलवे ने बड़ी चालाकी से उनको समाप्त कर दिया और अब उनमें केवल एक या दो कंपार्टमेंट हैं, जिनमें औरत और मर्द एक दूसरे के ऊपर बोरियों की तरह लादे जाते हैं और उन बोगियों में ए.सी. लगाकर उनसे कई गुना भाड़ा वसूल किया जाता है और रेलवे कहती है कि हम उनका भाड़ा नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... साधारण और गरीब लोगों के लिए रेलवे क्या फैसिलिटी दे रही है, इसके बारे में हमें मंत्री जी ज़रूर बताएंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Moinul Hassan.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, Mr. Prasanta Chatterjee will speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But your name is there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only one of you will speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, we have the Indian Railways Vision 2020. As far as Railway accidents are concerned, only in the year 2011, 70 plus 39, that is, 109 deaths have already occurred. Now, the Railways will say, 'unmanned railway crossings'. In the Railways Vision 2020, the Railway Minister announced that 17,000 unmanned level-crossings would be manned within five years. What has been done?

When this decision has been announced, why is there a ban on creation of posts, including the post of gateman? Whom are you fooling? There is a ban and there are 55,000 vacancies in the Trackman cadre only, leave aside the safety category. There are 1,26,000 vacancies in the safety category. This is ridiculous.

Sir, in 2010 only, 50 major rail road accidents took place worldwide and in India this number is 14.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Can you please repeat that figure?

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Yes, yes. Worldwide advanced rail traffic management provides signalling information to the trains and other such facilities are there in most of the European countries. This has been introduced even in China and Algeria. But India, the largest rail road entity in

the world, has not introduced countrywide digital wireless system which is used worldwide. In 2008, it was started and introduced only at Mathura section, a 270 kilometer stretch. That has been stalled now. I want an answer.

Sir, in 2008, the CAG report observed that out of the 4,163 broad gauge diesel locomotives, 223 were over-aged. Drivers are fatigued. That is one of the important causes behind the railway accidents. You are introducing new projects without any infrastructure. Vacancies are also there.

Sir, presently, the Railways management has become a mess, both with respect to finances and safety. Sir, on the opening day itself, we observed silence on three major rail accidents. What is the answer? We met here on the 1st and there was an accident on the 31st. That was obviously not included in the obituary. Fortunately, when both the trains collided, the bogies involved were the parcel vans. That is why many lives were saved. But what was the reason behind the accident? Picture has come out. The railway track was hanging because the earth subsided. What is the answer? The Minister's chamber has been secured yesterday. There was a problem. The Prime Minister got involved. But, how will the lives of the people, be saved? The Railways admitted that the number of accidents, including the unmanned level crossings, in 2008-09 was 177. In 2009-10, it was 165 and in 2010-11, the number was 103. That is the incomplete figure. In 2011-12, the Minister has mentioned here about two incidents. This is the picture. Why is it happening? Some of the Members talked about Depreciation Reserve Fund. This is very much linked to upkeep of assets. What is the picture during the last five years? In 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 100 per cent of the Budget Estimates had been spent. During the subsequent two years, that is, 2009-10 and 2010-11, only 43 per cent and 73 per cent had been spent. It has direct bearing with the asset maintenance, Sir. Who is to answer this? What is the answer? There is no answer in the Minister's statement. Both the recent accidents, one in the Kalka Mail in U.P. and the other in Assam, were cases of derailment. ...*(Time-bell)*... I want some time, Sir. In one

estimate, in 2010-11, such cases accounted for 56 per cent of all the 141 train accidents. Why is it so? In recent times, there has been too much political interference, election-oriented populism with narrow political game, corruption, inadequate investment, lack of upgradation in safety cadres, etc.

That was the vision of the Railways. (*Interruptions*) Now I come to tragedies at level crossings. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please confine yourself to seeking clarifications on the statement of the Minister.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Why don't you engage rural bodies, panchayats, till the posts are filled?

Railways elsewhere, particularly in China, have become popular even among urban upper middle-class. But here people are afraid of the situation prevailing in the Railways.

The Ministry of Railways has increased a number of trains at random without taking the minimum care of passenger safety. Most of the loco pilots are fatigued due to acute staff crunch. Fifty-six new trains have been introduced in 2010-11.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: How surprising it is that the State Minister disobeyed the Prime Minister's instruction to visit the accident site. Who will answer it? The Cabinet Minister attended only 15 per cent of the meetings.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Seek clarifications. It is not a debate. वृंदा जी, आपको भी मालूम है कि यह डिबेट नहीं है।

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: A high-level enquiry is needed. The Prime Minister should explain it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please restrict to clarifications only.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: This is how the UPA-II is functioning.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I have a big list of names with me.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: How was this situation allowed to go on? A high-level enquiry is needed. Thank you, Sir.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह बहुत ही गंभीर विषय है कि हमारे देश में

रेल दुर्घटनाएं आए दिन हो रही हैं। इस संबंध में मंत्री जी का जो जवाब आया है तथा अपने हिसाब से जो आंकड़ा उन्होंने बताया है

कि उसमें पहले से दुर्घटनाएं कम हुई हैं, यह उनके लिए सुकून की बात हो सकती है कि दुर्घटनाएं पहले से कम हुई हैं। लेकिन दुर्घटनाएं बिल्कुल न हों, इसके लिए क्या हो रहा है। क्या कभी सरकार ने कोई ऐसी कमेटी बनाई कि जो यह रिकमंड करे कि रेल एक्सिडेंट को रोकने के लिए क्या-क्या करना जरूरी है? अगर कोई कमेटी बनी, तो उसकी क्या रिकमंडेशंस हैं और उन पर सरकार ने क्या अमल किया है? इसके अलावा अगर पब्लिक सैक्टर को, रेलवे को सेफ करना है तो हमें सेफ्टी, एफिशिएंसी, क्वालिटी और एफॉर्डेबिलिटी, इन सब पर ध्यान देना होगा। अगर हम इनमें से किसी एक पर भी कम्प्रोमाइज करेंगे तो हम इस सैक्टर को डेमेज करेंगे, अल्टीमेटली इसको डेस्ट्रॉय करेंगे। इसलिए हम अपने माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहेंगे कि जो anti-collision devices हैं उसके बारे में हमारे मैबर्स ने भी पहले कहा है कि इसके लिए हमें स्पेशली सोर्सिंग डवलप करके इस पर स्पेशली कंसंट्रेट करके इसको टाइम बाउंड करना चाहिए। तो हम क्लेरिफिकेशन में यह जानना चाहेंगे कि क्या मंत्रालय इसके लिए तैयार है कि इसको टाइम बाउंड किया जाए और इसके लिए जो अन-मैन्ड रेलवे क्रॉसिंग हैं जहां फाटक नहीं हैं, वहां पर बहुत बड़ी दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं। इस ओर हम मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहेंगे, क्योंकि उनका ध्यान किसी और तरफ है।

श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी: आपके ही मंबर आ रहे हैं।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन एक्सिडेंट पर भी ध्यान जरूरी है। क्योंकि अब विषय ही एक्सिडेंट पर ध्यान के लिए रखा गया है। तो इसलिए हम जानना चाहेंगे कि जो अन-मैन्ड रेलवे फाटक हैं वहां पर कितने लोग मारे गए और उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या गंभीरता है?

कब तक सरकार ने यह लक्ष्य तय किया है कि हम unmanned रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर रेलवे एक्सिडेंट को रोकने के लिए बाकायदा चौकीदार का, फाटक का प्रबंध कर देंगे, ताकि ऐसी घटनाएं फिर न हों? It should be time bound. जो ओवर ऐज ऐसेट्स हैं, जिनमें रेलवे ट्रैक्स, पुल और कई रेलवे स्टेशन भी शामिल हैं, उनकी रिपेयरिंग, मेंटिनेंस या जो डेमेज हैं, उनका अल्टरनेटिव कब क्रिएट कर लेंगे, ताकि कोई ऐसी ट्रेजडी और न हो? इसके अलावा हम आदरणीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहेंगे कि जिन लोगों की एक्सिडेंट में मृत्यु हुई है, उनके वारिसों को केवल मुआवजा दिया जाता है, क्योंकि रेलवे में बहुत बड़े लेवल पर वैकेंसीज़ खाली पड़ी हैं, उनके परिवार में से कम से कम एक सदस्य को रेलवे में भर्ती किया जाए और जो handicap हो गए हैं, उनको भी रेलवे में प्राइआरिटी पर भर्ती किया जाए, क्योंकि उनका नुकसान रेलवे की negligence के कारण हुआ है या और किसी रीजन के कारण हुआ है। इन बातों पर सरकार ध्यान दे। धन्यवाद। (समाप्त)

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): * Hon'ble Deputy Chairman Sir,

†English version of the original speech made in Tamil.

I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in this Calling Attention Motion on the situation arising out of frequent rail accidents and the action taken by the Government in regard thereto. Sir, in recent days, many rail accidents are happening in our country. Many of us know about the common causes for these accidents. Hundreds of people lose their lives and property due to rail accidents. Sir, I would like to point out some critical causes that are responsible for such rail accidents. If the Government analyses these causes and formulates strategies to avoid them, I hope that rail accidents can be prevented in future.

Hon'ble Deputy Chairman Sir, first, the number of unmanned level crossings is more in rural areas than in urban areas. There are no gates at many unmanned level crossings. Usually, uneducated rural people try to cross railway tracks at such unmanned level crossings without having knowledge about the frequency of trains. Many people have lost their lives and property while crossing railway tracks at such unmanned level crossings. Sir, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether the Government have taken any steps to survey the total number of unmanned level crossings in our country? And whether the Government have taken any steps to survey the total number of railway gates that are absent in unmanned level crossings? The vacancies at unmanned level crossings have to be filled up. Railway gates have to be constructed. What are the steps taken by the Government with regard to filling up the vacancies at unmanned level crossings and with regard to the construction of railway gates? How much fund is allocated for this purpose?

Secondly, though the Indian Railways earn huge income, many posts which need expertise and experience are lying vacant. More than one lakh posts are still vacant. One more cause for frequent accidents is that many vacancies in technology related positions are not yet filled up. Hon'ble Minister Sir, I would like to know about the exact number of vacant positions (general as well as technology related positions) in Indian Railways? What are the steps taken by the Indian Railways to fill up those vacancies? When are you going to fill up all the vacancies,

especially in technology related positions in Indian Railways?

Hon'ble Minister Sir, thirdly, I would like to humbly state that modern technological methods

are not utilized for facilitation of the movement of super fast express trains. Many accidents happen due to derailment. It causes loss of life. It causes loss of property. The economy of our country is also affected by such accidents. What are the steps taken by the Indian Railways to introduce ultra-modern technologies on the lines of Japan and China? I would like to know whether the Indian Railways have any plan with regard to introduction of ultra-modern technologies. If so, how much fund is allocated for this purpose?

Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I would like to state the fourth point. Proper training has to be imparted to railway employees to equip them with ultra-modern technologies. It seems that no such training was given to the railway employees so far, with regard to updating of technological expertise. Many accidents happen due to collision of trains. One of the reasons for collision is the absence of trained personnel in Indian Railways. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Indian Railways have any plans to impart training to their employees so as to equip them with latest technology. Have the Indian Railways conducted any research with regard to imparting training to their personnel with updated technological expertise? What is the plan of the Indian Railways in this regard? If so, when are you going to implement the plan? Sir, I would like to emphasise some points for the prevention of rail accidents.

Hon'ble Chairman Sir, please give me some more time. Sir, this is a very serious issue. This is a very very important issue. This is concerned with your life, Sir. This is concerned with the life of all our Hon'ble colleagues, Sir. This is concerned with the life of the people of India.

Hon'ble Minister Sir, I humbly request you not to stop only at taking notes, but to continue with formulation of proper strategy to prevent rail accidents. During the past four years, many assurances have been given for filling up all the vacancies in Indian Railways. But the assurances were not fulfilled so far. Proper strategy is needed to fill up all the vacant positions in Indian Railways as expeditiously as

possible. All the vacancies have to be filled up at unmanned level crossings. Railway gates have to be constructed at all level crossings. Ultra-modern technology has to be introduced in Indian Railways. Railway employees have to be given proper training in ultra-modern technology.

Railway

tracks have to be constantly monitored. Proper strategy needs to be framed to avoid derailment and collision of trains. Only then can rail accidents be prevented. All these activities will facilitate the progress of the Indian Railways and thus will enhance the Indian Economy.

Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I thank you once again for giving me this opportunity. With these words, I conclude my speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I must say that interpretation from English to Hindi was outstanding. The Interpreter was outstanding. Very good interpretation.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): I must also appreciate because I know both Tamil and English. ...(*Interruptions*)... I entirely agree with you.

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, हमने सदन में सत्र के पहले ही दिन रेल दुर्घटनाओं का उल्लेख करके, उसमें मारे गये व्यक्तियों के प्रति खेद व्यक्त किया था और श्रद्धांजलि दी थी। जिन परिवारों के व्यक्ति इन दुर्घटनाओं में मारे गए हैं या उन परिवारों के जो कमाऊ सदस्य थे, जिनकी इन दुर्घटनाओं में जानें गई हैं, उनके परिवारों के क्या हाल हैं, मैं बताना चाहूंगी। मैं अभी उनमें से एक परिवार के सदस्यों से मिली थी। इस महंगाई के समय में उनका परिवार बहुत ही मुश्किलों का सामना कर रहा है। मेरी बुनियादी बात यह है कि हर रेल दुर्घटना के बाद रेलवे की जो कमियां सामने आती हैं और जिन कारणों से रेल दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं, क्या उनका समाधान रेल मंत्रालय करता है? यदि करता है तो इस बात की जानकारी सदन के सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों को दी जानी चाहिए।

मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहूंगी कि रेल मंत्रालय ने बगैर तकनीकी क्षमता बढ़ाए यात्री ट्रेनों और मालगाड़ियों की मरम्मत की सीमा बढ़ा दी है और निगरानी और मरम्मत की जो समय सीमा है, उसे 45 दिन बढ़ाया है। पहले तो यह समय सीमा 15 दिन थी, इसे 15 दिन से बढ़ाकर 30 दिन कर दिया और फिर 30 दिन से बढ़ाकर, 45 दिन कर दिया है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि यदि आप इतने अधिक दिनों तक ट्रेनों के रखरखाव व मरम्मत की चिंता नहीं करेंगे तो ये हादसे होंगे। इस तरह के हादसों से हम यात्रियों की जिंदगी को दाव पर न लगाएं, मेरा आप से यह आग्रह है। मैकेनिकल स्टाफ की कमी के कारण मालगाड़ी को चलाने का जो फिटनेस सर्टिफिकेट है, वह आपके ड्राइवर और गार्ड जारी कर रहे हैं। सुरक्षा से संबंधित एक लाख तीस हजार पद रिक्त होने के कारण रेलवे ट्रैक की समय पर मरम्मत नहीं हो पा रही है। ट्रैक की हर तीन माह, छः माह के भीतर अल्ट्रासोनिक मशीन से जांच होनी अनिवार्य है। इतनी ज्यादा ट्रेन्स होने के कारण और समय के अभाव में जांचें नहीं हो पा रही हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री

जी से कहूँगी कि जब इतनी लापरवाही रेल विभाग के माध्यम से हो रही है, तो एक्सिडेंट्स नहीं होंगे तो फिर क्या होगा? मैं रेल मंत्री जी से एक और सवाल पूछना चाहूँगी 10,500 मानव रहित रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर हर समय खतरा मंडरा रहा है, इस बात को आप भी जानते हैं और आपके रेल मंत्रालय के सभी अधिकारियों की जानकारी में भी हैं। पिछले समय रेल संरक्षण श्रेणी के जो 1,26,000 पद रिक्त हैं, उनमें पूर्व रेल मंत्री सुश्री ममता बनर्जी जी ने 2009 और 2010 में अपने रेल बजट के समय यह आश्वासन दिया था कि वे प्राथमिकता के आधार पर इन पदों को भरेंगी। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि मंत्रालय में इतने सारे पद खाली हैं, तो ये पद, क्योंकि उन्होंने रेल बजट 2009 और 2010 में लोगों को यह आश्वासन दिया था। वे पद भर गए हैं कि नहीं, यह सदन आपसे इसकी जानकारी चाहता है? मंत्री जी, रेल यात्रा करने वालों की संख्या तो बढ़ रही है, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ भारतीय रेल पर्याप्त संख्या में रेलगाड़ियां चलाने में सक्षम नहीं है। रेलवे की नई रेल लाइन बिछाने की गति भी बहुत धीमी है, रेल की नई पटरियां नहीं बिछ रही हैं, मरम्मत के काम नहीं हो रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि जब तक नई रेल लाइनें नहीं बनेंगी, तो मंत्री महोदय हर बजट सत्र में इतनी सारी रेलगाड़ियों की जो घोषणा करते हैं, तब नई रेलगाड़ियां किस तरीके से चलेंगी? जब तक हम उस हिसाब से ट्रैक को नहीं बना लेते हैं, नई पटरियां नहीं बिछा लेते हैं, तब तक आप कम से कम इस तरह की घोषणाओं पर बंदिश लगाएं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगी कि वह किस स्थिति में है? इसी तरीके से ट्रेनों के टकराने की बढ़ती घटनाओं के बाद भी रेल मंत्रालय एंटी कोलिशन डिवाइस लगाने के बारे में कोई फैसला नहीं ले पा रहा है, क्या मंत्री जी अपने जवाब में यह बताएंगे कि यह फैसला कब तक हो जाएगा? उपसभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से एक बात और जानना चाहती हूँ कि ... (समय की घंटी) ... रेलवे बोर्ड में बहुत लंबे समय से यातायात सदस्य का पद रिक्त है, ऐसे में सुरक्षा उपायों पर की गई घोषणाएं मात्र घोषणाएं बन कर रह जाएंगी, क्योंकि देश में मानव रहित लाखों फाटक हैं। सिग्नल और ट्रैक के दूरभाष से लैस करने के मामले अधर में लटके हुए हैं? मंत्री जी, कृपया यह बताएं कि इन सब बातों पर कब अमल शुरू होगा? अगर शुरू हो गया है, तो लोगों की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से ये सब काम कब तक संपूर्ण करके आप यहां बताएं? एक और रिपोर्ट है कि मंत्रालय ने रेलवे दुर्घटनाओं को 2020 में शून्य पर लाने का वादा किया था, 2020 का दावा किया था। मैं यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि हर बार रेल हादसों की रेलवे संरक्षण आयोग रिपोर्ट देता रहा है, लेकिन आज तक किसी एक रिपोर्ट पर भी अमल नहीं होता है, यह बहुत गंभीर और चिंता की बात है। मंत्री जी, यह जांच का विषय है कि आखिरकार आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर रेलवे किन कारणों से कार्यवाही नहीं करता है या उन कार्यवाहियों की गति धीमी क्यों है, ये सारी बातें मंत्री जी बताएं तो मुझे अच्छा लगेगा। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I would like to take the sense of the House. Still there are five more hon. Members to seek clarifications and then the Minister would reply. Should we continue and break for lunch after its conclusion or break for lunch and continue afterwards? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Let us continue and after its conclusion we will break for lunch. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't want a divided opinion. I want a consensus. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: We want to continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कंटीन्यू करेंगे।

SHRI RAJNEETI PRASAD (Bihar): We will continue after lunch. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: He feels hungry. Let us continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: हमारा नाम है।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Let us continue, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर, आफ्टर लंच कीजिए, मंत्री जी को भी जावब देना है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It makes no difference. We have to sit another 40 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will continue after lunch.

The House is adjourned for lunch for one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock,

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in the year 2001-02, 335 accidents took place. The number of accidents has gone down considerably to 93 accidents in 2010-11. Though it is a good

development, yet too many accidents are taking place. The most

unfortunate thing is, in the month of July, 2011, continuously four accidents took place. It is a very unfortunate thing. Of course, we appreciate the action taken by the Ministry. They had sent the Chairman, Railway Board and the Minister of State for Railways to the place of accident and they had done their best by providing relief measures and also ex-gratia amount. We appreciate all these things. But at the same time, I want to seek some clarifications from the hon. Minister. What concrete action has the Ministry taken to prevent accidents? In regard to the first accident in July, the Minister says, "The accident had occurred due to breakage of rail across the weld between left tongue and lead rails and accordingly". These are very technical-words, which we cannot understand. So the Minister should clarify what was the actual reason for the first accident in July, 2011. Who was responsible for the Howrah-Kalka Mail accident on 10th July? The second accident took place because of an explosion on the track. It is a very serious issue. Sir, explosions are taking place all over the country. So the Railways must take concrete measures for checking the tracks constantly. The Railway should use highly mechanized system and modern technology to find out how these explosions can be avoided. For instance, if any VVIP is coming, modern technology is used to find out or detect the explosives. Of course, it is a very difficult job to take care of the railway tracks all over the country. But still we have to make a lot of efforts to do that job.

Then another important thing is, many accidents are taking place at the unmanned railway crossings. Even though the former Minister of Railways, Km. Mamata Banerjee, had promised that gradually, in a period of five years, unmanned railway crossings would be converted into automatic crossings, nothing has happened.

Nothing has happened. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what the number of such level crossings is. Secondly, what is the future plan of the Railway Ministry and the Railway Board in this regard? I would like to suggest one point more to the hon. Minister. Even though it is difficult to do it overnight, that is, completely removing all unmanned level crossings, - they must do it gradually - yet, at least,

they must identify those manned level crossings where there is more traffic and where more number of people use the crossings to reach their places. In one such incident, a bus, carrying

a marriage party, met with an accident and, unfortunately, so many people died. Therefore, one of the major suggestions, which the Railway Ministry must bear in mind, is that along with achieving the target of completely abolishing the manned level crossings, they must, immediately identify crossings where a lot of traffic is there, and, they must have more watch, more guard and give more caution to the people who are using these crossings. That will also be of great help. Another thing is that even though the Railway Ministry is very much committed and concerned about accidents, which is alone not sufficient, the hon. Minister must inform the House as to what comprehensive measures they are going to take in this matter. In the Minister's statement, he has mentioned several steps that they are going to take. One such thing which he has stated is that the Train Protection Warning System has been introduced in the Southern Railways and service trials are in progress in the Northern Railways. This is a very good sign. The Train Protection Warning System is a modern technology that is being followed in various countries, including Asia. But why has it only been done in the Southern Railways? When are they going to have it in all the Zones, all over the country? I would like to know how they are going to do it. Sir, then, the Railway Ministry must have a concrete attempt to see how countries, like, China, Japan and other Asian countries, have used modern technologies, and have, successfully, minimized the accidents. Sir, one surprising thing is that more than 1 lakh posts are vacant, which is unbelievable. A number of my colleagues here have brought it to the notice of the hon. Minister that more than 1 lakh posts are remaining vacant. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many posts are vacant in the Railway Ministry as of today, what steps they are going to take to fill up these posts and what has been the real practical problem in filling up the vacancies...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Lastly, Sir, besides paying my compliments to the Railway Minister for having brought down the number of accidents as compared to 2001, - that is, of course, not sufficient - I would like to say that they must take it as a challenging job and they must take all

pains in this regard. Shri Dinesh Trivedi is a dynamic man. I am sure that he will implement his party's leader's ideas and he will, definitely,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is no clarification.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: We both came to Parliament around the same time, and I am happy that he has become the Railway Minister. I have a great hope that he will do a wonderful job in the Ministry. Thank you, Sir.

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान अभी हाल ही में कानपुर के नजदीक हुई एक दुर्घटना की तरफ दिलाना चाहूंगा, जिसका जिक्र उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में भी किया है।

कानपुर से हावड़ा तक का रूट बहुत ही व्यस्त रूट है। अगर देखा जाए तो हर वर्ष इस रूट से दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि रेल की पटरियों की देख-रेख ठीक से नहीं हो रही है और वहां जो नई रेल पटरियों को बिछाया जाना था, वह कार्य नहीं हो पा रहा है। कृपया इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दें, क्योंकि हर वर्ष उस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं। कालका मेल की दुर्घटना के बाद वहां पर फिर एक मालगाड़ी की दुर्घटना हुई, जिसमें कोई हानि नहीं हुई। उस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाओं का तो कोई जिक्र भी नहीं होता है, लेकिन इस रूट पर कार्य किया जाना बहुत आवश्यक है।

इसके साथ-ही-साथ, कानपुर के पास ही गोविन्दपुरी नामक एक स्टेशन है। वहां एक ओवरब्रिज का निर्माण हो रहा था, जिसका कार्य रोक दिया गया है। इसके कारण वहां के लोग रेलवे लाइन को पैदल पार करते हैं और हर वर्ष वहां 20-25 लोग कट कर मर जाते हैं, जिसकी कोई जानकारी रेलवे को उस रूट में प्राप्त नहीं हो पाती है। इसलिए उस ओवर ब्रिज का निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया जाए।

इसी प्रकार, एक बहुत बड़ी दुर्घटना कानपुर-कासगंज में unmanned level crossing पर हुई। वहां एक बारात, जो खुशी के माहौल में वापस आ रही थी, वह माहौल गम में बदल गया। सर, इस रूट पर बहुत से unmanned level crossings हैं। इसी तरह, कानपुर-कासगंज, कानपुर-फर्रुखाबाद, कानपुर-इटावा-झांसी जैसे रूट्स, जो बहुत व्यस्त रहते हैं और इन पर काफी ट्रैफिक होता है। वहां पर भी unmanned level crossings हैं, जिन्हें वहां के लोग बराबर पैदल क्रॉस करते हैं या जानवर क्रॉस करते हैं। इससे हर वक्त वहां पर मौतें होती रहती हैं। इन्हें एक्सिडेंट के रूप में तो नहीं लिया जाता है, लेकिन वहां पर हमेशा दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं और जान माल का काफी नुकसान होता है।

इसी प्रकार, 20 जुलाई को रायबरेली में एक मालगाड़ी पटरी से उतर गयी थी, जिसका बेयरिंग जाम हो गया था। यहां पर maintenance का सवाल आ जाता है। महोदय, यह maintenance सही ढंग से क्यों नहीं हो पा रही है? इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि 'टक्करोधी उपकरण और गाड़ी सुरक्षा चेतावनी प्रणाली के सफल फील्ड और सेवा परीक्षणों के बाद भारतीय रेलों के और अधिक जोनल रेलों में इनको लगाने की स्वीकृति दे

दी गई है।' यह पढ़ कर हमें अत्यंत प्रसन्नता होती है, लेकिन यह कब तक लगेगा, इसका क्या रोड मैप है, इसका क्या प्लान है तथा यह कार्य कितने वर्षों में पूरा होगा, इसके बारे में कुछ जानकारी अगर वे सदन को दें, तो हमें बहुत अच्छी जानकारी प्राप्त होगी। रेलवे की सेफ्टी के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि इसका एक रोड मैप बनाया जाए ताकि यह मालूम हो सके कि रेलवे की सेफ्टी में हम किस प्रकार से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

इसी प्रकार, मैं उनका ध्यान इस ओर भी दिलाना चाहूंगा कि अभी कानपुर के पास कालका मेल की दुर्घटना हुई थी, जिसमें रेल पथ उपस्कर की विफलता को जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया है। जब यह जिम्मेदारी तय हो गई है, तब इस संबंध में क्या एक्शन लिए गए हैं, इनके बारे में भी यदि मंत्री महोदय जानकारी देंगे, तो सदन को उसकी जानकारी प्राप्त होगी और शायद हम लोग भी कुछ और मदद कर सकेंगे, जिससे कि रेल दुर्घटनाओं में कमी हो।

इसके साथी-ही-साथ, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने अभी नया-नया चार्ज लिया है, लेकिन वे कृपया इस ओर विशेष रूप से देखें कि हमारे रेलवे सेफ्टी का बजट विगत तीन सालों में क्या था। रेलवे सेफ्टी का जो बजट होता है, वह खर्च नहीं होता है। हम लोगों ने इसमें कितना बजट अलॉकेट किया था और उसके against हमने पिछले तीन सालों में रेलवे सेफ्टी पर कितना खर्च किया है। अगर इस बात की जानकारी भी वे ले लेंगे तो उससे उनको यह पता लग जाएगा कि हम लोग रेलवे सेफ्टी की ओर कितने लापरवाह हैं और हम लोग उस धन को वहां पर खर्च नहीं करके रेलवे की सेफ्टी को सही नहीं कर रहे हैं। मेरा उनसे यह अनुरोध भी रहेगा कि रेलवे सेफ्टी के लिए एक विशेष फंड बनाया जाए, जिससे रेलवे की सेफ्टी पर विशेष ध्यान देकर संबंधित कार्यों को किया जाए। जैसा कि मुझसे पहले के वक्ता भी कह चुके हैं कि अगर इसके लिए कोई रेलवे सेफ्टी एक्ट बनाने की भी जरूरत हो, तो उसे भी बनाया जाए, ताकि जहां पर manned railway crossings नहीं है, जहां पर जो लोग क्रॉसिंग या जो भी अन्य काम करते हैं, उनके ऊपर भी एक्शन लिया जाए। यह काम भी जरूरी है। उनके अन्दर यह भय पैदा होना चाहिए कि हमें रेलवे लाइन्स को क्रॉस नहीं करना है। इससे आए दिन दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं।

जैसा कि सब जानते हैं, रेलवे ही हमारे पूरे देश को integrate किए हुए हैं। ऊपर कश्मीर से लेकर नीचे कन्याकुमारी तक हम लोग इसी के माध्यम से जुड़े हुए हैं। इसके बावजूद अगर हमें रेलों में चलने में दिक्कत होगी तो बहुत ही कठिनाई हो जाएगी। रेलों में चलने पर अब इतना भय लगने लगा है कि लोग सोचते हैं कि क्या किया जाए? इस ओर भी अभी और विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

आपके पास नया-नया मंत्री पद आया है। आपके अन्दर dynamism है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि आपके जो उद्देश्य हैं, उन्हें दो वर्षों के अन्दर करके दिखा दें। आपका जब तक कार्यकाल है, तब तक आप इस प्रकार की

भावनाएं बना दें और इस प्रकार के सिस्टम्स बना दें कि आने वाले समय रेल से चलने वाले लोगों को यह महसूस हो कि वे सुरक्षित यात्रा कर रहे हैं और वे अपने गन्तव्य या अपने घर पर सुरक्षित पहुंच जाएंगे। उनके अन्दर से यह भय समाप्त हो जाए कि पता नहीं, वे अपने घर पहुंचेंगे अथवा नहीं ... (समय की घंटी)... उपसभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are three more requests. Please take only two minutes each. Shri Rajniti Prasad.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: धन्यवाद, सर। सबसे पहले तो मैं इनको मुबारकबाद दे रहा हूं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: आप मुबारकबाद बाद में दीजिएगा, पहले clarification पूछ लीजिए, क्योंकि समय का अभाव है।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: सर, हिन्दी में एक मुहावरा है:

"साधे साधे तब साधे, सब साधे सब जाए।"

सर, दिनेश त्रिवेदी जी के पहले जो रेल मंत्री थीं, उनका ध्यान दूसरी तरफ था, इसलिए सब मामला गड़बड़ हो गया। अब हमको लगता है कि दिनेश त्रिवेदी जी जरूर कुछ करेंगे। यूपीए-1 में जब लालू प्रसाद जी रेल मंत्री थी, तब उन्होंने इस पर भी ध्यान दिया, इसलिए उनके कार्यकाल में accident थोड़े कम हुए। आप आंकड़े निकाल कर देख लीजिए।

सर, मैं ज्यादा clarification नहीं चाहता हूं, मैं केवल एक clarification चाहता हूं। मैं इसको पढ़ रहा हूं, "A Statutory inquiry into this accident has been conducted by Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety (CCRS) under the Ministry of Civil Aviation, based at Lucknow. CCRS in his Preliminary Report has concluded that the accident had occurred due to breakage of rail across the weld between left tongue and lead rails and accordingly, he has attributed the cause of the accident to 'Failure of Equipment - Permanent Way'." What is the meaning of it? Is it a complete failure of equipment or way? ये बता दें कि इसका क्या मतलब है और इसका क्या उपाय है? इन दोनों के बारे में आप लोग क्या करेंगे और कैसे करेंगे? क्योंकि, हम लोगों को रेलवे में 'हनुमान चालीसा' लेकर जाना पड़ता है और उसको पढ़ना पड़ता है।

सर, मेरा एक suggestion है कि थोड़ा भगवान की पूजा कीजिए, विश्वकर्मा भगवान को याद रखिए, नहीं तो बहुत गड़बड़ हो जाता है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Orissa): Sir, thank you. At the beginning, I

must express my good wishes to the new Minister. I am concerned that he
has inherited a Ministry which is now in the most

mismanaged position, in a mess. I am happy that now we are having a full-time Minister. At least, I think, he would operate from Delhi, and not from Kolkata. I think, he would also have a national outlook, not a parochial outlook.

Many of my friends explained the present condition of our Railways. It is going to be in a similar condition as of Air India. We have damaged that organisation and we should not damage this organisation which is concerned with the lives of crores of people of our country, which connects us all. As my friend, the previous speaker, said, it is a symbol of national integration. And it is our pride also. For more than two years, we have not given proper attention to this Ministry. That is why, the number of accidents is increasing though you maintain that it has decreased by a percentage. But, if we see the number of people affected, the number of accidents is on the rise. We know, as my friends have already mentioned, what the reason of these accidents is unmanned level crossings.

Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister how many unmanned level crossings have been converted into manned level crossings during the last two-and-a-half years. There are still more than 10,000 unmanned railway crossings. How many years will it take to convert it into manned level crossings?

Sir, I have seen that even in the Rajdhani Express Trains the condition of the carriage and engine is bad. I request the hon. Minister to please travel, even if it is concealed, in some of your trains, not in your special coach, but in other coaches, to see the rotten condition of the coach.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: The carriage and the engine are old. So, you have to see to it. My friends have already said that the world has gone for a very high technology in railways. The advanced countries are using this technology in order to modernise their railway system and to ensure safety of passengers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is over. Now, Shri Raja.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Mr. Minister, about Orissa, we requested your predecessor so many times...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can speak on the Appropriation Bill, not now. Now, you have to only seek clarifications on railway accidents. Please confine yourself to seeking clarifications on railway accidents. We are going to have the Appropriation Bill on the Railways. At that time, you can speak about it.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: I request the hon. Railway Minister to complete all the under-going projects and railway lines in Orissa.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please confine to seeking clarifications. We are going to have the Appropriation Bill on the Railways. Then, you can raise all these issues. Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I would like to seek a couple of clarifications. One, between April and July, this year, there were eight accidents. In case of five accidents, it is said that the cause is yet to be ascertained. The Railway Ministry is not giving the cause for such accidents. In one accident, i.e., July 10, Guwahati-Puri Express derailment in Assam, it is said that there is suspicion of blast/sabotage. The cause for such a major derailment of Kalka Mail near Fatehpur is not yet ascertained. So, this is a major concern. Why do such things keep happening? Why is the Ministry grappling in dark to find out the cause for accidents? This is one.

Secondly, there is a Corporate Safety Plan. The Corporate Safety Plan for 2003-2013 period was made by the Railway Ministry with a comprehensive view to improve safety in Railways. Most of its achievable targets were divided in two phases. Phase-I covers the period between 2003-08, and Phase-II covers the remaining period up to 2012-13. This was done to have a mid-term assessment, with changed circumstances, advancement of technology and assimilation of devices. The funds required for safety enhancement works, including SRSF outlined in CSP, were Rs.31,835 crores. My question Sir, is: Was there any mid-term assessment by the Railway Ministry?

Then, the CAG has given its findings in the Performance Audit Report No.8 - Railways. The CAG has made several findings about the railway

safety measures. Due to constraint of time, I am not getting into all the details. But the state of achievement of targets of Phase-I of Corporate Safety

Plan for the period up to 2010, technology equipment, and research and development, that is the area on which CAG has given nine suggestions.

What has the Railway Ministry done on the suggestions or recommendations given in the CAG Report on railway safety measures? These are the two clarifications I would like to seek from the Minister. At the end, before concluding, I wish the new Minister, Shri Dinesh Trivedi, to be a successful Minister. I wish him to be a full time Railway Minister. I wish him to sit in Rail Bhawan, and motivate and guide the Indian Railways which is one of the largest in the world. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: I have one or two clarifications. The first is, there is nearly 64,000 km rail track, out of which 1736 km rail track is covered under Automated Collusion Device. I would like to know when the Railways is going to cover, at least, a sizeable track of Railways finally. Secondly, nearly 1.50 lakh posts, which are directly related to safety, are vacant. I would like to know what is the plan of the Railway Ministry to fill up these posts which are directly related to safety. Thirdly, it is a fact that several key posts in the organization of Railway Board are vacant, including Member, (Traffic). Is it a fact that trains have been introduced on the over used track without any clear cut strategy to develop the related infrastructure? Lastly, Sir, I would like to mention here one statement made by the Chairman, Railway Amenities Committee. Everybody knows that Mr. Dinesh Trivedi's predecessor formed many committees which are related to Railways, such as the Railway Heritage Committee, Culture Committee, Railway Amenities Committee and many others. But, Mr. Suvaprassanna, Chairman of Railway Amenities Committee, in a Press Conference, after the incident of Kanpur, said, "We have submitted several recommendations. ...But the staff need to do their job properly, which they are not". Sir, I don't know whether the new Railway Minister knows it or not, but, this is the attitude of Railways till date. A new Minister comes. I fully agree with my other colleagues that he will be a full time Minister. So far as the Committee is concerned, so far as the staff is concerned, so far as the Railway guard

is concerned, he will look after them. I hope, at least railway safety will not suffer.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे रेल एक्सीडेंट हो या टैरिस्ट एक्ट हो, इन को रोकने के लिए हम जापान की माफिक व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं कर पाते?

अगर हम गए 30 साल का जापान का रिकॉर्ड देखें जहां बुलेट ट्रेन चलती है, वहां इन दिनों में एक भी एक्सीडेंट नहीं हुआ और न ही कोई टैरिस्ट एक्ट हुआ। इसलिए मैं एक बार फिर दोहराना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी जापान की माफिक सारी व्यवस्थाएं करने की दृष्टि से कदम उठाएं।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, चूंकि सघन आबादी वाले देश में रेल यातायात सभी वर्गों के लिए बहुत जरूरी था, जो हमारे देश में हो गया है, लेकिन बढ़ती हुई दुर्घटनाएं यात्रियों के दिलों में कहीं न कहीं भय का वातावरण पैदा कर रही हैं। यात्रियों के मन से यह भय निकले, इसके लिए कुछ दो-तीन पाइंट्स में जरूर आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति: आप स्टेटमेंट से क्लैरिफिकेशन कीजिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: महोदय, गलत सिग्नल और गलत इंटरलॉकिंग सिस्टम के कारण अधिकांश हादसे होते हैं। मंत्री जी से हम जानना चाहेंगे कि इस गलत सिस्टम के कारण होने वाले हादसों में कितनी जन और धन की हानि हुई है? नंबर दो, देश में कितने ऐसे ट्रैक्स हैं, जिनकी रेलवे इंजीनियर्स ने तुरंत मरम्मत की घोषणा कर रखी है और उसमें से कितने किलोमीटर ट्रैक की मरम्मत हो गई है, कितने की बाकी है? जो बाकी है, क्या उसकी मरम्मत को भी जल्दी करने की मंत्री जी कोशिश करेंगे? नंबर तीन, देश में रेलवे ट्रैक ट्रैक के दोनों ओर, विशेषकर आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों में, जहां कोई दीवाल या तारबंदी नहीं है, उसके कारण आवारा पशु और कई बार भूल से व्यक्ति भी आ जाते हैं, जिससे दुर्घटना हो जाती है। क्या ऐसे क्षेत्रों में रेलवे लाइन के दोनों ओर दीवाल बनवाने या तारबंदी करवाने पर मंत्री जी विचार करेंगे?

मान्यवर, मानव-रहित रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर दुर्घटना की जो सबसे बड़ी वजह है, उसके सुधार पर कोई ठोस नीति बनाकर मंत्री जी उसको लागू करवाने का प्रयास करें? अगला, ड्राइवर, खासतौर से रेल के ड्राइवर से सेवा लेने का कोई समय निर्धारित है? यानी रेलवे ड्राइवर से सेवा लेने का कोई समय निश्चित है? और, क्या उस सेवा के बाद उसके विश्राम की व्यवस्था रेलवे विभाग द्वारा की जाती है? इस पर मंत्री जी थोड़ा सा ध्यान देने की कृपा करेंगे। इसके अलावा क्या ड्राइवर के द्वारा ड्राइविंग शुरू करने से पहले उसके अलकोहल या ड्रग्स की जांच की कोई योजना सरकार के पास है? क्योंकि कई बार अमूमन यह देखा जाता है कि जब कई बार आमने-सामने की टक्कर होती है, तो उस समय ट्रैक्स ठीक होता है, सामान्य सिस्टम ठीक होता है, लेकिन ड्राइवर के ड्रग्स या अलकोहल लेने की वजह से एक्सीडेंट हो जाता है। तो क्या इसकी व्यवस्था के लिए भी मंत्री जी विचार करेंगे?

मान्यवर, दुर्घटना के उपरांत मृतकों के आश्रितों के लिए या घायलों के लिए निश्चित की जाने वाली राशि किस मानक के आधार पर दी जाती है? अभी हमने देखा कि फतेहपुर में एक रेल हादसा हुआ, मृतक के आश्रितों

को पांच-पांच लाख रुपए का मुआवजा दिया गया, एक अच्छी बात है, लेकिन काशीराम नगर में जो रेल हादसा हुआ, उसमें केवल दो-दो लाख रुपए का मुआवजा दिया गया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि एक सी मुआवजा राशि मिले, इसके लिए क्या कोई एक ऐसा मानक निश्चित करने पर आप विचार करेंगे? इसके अलावा मान्यवर, एक दो बात कहकर मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं। गाजियाबाद-कोटगांव रेलवे स्टेशन पर आए दिन एक्सीडेंट होते रहते हैं। गाजियाबाद से मेरठ रोड गुल्दर होते हुए जो ट्रेक जाता है, वह पूरी तरह से ओपेन है, सिटी के अंदर है, तो क्या मंत्री जी इस गाजियाबाद से मेरठ रोड और कोटगांव के ट्रेक को ठीक कराकर इसके दोनों तरफ दीवाल बनवाने या तारबंदी कराने पर विचार करेंगे?

मान्यवर, आपने मुझे समय दिया, धन्यवाद।

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Thank you very much, Sir. I am very grateful to all my colleagues. There are about 13 Members of Parliament participated and I, honestly, have no words to thank them. I must extend my gratefulness to Shri Javadekarji. I had requested him specially to present when I reply to the debate. And, amongst us, we have already decided that this is a very serious issue and the entire country is watching us so I wish that we listen, talk and understand the issue in its seriousness. We have two choices. The first choice is: I give a reply the way a reply is to be given and my work is done. And, the second one is, we all, collectively, have to ensure to take the railway where it belongs.

I personally feel that this is a great opportunity in the sense that this issue has been raised, and when such serious issues are raised they give an opportunity to the Minister concerned to share whatever their plans and programmes are. Ultimately, it belongs to the country. I am talking about the Railways.

Sir, before I start, I would just like to know how much time I have.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The reply should end by 3 o' clock.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Fair enough, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He can take less time, but should not go beyond 3 o' clock. ...(Interruptions)... I am happy that the Minister has asked

about his time limit. Let him confine to his time because we have other
business also.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Thank you, Sir. I promise you that I will. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think we are not serious. ...*(Interruptions)*... Either you be serious or I will just go through the routine. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी (उत्तर प्रदेश): ये बार-बार टिप्पणी कर रहे हैं कि हम सीरियस नहीं हैं, यह क्या है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: You can't keep on interrupting me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, छोटी-छोटी बातों पर रोक-टोक मत कीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: ये बार-बार कह रहे हैं कि हम सीरियस नहीं हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Please don't take it otherwise. But if there are interruptions, I will not be able to reply. This is not a threat, but this is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: यह आपकी choice है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोग बैठिए। त्रिवेदी जी, आप बोलिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... You are a senior Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, you please go ahead.

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान): ये नए-नए मंत्री बने हैं। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इन्हें बोलने का मौका दिया जाए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Singh, it is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: It is the Members who have asked. And, it is my duty to reply seriously. If you want I would request you with folded hands please let me reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As a Railway Minister, it is his maiden speech. So, there should not be any interruptions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, let me share these lighter moments with

Shri Javedkarji. He started with the 'room' कि पहले रूम की सुरक्षा कर लें, तब हम समझेंगे कि हमारी सुरक्षा कर सकते हैं। हमने कमरे की सुरक्षा कर ली, हमारे लिए नहीं, आपके लिए। वह कमरा आपका है, हमारा नहीं है। यदि वह सुरक्षा हमने कर ली, तो हम रेलवे की सुरक्षा करने में भी सक्षम हैं, लेकिन हम बहुत विनम्रता के साथ आपसे और रुडी साहब से कहेंगे कि-

"साथी हाथ बढ़ाना साथी,
एक अकेला थक जाएगा, मिलकर बोझ उठाना।"
अगर आप मिलकर बोझ उठाएंगे, तो -
"फौलादी हैं सीने अपने फौलादी हैं बाहें,
हम चाहें तो पैदा कर दें चट्टानों में राहें।"

Sir, having said that, there have been altogether seven issues that most of the Members have raised. Obviously, the issue number one is safety; number two is vacant posts, related to safety; level crossing; overuse of coaches and tracks; funding; compensation and the future programme technology.

I am very grateful that this opportunity has been given to me. I am going to divide my reply into two parts. The first part consists of - not to convince anyone or anything - facts as they are. In the second part, if you allow me, I am going to unfold the little plans, whatever I have, with your support. Sir, I would like to give you the facts and figures. Test of pudding is really in the eating. We should see ourselves in comparison with the world. I am not trying to say that we are satisfied with that. Not even one death, even one accident is not acceptable. I totally agree with all my hon. Members that we have to come to a stage where we should be able to say, 'Yes, there are no accidents.' We should have zero tolerance as far as accidents, injuries and deaths are concerned. It is not a comparison, but, I would just like to tell you where we stand vis-a-vis the world. Please don't misunderstand me. I am not trying to justify any accident.

Sir, there are five situations under which accidents/casualties take place. The first one is when rails collide. The second is due to derailments, then comes the level crossing incidents, fires, etc. I have mentioned these points earlier also. How should we compare them? If possible, we would like to stop all accidents. Today there are 45 lakh road accidents in which more than one lakh people die. Does it mean that we stop travelling by road? No; we have to minimise the possibilities and

probabilities of accidents. Today, in the era of Internet, all the information is available. So, I was just trying to google and find out about this. I will share the information with you. This is what I found from

the website. This website, whatever it is, is in the public domain. We can compare India with Europe because Europe, America, India and Japan are the ones which have a very, very good railway system. In the year 2002, India had 16 cases of collision. And, what did the European Railways have? They had 249 collisions. I am sorry, the year is 2007. I stand corrected. In the year 2007, we had 8 cases of head-on collision. European railways. ...(Interruptions)... Just let me finish. ...(Interruptions)... Let me finish. ...(Interruptions)... Europe had 249 cases. ...(Interruptions)... No; I am telling you. We cannot run down our Railways. I am thankful to all the Railway employees. Whatever Railways is today, it is only because of its employees. It is the lifeline. It is the bloodline. It is the one which integrates the country. What was the number of deaths? If you want, I will give you the figures. And, what was the number of fatalities? I can tell you that. You will be surprised to see what happens in America and Europe. Where we have figures in hundreds, they have in thousands. And they are supposed to be most modern! All I am trying to say is, this is so when we live under constraints. Mr. Rudy, you are a pilot. I have flown with you. You know, today, one of the safest means of transportation is flying.

The reason why it has happened, as Javadekar sahib also said, is 'technology'. That is what it is. We, definitely, need to modernize ourselves. To do these kinds of things, we, definitely, require the indulgence of the entire Parliament. Please understand that Ministers will come and Ministers will go; parties will come in power and parties will go. I am not trying to sermonize. Let me start with a positive note. I can, standing here, guarantee you that if we all work collectively and if we give some kind of a special status to the Railways, there is no reason why the economy of our country cannot jump multi-fold; there is no reason why the travel cannot be made very safe and there is no reason why the vacancies cannot be filled. Sir, having said that, let me start with the safety plan. Shri D. Raja mentioned about the corporate plan. These are, somewhere down the line, related to safety. Please understand that all these records which we have achieved in terms of comparison are there

only because there is a safety plan in place. If many accidents and many incidents have been avoided, it is only because there is a safety plan in place. To say that the Indian Railways is totally unsafe, I think we are exaggerating the situation. Sir, the Chairman, Railway Board, is the overall Incharge. You will have to bear with me. Since you have asked, I am duty bound to reply to you.

There are functional members. There are members who are, particularly, designated as Safety Officers. We have Chief Safety Officers. When accidents take place, it comes under the Civil Aviation because of the cross check. We have Safety Directors and Adviser (Safety) of the level of Secretary to the Government of India. They are assisted by five functional Directors — Mechanical, Traffic, Electrical, Signalling and Civil Engineering. Then, we have a policy formulation. I can go on and on but it may sound somewhat routine matters. So, I don't think that I need to tell you all this. You all are educated. There is nothing new I am talking about. We have safety at the Zonal level also. We have a professional Board. I also want to say that Railways is not run by a Minister. Just like an Airline, it is also run by a Professional Board, members of which have spent 35 or 40 years of their life thinking, eating, breathing, or talking only about Railways. Railways come first and. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Orissa): What are you planning to do now? What is happening, how many officers are there, all this is text book education. Most of us know that. What are your plans for future?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: I can do that but they have sought these clarifications. If I do not clarify, they may not like it. Level crossing is a big issue. Sir, total level crossing in the country is 32,735; manual level crossing is 70,839; unmanned is 14,896. I do not want to apportion blames, but the fact of the life is that railway crossing comes under the Motor Vehicles Act. I am not apportioning blames. I am just telling the system, as it is. But Railways do not shirk their responsibility. In spite of that, Railways do manage the unmanned level crossing. I will give you the figures of other countries also. I was looking at the figures and I was astonished to note that a place like America has more than 1,24,000. About 90 per cent of it is unmanned. If you see the number of deaths because of these level crossings, you will find India as one of the safest places, whether it is because of Vishkarma Bhagwan or Hanuman ji.

But I personally feel, it is because of the dedication of the Railway staff. Do you have any idea that under what condition they work? ...(*Interruptions*)... They work under extreme cold, extreme heat conditions. They work with all these things, and that is why whatever it is, the Railway is relatively safe. I again repeat and every time I say I am going to repeat, the objective is, we are going to have zero accident. That is what is the objectivity.

Time is running out fast and I want to come into my own plans. I have noted down what each and every hon. Member said. I would have liked to reply individually because there is not a single thing which I have missed but because of paucity of time, I personally feel that I just get into the track maintenance and then I would like to unfold as to what we can do collectively.

By the way, in 'Vision 2020' it is said that by 2015, all the level crossings should be manned; but for that we - again I repeat - require your support. The reason I said that today the towns are developing, villages are developing and you are having crossing where there was no crossing is because there is development of the village, which is a very good thing. So, it is dynamic. Every day, new level crossing, unmanned crossing, is cropping up.

Sir, as far as the track maintenance is concerned, I am very happy to say that there is no track which is overdue for renewal. I repeat, there is no track which is overdue for renewal. During the year, 2011-12, Rs. 4964 crores have been provided for renewal of tracks. 50 per cent of the tracks renewal is done by using sophisticated machine. Sir, there are lot of stuff which also includes bridge rehabilitation. We have got more than 1,33,000 bridges in Indian railway system - more than 1,33,000 - which is enormous. Can you imagine that to inspect, to monitor the safety of these bridges, you do require an army? And, that army is the army of Indian Railway on which I, and, I am sure, all of you are very proud of.

Accidents need to be definitely avoided. For that, what are we supposed to do? We talked about funds. We have a regular Safety Fund, and I am very happy to say that committees after committees have given recommendations. I think, Mayaji mentioned that Committee recommendations are not taken into consideration, which is not a fact. All the Committee recommendations are taken into consideration in a proper manner. Majority of the recommendations are taken into consideration. Rs. 17000 crore was earmarked for safety and all the funds have been utilized. We definitely require lot of funds. ...(Interruptions)... What are the devices for

safety? Mayaji, if you want to say something and if the permission is there, I am ready to yield.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, No. Please complete because we have paucity of time.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, I am very happy to say that we have ACDs. Anti Collusion Device is a modern method. We have put it on trial but, again, the Indian conditions are very different than the European, American or the Japanese conditions. So, when we tried that, we found that there is some kind of lacuna because these are very sophisticated equipments. If they do not function properly, it will create more problems than solutions. Sir, there have been pilot projects in Southern India because it was a pilot project. It is not only meant for Southern India. Pilot projects need to be taken.

Then, Sir, I would talk about Auxiliary Warning System. This is one of the things which the world is using, and, Sir, I would also like to say something about the technology involved in wagon. I do not want to get into the details of the type and naming of it but I would say something about the new type of wagon which has a system.

There are two types of wagons. In the first type of wagons which we are using today, if there is an impact of the engine, then because of the inertia and momentum, the coach behind tends to jump over the coach or the engine in front, with the result that there is a lot of casualty. But then, in the new modern technology coaches which have a different technology, the inertia, momentum and pressure is distributed throughout all the coaches. In layman's words, it doesn't jump over the other coaches or the engine; it just separates out. So, it may get derailed or it may get off the track, but the casualty or deaths due to it are minimum. We have to make sure that all the coaches and all the engines are modernized.

SHRI D. RAJA: It is reported that 20 per cent of the wagons are overloaded.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: No wagon can really be overloaded because there are strict norms; they are very, very strict norms. It is a good idea and, I think, it needs a review whether the present load, if it has been increased, is acceptable or not acceptable. And, I can guarantee you that if it was found to be not acceptable, or after review if it is found to

be not acceptable - because it is a regular review - then, we would stop that. Now, I have just five minutes to share some ideas with you.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): What about the vacancies?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: I would be telling you about the vacancies also.
That is a very good point.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: What is the time frame for that?
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no time.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: That is a good point but. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, it is one of the main questions. We would like to know about the vacancies.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, जवाब नहीं आया। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, एक मिनट
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कुछ नहीं होगा ...(व्यवधान)... हाउस को कैसे चलायेंगे।
...(Interruptions)... I have to run the House.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: There are 1.5 lakh vacancies to be filled up.
...(Interruptions)...

Sir, ideally, I would like to take at least one hour to do justice, but never mind; there is paucity of time. One of the reasons is, whenever there is a vacancy to be filled up, out of the several reasons, one of the reasons is that there are court cases, and this is a democracy.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please understand. This is a Calling Attention Motion and not a debate. ...(Interruptions)... रेलवे एप्रोप्रिएशन नेक्स्ट वीक आ रहा है। आप उस पर बोलिएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: I can tell you that notification was issued in 2008 by ten Zonal Railways for about 47,000 posts; notification was issued in December, 2010 for 85 posts; special recruitment drive for ex-army-men for about 16,000 posts was carried out, and together the total number was about 1,49,189. I can tell you, I am personally going to sit on, if I can use the phrase, 'everybody's head' to ensure that whatever shortcomings are there in recruitment, we cannot afford. I am also very happy to announce that all the positions which are vacant, whether at the

Board level or at the level of members are all going to be filled up perhaps in a week's time. As far as my office is concerned, it is going to go ahead.

3.00 P.M.

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: कौन सा टाइम फ्रेम है?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: The Ministry is going to send it; it is already done. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: What is the time-frame?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: From my office, the proposal is going to go this week, this very week, as far as the senior officers are concerned. I do not get involved where junior level posts are concerned. For that there is a due process. It goes to other places like the Prime Minister's Office, and there is no reason to believe that it is going to be delayed there. I can assure you that the process was never ever stopped. There may have been a lot of other reasons and it may have got delayed, but the process has never stopped. A democracy is like an elephant; it walks but walks very slowly; but surely, it walks. I wish to tell you that we cannot afford a single vacancy. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: इस तरह से नहीं होगा। ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, we require more and more LHB type of coaches. At the moment we only have 2.5 per cent.

We need to make this 100 per cent and I can guarantee you whatever it takes to make it I am going to do it, as I said earlier, with support of all of you. Sir, we have been talking about safety. I have got a lot of ideas and those ideas are absolutely useless if I do not get your support and your approval of those ideas because they are not the final ideas. The whole thing is that we must get opportunity to interact, not necessarily here outside as well. The demand for more trains, the demand for more stoppages and the demand for conversion of gauge are all understandable because I also used to run after for these things, whosoever was the Railway Minister, and that is what the demand and aspiration of the people at the bottom line is. And we all are not wanting for ourselves; this is for the country; this is for the people. I would like to have some kind of transparency and that is where I require

help from all the Members of Parliament. What is that transparency I am talking about? When you come to meet me in my room, it is not for me; it is for you people. At any

given point in time, you will find, at least, 25 hon. Members of Parliament there because of the aspiration of people. Now I want to have some kind of transparency. What I have thought of, not decided, is to write to each and every Chief Minister, it does not matter to which party they belong to, and then tell them that you please call the Members whether they belong to this party or that party because it is the question of the country and the Railways, and you please find out what is it that they want. After you decide, I would like to go and visit each and every State of this great country, spend a whole day, maybe two days if they want, and discuss things as to what are their plans and what do they want. I don't want to behave as if I am the giver. The system is the one which adjusts itself depending on what kind of resources they have. If I have your approval, I am going to sit with all the Members of Parliament and Chief Ministers. If that approval is there - at least, you can clap and say that you approve - ...*(Interruptions)*... we will have not only transparency but also synergy between the ideas of the Railways and between the ideas of States because they also have their own development plans and programmes. I personally feel bad if I cannot give good reception to my hon. Members of Parliament when they come and visit me; I feel very bad if I cannot give them whatever they demand. I certainly would not like that when you are presenting the budget you can make only 5 per cent of the people happy and rest of them you cannot. Now, I feel that we collectively have to decide because we are all in this particular, I don't want to use the word, 'game'. Somebody talked about Air India saying that they don't want Railways. I can guarantee you; there is no way. The Railways charges less than 25 paise per km. Who can provide these kinds of services? The Railways is meant for the poorest of the poor. We have a social obligation that we can never overlook. I would like to have a very safe travel. What are my visions? See, when I talk about the vision, the light also comes out! The light has come backP ...*(Interruptions)*... यहां देर है, अंधेर नहीं है।

I am very happy that the light has come. Sir, what I was thinking, and honestly, I will just take five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have given five minutes' extension twice.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, just five minutes; it is very important. Sir, we really want, not in terms of competition, to have a safe travel like aviation. So, we have to compete not with the buses

and trucks, but with airlines because safety is paramount. What I have been thinking is to have a separate Railway Safety Board. And, this is not any kind of a policy matter; this is just an idea because like Mr. Rudy, I am also a flier and I have taken some technology from there, and there is no doubt about it. If we can have an independent Railway Safety Board, what are they going to do? We are going to have experts, not necessarily in-house experts. There are lot of Railway Board Chairmen who are retired. There are lot of expert people in this country. We are going to analyse various accidents in the Railway system. Why are they happening? How do we get out? Analysing and providing advice regarding accidents will be one function. There are lot of things. I don't want to go into all of them.

Lastly, Sir, there are three areas to make travel very safe - identification of risk, safety management system, mitigating the risk of the safety. These are the three broad parameters. If the hon. Members support - - I am again quite glad and happy that they are all, on board, with me - we are going to make sure that between, perhaps, Kolkata and Delhi, why should it not take only five hours? Why should it take seventeen hours? Between Delhi and Jaipur, why should it take four hours? It can be covered in one hour safely. We talked about Japan. Japan has the technology. Definitely, it has the technology. India has the brains. Please understand, all our IIT students, all our IIM students are there. India is full of knowledge and full of brains. We have to develop this in-house as well. All I need from you, hon. Members of Parliament, is a huge support. Let's take the Railways to the fourth generation so that this country can give one of the best railway systems the world has ever seen. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will continue the Short Duration Discussion on the situation arising out of growing incidents of terrorism in the country with special reference to recent blasts in Mumbai on 13th July, 2011. वीर सिंह जी, कल जहां स्टाप किया था, वहीं से शुरू कीजिए। शुरू से शुरू मत कीजिए।

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

The situation arising out of growing incidents of terrorism in the country with special reference to recent blasts in Mumbai on 13th July,

2011

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय। कल सदन में देश में आतंकवादी घटना से संबंधित विषय पर चर्चा हो रही थी, उसमें मेरी बात अधूरी रह गई थी, आज आपने मुझे बोलने का पुनः सुअवसर दिया है।

श्री उपसभापति: वहीं से शुरू कीजिए।

श्री वीर सिंह: मान्यवर, जैसाकि आप सभी जानते हैं कि केंद्र सरकार की कमजोरी का फायदा उठाकर आतंकवादी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं के रास्ते देश में प्रवेश करते हैं और आतंकवादी वारदातों को अंजाम देते हैं। इसके लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं के साथ-साथ देश से लगे समुद्री तटों को भी सुरक्षित किया जाना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। मान्यवर, बी.एस.पी. केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर लगातार आकर्षित करती रही है, परंतु केंद्र सरकार द्वारा अभी तक देश की सीमाओं से होने वाली घुसपैठ को पूरी तरह से रोकने का कोई प्रयास और सही कदम नहीं उठाया गया है, जिसके कारण देश में आतंकवादियों की घुसपैठ लगातार जारी है। मान्यवर, आप सभी अवगत हैं कि 26 नवम्बर, 2011 को मुंबई में हुई आतंकी घटना को अंजाम देने वाले आतंकवादी इसी रास्ते से आए थे। बी.एस.पी. लगातार केंद्र सरकार को, केंद्रीय खुफिया विभाग को और सक्रिय करने, इसे और अधिक सक्षम तथा प्रभावी बनाने के लिए सुझाव देती रही है, परंतु अभी तक इस दिशा में कोई खास कार्य नहीं हुआ है।

मान्यवर, मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि सिर्फ सख्त कानून बनाने से ही केन्द्र सरकार आतंकवाद पर प्रभावी अंकुश नहीं लगा पाएगी और न ही इससे आतंकवाद रुकने वाला है। जब तक देश की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं पर पुख्ता इन्तजाम नहीं होगा, तब तक आतंकवादी घटनाएं होती रहेंगी।

मान्यवर, यह सर्वविदित है कि आतंकवादियों के पास अत्याधुनिक हथियार एवं उपकरण हैं, जिनका सामना करने में हमारे सुरक्षा बल सक्षम नहीं हैं। बी.एस.पी. केन्द्र सरकार को इस तरफ अविलम्ब ध्यान देने की सलाह देती रही है। केन्द्र सरकार को दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर हर राज्य को आधुनिक असलहों की व्यवस्था के लिए तुरंत उचित धनराशि अथवा विशेष पैकेज देना चाहिए। अधिकांश राज्यों की मौजूदा वित्तीय स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि वे पुलिस बलों को सुसज्जित करने के लिए आधुनिक हथियार एवं उपकरण अपने संसाधनों से खरीद सकें।

मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश की बहुजन समाज पार्टी सरकार ने अपने लगभग चार वर्ष से अधिक के कार्यकाल में इस समस्या से निबटने के लिए गम्भीर प्रयास किए हैं। इसके लिए नवम्बर, 2007 में ही प्रदेश में आतंकवादी निरोधक दस्ते का गठन कर दिया गया था, जिसे आतंकवादी अभिसूचनाओं के संकलन, इससे जुड़े अभियोगों की विवेचना और उसके विचारण के लिए पूरी तरह उत्तरदायी बनाया गया है।

मान्यवर, राज्य सरकार द्वारा मौजूदा समय की चुनौतियों से निबटने के लिए पुलिस बल को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए गए हैं। प्रदेश के सभी थानों का उच्चीकरण करते हुए इनकी कमान इंस्पेक्टर रैंक के अधिकारी को सौंपी गई है। साथ ही थानों में पुलिस बल की कमी को देखते हुए सभी शहरों तथा ग्रामीण थानों के नियतन में बढ़ोतरी की गई है।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए)

इसके साथ ही एन.सी.आर., नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्र और भारत-नेपाल सीमा से सटे जनपदों के पुलिस बल में भी समुचित वृद्धि की गई है। राज्य सरकार ने ऐतिहासिक निर्णय लेते हुए पुलिस बल में 2 लाख 4 हजार से अधिक नए पदों का सृजन किया है तथा 35 हजार पुलिस कर्मियों की भर्ती की गई है। इसके अलावा वर्तमान में पुलिस/पी.ए.सी. आरक्षियों के 41 हजार 440 पदों की भर्ती की प्रक्रिया प्रारम्भ की गई है।

मान्यवर, राज्यों में कमांडो, बी.डी.डी.एस. तथा अभिसूचना सम्बन्धी विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं सुलभ न हो पाने के कारण इसके लिए केन्द्रीय एजेंसियों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। अतः आतंकवाद के दृष्टिगत उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों को देखते हुए प्रदेश के पुलिस बल को प्रशिक्षण दिलाने के लिए केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण एजेंसियों से अधिक से अधिक सीटें उपलब्ध कराई जानी चाहिए।

मान्यवर, प्रदेश सरकार विभिन्न फॉरेन्सिक जांच सुविधाओं के विकास पर भी ध्यान दे रही है और उसने केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि जब तक प्रदेश में आधुनिकतम फॉरेन्सिक जांच सुविधाएं नहीं विकसित हो जातीं, तब तक प्रदेश की डेजिग्नेटेड संस्थाओं, जैसे ए.टी.एस., एस.टी.एफ., एस.आई.टी. आदि को सी.एफ.एस.एल. में फॉरेन्सिक जांच की सुविधा प्राथमिकता पर उपलब्ध कराई जाए।

मान्यवर, प्रदेश सरकार ने एन.एस.जी. कमांडो की तर्ज पर दो हजार कमांडो बल भी तैयार करने का निर्णय लिया है, जिसके लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में एक कमांडो ट्रेनिंग स्कूल बनाया जाएगा।

मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश से लगी नेपाल की लगभग 600 किलोमीटर से भी अधिक लम्बी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा पर संचालित एस.एस.बी. के 51 बॉर्डर आउटपोस्ट के जवानों के त्वरित और सुगम आवागमन के लिए सीमा के किनारे पक्के सड़क निर्माण की आवश्यकता है। इस संबंध में भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय में अनेक बार चर्चा हुई है।

केन्द्र सरकार की अपेक्षा के अनुसार प्रदेश सरकार ने लगभग 1503 करोड़ रुपये की एक परियोजना केन्द्र सरकार को प्रेषित की है, जिसकी स्वीकृति अभी तक नहीं दी गई है। इस कारण नेपाल से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आतंकवादी उत्तर प्रदेश के रास्ते देश में प्रवेश कर जाते हैं। स्पष्ट है कि केन्द्र सरकार आतंकवाद को रोकने के लिए बिल्कुल भी गंभीर नहीं है, इसी कारण नेपाल से लगी सीमा पर सुरक्षा व्यवस्था कड़ी करने तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में एक एनएसजी हब स्थापित करने संबंधी उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रस्ताव पर वह कोई निर्णय नहीं ले रही है।

मान्यवर, आप सभी लोग जानते हैं कि केन्द्र सरकार ने मुम्बई में हुई आतंकवादी घटना के बाद बिना राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श के राष्ट्रीय जांच एजेंसी (एनआईए) के गठन का विधेयक आनन-फानन में पारित कर दिया, जबकि इसके लिए बेहतर होता कि राज्य सरकारों का भी अभिमत प्राप्त कर लिया जाता।

मान्यवर, बहुजन समाज पार्टी की सरकार ने आतंकवादी गतिविधियों पर प्रभावी अंकुश लगाया है, इसके अलावा राज्य सरकार द्वारा आतंक निरोधक दस्ता गठित किया गया है, जिसके माध्यम से अनेक आतंकवादियों की गिरफ्तारी में अन्य प्रदेशों की सरकारों को सहयोग प्रदान किया गया है। बीएसपी सरकार आतंकवाद के खिलाफ केन्द्र सरकार को पूरा सहयोग दे रही है, लेकिन दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि यूपीए सरकार आतंकवाद के खिलाफ उत्तर प्रदेश को सहयोग देने में आनाकानी कर रही है।

प्रदेश में कानून द्वारा कानून का राज स्थापित करने को बीएसपी सरकार ने सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी है, जिसके कारण अच्छे परिणाम सामने आए हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): वीर सिंह जी, आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है।

श्री वीर सिंह: मान्यवर, मेरे द्वारा तथा बहुजन समाज पार्टी द्वारा जो सुझाव दिए गए हैं, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा और यूपीए सरकार से भी आग्रह करूंगा कि इन सुझावों पर गंभीरता से विचार करें, जिससे देश में आतंकवादी घटनाएं रोकी जा सकें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir. It is a discussion on terrorist activities in the country which is a great threat before the internal security of our country. This discussion has special reference to the 13th July incident that happened in Mumbai. At first, I would like to say that our party always condemns this type of heinous activity or incident. In the sorry incident which happened in Mumbai on 13th July, 26 people died, 123 were injured and a huge loss to property took place. We have express, our concern to the bereaved families. At this point, I would like to say that all the time the issue of compensation was talked about. So, I would like to know from the Minister whether it is properly done or not. It is a fact that our party CPI (M) has always been against this type of activity wherever it happens, be it throughout the country as well as outside the country.

My second point is this. Sir, on the floor of this House, on behalf of our party, we have repeatedly told that terrorists or terrorism has no religion, no caste and no creed. It was also proved after the assassination of the Father of the Nation, after the assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and after the assassination of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. Those who were involved in these three crimes, belonged to extremist groups. I am not in a position to take their name; everybody knows that. They have proved one thing that extremist groups, terrorists or Maoists are secular

in the other sense. So, they

have no religion, no caste and no creed. In this perspective, I should say that we must display one board so far as terrorist activities are concerned, that is, zero tolerance board. But in this perspective, we must fight these evils unitedly. But where is the unity?

Is there any unity in the Government? I read in the newspapers what the Chief Minister, the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister said. I heard their press conference. They said that the Maoists are a great threat to our internal security. But the other partner, the second partner always asked where the Maoists were. I do not know whether they have changed their attitude after taking the charge of the office of the West Bengal or not. But it's happening throughout the country.

Another thing is, after any incident what do the police do? The police indiscriminately arrest the people. The worst sufferers are the Muslims who are minorities. And it has been proved after the Malegaon blasts.

Sir, because it is Mumbai related, I have before me one figure pertaining to Maharashtra. I would like to know about it from the hon. Home Minister. In Maharashtra, Muslim population is 13 per cent. But among the jail population of Maharashtra, 43 per cent belong to the Muslim community. We are told that many innocent people are arrested. If it goes on, and nobody stops this alienation, it will create an uneven situation throughout the country.

When this type of incident happens, there are many agencies to tackle it. But when it actually takes place what is heard is 'lack of coordination'. What is the Ministry doing? It says, 'no idea' or 'no report' or 'no information'. The Home Minister said before the Press that it's 'intelligence failure'. But after 26/11, many tools were announced to protect our country, to take care of the internal security of our country. One thing was NATGRID (National Intelligence Grid). With your permission, Sir, I would like to read out two-three lines. It says, "The National Intelligence Grid has been set up as an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs in April 2010. NATGRID will link databases for

constructing actionable intelligence to combat terrorism and internal security threats. As such, NATGRID has been set up to create a facility that improves India's capability to counter internal security threats." But what is it doing? I came to know that it just got in principle approval two-three weeks ago. It shows lack of coordination, so far as the Ministry is concerned.

Sir, another point, which I would like to make, is this. I think that the Minister remembers that both the Houses discussed and passed two important Bills, namely, NIA and UAPA. They are Acts now. POTA was repealed. We have had some reservation over it. But we agreed to it because the Minister had told us that it's for the sake of national security. But he promised, while concluding his reply, that he would come back to this august House with the experience. What happened to that? Till date, we could not get time to share that experience concerning the two Bills which we passed on the promise or advice of the Minister.

Sir, it is not merely a law and order question. We have repeatedly said that if we have to check internal security of our country, we have to take care of three factors. One is economic. Second is political. Third is ideological. We should squarely fight it out. I suppose the Government is a little complacent.

Because after the Mumbai blasts on 13th July, like me, many hon. Members have heard one important announcement or observation from a leader of national prominence that 99 per cent of terrorism is already solved and only one per cent is left. It is a very bad timing. Sir, I am not going into details. Sir, the Government should clarify about the percentage matter, from top to bottom.

I am again saying that unity is the main thing to combat the internal security problem of our country because it is our country. This great country, India, belongs to crores of people. So, it is our duty. Sir, my concern is this. When such incidents happen, I feel one sport event 'Go as you like' held in Delhi. Minister says one thing; Deputy Minister says another thing; intelligence adviser says one thing; and, the Prime Minister says another thing. So, it is not a sport event like 'Go as you like'. If it is going on, national security will be under pressure. So, through you, I would like to request the Minister that we must make a concerted effort.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude. Your time is over.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, my last point is this. Yesterday, it was also asked: What is the root cause? I support it. But, it is a very wide question as to what is the root cause. Who will find it

out? Unitedly, we should find out the root cause. The Ministry and the Government are one of the piloting subjects or piloting sectors. But, I feel one thing. Please consider this. You are going to build up an Aero City very near to Terminal-3. I have seen a report regarding Terminal-3. I know that the Minister knows better. The Government has already permitted about 15 five-star hotels and one mall. What is the distance between the runway and the mall? What is the distance between the runway and these five-star hotels? It is barely 115 metres. Is it possible to maintain internal security of the country when you are doing this?

Lastly, Sir, our State Minister knows very well. It is in a very limited area of three districts. It is a Maoist-affected area. So, joint action is taking place. Many people have lost their lives including farmers and common people. It is a threat to the internal security. We should act unitedly to solve the problem. Our Party, not only me but all, is in favour of the strong internal security of the country. With these words, I thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Hon. Members, we have a number of speakers. Therefore, I request every hon. Member to stick to the time allotted to his party.

Now, Shri Shivanand Tiwariji, not here. Then, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadul): Sir, the commercial capital of India has been repeatedly struck by terrorists since 1993. Mumbai has become the likely target of the terrorists because terrorists want to destabilise the booming economy of India and the status it is having as a rising power by way of rattling foreign investors and driving away the tourists.

Each strike on Mumbai has raised international concerns about the security of India resulting in foreign tourists either abandoning or delaying their tour plan to India. The recent series of explosions in Mumbai have claimed 28 lives and severely injuring many other might have another objective. That is to divert international pressure to bring the Pakistan-based planners of the 26/11. Now, India is saddled with the

responsibility of investigating another terrorist attack. Sir, the international profile of 26/11 attack may decline, it may come down. It is a probability. Now the issue has taken a dimension of law and order to that of a national security. I would like to say, through you, some accusations were levelled against the Government. One is that the diplomatic stand vis-a-vis Pakistan policy and

the counter-terrorism activities have been put on a separate list. Experts have credited our Government for taking a historical stand in dealing with the extremists through a different mechanism by deploying heavy military forces and, at the same time, addressing grievances through negotiations. Another accusation was made that the Government has not taken any lesson through the previous experiences and not any steps were taken to combat terrorism. I would like to say, through you, Sir, again what are the steps the Government have taken so far. The National Security Guards whose commandos battled the terrorists in Mumbai during the 26/11 attacks, now have four NSG hubs each with an operational strength of around 250 personnel. As many as 20 temporary Counter-Insurgency and Anti-Terrorism Schools were being set up. Following 26/11, coastal security was also reviewed at various levels. Under the ongoing Coastal Security Scheme, 64 out of 73 coastal police stations were operationalised. As many as 79 new battalions of the Central Para-Military Forces were sanctioned since 2004-05; and a proposal for raising 38 additional battalions of the Central Reserve Police Force, including two battalions of women personnel were also sanctioned. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act was amended and notified. A model Police Act, drafted by an expert committee in 2006, which provided for well defined duties and responsiveness and sensitivity of the police towards public and accountability to rule of law, was sent to the States for consideration.

Many States - when we were ruling in Tamil Nadu - including Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Assam, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and Haryana-have amended the Police Act or framed new Police Act. Along with all other things, including police forces, including two battalion of women personnel are the results of all these steps? I would like to say, it is not out of place to mention here that in 2001, the fatalities due to terrorism was 5,839. In 2009, it declined to 2,232. In 2010, it came down to 1,902. This year, 2011, currently till February 117 plus 28 whom we lost in the recent bomb blasts. I am not trying to defend that the numbers have declined and that everything is all right. As the Railway Minister has

said, not even one death should take place because of the terrorist activities.

I would like to submit, through you, to the hon. Minister that there was a shocking admission by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra State that the Government was not able to purchase 500 CCTV cameras which is the recommendation of the Ram Pradhan Committee to look after the security lapses of 27/11; and the scheme is still pending with the Central Government for approval. The Chief Minister has also said that he was totally deprived for 15 minutes and that deprived him of acting immediately.

That has to be looked into.

Another proposal relating to telecommunication, which would help even at the time of crisis, whatever may happen, is still pending with the Government. The Central Government should, realising the active and crucial role played by the State Government, address these issues.

So, my submission to the hon. Home Minister and to the Government is, at any cost, we should not let the bombers drive home their message that India, despite its being a rising international power, is not able to control the terrorist attacks and that they have more potential by undercutting the flagging credibility of the Government. I submit to the Home Minister and the Government that stringent and strong punitive and preventive action must be taken against the perpetrators or those who commit such crimes, and send out the message and reassure the people of this country and the international community that India is totally and completely intolerant to any such crimes; and anything done to disrupt the sovereignty and the national security of India will not be tolerated. Severe action must be taken against such persons, whoever they may be, with strong hands. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Shri Tiruchi Siva. Dr. Yogendra P. Trivedi.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir. Yesterday, we had a very good opening from Dr. Manohar Joshi who narrated the events that had taken place and the terrorist attacks one by one. I also made some chronological data. I find that from the beginning of this century

we have 33 terrorist attacks and the last one was in Mumbai on 13th July.
I particularly

remember it because it was at the Opera House and every day I passed through the area when I went to my office. This has become almost a common thing. The people in Mumbai or the people elsewhere in the country are resilient. Are they resilient or are they helpless? They have no other go. They have to go for their work; they have to earn their wage. They have to work and they go for that, but not because they are resilient or they don't mind. Many people in Mumbai, when they get out of their homes, are not sure whether they will be able to return home safe and sound. Why is this happening?

Sir, it is the primary duty of the State to protect the citizens from internal violence just as from foreign invasion. It is not happening in our country. Why is it that we are so soft? Why is it that we are so vulnerable? We found the other day that a ship landed near Versova in Mumbai. One wonders what our naval personnel and coast guards were doing! How can such a ship come right up to the shore? Let us imagine that there was a nuclear device inside the ship. The whole city would have been in jeopardy. How can a ship, breaking all the naval barriers, come right up to the coast of Versova? I think that it is something which we have to think about. Probably, we are too soft about the whole thing. Fortunately, our Home Minister, who is well versed in law, knows that the courts are moving very slowly. After the arrest, there are years of trial. Very often, except in extreme cases, bails are granted almost for asking. You will be surprised, Sir, to know that, when journalist Dey's murder took place in Mumbai, most of the contract killers were people who were already convicted; but they were on bail. Now when these things happen you must have a second look at our legal system. We in this House are here primarily for the purpose of legislating.

Let us look at our legislative system and find out whether something can be done about the procedure in courts. We find that the trial takes years; thereafter, there are voluminous judgements running into so many pages. There is a first appeal and then the second appeal. If there is a big sentence, then there is confirmation. All this procedure takes a long time. In the meanwhile, you know about the people who are in jail. Our

jails are not particularly very bad; they are quite cozy too. It was mentioned that Kasab - who was almost found by everybody and there were several

witnesses, still that trial went on for years - was provided biryani in the jail. I think this is something which shows that we are too soft. We are trying to show the world that we are the people who are very law-abiding; we are the people who have great honour for the dignity of a man. But does the world care? We must take some illustration, some example from what is happening in the United States. The United States had a terror attack. Thereafter, they became quite strict and there has not been a single such terror attack there. So we must try to understand the situation. There must be a speedy trial; there must be quick conviction and the treatment in jail should be as people deserve to have that in jails. We are here to legislate. One should bear in mind that we have first appeal, then we have second appeal to the High Court and then the third appeal to the Supreme Court. Can we not do away with all these matters where terrorism is involved once and for all? After the conviction, if there is an appeal only to the Supreme Court, the appeal to the High Court can be avoided. So one ladder, two or three year's time which we spend in the first appeal, can easily be avoided and from the conviction, if a man is so convinced, he can go only to the Supreme Court. We must give a close thought to it. I personally believe, we should give more investigative powers to the police. It is very surprising. In the city of Mumbai, I am connected with an organization, the Indian Merchants' Chamber. We had offered to the State Government Rs. 200 crores for close circuit TVs. But look at the bureaucratic approach. When we offered close circuit TVs to be put throughout the city of Mumbai, because of some bureaucratic involvement, that offer was rejected. Today we have no clue about the people who had gone and planted these bombs in Zaveri Bazar, Opera House and Dadar. So, I believe that we have to move with the time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Sir, I will take two minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have already taken one minute more. So, take one minute more.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: I am only saying one thing that Parliament is a place where we legislate. Let us do away with one ladder altogether; from conviction stage, go to the Supreme Court if you have got a case. Somehow or the other, we must put some fear in the mind of the terrorists. I

am making a suggestion. The moment there is a terror attack, one terrorist who is waiting on death row and whose mercy petition has not been disposed of for a number of years, he should immediately be hanged so that the person who is on the death row will tell the terrorists that 'please don't do the terror attacks because my life is in danger.' Something should be done. Mercy petitions are not disposed of for years together. We must think about it. We are a soft State; we are too vulnerable; anybody can come and do anything. Thirty-three attacks in ten years is something which is unimaginable. I think the Home Minister, who fortunately is a very eminent lawyer, will be able to apply his mind and put a legislative process by which people outside, the terrorists, the killers should not feel that India is a soft place where they can go, commit a crime, go in jail, wait for ten years, file a mercy petition and then once again remain happy. Thank you very much, Sir.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): श्री महेन्द्र मोहन जी। ... (व्यवधान) ... सुनिए, आपकी पार्टी का टाइम तीन मिनट है, आप पांच मिनट बोल लीजिए।

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, 13 जुलाई, 2011 को मुम्बई के चेहरे पर एक बार फिर कालिख पुती। उस दिन जो आतंकी हमला हुआ, उसने 26 नवम्बर, 2008 को हुए हमले की याद दिलाई और उसके बाद हमने क्या arrangements किए थे, एक तरह से हमारी सारी पोल खुल गई कि ऐसे कोई भी arrangements वहां पर नहीं थे, जो इस हमले को रोक सकते थे।

महोदय, 12 मार्च, 1993 के बाद 14 बार मुम्बई पर हमले हुए हैं। हमें यह सोचना चाहिए कि आतंकवादी मुम्बई पर ही हमले क्यों करते हैं? मुम्बई हमारे बिजनेस की राजधानी है, मुम्बई हमारी इकनॉमिक कैपिटल है और वहां पर ऐसे हमलों के माध्यम से आतंकवादी केवल यह संदेश देना चाहते हैं कि इस देश में पैसा मत लगाइए, इस देश के अंदर कोई योगदान मत दीजिए, जिससे देश आगे न बढ़ सके।

इसी संबंध में मैंने देखा कि अमरीका के Santa Monica : Milken Institute की एक रिपोर्ट है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि आतंकवाद की एक घटना के कारण 0.75 परसेंट तक जी.डी.पी. ग्रोथ रुक जाती है। यही कारण था कि जब इज़राइल में 2001 से 2003 के बीच आतंकवाद चल रहा था, तो वहां के आर्थिक विकास में 10 प्रतिशत की कमी आ गई थी। हमारे यहां बराबर आतंकवाद बढ़ता चला जा रहा है, इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि हमारे यहां आतंकवादियों के मन में कोई भय नहीं है। जैसा अभी हमारे साथी त्रिवेदी जी ने कहा कि निश्चित रूप से हमें आतंकवादियों के मन में वह भय पैदा करना होगा कि अगर आप आतंकवाद के रास्ते पर आते हैं, तो आपको कड़ी से कड़ी सज़ा

मिलेगी और उसका डिसीज़न बहुत जल्दी होगा। इसके लिए जरूरत हो तो Fast Tract Courts बनाए

जाएँ, ताकि उनमें तुरन्त conviction हो और दोषी लोगों को सज़ाएं दी जा सकें। ये मर्सी पिटीशंस का pending पड़ा रहना ठीक नहीं है। अगर हम इस तरह से काम करेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से हम इस देश से आतंकवाद को समाप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, कल मेरा एक अनस्टांड प्रश्न था, जिसमें मैंने पूछा था कि आतंकवाद को रोकने के लिए हम क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं? मुझे इसका जवाब मिला है। मेरा प्रश्न था कि - "Whether Government had proposed to set up National Counter Terrorism Centres." The reply is "Yes, Sir. However, no final decision has been taken on the constitution and structure of the proposed National Counter Terrorism Centres." Our hon. Home Minister is competent enough; when he can finish off terrorism in Punjab, he can finish off terrorism in the whole country. I would like to know from him as to why he is not in a position to deliver the thing which he can. So, I would like to know by what time a final decision will be taken, when the National Counter Terrorism Centres will be established, because this will help us in fighting out terrorism in the country.

इसी प्रकार से हमारा internal security का जो सिस्टम है, उसमें आपस में coordination नहीं है। हमारे यहां इतने internal security systems हैं - IB अपनी जगह काम करता है, NIA अपनी जगह काम करता है, मिलिट्री इंटेलिजेंस अपनी जगह काम करती है, लेकिन उनका आपस में कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं होता है, जिसका नतीजा हमने देखा कि मुंबई में शिप्स आ जाते हैं और हमें पता ही नहीं चलता कि वे शिप्स कहां से आ गए, वे किसके शिप्स हैं, किस प्रकार से आ गए हैं? अगर हमको अपनी जी.डी.पी. की ग्रोथ को बरकरार रखना है, हम जो बात करते हैं कि 8 परसेंट या 9 परसेंट की ग्रोथ हमको चाहिए, तो हमें पहले आतंकवाद को रोकना होगा। अगर साल में दो या तीन terrorism की activities हो जाती हैं जो हमारी जी.डी.पी. ग्रोथ डेढ़ से दो परसेंट पीछे चली जाती है। इसके लिए बहुत जरूरी है कि हम इसको देखें। आप इस आतंकवाद का indirect impact भी देखिए कि आज जो सिक्योरिटी सिस्टम है, चाहे हम रेल से कहीं जाएं या प्लेन से कहीं जाएं, हमारी कितनी energy उसमें वेस्ट हो रही है। इससे हमारी कॉस्ट भी काफी बढ़ती है। हमको ये सारी चीजें देखनी चाहिए कि हम कैसे इनको कंट्रोल करें।

अभी मुझे कल ही होम मिनिस्ट्री से एक जवाब मिला है। मैंने पूछा था कि - "How the work of multiple agencies is being coordinated and whether the NIA has regional offices also." The reply is, "The NIA has regional offices at Hyderabad and Guwahati along with the Central office in New Delhi." Now, we have had 14 attacks in Mumbai. Then, why are we not having the

regional office of NIA even in

Mumbai? Mumbai is a very sensitive city, and we have to ensure that this does not happen in place like Mumbai and Delhi. Of course, this should not happen anywhere in the country. But Delhi and Mumbai are very sensitive places, and we must control terrorism. That is possible only when we have coordination amongst our intelligence agencies. And whatever we commit, we must do it. Sir, on 26th November, 2008, a statement was made that we would have a Multi Agency Centre (MAC) to coordinate all these things.

What is the position on that? Has it been established? How are they coordinating? Sir, if these terrorist activities continue, we will not be in a position to have our GDP growth. I am confident, Sir, that Shri Chidambaram, being the head of the Home Ministry - when he can finish terrorism in Punjab - he can, certainly, finish terrorism in India also but, for that, strict laws are needed, a faster judiciary is needed and immediate punishment to culprits is needed. That is my request to the hon. Home Minister. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी (उत्तर प्रदेश): आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आंतरिक सुरक्षा और आतंकवाद पर इस सदन में पहले भी चर्चा हो चुकी है और कई बार हुई है। मैं उन चर्चाओं का ज़िक्र नहीं करूंगा लेकिन एक चर्चा जो वर्ल्ड ट्रेड सेंटर और पेंटागन पर हमले के बाद इस सदन में हुई थी, उसका ज़िक्र ज़रूर करना चाहूंगा। उस समय जब वर्ल्ड ट्रेड सेंटर और पेंटागन पर आतंकवादी हमला हुआ था, तो पूरी दुनिया में अल-कायदा की जड़ें ढूंढी जा रही थीं। अल-कायदा की जड़ें अमरीका में मिलीं, ब्रिटेन में मिलीं, जर्मनी में मिलीं और दुनिया के अलग-अलग हिस्सों में मिलीं। इसी सदन में उस समय के तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री, आदरणीय श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी जी ने बताया था कि मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि भारत में अल-कायदा की जड़ें कहीं पर भी नहीं हैं। महोदय, मैंने यह ज़िक्र इसलिए किया कि इन सात सालों में ऐसा कौन सा परिवर्तन आया है, ऐसी कौन सी परिस्थितियां बदली हैं, जिससे कि हर गांव में, हर मोहल्ले में, हर शहर में अल-कायदा की जड़ें दिखाई पड़ रही हैं? यह मैं नहीं इसके सिक्वोरिटी एडवाइजर कह रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)... मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं, नेशनल सिक्वोरिटी एडवाइजर कह रहे हैं, होम मिनिस्टर कह रहे हैं और उसके साथ-साथ सरकार की तरफ से कहा जा रहा है। यही नहीं, अल-कायदा ही नहीं, बल्कि अलग-अलग रंग-रूप में, अलग-अलग संगठन आज देश के अलग-अलग हिस्सों में आतंकवादी गतिविधियों में लगे हुए हैं और यहां तक की कई संगठनों ने "इंडियन" नाम भी रख लिया है, जैसे "इंडियन मुजाहिदीन" या इस तरह के नाम, जिससे कि कहीं न कहीं भ्रम फैलाया जा सके।

महोदय, आज जो महत्वपूर्ण बात है, वह यह है कि मैं जानता हूं कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के तरकश में तर्क के बहुत से तीर होंगे क्योंकि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी तर्कशास्त्री भी हैं। वे तमाम तर्क देंगे कि पूरी दुनिया में आतंकवाद

बढ़ा, इसलिए यहां बढ़ा। इसके ये कारण हैं, वे कारण हैं, "ए" कारण, "बी" कारण, "सी" कारण, "डी" कारण आदि, लेकिन माननीय गृह मंत्री जी क्या उन बेगुनाहों के खून को जस्टिफाई कर पाएंगे जो कि आतंकवादियों इन इन पिछले सालों में बहाया है? क्या उन बच्चों के बिलखते हुए आंसुओं को जस्टिफाई कर पाएंगे, जो आतंकवाद के डर से इस देश में सहम-सहम कर रह रहे हैं? उन मां-बहनों के उजड़े हुए सिंदूर को या इस आतंकवाद की वजह से जो पूरे देश उजाड़ दिए गए हैं, वे जस्टिफाई कर पाएंगे? क्या आज देश में जो दहशत का माहौल है, उसको कोई तर्क या किसी तरह का जस्टिफिकेशन ठीक कर सकता है? मुझे ऐसा नहीं लगता।

महोदय, आज सदन में सभी ने कहा कि टेररिज्म का कोई रंग नहीं होता, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि एक बदरंग टेररिज्म को इस सरकार ने रंगीला टेररिज्म बना दिया है। अभी कहा जाएगा कि यह "रेड टेररिज्म" है, कभी कहा जाएगा कि यह "सैफ्रन टेररिज्म" है, कभी कहा जाएगा कि "रैडिकल टेररिज्म" है, लेकिन वास्तविक टेररिज्म की जड़ों में जाने के बजाय कहीं न कहीं यह सरकार पूरी तरह से आतंकवाद के वास्तविक मुद्दे से भटकती रही और कहीं न कहीं यह दिखाने की कोशिश करती रही कि जो आतंकवाद की फैक्टरी पाकिस्तान है, जहां हर दिन आतंकवादियों का निर्माण हो रहा है, जहां से दुनिया के तमाम हिस्सों में और खास तौर पर भारत में आतंकवादी भेजे जा रहे हैं, उसका कोई हाथ नहीं है, यह सारा आतंकवाद हमारा घरेलू आतंकवाद है। मुझे इस बात का अफसोस है कि आज सरकार की तरफ से जब इस तरह के तर्क आएंगे तो आतंकवादियों के हौसलों का क्या होगा?

निश्चित तौर से इसका नतीजा है कि आतंकवादियों के हौसले बढ़ रहे हैं। जब गृह मंत्री कहते हैं, यह सरकार कहती है कि हम आतंकवादियों से सख्ती से निपटेंगे, उसके तीसरे दिन कहीं धमाका हो जाता है। जब यह सरकार कहती है कि हम अब आतंकवाद नहीं होने देंगे, तो देश के किसी हिस्से में आतंकवादी अपनी शैतानी हरकत को अंजाम दे रहे होते हैं। ये तमाम ऐसी चीजें हैं, जिनके बारे में आज देश के लोग जानना चाहते हैं, देश के लोग समझना चाहते हैं। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सरकार को यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज देश के जो हालात हैं, वह बहुत ही सहमे हुए हालात हैं। यह देश के लोगों की जिंदादिली है, इस देश के लोगों की हिम्मत है, इस देश के लोगों की राष्ट्रभक्ति का जज्बा है कि तमाम आतंकवादी हरकतों के बावजूद, उनके उकसाने के बावजूद भी किसी तरह से देश में आतंकवादी सफल नहीं हो पाए। मुझे माफ करिएगा, मैं इसमें सरकार को कोई क्रेडिट नहीं देना चाहता क्योंकि सरकार ने कभी इस तरह की इच्छा शक्ति जताई ही नहीं कि वह आतंकवाद से लड़ना चाहती है, वह आतंकवाद का खात्मा करना चाहती है। जब मैं यह बात कह रहा हूं तो इस दर्द के साथ कह रहा हूं कि आज देश में जब एक आतंकवादी धमाका होता है तो देश तो सहमता ही है, देश का मुसलमान उससे ज्यादा सहम जाता

है। आतंकवादी धमाके की गूंज चार दिन के बाद खत्म हो जाती है, टेलीविज़न पर, अखबारों में, रेडियो में उसके समाचार आने बंद हो जाते हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का मुसलमान, जिसकी ढाढ़ी और टोपी और जिसके नाम पर इस सरकार की नीतियों की वजह से ओसामा बिन लादेन की मुहर लगा दी गई है, वह सहमा रहता है, दबा रहता है, उसे डर लगता है कि कब पुलिस आकर उसे गिरफ्तार न कर ले, कब उसे आतंकवादी बनाकर जेल न भेज दिया जाए। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि एक अखबार में मैंने पढ़ा कि देश में 16000 से ज्यादा लोग आतंकवाद के, अलगाववाद के और नक्सलवाद के नाम पर जेल में हैं। महोदय, मैं इसको सही नहीं मानता, गृह मंत्री जी अपने जवाब में इस बारे में बताएंगे। उसमें दिया है कि उन 16000 में से 13,800 लोग वे हैं, जो मुस्लिम हैं और आतंकवाद के नाम पर जेलों में बंद हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): अब कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: यह क्या परिवर्तन हुआ है? कौन सी ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ बनी हैं, जिनकी वजह से आज अपने ही देश में आपने इस देश के मुसलमानों को किराएदार बनाकर रख दिया है? आप उससे हर महीने वोट के रूप में किराया वसूल करते हैं, अन्यथा आप सेक्युलरिज्म की बंदूक उसकी कनपटी पर लगाकर डराते रहेंगे और कहेंगे कि अगर तुम वोट का किराया नहीं दोगे तो तुम्हें इस देश से भगा दिया जाएगा ... (समय की घंटी) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): अब समाप्त करिए।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: आज देश में यह परिस्थितियाँ बनी हैं। महोदय, मैं एक अंतिम बात कहना चाहूँगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है। आपने दो मिनट एक्स्ट्रा ले लिया है।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, मैं इस सरकार की नीति के बारे में एक अंतिम बात कहना चाहूँगा। गृह मंत्री जी एक ऐसे कार्यक्रम में जाते हैं, जो कार्यक्रम वन्दे मातरम् के विरोध से शुरू होता है, ऐसे कार्यक्रम में अध्यक्षता करते हैं, जिस कार्यक्रम में अलगाववादी भाषा बोली जाती है। यही नहीं, इस सरकार में जो पार्टी लीड कर रही है, उसके एक प्रमुख नेता हैं, मैं उनका नाम इसलिए नहीं ले रहा हूँ क्योंकि आपने कल कहा था कि नाम मत लो, जब से ओसामा बिन लादेन मरा है, तब से ओसामा जी, ओसामा जी करते रहते हैं। जब से वह मरा, उनके अंदर ओसामा का भूत सवार हो गया है, उनके अंदर भूत घुस गया है, उनको सोते-जागते ओसामा जी, ओसामा जी लगता है। यह काम करते वे कहीं न कहीं, किसी न किसी रूप में एक तरफ तो अलगाववादी और आतंकवादियों को बढ़ा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ इस देश के मुसलमानों की राष्ट्रभक्ति पर सवालिया निशान लगा रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): अब समाप्त कीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: उन्हें लगता है कि अगर हम ओसामा की तारीफ करेंगे, हम कहेंगे कि

ओसामा जी बहुत महान हैं, तो इस देश का मुसलमान खुश होगा। इस देश का मुसलमान भी आतंकवाद से उतनी ही नफरत

करता है, जितना कोई और करता। मेरा यह कहना है कि आज जो परिस्थितियाँ हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आपने चार मिनट अधिक ले लिए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के लिए एक अंतिम बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि

तू मुंसिफ बना है तो इंसाफ भी कर,

तू हिन्दू-मुसलमान क्या देखता है?

तू दरिया में तूफान क्या देखता है?

आपने आतंकवाद को हिन्दू और मुसलमान के दायरे में बांट दिया है। ... (व्यवधान) ... हमने कभी भी नहीं कहा कि आतंकवाद हिन्दू या मुसलमान ... (व्यवधान) ... आतंकवाद को हिन्दू और मुसलमान बनाने का काम ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप यह प्वाइंट पहले ही कह चुके हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: गंदी मानसिकता का नतीजा है और उसी गंद मानसिकता के चलते ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप चार मिनट ज्यादा ले चुके हैं। आप प्वाइंट्स को रिपीट करते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, आपने सारे लोगों को बोलने दिया। ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आपको 4 मिनट ज्यादा समय दिया है और किसी को नहीं दिया है।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: नहीं, सर, आपने इतना टोका है ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): सुनिए, चेयर पर एलिगेशन मत दो, आपको 5 मिनट ज्यादा समय दिया है, जबकि और किसी को ज्यादा नहीं दिया है। लेकिन आप क्या बोल रहे हैं। बस, खत्म कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... Naqviji, please take your seat.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: मैं कन्क्लूड करता हूँ।

मैं केवल सरकार से एक अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ और एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। आज देश इस गंभीर माहौल में, इस गंभीर परिस्थितियों पर बहुत चिंतित है और चिंतित इसलिए नहीं है कि आतंकवादी रोज हमले कर रहे हैं और रोज धमाके कर रहे हैं। वे चिंतित इसलिए हैं कि सरकार की आतंकवाद, अलगाववाद और नक्सलवाद

पर जो नीतियां हैं वह टेरेरिस्ट फ्रेंडली हैं और इस टेरेरिस्ट फ्रेंडली का ही नतीजा है कि हर दिन आतंकवादी देश के किसी न किसी कोने पर बेखौफ होकर वे घूम रहा है और बेखौफ होकर वे अपने शैतानी मंसूबों को अंजाम दे रहा है और सरकार कुछ नहीं कर पा रही है। ... (समय की घंटी) ...

सरकार से मेरा इतना अनुरोध है कि आतंकवाद को आतंकवाद की नज़र से देखिए, आतंकवाद में आप रंग मत देखिए और जिस दिन आप आतंकवाद को मजबूत, फौलादी, राष्ट्रवादी इच्छा शक्ति के साथ डील करेंगे उस दिन आतंकवाद इस देश से खत्म होगा और जब तक आप आतंकवाद के प्रति दोस्ताना रवैया रखेंगे तो कुछ नहीं होने वाला है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): बैठिए, धन्यवाद। श्री राजनीति प्रसाद, सिर्फ 5 मिनट। सुनिए, अदर्स कैटेगरी में टाइम जीरो है। इसलिए सब को 5 मिनट देते हैं।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, मैं तीन मिनट बोलूंगा, अपने एक्स्ट्रा दो मिनट इनको दे देता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Listen, for 'Others Category' there is no time allotted. The time is over for "Others Category". So, take five minutes. ... (Interruptions) ... Everybody should cooperate.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: सर, इस हाउस में पहले भी इस पर बहुत बहस हुई है और कभी-कभी मुझको ऐसा लगता है कि - "मर्ज बढ़ता ही गया, ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की।" आप जब कभी बोलते हैं कि हम आतंकवाद को कोसेंगे, लेकिन इस पर जब आपका स्टेटमेंट आता है और जब कभी आपका फैसला होता है तो दूसरे दिन या उसी दिन हो सकता है कि कोई बम फट जाता है। कल मनोहर जोशी जी और रवि शंकर जी ने बहुत बढ़िया भाषण किया, जिसकी मैंने तारीफ की है। लेकिन वे एक बात कहना भूल गए कि इस आतंकवाद की शुरुआत कहां से हुई। अमेरिका में 9/11 हुआ, उसके बाद वहां कुछ नहीं हुआ। लेकिन आप जरा सोचिए, विचार करिए, आप लोग बहुत ताली बजाते हैं, आप 1993 के बाद और 1993 से पहले का नक्शा बना लीजिए। हम किसी पर एलिगेशन नहीं लगा रहे हैं। 1993 के पहले और 1993 के बाद आतंकवाद में कौन सा बढ़ावा हुआ, 1993 के पहले कौन सा आतंकवाद था और 1993 के बाद कितना आतंकवाद हुआ, यह आप सोच लीजिए। 18 साल में ... (व्यवधान) ... रुकिए आप, नहीं बोलने देंगे तो हम चले जाएंगे, कोई बात नहीं है। केवल मुम्बई में 18 साल में 16 बार आतंकवाद हुआ। 1993 से पहले और 1993 के बाद कितनी बार मुम्बई में हुआ, आप भी इस पर विचार करिए, मैं किसी घटना का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं लेकिन - "नहीं संभलोगे तो मिट जाओगे हिन्दोस्तां वालो, कि तुम्हारी दास्तां भी नहीं होगी दास्ताओं में।"

अगर हम सुबह घर से निकलें और शाम को आने के लिए परिवार के लोग इंतजार करें कि जो मर गया ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री बलबीर पुंज (उड़ीसा): हिन्दुस्तान कभी मिटेगा नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No time, please.
...(Interruptions)... No time, please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: सर, सुनिए, जरा बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Rajnitiiji, address the Chair.
Do not look there. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: मैं आपके लोगों की तारीफ कर रहा हूँ, आप रुकिए, बैठ जाइए।

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this should be expunged. We cannot allow in this House that 'xÆü@□āüÄYÖÖ@Ö नहीं मिटेगा'। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will look into the records.
I will go through the records.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: आप expunge कर दीजिए। आपको जो करना है कर दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप बोलिए। आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप चेयर को एड्रेस करिए।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बात गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इतनी सारी इन्वेस्टिगेशन एजेंसी बनायी है, अब आप यह बताइए, अभी हमारे नकवी साहब बोल रहे थे..।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Rajniti Prasad, you please address the Chair. You don't address them. You please address the Chair.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: सर, अभी आतंकवाद के बारे में नकवी साहब बता रहे थे, वह हैं, तो उनको ऐसा बोलना ही पड़ेगा। अब आप तो नकवी साहब हैं नहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि 13 हजार मुसलमान लोग जेल में हैं, लेकिन यह बात क्यों आई, आप ज़रा इस पर गौर करिए। आपने लोगों के मन को तिना तोड़ा है। इसलिए आदमी कभी-कभी बदला भी लेता है। कैसे मन को 1993 में आपने तोड़ा है, कैसे लोगों को आपने खतरनाक स्थिति में पहुंचाया है, पूरी ताली बजाई है और उसका परिणाम है कि पूरे मुल्क में आग लगाने का काम आप लोगों ने किया है। इसी का परिणाम है कि जब आदमी सुबह घर से निकलता है, तो वह शाम को घर में आएगा या नहीं, इसका पता नहीं लगता है। आप लोग खूब ताली बजा रहे हैं और पूरा नाटक आप देख रहे हैं। हम आपको जानते हैं कि किस तरह से काम कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने खुद भी आग लगाने का काम किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (झारखंड): आप या तो हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को दोष दीजिए या पाकिस्तान के लोगों को दोष दीजिए। मैं आपसे निवमतापूर्वक निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि आप कम से कम ... (व्यवधान) ... आप अलग से बात करिए, लेकिन आतंकवाद it is a very important issue. आप इस इश्यु को टाल नहीं सकते हैं। अगर आप बार-बार किसी घटना का जिक्र करेंगे, तो यह गलत है। ... (व्यवधान) ... अगर आप टेरिज्म की तुलना करेंगे, तो फिर मैं भागलपुर, जलगांव और अन्य कितनी घटनाएं हैं, उन पर जाऊंगा, तो बहुत समय लगेगा। इसलिए जो कारण हैं, जिसके बारे में आज अमेरिका कह रहा है और भी लोग कह रहे हैं कि इसके लिए पाकिस्तान जिम्मेवार है, आप इसकी ओर ध्यान दीजिए। अगर इस तरह का संदेश संसद से जाएगा, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि it will send wrong signals to the world.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Rajniti Prasad, please conclude. ... (Interruptions) ... राजनीति प्रसाद जी, आप बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: What is he saying? ... (Interruptions) ... They are blaming the Muslims of India for doing all these terrorist activities to avenge the demolition of Babri Masjid. In fact, he is blaming the entire Muslim community for all the terrorist activities in the last 20 years. This is unacceptable, Sir. There has been a clear case of Pakistan. ... (Interruptions) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप बैठ जाइए। आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आपने बोल दिया। आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... राजनीति प्रसाद जी। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: He is absolving Pakistan and blaming the Muslims of India. This is totally unacceptable.

श्री विक्रम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, राजनीति प्रसाद ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): राजनीति जी, आप बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... Mr. Rajniti Prasad, please speak on the relevant subject and conclude.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: सर, टाइम खत्म हो गया। ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए। देखिए, आपने दो मिनट एक्स्ट्रा टाइम लिया। ... (व्यवधान) ... आपने दो मिनट एक्स्ट्रा लिया, आपने सात मिनट का समय लिया है। आप देखो। आप वहां पर देखिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... Take one minute more.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: ठीक है। मैं नहीं बोलता हूँ। मैं अब नहीं बोलता हूँ।

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the triple bomb blasts in Mumbai on July 13 deserves serious condemnation. The terrorists are always targeting the commercial hub of our country, particularly congested places and streets. We are saying, after the terrorist attacks, our investigative agencies are moving with some pre-conceived notions. After his visit the hon. Home Minister has said, in unequivocal terms, that our investigative agencies would go without pre-conceived notions. So, this is a very welcome thing. He has also said why they are targeting Mumbai is nothing but to attack the growing prosperity of the nation. So, that is the short-term perspective of terrorists. But, we don't know; we are yet to know the long-term perspective of terrorists as to why they are attacking commercial capital of the country.

Sir, coming to investigation, I would like to say what we had seen in the past was that these investigative agencies were having a mindset and arrested thousands of Muslim youth either in Malegao incident or Macca Mazid blast or Ajmer Sharif blast or Samjhauta express. Then, afterwards, we came to know who is behind it. And, the name of Abhinav Bharat came out.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): How can you say that?

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: It has appeared in the press and investigation is going on. You are a man from the press. You know it better as to who is responsible and who is not. So, what I mean to say is that we should not go with pre-conceived notions. What mindset you were having previously and what sort of investigation we did in the past should not be repeated in the future is what I wanted to say.

Sir, recently, there was a news item in a very important Marathi Daily - Pudhari - where it said that the Government of Maharashtra is seriously thinking to form a Commission consisting retired senior officials. I am really surprised to see the names of some tainted officers in this, except one or two who are the persons of integrity. In 1992, the then Police Commissioner who was suspended because he could not safeguard the interests of the minorities and he could not control the

riots has been suggested for the Commission. Another high-ranking police official who was hand-in-glove with Telgi Scam is also there. So, I am really surprised if this sort of tainted persons heading the

investigative agencies, what would happen to the final outcome. So, I urge that the Government should be very cautious while considering such persons in such Commissions.

Finally, I would like to say, as assured, there are CCTV cameras and other things and we hope that there would not be repetition of such incidents, even though it is very difficult in a country like India. But, we have to take all drastic steps to see that it should not recur again.

Today morning I was really surprised to see in the press that in spite of warning given by our fishermen about 26/11 miscreants, our police and investigative agencies did not move properly. For that, we had to face such a big horrible attack. So, from time to time, we should see that such things are stopped. And, secondly, all the investigative agencies should have proper coordination. Lack of coordination is one of the important things for failure. So, these are the things which we have to see and ensure that such sort of things should not occur, particularly in Mumbai and other areas. Thank you very much.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am not participating in the point-counterpoint debate that is going on. Like many of you, who were in the Parliament during terrorist attack, I happened to be at the Tajmahal hotel in Mumbai on 26/11 when the terrorist attack took place. There were twenty couples, including my wife. And, we were struck in a room without a lock. Fortunately, the lights were turned off. We struck from 8.00 P.M. to 4.30 A.M. in the morning until we were rescued with the help of the Bombay Fire Brigade, Mumbai Police and many of the troops sent by the Central forces. So, one has gone through the horiffic experience and not watching on television or reading about terrorist attack in the newspapers, are entirely different experiences.

We also watched the next day what happened in Chabad House. However, I compliment the Home Minister and his colleagues in the Home Ministry for a number of new initiatives which have been taken since 2008. However, there are some orange and red signals which, through you, Sir, I

wish to share with the hon. Home Minister. One single weakness which still persists and which prevents us from taking pre-emptive measures is that a single point of coordination regarding issues

of internal security, is yet to be fructify and work. This is mainly because we never get rid of old Intelligence organisations while building up new ones. Turf-wars are well-known. We, sort of, tolerate them in the name of democracy. We need a single internal security command. My request to the hon. Home Minister is, more than anything else, we can learn valuable lessons from the Homeland Security Organisation in U. S. There were turf wars in United States also, which had to be ended in order to coordinate pre-emptive capabilities.

I would like to just share another example. There is a new coastal security set up, in Mumbai. Many of their new patrol boats lie idle on the coast. They cannot move around the coast because they don't have funds for fuel to operate more than for a few hours. The 13th July, 2011 explosions exposed the weakness of the systems once again. My whole point is, we keep on saying, this is not right or that is not right. Unless we have strong pre-emption capabilities, it is unlikely that we will have the ability to monitor, to control and to prevent what is going on in the terrorist cells and organisations. Modern technology, modern surveillance methods and coordination with international agencies are - unavoidable and imperative for acquiring the pre-emptive ability which this country must have.

I wish to add one important point. We are a multi-cultural and a multi-religious nation. My request to all my colleagues in this august House including the media is, don't point fingers to any single community, to any single group, to any single religion because by doing so is the biggest harm to ourselves and our nation.

I would also like to mention that cyber attacks are an additional issue that is going to grow. It is no less lethal compared to human terrorism. You don't see people being killed, but, you suddenly find out the country's secrecy, and its self confidence being undermined. China, I am sorry to say, is the leading cyber warrior in this field and has been attacking India, USA and other countries. I am not concerned with other countries which China attacks. I am concerned with China's long term

designs on India's security.

Sir, I wish to make another point regarding this rise of right is forces around the world. The latest example is what happened in Norway. This House expressed its deep condolences to that nation. Rise of such forces is not restricted to Norway. Many countries are facing the rise of the

rightist forces which are no less dangerous than the visible terrorists that we normally focus upon. India is facing the rise of rightist forces who are a enormous and growing danger. My request, through you, Sir, to the hon. Home Minister is, please include them in the net for surveillance as much as we do the other well-known groups which are read about all the time in the public domain.

Finally, Sir, we can make our history, but we cannot change our geography. We happen to be in the most dangerous place in the world. We have one of the largest populations. We have a complex geography. We are surrounded by nations which are not friendly. These are the realities. We can shout, we can write headlines, but, we have to deal with the reality of our geography. The challenge of terrorism must be faced squarely. I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity of complimenting the Home Minister for what has been done to counter terrorism. But this whole House has to support you whole heartedly. Mr. Home Minister, because your task is just enormous, and every Indian has the responsibility to lend a shoulder to this national challenge.

We cannot do it by ourselves. We must take the best help from anywhere in the world. We must get the finest mind, whether in the Government or outside the Government. We must get the latest technology. There is no shortage of money in this country. What we have to have is the biggest resolve that we will not allow terrorism to overcome us, to overtake us or to overpower us. I thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman for this opportunity.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, at the outset, I appreciate the fact that the Home Minister rushed to Mumbai immediately after the blasts. I also appreciate the fact that the police force reached the sites within 15 minutes. But, unfortunately, till today, the agencies are lurking in the dark for clues. I am emphasizing this point because bringing the culprits to book is an important step in preventing such types of terror attacks. Sir, prevention is better than cure. Our special agencies are lacking in systematic, coordinated and precision

approach. If you analyse IB, you will find that it is having a force of 25,000 personnel. Out of them, 8,000 personnel are drivers, peons and administrative staff. Only 2000 IB personnel are looking after IB operations, which is mostly political in nature. Only 200 officials have been assigned the task of counter-terrorism.

Sir, the NIA Bill was hurriedly passed by Parliament. It was piloted by our Home Minister. This Force was created in 2008. Till today, there are 28 cases with this Organisation. Of these, only three are original cases. In all other cases, it is playing second fiddle to State agencies and assisting them by giving advices.

Then, even Pune and Mumbai blast cases were also not handed over to this Organization, because they did not form specialized teams to keep a dedicated watch on different terror groups.

Then, Sir, it is our Home Minister who piloted this Bill. At the time of his meeting with the FBI Director, a little two months later, - I quote, Sir, it is Wikileaks, it is not mine - "Mr. Chidambaram conceded that he was coming perilously close to crossing constitutional limits in empowering the NIA. He explained that the concept of 'federal' crime does not exist in India, with the law and order the responsibility of the State Governments. Charge d'Affairs Steven White cabled about this meeting." Then, why was such type of a legislation brought in? If it is a weak legislation, and if it is nearing unconstitutional, this gives a message to the terrorists that laws cannot prevent them from taking up such types of terrorist activities. That message will go.

Regarding NATGRID, already my friend has mentioned about it; so, there is no need to explain that, again, in detail.

Then, I come to special squads by State Governments. ATS, especially, in Maharashtra, they have to keep a watch on suspected terrorist elements. When there is a reliable information, they must inform the other State agencies and also RAW, IB and NIA. They can coordinate with such types of organizations and collate the information. If some real information is there, they can neutralize the modules and shells. They have to do such types of things. But, unfortunately, whenever there is a blast, these people implicate wrong persons, wash their hands off, and, ultimately, shirk their responsibilities.

I can quote many examples but as there is no time, I cannot quote all those things.

In reply to yesterday's Question No. 56, the Home Minister had said that some measures have been taken to counter terrorism. But the measures which he mentioned in his reply will only prevent

the outside players from neighbouring countries but these measures will not be effective in preventing home-grown terrorism and these measures will not be able to prevent it.

Then, Sir, for Bombay blasts, no organization has come forward to take its responsibility. I do not know whether our agencies or the Ministry tried to analyse it or not. Is it the weakness of the organization which is stopping it not to own its responsibility or is it that they are testing the alertness of our police forces to conduct a big operation? I want to bring it to the notice of the Home Minister.

Last but not the least. I happened to see the Website of Maharashtra Police. I would like to quote here the three responsibilities of the Mumbai Police. One is, the Mumbai Police has been the vanguard of bringing awareness about AIDS by reaching out to people through its widespread organizational network. It regularly organizes blood donation camps for helping the needy. Presently, noise and air pollution are high in its agenda of services. If they are doing such type of services, how can they maintain law and order in the State? Sir, when there is such a lack of coordination among the special agencies, the Central Government or the State Governments cannot prevent such terrorist attacks. The God only can save this country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Next is Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz. Sozji, take fifteen minutes, please.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (JAMMU AND KASHMIR): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, terrorism is indeed a threat to our national security and we have to fight it out with vigour. The three rush-hour blasts in Mumbai on July 13 came as a grim reminder to the country that terrorism is yet to be fought out; it is a threat to the national security and we have to be vigilant.

But while I condemn these acts of terrorism, particularly, what happened in Mumbai earlier and this time, I pay a tribute to Mumbaites who remained united most resolutely and showed their togetherness and resolve to fight terrorism. There were voices of provocation but together the Mumbaites showed their vigour as an integral part of the nation and

they stood the test of time. I pay a tribute to them.

When I am condemning these acts of terrorism, I feel very sad. From the major Opposition, I heard three speeches. I heard the speech of Manohar Joshi ji. I don't want to score any political points. But I say it for the record and also for your kind consideration. I heard Manohar Joshi ji, Ravi Shankar Prasad ji and Naqvi Saheb just now. I wasn't much impressed. I must say it, because, even while the blasts took place, the senior leaders of BJP were blaming the hon. Home Minister, the hon. Prime Minister and the UPA Government. That was a moment to stand united. Here, in the House, I heard these senior colleagues speaking on this issue. They were all the time blaming the Government, blaming the Home Minister. This is the time to stand with the Home Minister. It is a very difficult task that Mr. Chidambaram is handling. There was no substance in these speeches. Rhetoric is there, but that is not going to serve any purpose for the nation.

I wish these luminaries came forward to make suggestions to the hon. Home Minister and I wish they said that they all stand united in the fight against this menace.

I have a long list of these blasts with dates - Varanasi, Pune, Mumbai, Assam, Imphal, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Jaipur, CRPF Camp at Raipur, Rajasthan, Hyderabad, again Hyderabad, the attack on the train and, lastly, what happened on the 13th of July in Mumbai. But there is no time. Some of the security agencies see a pattern in the blasts on 26th and 13th. I will not go into that; I do not believe that the 13th is a bad date in the calendar. It may be a superstition. But they see a pattern and they can go deeper into it and find out why this was happening. While I say all this, I feel a great relief in my mind that the international community, all the time, has stood with us. From many of the Capitals statements came and their Parliaments condemned the acts of terrorism in India. As a representative of their thoughts, I would say that Obama, at that time, was very forthright when he said, and I quote him, "During my trip to Mumbai last November, I saw first-hand the strength and resilience of the Indian people and I have no doubt that India will overcome these deplorable terrorist attacks". So, there is

quite a lot of understanding of the misery we are suffering in this country. They know about our resoluteness and how earnestly we wish to fight the menace of terrorism.

Now, some people are saying that Mumbai has been under attack because it is the nation's most vibrant centre of commerce. But perhaps the hon. Home Minister is right when he says that it is not Mumbai alone which is under attack but other cities in various parts of the country need to remain vigilant too. Mumbai may need to be a little more alert because it is a vibrant commercial centre, but we must remain vigilant everywhere in India.

Now, without going into details about what happened, I have a couple of suggestions. First of all, I must pay a little more tribute to the hon. Home Minister. He may not be knowing that there is an assessment that he deals with these situations very deftly and justly; he does not want any innocent person to be hauled up, because that adds fuel to the fire. I don't wish to score any political points here but I would like to remind this hon. House that in the Lok Sabha - I have the dates with me - Advaniji stood up after a terrorist attack and said that our agencies had responded very powerfully, very positively, and we have done away with the terrorists. And only within a month it was proved that those who had been dealt with so efficiently were innocent people. I do not wish to waste this august House's time by reminding you of what happened in Chhatisinghpura in Kashmir. Even today, CBI is fighting a battle on the basis of inquiry by our prestigious institutions, including the Army, that the five people who were done to death soon after Chhatisinghpura carnage were innocent people. There is recorded evidence and found to be true by the CBI. And, therefore, when Mr. Chidambaram gives directions to deal with a case justly and quickly and says that no innocent should be hauled up, that is a point of credit for him. He should not feel any kind of remorse for them. Who want him to be tough in the sense that he must deal strongly with the acts of terrorism and haul up people right and left. He had rushed to Mumbai; the hon. Prime Minister had gone to Mumbai; the UPA Chairperson went to Mumbai. That was their duty to the nation. The Home Minister rushed forensic experts and he sent the NIA team quickly. It was a quick response to the situation. But that may not ultimately solve the problem because it is a deeper menace. It has to be

fought, and he will have the time. He will hold consultations and respond to this situation strongly.

He knows the anxiety in the hearts and minds of the countrymen. As I said, I wanted to make some suggestions, so, a couple of suggestions are here with me. One is that we have to remain

strong and united. What I saw from the major opposition parties' speeches is that we have got divided. They tried to divide us on this issue as if the Government is dead set to create this situation in this country and as if this Home Minister has gone wrong squarely. Therefore, when I say that we must remain strong and united, it is a message to the whole country. If we remain strong and united in this House, it will be a message to the country.

And we must reiterate this message whenever we get an opportunity. We have to prove that this nation has vitality to fight terrorism out of this beautiful country. We are a vibrant democracy; we have centuries' old secular edifice available and we are a finest situation of pluralism in the world. We have to protect these institutions or concepts, whatever the sacrifice we have to make. Therefore, our unity in this House or that House will matter quite a lot to keep the nation strong and vibrant. But we cannot be complacent and my grouse is not that the hon. Home Minister is complacent even when I give these suggestions. Maybe, these are already existing in his mind, but we cannot show even a trace of complacency and we must respond to the situation now when there is peace around and we shall see that no act of terrorism can take place in our country. The law-enforcing machinery in this country should not be ambiguous while dealing with situations. No officer can be allowed to be parochial in any design to deal with a situation; we cannot allow any weakness in any person's mind. It is a great duty to this nation. Therefore, I put a question to the hon. Home Minister: Who are these Indian Mujahideens? You must know this. I want to reiterate in this House that we are better off so far as Islamic institutions are concerned. India is a great country, a secular country, and our Islamic institutions are more vibrant than any other institutions in the world. Therefore, I remind you for your consideration that not only Deoband but also all the Muslim schools of thoughts have condemned terrorism unequivocally and that no Muslim can have any relation with any terrorist act. The hon. Home Minister has devised a method to deal with the situation. But I would strongly plead with him to enlighten us on who are the Indian

Mujahideens. We must have a White Paper; we must have access to records. He must kindly take us into confidence that nobody deserves any mercy whether it may be SIMI or Indian Mujahideen or Hindu extreme fundamentalists. Our Forces and our Police have

done a great duty to this nation. They have been ruthless and honest in finding terrorists. Now you have a wide variety of people. I don't want to give names - Hindu or Muslim. But you have a variety of terrorism and terrorist acts in which our youth and people are indulging. Since Indian Mujahideen has been mentioned, I want the hon. Home Minister to enlighten us as to who are Indian Mujahideens, where do they receive training and how they operate. We must have some knowledge on that. I want to say one more thing. Our agencies should not suffer for want of manpower. Where is terrorism? Sir, the terrorism takes birth in minds. So, the hon. Home Minister and his agencies must know who is doing ground work and what they are then writing in newspapers.

How their minds work? And, what kind of speeches they make? It is the final act that somebody will fire a bullet or will throw a bomb. But, something is happening all the time in his or her mind. Therefore, law-enforcing machinery should have sufficient manpower to watch people, their activities, what they are writing, what they are thinking and we have to be vigilant all the time. As I said, parochialism of any kind should not be acceptable to the hon'ble Home Minister. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... And, we must know where are these people and who indulge in these activities. I am told there are vacancies in the intelligence outfits. They should have sufficient manpower.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, please conclude.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I will take just a couple of minutes. Then, I have a suggestion for hon. Home Minister. We must improve our communication system. The Press has largely covered the news that Shri Prithviraj Chavan, the hon. Chief Minister of Maharashtra, wanted to reach his DGP within first half minute of the occurrence of the blast on 13th July. But, he could not do it. He took fifteen minutes. Now, it is an open secret that we want so many CCTVs, and within the current year's Budget, economy can be effected and all apparatus, which is required by law-enforcing machinery, must be available with them, particularly these CCTVs.

Then, Sir, you are telling me to conclude. I must say that there are two more situations, that is, naxalism, remanants of naxalism, and Maoism. These are situations based on ideology. Wherever situations have elements of ideology, we have to deal with those situations very deftly, and we have

to see whether our system of social justice is intact, vibrant and does answer the requirements of Indian nation. So, that is a different situation. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... But, Maoism can add fuel to the fire of violence in this country, and, therefore, those situations have to be tackled deftly.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Now, the final word is about external factor, and you can call it squarely 'Pakistan factor'. I had an occasion to go to Pakistan in my life for the first time. Rajnitiji is not here. He was with me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude within one minute.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: We were twelve people and had the privilege of entering the Marriott Hotel of Islamabad. Shri Tariq Anwar is here. He will bear me out. We had very long discussions with the representatives of Pakistan's civil society. There were four segments - woman organisations, journalists, politicians and the representatives of the Parliament of India. We had vibrant debates and we found that Pakistan's civil society was very much concerned about terrorism. In fact, barring one lady, nobody mentioned Kashmir. I am telling you, and this goes on record and this is known to our 12-member delegation, that all that they mentioned was terrorism because when we entered the hotel, threat was looming large. Mehran was attacked, and the next day, nearly 300 people died in Khyber. I found Pakistan in great difficulty. And, I raised the question. I repeat it today and we can raise it with Pakistan very safely because I found civil society there very much interested in fighting terrorism. They want to fight terrorism alongside India and they did not make a secret of these things. They raised a voice for CBMs and when I came here, I shared with the power elite here. My point is that I raised a question with them. I told them that they had a problem. I told them to raise a debate internally. There is a need for Pakistan to have a debate internally. I told the civil society to have a debate with their people

who could ferment trouble like Jaish-e-Mohammed and Lashkare-Taiba. I told them that they were most welcome to have debate with us and I told Pakistanis that I would get back to Delhi and all 12 of us would try to have an India-Pakistan Parliamentary forum, a vibrant forum.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have shortage of time. You are taking more time.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, I will take only two minutes. This is something very important.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, I know that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Therefore, I raised the debate in Pakistan that they should have an internal debate because some people have the power to foment trouble ...*(Interruptions)*... We must give Pakistan's civil society our sympathy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Soz ji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I raised the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want a stable Pakistan. We want that country's democracy to be vibrant and we want the civil society. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sozji, that is all.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: We want it so that Pakistan becomes stable and we also have lesser trouble. Thank you very much.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। महोदय, हम को कभी-कभी ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे देश की राजनीति इतनी झगड़ालू हो गयी है कि आतंकवाद जैसे मुद्दे पर भी हम कोई सर्व-सम्मत राय नहीं बना पाते हैं। महोदय, अभी नार्वे में बहुत बड़ी घटना हुई जिस में बड़ी संख्या में लोग मारे गए, लेकिन वहां के मीडिया ने यह नहीं दिखाया कि उस देश के अंदर यह विवाद हो कि सरकार दोषी है, अपोजीशन दोषी है। वहां पूरे देश ने उस घटना को जिस तरह से लिया वह काबिले-तारीफ है, लेकिन हमारे देश में ऐसा नहीं हो पाता है। जब भी कोई बड़ी घटना होती है तो आरोप-प्रत्यारोप का दौर चलता है। यह हमारे लिए ठीक नहीं है। मुझे लगता है कि हमारे देश में जो आतंकवाद की घटनाएं हो रही हैं, उस के पीछे हमारा perception इतना बंटा हुआ है जिस के कारण इस तरह का मतभेद होता है।

महोदय, कल इस बहस की शुरुआत आदरणीय डा. मनोहर जोशी ने की। यह भी एक mind set है कि जिसे वे represent करते हैं। हम लोगों का mind set अलग है। उन्होंने कहा कि पाकिस्तान के अंदर जो आतंकवाद का ट्रेनिंग सेंटर है, हम उस पर हमला क्यों नहीं करते हैं जिस तरह से अमेरिका ने पाकिस्तान में हमला किया। लेकिन ऐसा कहते हुए हम भूल जाते हैं कि हम अमेरिका नहीं हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान दोनों atomic हथियारों

से लैस हैं। आज दोनों को दुनिया में कोई लड़ने नहीं देगा। एक जमाना था जब हमारे पास atomic हथियार नहीं थे। हालांकि पाकिस्तान से हमारी लड़ाई सन् 65 में हुई, 71 में हुई और दोनों लड़ाइयों में हमने पाकिस्तान को परास्त किया है, लेकिन आज हमारे साथ वैसी स्थिति नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आतंकवाद में एक परिवर्तन आया है। इधर आतंकवाद के मामले में इंडियन मुजाहिदीन के आतंकवादी नौजवान पकड़े गए हैं और उन का जो बयान छपा है, वह चिंता का विषय है। पहले हम देखते थे कि आतंकवादी दूसरे देश पाकिस्तान से हमारे देश में आते थे, लेकिन इधर एक डवलपमेंट यह हुआ है कि हमारे देश के लोग ही आतंकवादी घटनाओं में लिप्त दिखायी दे रहे हैं और अब हमारे देश के लोग ही आतंकवादी घटनाओं का एक रंग नहीं रह गया है। मालेगांव मामले में जो खबर आयी, समझौता एक्सप्रेस मामले में जो खबर आयी, उससे और चिंताजनक स्थिति बन गयी है। इन दो मामलों में दो समुदाय - एक हिंदू और दूसरा मुसलमान, दोनों से आतंकवादी लोग पकड़े जा रहे हैं। यह एक गंभीर चिंता का विषय है जिसके बारे में हम लोगों को विचार करना चाहिए। हम यह महसूस करते हैं कि हिंदू समाज जिस के हम सदस्य हैं, उस की आबादी इस देश में बहुत बड़ी है। इस समुदाय के 80 परसेंट से ज्यादा लोग बसते हैं और हम यह मानते हैं कि हिंदू आबादी का यह दायित्व है कि इस देश में जो minority या अक्लियत समाज के जो लोग हैं, वे हम से सुरक्षित महसूस करें। यह देखना हमारा कर्तव्य है कि एक नागरिक के नाते जो उन का अधिकार है, हम उस की रक्षा करें। हम लोग democracy में यकीन करते हैं और democracy equal rights में यकीन करती है, यही उस का मूल सिद्धांत है। उस में हम उनके अधिकार की रक्षा कर पाते हैं या नहीं, यह देखना हमारा कर्तव्य है। अगर उन के मन में यह भय होगा कि हिंदू समाज अपनी अक्लियत का, अपनी majority की ताकत का इस्तेमाल कर के हम को दबात रहा है, हमारे अधिकारों का हनन कर रहा है तो उनके अंदर एक अलगाववाद पैदा होगा और यह हमारे देश में हुआ है। इसलिए मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि मुसलमानों के बारे में हिंदू समाज के अंदर जो गलतफहमियां हैं, जो रूढ़ियां हैं, उनको भी दूर करने की जरूरत है और मुसलमानों के अंदर जो एक अलगाववाद है, उसको भी दूर करने की जरूरत है। उन को भी mainstream में जोड़ने की जरूरत है।

तभी हम आतंकवाद का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं, अकेले पुलिस के जरिए या कई तरह के संगठन बनाकर हम आतंकवाद का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं वैसे लोगों में से नहीं हूँ, मैं पोटा जैसे कानून का समर्थक नहीं हूँ। मैं इमरजेन्सी में जेल में रहा हूँ, इधर के भी हमारे कई साथी जेल में रहे हैं। इस तरह के कानूनों का मैं समर्थन नहीं करता हूँ। मैंने दो-तीन साल पहले पोटा को रोलेट एक्ट के साथ तुलना करके पढ़ा है। रोलेट एक्ट जो है, वह पोटा से ज्यादा उदार था। हमने देखा कि वहां जो ट्रायल प्रोसेस था, उसमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं थी, जैसी पोटा में आई थी।

पोटा में ट्रायल से पहले जुडिशियल रिव्यू की गुंजाइश नहीं है, रोलेट एक्ट में तो जुडिशियल रिव्यू की भी गुंजाइश थी। सेशन जज पोटा के मामले में ट्रायल करता है और वहां अंग्रेजों के जमाने में रोलेट एक्ट, जिसको हम काला कानून मानते थे, वहां चीफ जस्टिस तीन जजों को नियुक्त करता था और वे तीन जज जो हैं रोलेट एक्ट के मामले में कार्यवाही करते थे। अगर उनको फांसी की सजा सुनानी होती थी, तो तीनों जज एक स्वर में, एक साथ मिलकर के, फांसी की सजा सुनाते थे। पोटा में हम देखते हैं कि सेशन जज जो हैं, वह फांसी की सजा सुना सकता है, इस तरह का उसे अधिकार है। पोटा का कानून तो था ही इस देश में, उस समय भी आतंकवाद की घटनाएं हुई हैं।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

उपसभापति जी, जो समस्या है, उसको पकड़ने की जरूरत है। आप जो है, दिल्ली से बैठकर पूरे देश में चाहे वह मुम्बई में हो, दिल्ली में हो या और किसी शहर में हो, वहां की आतंकवादी घटनाओं को नहीं पकड़ सकते हैं। वहां की जो स्थानीय पुलिस है, जो स्थानीय इंटेलेजेन्स ऑफिसर है, जब तक उनको आप दुरुस्त नहीं करेंगे, आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। आपके पास इंटेलेजेन्स गैदरिंग का कोई सिस्टम नहीं है। काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का है, स्टेट की पुलिस का है और स्टेट में पुलिस ट्रेड नहीं है, इंटेलेजेन्स गैदरिंग के बारे में। हमको पता नहीं चल पाता है कि समाज के अंदर जो अलग-अलग तबके हैं, उन तबकों के अंदर थीम क्या है, उनके अंदर किस तरह की चर्चा जो है काम कर रही है? इसलिए सबसे बड़ी जरूरत यह है कि हम स्टेट के अंदर इंटेलेजेन्स गैदरिंग के लिए एक अलग से कैंडर विकसित करें और इसके लिए उस कैंडर को ट्रेड करने की जवाबदेही केन्द्र सरकार को लेनी होगी।

महोदय, जो भारतीय स्वभाव है, लोग कहते हैं वह टावर वाला जो मामला हुआ था, उसके बाद अमरीका में इस तरह की घटना नहीं हुई, जो 26/11 को यहां हुई। हम अमरीका नहीं हैं। जितना अमरीका खर्च कर सकता है, हमारी वह ताकत और वह हैसियत नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति: शिवानन्द जी, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: हम यूरोप भी नहीं हैं, हम तो यह कहना चाहेंगे कि हमें अपने साधन से, अपने तरीके से और जो हमारी संस्थाएं हैं, उनके जरिए से हमें आतंकवाद से लड़ना होगा। हम यह मानते हैं कि जो अलकायदा की बात होती है, अलकायदा को जन्म किसने दिया? अलकायदा को जन्म अमरीका ने दिया। इस ओसामा बिन लादेन को किसने जन्म दिया? अमरीका ने जन्म दिया। एक बात हम कहना चाहेंगे, उपसभापति महोदय, और उसी को कहकर अपनी बात खत्म करेंगे कि हमारे देश में जो सेकुलर राजनीति करने वाले लोग हैं, तथाकथित लोग हैं, वे पता नहीं मुसलमानों को क्या समझते हैं? यह कहा जाता है ओसामा जी, यानी भारतीय मुसलमानों का प्रतीक जो

हे, उसे आप ओसामा बिन लादेन को बनाना चाहते हैं। हमारे बिहार में दो-दो नेताओं ने, एक नेता यहां बैठे हुए हैं, चुनाव के समय लादेन के टोपे पहना कर लोगों को घुमाते थे। क्या आप मानते हैं कि भारतीय मुसलमानों का जो आदर्श है, प्रतीक जो है, वह ओसामा बिन लादेन है? आप मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद को मुसलमानों का आदर्श नहीं बनाते हैं, आप खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खान को मुसलमानों का आदर्श नहीं बनाते हैं, आप मोहम्मद करीम छागला को नहीं बनाते हैं, आप असगर अली इंजीनियर को नहीं बनाते हैं। कांग्रेस के लोग कम से कम रफीक जकारिया को तो याद कीजिए, उनकी किताबों को पढ़िए। उसमें जो दर्द है, हिन्दू और मुसलमानों के बीच जो अलगाव पैदा हो रहा है, उसका जो दर्द है, उसको तो आप समझिए। अपने आपको मुसलमानों का सरपरस्त करार देने के लिए आप ओसामा बिन लादेन के साथ हिंदुस्तान के मुसलमानों को ढोना चाहते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: अच्छा, अब आप समाप्त करिए, शिवानन्द जी।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: ओसामा बिन लादेन तो हिंदुस्तान के खिलाफ था। उसने खुलेआम डिक्लेयर किया था कि हिंदुस्तान से और अमरीका से हमको जंग लड़ना है।

श्री उपसभापति: बस, नहीं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: ओसामा बिन लादेन को मुसलमानों का पक्षधर बनाकर क्या आप उनको देशद्रोही साबित करना चाहते हैं? ऐसे लोग कम से कम जो सेकुलर लोग हैं, वे क्या मुसलमानों के हित की बात कर रहे हैं या उनको नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं?

श्री उपसभापति: आप खत्म कीजिए। श्री ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: ऐसे लोगों से देश को बचाना चाहिए। हम ऐसे लोगों से भी अपील करेंगे कि इस बात को ध्यान में रखें। इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया। मैं श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी जी को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। हम लोग तो एक ही स्कूल के विद्यार्थी रहे हैं। वैसे वे आज बी.जे.पी. के साथ हैं, लेकिन थोड़ी-बहुत उनकी अंतरात्मा की आवाज़ आ ही जाती है। उन्होंने ठीक ही कहा कि ये लोग मुसलमानों को गाली देते हैं। मुसलमान लोग पूरे देश में अल्पसंख्यक हैं। जो बहुसंख्यक होता है, वह हमेशा superiority complex से ग्रसित होता है, जो अल्पसंख्यक होता है, वह हमेशा inferiority complex से ग्रसित होता है। कुछ लोग यहां गर्व से बोलते हैं कि हम हिन्दू हैं, लेकिन जब हम विदेशों में जाते हैं, ईसा मसीह के राज में जाते हैं, तो गर्व से हिन्दू नहीं बोल पाते हैं। इसलिए माइनोंरिटी की जो साइकोलॉजी है, उसको समझने की आवश्यकता है। मैं सिर्फ प्वाइंट कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति: इतना वक्त नहीं है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: हमको बताया गया था कि हमें 7 मिनट का समय मिलेगा।

श्री उपसभापति: आप 5 मिनट ले लीजिए।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: ठीक है। पहली बात यह है कि मच्छर को हम डी.डी.टी. से मार सकते हैं, लेकिन जब तक गंदे नाले की सफाई नहीं होगी, मच्छरों का पैदा होना बंद नहीं होगा। यह उग्रवाद कहां-कहां पर है? उग्रवाद नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में है। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में कौन लोग रहते हैं? नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में अधिकतर ईसाई लोग रहते हैं। उग्रवाद कश्मीर में है। कश्मीर में कौन-कौन लोग रहते हैं? कश्मीर में मुस्लिम लोग रहते हैं। पंजाब में उग्रवाद हुआ। पंजाब में कौन लोग रहते हैं। पंजाब में सिख लोग रहते हैं। वह पाकिस्तान का बॉर्डर है। तो नॉर्थ-ईस्ट बॉर्डर का इलाका है, पंजाब बॉर्डर का इलाका है, कश्मीर बॉर्डर का इलाका है और देश के भीतर हम नक्सलवाद को झेल चुके हैं। इसलिए हम कितना भी अच्छा घर बना लें, यदि उसकी चारदीवारी कमजोर रहेगी, तो घर में चोर के घुसने का डर रहेगा। आखिर इस उग्रवाद के पीछे कौन लोग हैं? उग्रवाद में एक तो माइनोरिटीज़ का नाम आता है, दूसरा वीकर सैक्शंस का नाम आता है। नक्सलवादियों का मामला जहां आएगा, माओवादियों का मामला जहां आएगा, वहां पर वीकर सैक्शंस का नाम आता है। जहां बाहरी आतंकवाद का नाम आएगा, वहां मुसलमानों का नाम आता है। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक हम इन दोनों वर्गों की समस्याओं की ओर ध्यान नहीं देंगे, तब तक इसका हल नहीं निकलेगा। मनोहर जोशी जी ने ठीक कहा कि इसका root cause क्या है, इसके root cause पर हमको जाना चाहिए। अभी होम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं। हम लोग कश्मीर गए थे, हमारे साथ बी.जे.पी. की सुष्मा स्वराज जी थीं, सी.पी.एम. के लोग भी थे। पिछले साल जून से लेकर सितंबर तक 110 बच्चों को गोली से उड़ा दिया गया, लेकिन कहीं उसके ऊपर कोई जांच नहीं हो रही है, कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। एक बच्चा जो संगीन के साए में जन्म लेता है, संगीन के साए में आगे बढ़ने का काम करता है, वह यह सब देखता है और डिप्रेशन में चला जाता है। वह क्या समझेगा, उसके सामने कौन nationalist है, उसके सामने कौन सा religion है?

उपसभापति जी, दूसरी बात मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूंगा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि कम्युनलिज्म और माओवादी देश के लिए खतरा हैं। मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहूंगा। जब हम लोग पोस्टमार्टम करते हैं, ईमानदारी की बात करते हैं, जिसके बारे में हमारे साथी श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी जी ने कहा तथा दूसरे साथियों ने भी कहा, मैं किसी व्यक्ति का नाम नहीं लूंगा। अभी तक जो भी घटनाएं घटी हैं, उन घटनाओं की जांच CBI ने की है, उस CBI जांच के बारे में हम आपसे कहना चाहते हैं कि 2006 में मालेगांव की घटना घटी और दोबारा मालेगांव की घटना 19 सितम्बर 2008 को हुई। उसमें किन लोगों का नाम आया? * का नाम आया। उसके नेता कौन हैं, उनके विषय में मैं नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। * का नाम आया।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

5.00 P.M.

उसके नेता कौन हैं? उनके बारे में कहेंगे तो यह कहा जाएगा कि वे लोग यहां डिफेंड करने वाले नहीं हैं। 18 फरवरी को समझौता एक्सप्रेस की घटना हुई, उसमें किसका नाम था? * के प्रचारक का नाम था। नाम कहेंगे, तो बतला देंगे। * ... (व्यवधान) ... 18 मई, 2007 को मक्का मस्जिद विस्फोट हुआ, उसमें किसका नाम था? * का नाम था, नाम कहेंगे, तो वह भी बतला देंगे। 11 अक्टूबर, 2007 को अजमेर शरीफ की घटना घटी ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी (गुजरात): सर, ये * का नाम क्यों ले रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: ऑर्गेनाइजेशन का नाम नहीं लेना है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, मैं रिकॉर्ड की बात कर रहा हूं। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप कहें तो मैं लिखकर दे दूंगा। आप कहें तो मैं लिखकर देने के लिए तैयार हूं। यह सी.बी.आई. की जांच कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है। ... (व्यवधान) ... जेटली साहब को मालूम है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): जनता ने इनको वोट नहीं दिया, इसलिए यहां से वोट लेने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए ऑर्गेनाइजेशन का नाम आप मत लीजिए।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, यदि आप बम ब्लास्ट्स के विषय में चर्चा करते हैं, तो ईमानदारीपूर्वक पोस्टमार्टम होना चाहिए। सिर्फ मुसलमान का नाम लेकर कि सारे के सारे टेररिस्ट मुसलमान हैं, अभी हमारे साथी शिवानन्द तिवारी जी ने कहा कि हिंदू का नाम आएगा तो उसको गुस्सा आता है और मुसलमान का नाम आएगा तो आप लोग ताली बताएंगे। इस तरीके से देश चलता है क्या? ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं नाम कर रहा हूं, रिकॉर्ड के मुताबिक नाम कह रहा हूं, इसलिए आप सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, मैं चैलेंज करता हूं कि यदि यह गलत होगा और आप माफी मांगने के लिए कहेंगे, तो मैं माफी मांग लूंगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... आपने कह दिया ओसामा बिन लादेन, मैं तो कुछ नहीं बोला। अब * का नाम आ रहा है, तो आपके पेट में दर्द क्यों हो रहा है? सर, 4 जून को ठाणे सिनेमा हॉल में विस्फोट हुआ, यह होम मिनिस्टर बता रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, इनका स्टेटमेंट है कि SIMI is a cultural organisation.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: ठीक है... ठीक है। सर, मुझे आपने टाइम दिया है...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, अब आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: मैं होम मिनिस्टर से पूछना चाहता हूं कि वे बताएं कि 4 जून, 2008 को ठाणे सिनेमा हॉल में जो विस्फोट हुआ था, उसमें किसका हाथ था? होम मिनिस्टर बताएं कि क्या उसमें मुस्लिम लोग थे? बताएं

*Not recorded.

कि 19 सितम्बर, 2008 को मालेगांव में दूसरा बम विस्फोट हुआ, उसमें किसका नाम था? * का नाम लें तो इनको गुस्सा आने लगता है। सर, 16 अक्टूबर, 2008 को गोवा बम ब्लास्ट हुआ, उसमें किसका हाथ था? कौन है *? अगस्त, 2008 में कानपुर का बम विस्फोट हुआ, कानपुर के साथी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, बी.एस.पी. के लोग हैं। क्या * का उसमें हाथ नहीं था? क्या उसमें दो लोग मारे नहीं गए थे? * कौन है? उसने तहलका में भी कहा कि चालीस लोगों की हत्या की है और मौका मिलेगा तो और हत्या करूंगा। * बंगलौर का अध्यक्ष, * ने अंग्रेजी टी.वी. चैनल में कहा कि तीस लाख दो, जहां चाहे, दंगा करवा लो।

श्री उपसभापति: पासवान जी, आपके सात मिनट हो गए हैं, अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, मैं दो मिनट में खत्म करूंगा। सर, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह मेरा अखबार नहीं है, यह "हिन्दू" अखबार है और इसमें किसने लिखा है? परवीन स्वामी ने लिखा है और क्या लिखा है? उसने लिखा है- Norwegian mass killer's manifesto hails Hindutva.

श्री उपसभापति: आप पेपर मत दिखाइए।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: परवीन स्वामी के संबंध में कोई नहीं कह सकता है कि वह मुसलमान का समर्थक है या किसी का समर्थक है, जो कम से कम * और बी.जे.पी. के लोग हैं। उसने कहा कि हमने जो प्रेरणा ली है, वह * के हिंदुत्व से ली है और पहले वहां नॉर्वे में घटना घटी तो लोगों ने समझा कि मुसलमान उग्रवादियों ने सबको मारा। बाद में मालूम हुआ कि मुसलमान उग्रवादी नहीं थे, वह White था और उसने कहा कि हम चाहते हैं कि यहां से जितने भी non White लोग मारे गए हैं, सबको यहां से हटा दिया जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... और एक प्वाइंट कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने "हिन्दू" में लिखा कि Norwegian mass killer Anders Behring Breivik hailed India's Hindu nationalist movement as a key ally in a globe struggle to bring down democratic regimes.

इसलिए जो इनके गुरुजी हैं, * थे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: नाम निकाल दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नाम निकाल दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नाम निकाल दिया है, I have removed. ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: किसका नाम ले रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सिमी को सांस्कृतिक संगठन कहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: इन्होंने यह जवाब नहीं दिया कि ओसामा बिन लादेन ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके पीछे क्या मकसद है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

*Not recorded.

श्री उपसभापति: नाम निकाल दिया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, गुरु जी का नाम हटा दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... शिवानन्द तिवारी जी की कहने पर गुरु जी का नाम हटा दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: हटा दिया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप टेररिज्म के ऊपर बहस चलाते हैं, जब आप बम ब्लास्ट के ऊपर बहस चलाते हैं तो खुले दिमाग से बहस करनी चाहिए और एक समुदाय विशेष को पिन प्वाइंट करके, एक समुदाय विशेष को टार्गेट बनाकर यदि आप काम करते रहेंगे, तो ठीक नहीं है। उधर से हमारे साथी पाशा जी ने ठीक कहा कि सिर्फ एक समुदाय में आप लोगों को टार्गेट नहीं बना सकते हैं। सर, हम चाहते हैं कि जो घटना घटी है, उस घटना का पोस्टमार्टम होना चाहिए। हम होम मिनिस्टर साहब से आग्रह करेंगे कि जब भी अन्य जांच करते हैं तो इन संगठनों की भी जांच करो। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: रामविलास जी, आपने बहुत अधिक टाइम ले लिया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: * यह भी बताएं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: सर, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। आज के इस विषय पर कई बार बहस हो चुकी है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: अदीब साहब बोल रहे हैं, आप सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: सर, मैं यह चाहूंगा कि ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: यह नहीं होगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... Nothing will go on record.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: *

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: *

श्री रामविलास पासवान: *

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोग बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह क्या हो रहा है? Nothing will go on record. आप बैठिए। Nothing will go on record. रवि शंकर जी, आप बैठिए। पुंज जी, आप भी बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह क्या है? पुंज जी, आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... शिवानन्द जी, आप भी बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... देखिए, शिवानन्द जी, आप बिहार की सियासत यहां मत लाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... प्लीज़, पुंज जी, आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... Hon. Members, I

*Not recorded.

have to take the sense of the House. It has been decided in the Business Advisory Committee that we complete the Short Duration Discussion; and the reply by the hon. Home Minister today itself.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Okay, Sir.

Short duration discussion on the situation arising out of growing incidents of terrorism in the country with special reference to recent blasts in Mumbai on 13th July, 2011-contd.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैं यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस हाउस में कई बार इस मुद्दे पर बहस हुई है। लेकिन बुनियाद यह है कि कल हमारे नायक साहब ने एक बात कही थी, जो बुनियादी बात थी कि टेररिज्म को डिफाइन कैसे किया जाए? यह एक बुनियादी मसला है कि टेररिज्म है क्या? अगर इराक खत्म किया जाता है और वहां मुल्क तबाह हो जाता है तो वह टेररिज्म नहीं कहलाता है। फिलिस्तीन का हक छीन लिया जाता है तो वह टेररिज्म नहीं कहलाता है। अगर किसी की मस्जिद तोड़ दी जाती है तो टेररिज्म नहीं कहलाता। इसलिए पहले ये चीज़ें तय होनी चाहिए कि टेररिज्म के मायने क्या हैं? अगर किसी ट्रेन में आग लगती है तो टेररिज्म होता है और वहां का मुजरिम सात साल तक जेल में रहता है। जब किसी घर में इंसान को जलाकर मार दिया जाता है, जो इस हाउस का मੈबर भी रह चुका होता है तो उसको तीन दिन के अंदर बेल भी दे दी जाती है - उसको क्या कहा जाएगा? यह बुनियादी मसला है। अगर पाकिस्तान इसमें शामिल है तो कतन और मुकम्मल तौर पर हम सबको मिलकर पाकिस्तान से इंतकाम लेना चाहिए। मेरी दुनिया को, मेरे मुल्क को बर्बाद करने वाला अगर कोई है तो उसे छोड़ना नहीं चाहिए। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि जिन लोगों ने मालेगांव में बम फोड़ा, वे कब पाकिस्तान से आए थे। मुझे नहीं मालूम की अजमेर शरीफ में जो बम फटा, वे पाकिस्तान कब गए थे और कब पाकिस्तान से आए थे? यह तय होना चाहिए था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप उनको बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप उनको बोलने दीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप क्यों उठ रहे हैं, उनकी बात उनको बोलने दीजिए, अपनी बात आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए, आप नए मैम्बर हैं।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: जनाबे आली, हमारे होम मिनिस्टर को यह कहना पड़े कि इसलिए मेरे ऊपर यह इल्जाम लगाया जा रहा है। यह कितने अफसोस की बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान का एक होम मिनिस्टर यह कहता है कि साहब, मैंने कुछ अफराद पकड़े हैं इसलिए मेरे ऊपर इल्जाम लग रहा है। इस पर भी बहस होनी चाहिए। जब 26/11

का वाक्या हुआ था तो पिछली बार कहा था कि मैंने रात को तीन बजे टी.वी. पर देखा था कि शहीद करकरे के इंतकाल के ऊपर कुछ लोगों को जश्न मनाते हुए टी.वी. पर दिखाया जा रहा था। होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कभी मालूम नहीं किया कि वह कौन सा टी.वी. चैनल था, मैं उसका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ लेकिन उनको मालूम होना चाहिए। खुशियां मनाई गई थीं शहीद करकरे की शहादत पर, जब पहला फ्लेश आया था। तो यह भी हुआ कि मुम्बई में भी खुशियां मनाई गईं। मालूम करना चाहिए था कि वे कौन से पाकिस्तानी हैं जिन्होंने खुशियां मनाई थीं मुम्बई में या वे कौन से लोग हैं जो आज शहीद करकरे को कभी दुश्मन कहते थे फिर वह वतन का मौहब्बत करने वाला हो गया। यह ताली दोनों तरफ से बजती है, आज भी मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, मिनिस्टर साहब हैं नहीं, चार साल पहले मालेगांव के लोग बंद हुए थे, तो आज असीमानन्द ने कह दिया कि मैं मुजरिम हूँ। आज दोनों लोग जेलों में हैं। उनको आप कब तक जेलों में रखेंगे? यह कहा जाता है कि गवर्नमेंट सोफ्ट हो गई है। जरा हमारी तरफ आकर के देखिए तो बताऊं कि सोफ्ट क्या है। सात-सात सालों से लोग जेलों में बंद हैं। 34 लोगों के तो मुकदमें लड़कर मैंने छुड़ाए हैं सात साल के बाद। उन्होंने कोई जुर्म नहीं किया। हमारे दिलों में तो आकर झांकिए। सबसे पहले तो जरूरत इस बात की है कि अपने दिलों से नफरतें निकालिए, सबसे पहले जरूरत इस बात की है कि यह शक और शुबहा छोड़िए और यह तसव्वुर कीजिए कि यह मुल्क मेरा है। इस बार हमारी सरकार है या नहीं है, अगर सरकार पर यह मुसीबत आई हुई है तो हमको एक होना चाहिए, हमको जुड़ना चाहिए, क्योंकि वह वाक्यात जब अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी साहब थे, तब भी होते थे और आज भी हो रहे हैं। कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो हमारे मुल्क के पीछे लग गए हैं। लेकिन आपके जहनों में कुछ ऐसे जुल्म भर गए हैं जो सिर्फ नफरत की रोशनी देखना चाहते हैं। रस्मों-नफरत के चश्मे हमने लगा रखे हैं। लेकिन कभी हमारे दिलों से भी पूछा होता? आज एक सवाल यहां डाला गया था कि साहब, पोटा हटा दिया गया। पोटा में क्या जुल्म किया है, वह आपने कभी मालूम किया होता। हमारे बहुत ही सीनियर वकील हैं, मैं उनकी कद्र करता हूँ इसलिए कि पार्लियामेंट से ज्यादा टेलीविजन पर भी उनको देखता हूँ। टेलीविजन पर भी एक अलग हुक्मत चलती है इस मुल्क में। जो कुछ यहां नहीं होता वह टेलीविजन पर दिखाया जाता है। वहां रोज दूसरी पार्लियामेंट चलती है। यहां इसलिए मौजूद होता है कि पार्लियामेंट से ज्यादा टेलीविजन पर बात की जाए। पार्लियामेंट के नज़ाम को तोड़-फोड़ करके रख दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ अपने सारे दोस्तों के साथ, वे इस तरफ के हों या उस तरफ के हों कि मुल्क बचाने की बात है, दिलों को जोड़ने की बात है। कैसे आप नाराज होते हैं? आपको मालूम है कि सन् 1947 में अगर जमीन बंटी है तो हकीकत यह है कि सन् 1992 में भी आपने दिलों को तोड़ा था। तो सन् 1992 में आपने दिल तोड़ करके नफरतें पैदा करदी थीं। आज मेरे नौजवानों को जो आप शक और शुबहा की निगाहों से देखते हैं उसकी वजह यह है कि उनकी दुनिया उजड़ गई। यह सब इल्जाम आपके ऊपर भी उतना ही आता है जितना दूसरों पर आता है। हमने अपने खून को बांटा था। हमारे भाई और हमारे

انسان کو جلا کر مار دیا جاتا ہے، جو اس ہاؤس کا ممبر بھی رہ چکا ہوتا ہے تو اس کو تین دن کے اندر بیل بھی دے دی جاتی ہے - اس کو کیا کہا جائے گا؟ یہ بنیادی مسئلہ ہے۔ اگر پاکستان اس میں شامل ہے تو قطعاً اور مکمل طور پر ہم سب کو مل کر پاکستان سے انتقام لینا چاہئے۔ میری دنیا کو، میرے ملک کو برباد کرنے والا اگر کوئی ہے تو اسے چھوڑنا نہیں چاہئے۔ مجھے نہیں معلوم کہ جن لوگوں نے مالیگاؤں میں ہم پھوڑا، وہ کب پاکستان سے آئے تھے۔ مجھے نہیں معلوم کہ اجمیر شریف میں جو ہم پھٹا، وہ پاکستان کب گئے تھے اور کب پاکستان سے آئے تھے؟ یہ طے ہونا چاہئے تھا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری اپ سبھا پتی : آپ ان کو بولنے دیجئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ آپ ان کو بولنے دیجئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ آپ کیوں اٹھ رہے ہیں، ان کی بات ان کو بولنے دیجئے، اپنی بات آپ بولئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ آپ بیٹھئے، آپ نئے ممبر ہیں۔

جناب محمد ادیب : جناب عالی، ہمارے ہوم منسٹر کو یہ کہنا پڑا کہ اس لئے میرے اوپر یہ الزام لگایا جا رہا ہے۔ یہ کتنے افسوس کی بات ہے کہ ہندوستان کا ایک ہوم منسٹر یہ کہتا ہے کہ صاحب، میں نے کچھ افراد پکڑے ہیں اس لئے میرے اوپر الزام لگ رہا ہے۔ اس پر بھی بحث ہونی چاہئے۔ جب 26/11 کا واقعہ ہوا تھا تو پچھلی بار کہا تھا کہ میں نے رات کو تین بجے ٹی۔وی۔ پر دیکھا تھا کہ شہید کرکے کے انتقال کو اوپر کچھ لوگوں کو جشن مناتے ہوئے ٹی۔وی۔ پر دکھایا جا رہا تھا۔ ہوم منسٹر

صاحب نے کبھی معلوم نہیں کیا کہ وہ کون سا ٹی وی چینل تھا، میں اس کا نام نہیں لینا چاہتا ہوں لیکن ان کو معلوم ہونا چاہئے۔ خوشیاں منائی گئی تھیں شہید کرکے کی شہادت پر، جب پہلا فلیش آیا تھا۔ تو یہ بھی ہوا کہ ممبئی میں بھی خوشیاں منائی گئیں۔ معلوم کرنا چاہئے تھا کہ وہ کون سے پاکستانی ہیں جنہوں نے خوشیاں منائی تھیں ممبئی میں یا وہ کون سے لوگ ہیں جو آج شہید کرکے کر کبھی دشمن کہتے تھے پھر وہ وطن کا محبت کرنے والا ہو گیا۔ یہ تالی دونوں طرف سے جیتی ہے، آج بھی میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں، منسٹر صاحب ہے نہیں، چار سال پہلے مالیگاؤں کے لوگ بند ہوئے تھے، تو آج اسیما نند نے کہہ دیا کہ میں مجرم ہوں۔ آج دونوں لوگ جیلوں میں ہیں۔ ان کو آپ کب تک جیلوں میں رکھیں گے؟ یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ گورنمنٹ سافٹ ہو گئی ہے۔ ذرا ہماری طرف آکر کے دیکھئے تو بتاؤں کہ سافٹ کیا ہے۔ سات-سات سالوں سے لوگ جیلوں میں بند ہیں۔ 34 لوگوں کے تو مقدمے لڑ کر میں نے چھڑوائے ہیں سات سال کے بعد۔ انہوں نے کوئی جرم نہیں کیا۔ ہمارے دلوں میں تو آکر جھانکنے۔ سب سے پہلے تو ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ اپنے دلوں سے نفرتیں نکالئے، سب سے پہلے ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ یہ شک و شبہ چھوڑئیے اور یہ تصور کیجئے کہ یہ ملک میرا ہے۔ اس بار ہماری سرکار ہے یا نہیں ہے، اگر سرکار پر یہ مصیبت آئی ہوئی ہے تو ہم کو ایک ہونا چاہئے، ہم کو جڑنا چاہئے، کیوں کہ یہ واقعات جب اٹل بھاری واجپئی صاحب تھے، تب بھی ہوئے تھے اور آج بھی ہو رہے ہیں۔ کچھ

لوگ ایسے ہیں جو ہمارے ملک کے پیچھے لگ گئے ہیں۔ لیکن آپ کے ذہنوں میں کچھ ایسے زہر بھر گئے ہیں جو صرف نفرت کی روشنی دیکھنا چاہتے ہیں۔ نفرت کے چشمے ہم نے لگا رکھے ہیں۔ لیکن کبھی ہمارے دلوں سے بھی پوچھا ہوتا؟ آج یہ سوال یہاں ڈالا گیا تھا کہ صاحب، پوٹا ہٹا دیا گیا۔ پوٹا میں کیا ظلم ہوا ہے، یہ آپ نے کبھی معلوم کیا ہوتا۔ ہمارے بہت ہی سینئر وکیل ہیں، میں ان کی قدر کرتا ہوں اس لئے کہ پارلیمنٹ سے زیادہ ٹیلی ویژن پر بھی ان کو دیکھتا ہوں۔ ٹیلی ویژن پر بھی ایک الگ حکومت چلتی ہے اس ملک میں۔ جو کچھ یہاں نہیں ہوتا وہ ٹیلی ویژن پر دکھایا جاتا ہے۔ وہاں روز دوسری پارلیمنٹ چلتی ہے۔ یہاں اس لئے موجود ہوتا ہے کہ پارلیمنٹ سے زیادہ ٹیلی ویژن پر بات کی جائے۔ پارلیمنٹ کے نظام کو توڑ مروڑ کر رکھ دیا گیا ہے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں اپنے سارے دوستوں کے ساتھ، وہ اس طرف کے ہوں یا اس طرف کے ہوں، کہ ملک بچانے کی بات ہے، دلوں کو جوڑنے کی بات ہے۔ کیسے آپ ناراض ہوتے ہیں؟ آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ سن 1947 میں اگر زمین بنٹی ہے تو حقیقت یہ ہے کہ سن 1992 میں بھی آپ نے دلوں کو توڑا تھا۔ تو سن 1992 میں آپ نے دل توڑ کر کے نفرتیں پیدا کر دی تھیں۔ آج میرے نوجوانوں کو جو آپ شک و شبہ کی نگاہوں سے دیکھتے ہیں اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ان کی دنیا اجڑ گئی۔ یہ سب الزام آپ کے اوپر بھی اتنا ہی آتا ہے جتنا دوسروں پر آتا ہے۔ ہم نے خون کو بانٹا تھا۔ ہمارے بھائی اور ہمارے خاندان کے لوگ اس طرف پاکستان چلے گئے

اور ہم اس زمیں پر آکر بیٹھے۔ ہم کو نہرو، گاندھی اور مولانا آزاد نے پکار کر کہا تھا کہ تم اس ملک میں رہو گے۔ یہ ملک ہمارا ہے، اس ملک کے ہم حصہ دار ہیں۔ ہم کو مجبور مت کیجئے کہ جیسا نقوی صاحب نے کہا کہ ہم کرائے دار نہیں ہیں، ہم حصہ دار ہیں اور ہم یہی کہتے ہیں کہ سیکولر ملک کے اندر رہ کر ہم اپنا حصہ لیں گے۔ اس وقت ملک پر خراب وقت پڑا ہوا ہے۔ اس وقت ایسا دکھ پڑا ہے کہ دنیا یہ چاہتی ہے کہ میرا ملک ترقی نہ کرنے پائے۔ جن کو ہم اپنا آقا سمجھتے ہیں، جو واشنگٹن میں بیٹھتے ہیں یہ سب ان کی چالیں ہیں۔ آج پاکستان کے ساتھ وہی پیسے دیتے ہیں، وہی لے کر آتے ہیں، وہی ہمیں لڑواتے ہیں اور ہم آپس میں لڑتے ہیں۔ اس وقت بالکل واجب طور پر نفرتوں نے ہم کو بیچ میں ڈال رکھا ہے اور حکومت کو مشکلات میں ڈال رکھا ہے۔۔۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ حکومت کی ذمہ داری بنتی ہے، ہماری ذمہ داری بنتی ہے کہ ہم حکومت کا ساتھ دیں اور اس آتک واد سے لڑائی کو ختم کریں۔ بہت

بہت شکریہ۔

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we have been discussing, since yesterday, the issue of national security, particularly in the wake of the 13th July blasts at three places in Mumbai. Needless to say, the blasts and the actions accompanying them, have to be condemned and have been rightly condemned by every section of this House. They are condemnable and also worrisome for this country. Our worries, Sir, also

increase because three weeks after the blasts, it appears that we do not have serious clues as to who the real culprits are. This attack on Mumbai is actually in a series of attacks where Mumbai has been repeatedly attacked. It started in 1993 with a serial blast in Mumbai. Then you have several important isolated cases which caused extensive damage. Then you had the train blasts. And then was the major 26/11 blast, the attack through the sea route. The 26/11 attack through the sea route, clearly from across the border, after the 9/11, perhaps, has been one of the most major terrorist strikes anywhere in the world. Now you have the 13th July attack where three crowded areas in Mumbai were picked up and bombs were planted in a structured manner in those areas. One of the questions which arises is: Why is Mumbai, repeatedly, chosen for such attacks? I have been closely following the statements of the Home Minister. He has carefully avoided answering the questions saying, "I know the answer; I have a hunch, but I do not want to really specify the reasons". I don't think, Sir, the reasons are a matter of great research being required or they are any closely guarded secret. The attack on Mumbai which comes in this entire chain, increases the credibility and visibility of the terrorist outfit which organizes all attacks. That is why Mumbai is repeatedly chosen. The cities like Mumbai and Delhi, when they are chosen for attack by the outfits, their own visibility, their own credibility as a terrorist organization also gets noticed all over the world.

Secondly, Sir, when these attacks are successful and not prevented, attacks on a place like Mumbai end up resulting in exposing the weakness of our security system. If these people can enter with ammunition, go to a number of places, plant them and then escape, how many people would be involved in organizing this? Those who manufacture these bombs, those who purchase ammonium nitrate and other such chemicals, those who provide the logistical support, transportation, escape, money and, maybe, finally even legal defence, are all involved in this. It always puzzles me that this exposes the weakness of our security system when terrorists infiltrate into the city and successfully organize these blasts.

I beg to differ with the Home Minister when he said, on the morning

of 14th at Mumbai, that it was not an intelligence failure. The fact that so many people were involved, the fact that they successfully organized these blasts and managed to escape, the fact the intelligence agencies did

not know any of these things, that they had not infiltrated into these modules, is, itself, an intelligence failure. That the intelligence not knowing any of these things, when so many people must have been involved in this whole conspiracy to commit these ghastly crimes, is an intelligence failure. I think he understands intelligence failure as meaning that the intelligence had not informed and, therefore, nobody had an opportunity to act on the basis of the intelligence information. There is a fundamental difference between the two. The difference being that if the executing agency, normally, the police in Maharashtra, did not have the intelligence information, then, that is a separate issue. If intelligence information had been given and the Mumbai police had not acted, then, that would be a failure of the executing agency. There is a difference when the intelligence agency does not inform you that so many people in these modules are acting in this manner, that they have entered, and a likely warning is given, then, we admit that it is an intelligence failure. The third reason, I come back, why Mumbai is repeatedly chosen is because it is a commercial capital centre of India. And when India's commercial centre is attacked, then, obviously, it catches the global attention. And, fourthly, - I say this with a sense of regret - on an issue where all of us should really be speaking the same language in the national interest, Mumbai is chosen also for reasons that once Mumbai is attacked and people are identified, irrespective of those who are there, you always find people, keeping the character of the city in mind, who will come up and say, "People have been wrongly harassed and, therefore, let us now go soft on this." I shall, in the course of my intervention, try to highlight this point as well. Mumbai having been repeatedly attacked, after the attack, now, a debate starts in this country about the spirit of Mumbai. I am, at times, puzzled that these days on public issues, rather than political thinkers and political leaders, as our colleagues just now rightly mentioned, there is now a convention to get the cinema and fashion celebrities, to give an opinion on serious subjects. So, they always say that the spirit of Mumbai is that yesterday we were attacked and today morning we are all normal. The

resilience of Mumbai is the only spirit of Mumbai. Well; resilience is a good thing. Plurality is a good thing. To come back to normalcy is a good thing. Not retaliating is a good thing. But that alone can't be the spirit of Mumbai. The spirit of Mumbai can't be that it gets attacked repeatedly and then gets ready to wait for the next attack. This is the sad history of Mumbai. The real spirit of Mumbai has to be that it has to influence each one of us, those in Government, those in Opposition, those in building public opinion in this country, to resolve, to have a system in this country where nobody

really dare attack Mumbai ever again or, for that matter, any other part of India. If the spirit of Mumbai can lead us to that destination, I think, we would all be discharging our national responsibility much better. The question which then arises is: if you are to reach that destination, that this should be the last attack and that Mumbai should never be attacked again or any other part of India should never be attacked again, then, how do you fight this menace of terrorism? You don't fight it by dividing ourselves into categories of 'your terror' or 'my terror'. Sir, I have always believed that the first essential condition required for any society to fight terror is: does it have the political will to fight terror? I have always believed that after 9/11, not many have dared attack Manhattan or, for that matter, United States ever again. Yesterday, we were at a function where the Home Minister corrected me by saying that the attack did take place. But there is a serious doubt about that whether that was because of an association with a radical organization or because of mental illness. I won't get into that controversy. But there are societies which have been targeted by terrorists and which have shown a resolve and determination to make sure that they are never attacked again. Terrorists may still slip in. No security system can be foolproof.

But do we have that political will? Every time we have a policy, somebody decides to pull down that policy. And I have not the least doubt that we must finally have to make a choice: will India's national security and internal security be guided only by security consideration or will it be guided by other collateral facts? You take a hard line on national security, and that is a correct line to take; then, you will have, for some time, to abandon this thought as to who it hurts. It must hurt only those who indulge in these acts. Those who do not indulge in these acts have nothing to fear about. There is some kind of compromise which takes place with our own freedom and our own human rights. We all do not like being frisked wherever we go. But we are in a vulnerable society which can be repeatedly attacked. There are precautions that the society and the system has to take. Let us not, then, get up and say,

"Well, you take this step. This step is, ostensibly, against terrorism but it is intended against a community". No aspersion should be cast on a community; it should only be against the terrorists. And to the extent that you need hard measures, even if they compromise a little with our human rights, then, you will have to take hard measures, and you must have the political will to take those measures.

Sir, a determination to counter terror will have three steps essentially. The first step is your security and intelligence system which prevents terror. Your second step is: if despite that a terrorist

attack takes place, your ability to contain that attack. The third step is: you must have a tough and a fair system so that you are able to inflict, after an honest investigation, a punishment on the man who does it, and that punishment, then, ends up acting as a deterrent for others who want to commit terror.

Therefore, we must have the system, both Intelligence and security, to prevent a terrorist act, to contain an attack when it is on, with our Quick Response Teams and so on. There are several questions. Then, of course, the hon. Foreign Minister is here and we have the privilege of his presence at the moment. Our foreign policy considerations, Sir, also have to factor this in mind that we have to effectively use our foreign policy as an instrument to isolate those nations and societies which make terror as an instrument of their State policy.

Sir, let us honestly introspect. As a society, have we shown our political will? And when I am saying this, I am not only referring to politics, I will refer to other instruments of Indian society also. Much was debated just now about POTA and TADA. An anti-terror law only comes in after the act is committed. It does not prevent a terrorist attack. After a terrorist act is committed, you investigate under special powers; you give a punishment to the person and that punishment will act as a deterrent so that in future the act is not committed again. That is the objective of the law. An anti-terror law is not a replacement for an intelligence agency. It is not a replacement for the security personnel. Those people will do their tasks separately. Let us look at our own track record and let me give a few illustrations. The late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, when he was in power, brought in TADA. At that time, we had a problem in Punjab. Even the serious problem in Kashmir had not started; it was around mid-80s. The present Home Minister was then Internal Security Minister, and he had piloted the law. It was completely well-intentioned because terrorism was raising its head in this country. There were complaints that in some parts of India it was misused; it could have been amended to stop the possibility of its abuse. Nobody then said, 'repeal it'. This law was then not against any community. The maximum misuse took

place in the late 80s in Gujarat, where farmers were arrested under this law. Then, somebody stepped in and said, 'you cannot use it against farmers.' It was used in Punjab, it was used in several other parts of India. It was used in Assam. You had insurgency

in Assam in those days. Finally, it was used in 1993 in the Mumbai blasts. Now, the 1993 Mumbai blasts were admittedly terrorist acts; you had a series of blasts at various places. Overnight, you found a campaign for a repeal of TADA because it was used in Mumbai. The Narasimha Rao Government had no option because of this campaign, and that had to repeal TADA. When the next anti-terror law came, you said that it is anti-secular; it is anti-minority.

Look at some of the more serious cases. And this is not for punishing the innocents. Home Minister is a very eminent lawyer. Look at the Parliament attack case. But for some of the special provisions in that law, but for an anti-terror law, which was applicable at that time, you would not have been able to convict the terrorists.

Look at the Akshardham case. I always believe that even though, finally, the accused were convicted only under the IPC in the assassination case of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the rules of evidence of TADA were used by a logic that the Supreme Court gave. And it is only because those rules of evidence were used that some people could be convicted for the assassination of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

So, the moment the political pressure started, other considerations came in and you said, 'We have to repeal the law.' Today, look at the campaign. What is the campaign? "Withdraw the Armed Forces (Special Provisions) Act." You have insurgency but you cannot withdraw the Armed Forces (Special Provisions) Act. Even if you withdraw the Army from some regions, you will have to keep the State Police; you will have to keep the CRPF. All that the law says is that before you prosecute a police officer or an army officer, you need a sanction. So, the whole objective is to remove the sanction so that those who are involved in separatist activities in the Valley can start endlessly prosecuting the army officers and the police officers! Let the Home Minister tell us how many applications for sanction are pending today with the Governments, State and Centre. Give them a free hand to prosecute. Then, we start saying, "Oh! It is absolutely a law which requires to be withdrawn!"

How do you fight an organisation like Lashkar-e-Taiba? Unless we delink this fight from domestic politics and look at it only as a security concern, how do we fight? Today, this is not the occasion, but I will only refer to it and not discuss it in detail. You have the case and the Home

Minister knows it well. He and I will probably differ in our final assessment, in whose connection a Central Intelligence has warned the States as an LeT operative. When the States succeed in an action against them, the Central Government supports the State action, and then politics prevails. You withdraw the affidavit of the Central Government, replace it by an affidavit. And, accordingly, if you remember, what happened, the Lashkar-e-Taiba in its website said, "So and so has become a shaheed, one of our activists." When the Central Government withdrew the affidavit, the Lashkar-e-Taiba also withdrew the obituary. Sir, this is not the way how terror is to be fought. When we start blinking, then the others realise that this is a State which can blink on pressure, one or the other. I am conscious of the kind of pressure the Home Minister and his Government has had to face on the Delhi encounter in Batla House, an admittedly case of separatist terrorists. You had the NHRC going into the matter; you had the courts going into the matter. They all agreed with his Ministry and his Government's assessment, and yet you had repeated efforts of India's domestic politics, and even the Congress Party's domestic politics, intervening to somehow describe those who were culpable as innocent and describe the security as somebody who is culpable. Instead of visiting the house of the police officer or the security officer who lost his life, people start visiting the houses of those who were being accused. This is not the spirit with which a society is able to fight terror, Sir.

What has recently happened? I have no difficulty if you take action against some people who threaten law and order. We have a controversy on. I don't want to give a final opinion on that controversy. Where should one group of citizens sit on a fast from 16th August? The Government feels, "Well, we won't allow the heart of New Delhi, where the other citizens' group had sat on their protest; Ramlila Ground or otherwise. So, Mr. Hazare and Baba Ramdev can't sit at these places. Did we have the courage to show the same spirit where dozen different varieties of separatists came to Delhi and wanted to hold a meeting within yards of the seat of the Central Government? They came here; they came to Lutyens

Delhi; they sat here. Before the entire country and the world they made speeches how India is to be broken up. Speeches were made. They were not only separatists from the Valley, they were separatists of different variety. As though they are forming a union or a

confederation, each one said, "The whole idea of India is incorrect. India can never be one country." These were the speeches made. The Home Ministry felt, "No, no, these are the people, whom we should not move out of this place." Sedition - these were seditious speeches - was passed off as a free speech. So, our entire liberal approach surfaced when we found these separatists. We will use kid gloves to tackle them, and use harsh means to tackle the 16th August fast or the earlier action which was taken at Ramlila Ground. Now, if this is, Sir, the approach, not only of the Government, this is the approach of anyone of us, for any colour of terrorism, then that is not how we can really safeguard India's security. Let us look back at 26/11. I only want to urge the Home Minister that the anti-terror policy should not merely be judged from the approach which the Government or his Ministry has adopted in the last 32 months of his tenure. There has been a long-standing policy and, therefore, let us judge the whole thing. When 26/11 took place, where did we stand at that time? How were we caught unawares? Have you had some Intelligence information before that? Sir, I have been reading a lot of material on this and the situation of India or our security apparatus on 26/11 is best described in the following words. Mr. Chidambaram will find these words very familiar and I am quoting them from his speech he delivered, the Intelligence Bureau Centenary Endowment Lecture on 23rd of December, 2009. This was his own description and I quote him. "The Security establishment was in disarray and numerous questions were being asked. Had the Intelligence failed? Did the first responder, the Mumbai Police, prove to be totally inadequate? Was the famed National Security Guard too slow to get off the block? Did the leadership of the Police let down its own men? Did the Central forces take too long to neutralize ten terrorists? Did the Centre and the State Government fail to provide a strong leadership? Did the management system collapse? Did the country pay a heavy price before it repulsed the terrorist attack? Did the Government fail to believe in mounting a swift counter on the perpetrators of terror." The Home Minister said, "I know the answers but I won't give them." Sir, when no answers are given the reason for not

giving the answers is also at times obvious. Undoubtedly, the answers to most of these questions were, 'yes'. He then suggested a vision for the future and his vision for the future had several aspects. He first

said, 'Let us first set up a National Investigating Agency.' Some people here and outside the State Government had doubts that the National Investigating Agency may impinge on the federal structure. Some speeches to that effect were also made, but because of considerations of national security we decided to support it. He then suggested that the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act will have to be expanded and according to him the amendments to the Act was an admission that the repeal of the Anti-terrorist Law had left a vacuum. So, barring two major areas of difference, he brought back every provision of quota and I can assure some colleagues who use the words, 'these provisions in a society which is to fight terror are essential'. Then, don't compare them with any law of the past. These are new emerging situations. He then said, "lets have a National Intelligence Grid where everybody who collects information and there are dozens of agencies, has to share that information and that India needs a national centre for counter terrorism." Sir, this was in 2008, and now we are in 2011, and almost three years have passed. Where do we stand? Even the NIA did not investigate 26/11. I am a great personal sympathizer and a supporter of these investigative and Intelligence agencies because of their work being done in national interest, and if excesses are committed by any one of them, the system must be vigilant; we must have checks and balances to correct them. Sir, besides the questions he raised on 26/11, how is it that after investigating the whole case in which several people must have been involved-look at the system that we have - we ended up convicting one man?

We have convicted that one man. And, convicting him was no rocket science. He was there with a weapon in front of us all, before the cameras and going about shooting and killing people. He was caught red-handed. And, he, obviously, had to be convicted. Our internal investigative system ended up convicting one man alone for an attack which was, probably, one of the most powerful attacks anywhere in the world after 9/11. It took no time for the FBI in the US to find out who David Hadley was and who Mr. Rana was. We had some evidence about Pakistan's involvement. But, it was really the Chicago Trial which gave us such conclusive evidence in terms of the involvement of both LeT and the ISI. It was these evidences that we got helped us. I am sure there must have been some domestic evidences also. But the trial itself was

ended up in convicting only one man. One purpose the Chicago Trial served was that it completely demolished and obliterated the distinction between State actors and non-State actors in Pakistan. The Let is, ostensibly, a non-State actor. The ISI is a State actor. But, this was completely controlled and the handlers of this attack were in the Pakistan's official agency.

Sir, the National Counter Terrorism Centre has still not become functional; I hope it does. I would only urge the hon. Home Minister one thing. We have followed, through the media, the

arguments and the counter-arguments in setting up of the National Intelligence Grid. I am sure, the Government will, in its wisdom, take all steps keeping two facts in mind. And, these are my causes of worry. In any intelligence grid, actionable intelligence intended to be shared. Sharing actionable intelligence has its own dangers; generic intelligence should be shared. But, actionable intelligence, with specifics, can never be put on such grids. You can never put intelligence on the grid that we know who is staying, say in a house in Abbottabad. The moment you did it, it will be counter productive. One agency may not be willing to share with the other agencies, which is the executing agency.

The second one is this. This, I am sure, is what Mr. Ganguly mentioned about the cyber terrorism and those who use cyber space to invade. Unless we are doubly sure that we have built up fire walls around our grids, it is dangerous to put anything on the grid. The leaks in the US are from such grids. They have come and set the entire world wondering. Therefore, when we become over enthusiastic about these grids and sharing of intelligence and putting it on the grid, the need to know must be kept in mind - who is entitled to know how much, what is not to be shared must also be kept in mind and nothing should be shared till you are able to build fire walls around the sharing mechanism. I hope, all this is kept in mind before these proposals are put into action.

As I said, we have the opportunity that Shri Krishna is here. I come to the Foreign Policy initiative. In India's case, in fighting terror, the Foreign Policy initiatives are extremely important. It is an important instrument for us. Sir, unquestionably, three facts are clear. The hon. Minister says that we live in a disturbed neighbourhood. Some hon. Members have said that this is the most dangerous border in the world. 'The Economists' had a cover story almost using the same language. We have a State in the neighbourhood which has used terror as an instrument of State Policy. We have a nation in the neighbourhood which has become an epicenter of global terror. You have a situation where there is hardly a terror attack anywhere in the world, and some news items have initially indicated that in the recent attack in China Pakistan's hand or a Pakistan connection is always there..whether it is

the blasts in the underground trains in London or major attacks in India or in the United States or anywhere in the world. Today, we are, for the first time, reaching a situation where there is a global

convergence on how you deal with a State, which has a nuclear arsenal, which has terror, which has a lack of positive agenda, and which has a lack of great economic development. How does the world deal with a State of this kind? It is a State which is not merely living in denial. That was something we used to say years ago. Today, it is a State which is living in deceit. They are a friend of America, an ally of America, in America's war against terror. They are, simultaneously, an ally of the enemies of America in the war against terror. It is a State which can perform both roles. One important think-tank in the U.S., one of their important spokespersons talking about our neighbour, recently said, "Pakistan is an ally, not a friend. India is not an ally, but, still a friend." That's how they started looking at us and the situation in this region. The Afghan-Taliban was created and supported, virtually, by the ISI. They still want America to have a dialogue or an entry route for them. The Laskhar-e-Taiba was similarly created as an alternative front which was India-centric. It started the blasts in India. That is where the connection of all this security comes in.

When they were found out and action taken in various parts of the world, they kept changing names. Somebody then started operating when there was a different regime in Bangladesh. Huji was there, and the JuD was there. And, then, you had, before the ban on the SIMI took place, - there were several incidents with which SIMI was connected - the armed faction of the SIMI or the wing of the SIMI which was organising this. When they were found out and banned, you now have the Indian Mujahideens. How do we, Sir, use our foreign policy initiatives in combating this? A lot of these activities may even take place by home-grown terrorists and they are externally inspired. Some of these Organisations are externally funded. They are also externally created. Therefore, it is simply said, in the absence of any other alternative, we will continue to engage. The Government sees virtue in engagements. But, please bear in mind that even when you engage, one of the foremost issues you have to raise- one can always negotiate the side issues which are in the grey areas - is; what was contained in the January 2004 understanding between them and us? How

can there be a fruitful engagement if your territory is used for terrorist strikes against us? You can always engage. Soz sahib just now said, we want a stable Pakistan. Of course, everybody wants a stable Pakistan. We

want a stable neighbourhood. But if you get a stable neighbourhood which is more transparent, where there is civilian authority, where there is less radicalisation, it will be always welcome. But if you have a situation where the society gets radicalised, the society continues to use terror, the State instruments continue to use terror, the Armed Forces get radicalised, the civilian establishment gets weakened, transparency in the society goes down. Then, in a such case, the outcome of the engagement will be determined not by the fact that we are talking to them, but it will be determined by what their internal developments are. And those internal developments must come on the right track. Your foreign policy initiatives with them and with the rest of the world must be used to find out how we deal with the society which has all these issues which arise out of this.

Sir. I would urge the Home Minister not to take any satisfaction out of this fact that there have been only two terrorist strikes of this kind during his tenure. ...*(Interruptions)*... These are two main strikes. I am not going into Sheetla Ghat or any of these strikes. I am not going into those details. If you are able to lead the nation and overcome this menace, we all stand in one voice behind you. We wish you all success; this is not a battle we can afford to lose. But the fact is that you have various kinds of problems in this country. You may not call what has happened in some States in the North East as terrorism; you may call it as insurgency. You may call the Maoist activities as Left Wing extremism. The Indian society and segments within blink when you fight terror. Even in your battle against Maoists, this has happened. We have repeatedly discussed that issue here. I have always said that Maoism is not a poverty eradication programme. This is a violent movement which wants to overthrow India's Parliamentary democracy.

Therefore, when States take up the fight against them, we take various kinds of social and economic actions. I don't think there is a dispute. You must develop those regions. You must give tribals the full justice and the benefit of economic development. But, then, to do that, to build roads, to build schools, to build institutions, you need the

land free from landmines. And, therefore, when you need it free from landmines, you will have to take some security steps. All of us felt very strongly when you, initially, as Home Minister, in your early days in this Ministry, said that these were the steps we would take. We saw discordant voices amongst your friends. From the Left to the Right, everybody supported you. I do not want to go into the details because we have discussed it at length. But, Sir, we have talked about the weakness of the Indian States in dealing with this. I have

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dealt with the weakness of our political system and our concern for vote banks. Look at how other institutions look at it. I must confess, Sir, that I am extremely disturbed about what recent pronouncements in this matter have come. We had one precedent and I thought we will wish it away where in Kashmir, our security forces were fighting with the militants who were holed into a place of worship.

The Supreme Court decided that how many calories must be fed to the terrorists on each day.: Judges don't fight terror; Governments do; security forces do. Therefore, this was one area where I thought the whole concept, which is so vital to our democracy of separation of powers, was being weakened. When I read, I find that from 1861 onwards, the Police establishment of this country, the security establishment has been aided actively by civilians. The 1861 Police Act, almost 150 years as of today, says that you must have special police officers. The Home Minister will say that "we are understaffed and we are trying to cover it up." So, from traffic to law and order, members of the community are taken to aid the community, to help the community and to protect the community. What were the Village Protection Committees in Punjab? These are Special Police Officers. So, one or two people in every village will get up and protect the village. Today, in Doda, Kishtwar, Soz Sahib will know, in Rajouri, you have the Village Protection Committee comprising of special police officers. You have had them in Maoist-infested areas. You have them in the North-Eastern States. These are not merely employment generating methods. Now, when I read the observations of the Court on these issues, I don't mind, Sir, repeating what I have said in print. "It appears that instead of leaving security issues to the Government of the day, ideology of the authors of the judgement now becomes the ground for determining constitutionality."

Sir, since this is now the law declared, I am sure, the Minister will have no objection if I read out two or three paragraphs. I am quoting it. These are stray paragraphs. I quote, "People do not take up arms, in an

organized fashion, against the might of the State, or against fellow human beings without rhyme or reason. Guided by an instinct for survival, and according to Thomas Hobbes, a fear of lawlessness that is encoded in our collective conscience, we seek an order. However, when that order comes with the price of dehumanization, of manifest injustices of all forms penetrated against

the weak, the poor and the deprived, people revolt." So, this is the rationale why people revolt and pick up arms.

The next, Sir, is this, and I quote. "Thus the same set of issues, particularly those related to land, continue to fuel protest politics, violent agitator politics, as well as armed rebellion.... Are governments and political parties in India are able to grasp the socio-economic dynamics encouraging these politics or are they stuck with a security-oriented approach that further fuels them?" Sir, I don't think our constitutional mechanism ever took away this responsibility from the Government. Judicial review, enforcement of law is a domain of the court. But what should be the approach, security or otherwise, is a matter entirely left to the Government. This guides the approach in the matter of how insurgency or left-wing extremism is to be handled. It further says, "Rather than heeding to such advice which echoes the wisdom of our Constitution, what we have witnessed in the present proceedings have been repeated assertions of inevitability of muscular and violent statecraft." So, if people lay down land mines, if they go about killing security staff, demolishing schools, dispensaries, hospitals, roads, it is violent statecraft.

SHRI D. RAJA: If the State violates the Directive Principles of the Constitution how will the people react?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If the State violates, the courts must step in.

SHRI D. RAJA: If the Government policies are anti-poor, what will the people do? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If the Government's policies are anti-poor, the Government should be voted out. The Government should be protested against on the streets. The courts must step in and say, 'the Government must then act as per law.' But the courts will not say, 'this is the reason why people have turned violent and you must go as a Home Minister and offer a satyagrah before them.' Don't use what the court chooses to describe as violent statecraft. They can go about killing people and then you are to be removed for the fallouts.

Sir, I am not reading the entire text. There are other aspects of this which have nothing whether it is a separatist or an unlawful act of a State. Centre or States should really rationalize this kind of an approach, and in a country which is torn by various forms of extremism, today you have a situation where thousands of SPOs all over the country are removed. Now, I am not so sure whether

the Home Minister can advise the States and the Central organizations to immediately recruit lakhs of people. The result of this was that within two days of this judgment, the Maoists are now giving to the Special Police Officers conditions for amnesty. The conditions for amnesty are, 'you come and join us, we will leave you.' The dice is loaded in their favour. Sir, when I said the political establishment must not blink, there are various aspects of the Indian State, whether it is the media or it is the Police or the State Governments or political parties or courts or institutions, are we going to allow every establishment to start blinking in a case where 210 districts are influenced by Maoism?

The North-East areas have their own problems in some States, which we are trying to resolve; in Jammu & Kashmir, trouble is created from across the border, and then, sporadic attacks elsewhere in the country also take place. Now, if the Government or a State Government violates human rights, the courts must step in. That is their jurisdiction, but how they are to fight insurgency is a matter which is entirely to be determined by the policy of the Governments, whether Centre or the State. Therefore, I would like the response of the Union Home Minister and the Government as to how they intend to deal with this situation.

Sir, lastly, as I said, this is not a battle that we can afford to lose. Now, how do we fight it? Do we have the political will to fight it? Are we going to be over-partisan in doing so? Or, are we going to fight it only on the basis of considerations of national security? We must address the causes which cause such a situation. But then, no effort should be made to weaken the will of the Indian society in order to fight this menace of terrorism and separatism. That is why, we are glad that the Foreign Minister is here. That is an important instrument he has at his disposal that could be used. And I am sure, if the Government of the day looks forward and brings out a policy and an approach with the support and in coordination with the States, we can hope that this is the last time that Mumbai or any other part of India is attacked in this manner.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am grateful to the Members of this House who have raised this discussion on terrorism, with special reference to the very sad and condemnable terror attack that took place in Mumbai on July 13 this year. I am grateful to our senior leader, Dr. Manohar Joshi, for initiating the debate and I am grateful to Shri Arun Jaitley, the Leader of the Opposition, who wound up the debate with a very spirited speech.

Sir, we are dealing with a complex subject. As long as there is violence here and violence there, we could deal with it as a law and order problem or, at best, a problem affecting public order, but I think terrorism takes the subject to a new dimension. It is not a simple law and order problem, nor is it a problem affecting public order. It goes beyond that. It affects the nation's security. In fact, it may even affect the nation's survival as one nation.

Yesterday, the Leader of the Opposition and I were present at a book release function. The name of the book should be a wake-up call to all of us. The title of the book was 'Indian Mujahideen - The Enemy Within'. Both of us jointly released that book and some of the points that I will make now I had made yesterday, very briefly.

We live in the most troubled and most vulnerable neighbourhood in the world. There have been other hotspots in the world. For a while it was Palestine, Israel, Lebanon and Syria. But now the epicentre of terror has shifted to the Afghanistan-Pakistan area, and we are the immediate neighbour. Therefore, let us make no mistake that as long as the epicentre of terror is in this region, we will continue to be under the shadow of terror threats.

It is something which we cannot wish away. Dr. Ganguly said, "We can make our history but we cannot re-write our geography." Adding to that, there are either weak States or fragile States around us. Even as Bhutan moves towards democracy, we find Nepal struggling to hold on to its very fragile democratic system. Bangladesh is fighting forces that threaten her democracy; Sri Lanka is still driven by conflict. So, I think we must acknowledge the fact that we will live under the shadow of terror and we must, therefore, recognize the gravity of the challenge that faces us. Sir, initially we took comfort in the thought that terrorism was cross-border terrorism; it was imported and it came from across the border. That was true. There is no gainsaying the fact that terrorism came from across the border. It started in Kashmir and it has been with us for many many years in Kashmir. Some terrorists came from Bangladesh; many find

the Myanmar-Bangladesh route as a convenient route; some come through Nepal and then many of them penetrated deep into the Indian hinterland. Every time a terror attack took place, we pointed the finger at our neighbour and said you are the

cause. That finger pointing was not wrong because at that time that was largely the cause. Most terrorists who committed acts of terror in India were trained, funded, handled and pushed into India to commit acts of terror. The new reality is, that's not the only source of terror any more. We today have home-grown terror groups. We can go into the history of these groups. I can spend several minutes talking to you about SIMI and how SIMI has morphed into the Indian Mujahideen. I can talk to you about the modules of Indian Mujahideen; I can talk about other groups which are operating in India. The second fact that we must realize is even while we live under the shadow of terror in this neighbourhood, many terror groups are home-grown terror groups. These are modules which are totally Indian. They may be inspired by groups outside, but these are totally Indian. These modules exist in India and operate in India. The third fact that we must acknowledge is that these groups, as is popularly believed, are not groups that practise one religion. For many years, we thought that all terror groups belong to one religion. That is not true. In fact, that unquestioning faith led our intelligence and investigating agencies down the wrong path. In a number of cases, they arrested innocent people; they indicted innocent people and young boys have spent several years in jail for no fault of theirs. As Dr. Ganguly pointed out, all over the world right-wing fascist elements are on the rise and India is no exception.

I don't care about the guy's religion. But, I certainly question and oppose, and I am implacably opposed to the kind of right-wing fascist fundamentalist politics that he practises. But, that's the new reality. So, my first appeal to all hon. Members is: we cannot live in denial; we cannot close eyes to facts; we must accept the reality that faces us. And, these are the three facts. First, this is the most troubled neighbourhood. We live under the shadow of terror. Second, these are home-grown modules, Indian boys, and sometimes, even Indian girls. The five boys from Kerala, who were taken to Jammu and Kashmir to be exfiltrated into Pakistan for training, were guided by a girl. There is a second fact. These are Indian modules. And, thirdly, that they do not

belong to one religion. In fact, I don't care about the religion they practise. I am questioning the right-wing fascist fundamentalist beliefs that they hold and for which, they are willing to indulge in violence.

Now, when 26/11 happened, I think, it was a rude jolt to this country. The scale of 26/11 terrorist attack was stupendous. It shocked the whole nation. We saw the drama unfold minute by minute on television for three days, and that was what brought me to this Office. In my first statement to the Parliament after 26/11, I said, and this probably accords what the Leader of the Opposition just now said, "South Asia is in the eye of storm of terror. Several terrorist organisations operating from

territories beyond India's borders have been identified as a source of the terrorist attacks in India that have occurred over the last several years." And, I quoted what India told the United Nations Security Council on December 10, "India will act to safeguard and protect its people from such heinous attacks, however long and difficult the task may be. We must do our duty by our people and take all actions as we deem fit to defend and protect them." And, while ending my statement, I said, "I ask you to remember the extraordinary courage of Assistant Sub-Inspector Tukaram Ombale who grabbed the barrel of the gun and took all the bullets in his chest to enable his fellow policemen to overpower Mohammed Ajmal Amir Kasab. I ask you to remember the supreme sacrifice made by Major Sandeep Unnikrishnan who ordered his men to stay back while he confronted the terrorists. Ordinary men and women like us cannot match their bravery, but we can stay united in our resolve and in our actions. Nothing should divide us - not religion, not language, not caste. In our fight against terror, there will be need for self-restraint, discipline and even some sacrifice. I seek your support; and I have no doubt that with your support and the support of the people, we shall overcome and vanquish the forces of terror." Sir, Pune and now Mumbai are two major blots on the record and I accept that. The other incidents fall in a different category. There are couple of cases where groups have claimed that they were behind those attacks. But, there are significant differences between those incidents and these two major incidents. In a couple of other cases, it has not yet been established whether they are terror attacks. They could be incidents committed by other mischievous elements. But, we always take the maximum position. We assume it is a terror attack. We investigate it as a terror attack until the contrary is proved. But, Pune and Mumbai are indeed blots.

There is a difference between Pune and Mumbai. In Pune, we had the intelligence. We shared the intelligence with the Government of Maharashtra, which, in turn, shared it with the Pune Police, who, in turn, shared it with the establishments in that area including the German Bakery. The Manager at the German Bakery actually acknowledged the advice

when he was told to take precautionary steps. Yet, Pune case happened. That was a clear case of failure on the part of both the police and the citizenry.

Mumbai blast on 13th July, 2011 was a case of 'no intelligence'. I won't elaborate the point; I will illustrate it. I beg to submit that there is a difference between 'no intelligence' and 'failure of

intelligence'. The reason is obvious. We do not have an intelligence man in every part of the country. We do not have a policeman in every neighborhood. We do not intercept every telephone conversation. We do not hack into every computer. We do not have an easily accessible database of every module that is formed in this country. So, there will be cases of 'no intelligence'; there will be cases where intelligence failed, that is Intelligence was there but intelligence was either ignored, intelligence was misrepresented or intelligence was not acted upon. So, I beg to submit that there is a difference between 'no intelligence' and 'intelligence failure'. I do not know what Shri Advani ji meant but he said, "it is not a case of intelligence failure". I believe that Mumbai was a case of 'no intelligence'. That gives me no comfort. A case of intelligence failure is a warning bell but a case of 'no intelligence' should warn us to be even more careful. We had no intelligence on this module.

Nevertheless, please compare our response to 13th July, 2011 case of Mumbai, and, 26th November, 2008 case of Mumbai. The police reached the scene within minutes. Twenty-one ambulances evacuated every single injured person or dead body within an hour, aided, of course, by local citizens, like Shri Manohar Joshi's constituents. Along with local people, local taxis, 21 ambulances evacuated every single person and got them to 14 hospitals. Two CFSL teams reached Mumbai by midnight; one from Delhi by air, and the other from Pune by road. An NSG post-blast investigating team that was in Mumbai rushed to the scene within minutes. A 14-member NIA team reached Mumbai by midnight. I reached Mumbai by midnight. The entire crime scene in three places was cordoned off. The forensic team started working at about 10 o' clock. There was a drizzle. They worked through the night and collected the forensic data. So, I think, the response to 13/7 as opposed to the questionable delayed response to 26/11 shows that something has indeed happened in the last 30 to 32 months amongst the intelligence and police agencies that we have responded much better.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, 26 people died, 123 were injured, and, some

of them were gravely ill. I pray for their recovery. We lost 26 precious lives, innocent lives. We are deeply sad. I condemn the incident. Compensation has been paid. The State Government has paid the compensation, which was announced on television the next morning. The compensation from the Prime Ministers' Relief Fund has been paid. In some cases, relatives are outside Maharashtra, and, the compensation

will be paid as soon as they are traced and their relationship is established. There is no difficulty about compensation. The entire hospitalization expenses have been borne by the Government of Maharashtra.

And we are going to help the families. If they need jobs, if they need other assistance, we will help the families.

Now, Sir, let me deal with some substantive issues as briefly as I can. Firstly, the worst period of terrorist violence in India started in 2002 and culminated in 2008. It was as an ascending graph. Five incidents in 2002, 39 killed and 172 injured. It ascended to 9 incidents in 2008, 333 killed and 833 injured. That was the worst period. That was the period when we pointed to cross border terrorism, which is true, but failed to recognize that even when cross border terrorism was taking place, Indian modules were being formed - SIMI, the Indian Mujahideen. While intelligence agencies had some idea, I think, at the political level, at the Governmental level, there was a failure to recognize the growth of these modules. 2009 was terror free. 2010, we had Pune; 2011, we had Mumbai. In between we had the small cases and I won't dwell on them now.

I just want to share with you what we have done in the last 32 months after the Mumbai blasts. Some of this was recounted by my friend, Tiruchi Siva. But, I think, it is worthwhile sharing with you some of the things we have done. Firstly, as the Leader of Opposition said, we amended the UAPA. I am grateful to him. Despite serious differences on two issues, the principal opposition party extended cooperation; all others extended cooperation. We passed the Bill. There are serious differences on those two issues. But today is not the day to debate it all over again. We passed the Act to establish the NIA. I will tell you briefly about the NIA's record. NSG was empowered. NSG hubs have been set up. NSG's Regional Center is coming up in Hyderabad. NSG today is empowered to requisition any aircraft anywhere at any airport at any time. MAC was set up. MAC was empowered by an executive notification. Subsidiary MACs have

been set up in every State capital. MAC and SMAC are in seamless communication 24x7. I have invited Chief Ministers to visit SMACs in their State capitals. We have taken the financial burden of connecting SMAC to the State special branch. Coastal Command has been set up. Coastal security has been entrusted to the

Navy. India has become a Member of the FATF, Financial Action Task Force. We have extradition treaties with 17+18 countries - 17, we have signed and exchanged, 8, we are about to exchange. We have MLATs with 10+9 countries - 10, we have signed and exchanged; 9, we will exchange. And we are putting a lot of money into modernization of police forces, both the Central Armed Police Forces as well as the State Forces. The main drawback has been the lack of enough policemen. We have one of the lowest police-population ratios.

But I am happy to say that, thanks to our prodding, States have recruited 90,359 police personnel in 2010. That is capacity building. That is the building block. That is the foundation. Without policemen, you cannot police this country. But before we take satisfaction, let us remember, despite recruiting 90,000 policemen in 2010, there are nearly 6,00,000 vacancies in the police force. It will take us, at this rate, seven years to fill the vacancies. In the meanwhile, many will retire; there will be attrition. And recruiting a constable is not a one-day affair. If you decide to recruit a constable today, he will join the force twenty months from today. The process of recruitment will take one year and the process of training will take nine months. While the States recruited 90,359 police personnel, the Central Armed Police Forces recruited, in two financial years, 93,757 new personnel. Nearly one lakh people have been added to the Central Armed Police Forces. This year, 2011-12, CAPFs will recruit 92,168 people. Never before have we recruited nearly one lakh people to the CAPF in one year. We are setting up 20 CIAT schools; 13 are operational. The CRPF, the SSB, the ITBP, the BSF and the IB have set up a large number of training academies and training schools. Therefore, capacity building is starting at the basic building block, namely, more people to police us.

Now I come to equipment. Police stations, barracks, vehicles, motorcycles, weapons, including AK-47 and carbines, security equipment and night vision devices. The kind of equipment that has been procured in the last two years equals to the procurement in all the years before. I don't want to burden my speech with the details. But a huge amount of

money, running to over several thousand crores of rupees, had been spent in the last two years to procure the equipment. And the equipment is available. And more are being procured. I have taken the risk to procure it. I don't know which C&AG will find fault with them. I am prepared to take the risk.

When I took office, my predecessor, on a complaint by a major industrial house on the last day when the order was to be placed, cancelled it. I revived it, went back to the CCS and said,

'Whatever the complaint is, let us buy these 20,000 bulletproof jackets." We bought 20,000 bulletproof jackets by reviving a closed procurement. Subsequently, I procured 59,000 BP jackets, despite the fact that one of the officers and one of the scientists were colluding and we're prosecuting them. I said, 'You prosecute them, but let us continue the procurement.' These are two different things. Prosecute the guilty fellow, but continue the procurement. We have got AK-47s. We have got carbines.

But let me tell you, it is not easy to procure for the Government of India. It is not easy to procure pencils. It is not easy to procure even stationery. Every time you go for procurement, on the day you are going to place the order, you will have a complaint on your table. It is not your system. It is not my system. It is our system. But let me tell you, we have taken risks. In every case, we have recorded exhaustive reasons why we are taking the decision.

I am sure somebody will say this reason is good and that reason is bad. But, as I said, I told my officers to go ahead and procure. Ombule died because he did not have a bullet-proof jacket. If he had a bullet-proof jacket, Ombule may not have died; he would have caught Kasab alive. I said, it doesn't matter, let a future CAG find fault with us, but, let's procure today. We are going ahead and procuring. We will continue to procure and I will record reasons why I am doing something.

States have procured. Mumbai has procured a lot of equipment. Maharashtra has raised forces but yet, as I told Mr. N.K. Singh yesterday, capacity building is work-in-progress. We have not yet built our capacity commensurate with the gravity of the challenge. It will take the State Governments a couple of years more before they fully equip their police forces. And I have received cooperation from all Chief Ministers irrespective of their party affiliations. You can verify this by asking your Chief Ministers. Ask the Chhattisgarh Chief Minister whether we have been helpful or not. He is the one who, sometimes embarrassingly, sings my praises. ...(*Interruptions*)... In this battle

with insurgents, Maoists and terrorists, there is no party, there is no religion, there is no ideology. We have to face up to this challenge. ...*(Interruptions)*... First you ask him before you ask me the question. Just ask Dr. Raman Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*... As long as you don't say that Maoists are my friend, I am happy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Now, Sir, let me deal with the Indian modules. We believe that Pune was perpetrated by an Indian module and, while no conclusion is being drawn about Mumbai, all the indicators point to an

Indian module. It's possible that the same module was there but, as I said, no conclusions have been drawn. We have successfully busted a number of modules. I know that it's a statement that many of you may find hard to believe, but, it is a fact. We don't publicise this. Even now, I am not going to give you details that will alert the adversary. But, we have so far neutralised 51 terror modules in the last two years. I will give you one or two examples because some of this is already in the public domain.

Abdul Latif and Riyaz @ Rehan were arrested in Mumbai in March 2010. They had drawn up plans to blast the ONGC installations and the Mangaldas Market in Mumbai. They were arrested and that terror plot was foiled. I will give you one more example. Zia-uh-Haque @ Abu Abdulla was arrested in Hyderabad in May 2010. He was working as an LeT sleeper under the command and control of Pakistan LeT commander Rehan based in Pakistan. He was planning a major terrorist action against a multinational company. As recently as June 2011, a ten-member SIMI module was busted in Madhya Pradesh that was planning to target leaders of the Hindu community in Madhya Pradesh and three Judges of the Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court who had delivered judgment in the Ayodhya case. I won't give you more examples but believe me, our intelligence agencies, both at the Centre and the States, irrespective of the party in power, are working together and that is why, we have been able to bust so many terror modules.

But it is possible that there are other modules we have not yet busted. It is a way of putting things. I cannot claim that every terror module has been busted nor can I claim that there is no terror module which has slipped through the cracks, nor can I claim that a terror module, tomorrow, will not succeed in one of its plots.

I said yesterday in a lighter vein at a function that busting a terror module is not what you see in movies where the hero, as the minute hand of the trigger moves towards 12, he has 60 seconds and he got cutting pliers in his hand, he says, "Should I cut the red wire or the

green wire?" And when he cuts the red wire, the hand goes to 50 or 52 or 53'. That is not the way modules are busted. That is dramatized in movies. Busting a module requires painstaking investigative work, identifying the right

people. You cannot hit the wrong group. Identifying the right people, working with the State police, working with the State intelligence in very close coordination, and then using the State police to arrest them. We don't arrest them. It is the State police which arrests them. But we work with the State police. All these cases of Mumbai or Madhya Pradesh were done with the help of the State police. But there is a pact among intelligence agencies. Nobody says it outside unless it becomes absolutely necessary to share this information. So, today, our intelligence gathering has improved. Intelligence sharing has improved tremendously. I say this without fear of contradiction that no State today is not cooperating with me on sharing of intelligence. Every State, irrespective of the party in power, is sharing intelligence with us. We are sharing intelligence with them and we are working together to neutralize these terrorist modules.

Sir, questions were raised about what happened to all these cases in Mumbai. "Have you taken action?" I got a list with me. I can share with whoever wishes to read it. In the case of Mumbai which Dr Manohar Joshi wanted, I want to inform him that bomb blasts in the Best bus at Ghatkopar in December, 2002, trial was concluded, 10 were discharged, 8 were acquitted, and one died in police custody, appeal has been filed by the State against the acquittal of five.

[(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair)]

In January, 2003, bomb explosions in McDonald's restaurant, Ville Parle, blast in train at Mulund, 17 persons were charge-sheeted. Trial has not yet started. Then, in four cases which are by the same module, December, 2002 to August, 2003, six Best bus blasts in Mumbai, twin blasts near the Gateway and the Zhaveri Bazaar, Kalba Devi blast, 7 persons were arrested, trial concluded on 6th August, 2009. Three accused were discharged. One turned approver. Three were convicted and sentenced to death. Appeal by the prosecution was filed in Mumbai against the discharge order; and the defence has filed appeals against their conviction. Appeals are still pending.

Serial blasts in Mumbai trains, 16 were arrested. Trial is on; and the trial will be concluded shortly. So, in every case either there has been conviction or acquittal in one case. Appeals are pending. Trial is on. We are following very, very closely. I do not think anybody can find fault. The trial process in India is very slow and everybody knows that. In a multi-accused trial with hundreds of witnesses the process is indeed very slow.

Sir, NIA has been entrusted with 29 cases. Some of these cases arise out of money laundering

to fund terror. Some of these cases arise out of the North East, again money laundering to fund terror. But today NIA has major cases of terror of two distinct groups.

One is those who claim to be jihadi terrorists. A set of cases are with the NIA. Another is right wing fundamentalists, fascist groups. A set of those cases are with the NIA. I can take you case by case. In many of the cases the charge sheets have been filed and in a handful of cases the trial has already started. In several cases there is reinvestigation because their earlier charge sheet was false. There is reinvestigation. I don't want to say anything that will prejudice or harm the persons who are being tried. But the NIA today has a very successful record of filing charge sheets. The NIA came into existence on 1st January, 2009. It is building capacity, in-house capacity. Twenty-nine cases are with it and it has been able to file charge sheets in a vast majority of cases. I think that it has already filed charge sheets in over a dozen cases. The NIA has been one of our recent success stories. I think, as the NIA develops capacity, it will become like the Scotland Yard or like the FBI a major federal investigating agency.

Now, there is some dispute about how well do we compare with the world? I am not claiming that we are the best in the world. But I think that the world's best have also their occasions when they stumble and fall. Take, for example, the London bomb blasts. I hope some of you have read Ian Blairs' book, the then Commissioner of Police, Scotland Yard. The first bomb blast took place in the Liverpool Street-Aldgate East tube station at 8.50 a.m. The second explosion took place in another train at 8.50 a.m. The third explosion took place in another tube station at 8.50 a.m. Three bomb blasts at 8.50 a.m. At 9.47 a.m. an explosion took place in a bus. The Commissioner, the Scotland Yard Chief, got the first telephone call after 9.47 a.m. From 8.50 a.m., when three explosions took place in a train, the head of the London Police did not have information. Of course, in his book he goes on to say why it happened. He calls it, of course, a great failure of the system. But the system failed? The point I am trying to make is that the system can fail.

The next one is a point which Mr.Arun Jaitley and I discussed yesterday. We tend to believe that America has not had a terror attack after 9/11. That is a tribute to America's myth making. That is not true. That is simply not true. The first was the Los Angeles Airport shooting in 2002. I will give

them date-wise. Then comes the Little Rock Recruitment Office shooting. Then, there is the Fort Hood shooting in 2009 when 16 people were killed. Then comes the underwear bomber who almost blew up the plane. In fact, he attempted once. It did not detonate. The passengers on the flight, as the flight was landing, pounced upon him. There was no intelligence. Then there is the shoe bomber and then the Times Square bomber. Now, in some of these cases the Americans have themselves classified it as "no intelligence" and in some of the cases they have classified it as "failure of intelligence". ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Did I say that? Why are you putting words in my mouth? We had a serious debate and let us conclude it on a serious note. All that I am pointing out is that, as we build capacity, as we improve our system, as our police force becomes better and better, we hope to overcome some of the glaring deficiencies in our system. There will be cases where there is no intelligence; we must improve our intelligence gathering. There will be cases where there is a failure of intelligence; we must improve our intelligence analysis capacity. That is the point I am making. Where there is no intelligence, we must improve intelligence gathering and where there is intelligence failure, we must improve our capacity to analyse intelligence.

Sir, let me deal with two or three points which Shri Jaitely made. I want to reassure this House on some of the things that are in the process and are pending, that has caused me disappointment. The speech that I had made at the Intelligence Bureau Centenary, was a speech on which I had reflected for nearly a year. So the questions that I had asked were the questions that had been troubling me for nearly a year. You are right. When I said, I know the answers, I won't give the answers," the answer is an obvious answer. It's a rhetorical question and answers are obvious.

Now, the several pillars on which the new architecture must stand, one is the NIA which is in place - I am talking about the Central architecture - second is the NSG which has been empowered and spread out throughout the country and the third is NATGRID. Now there is a NATGRID in every country. I have been to the USA, France, the UK and Russia. They have a NATGRID. It goes by different names. I am willing to have the

Chief Executive Officer of the NATGRID brief leaders of political parties in a closed door briefing on the safeguards that we have built in NATGRID. When the Leader of the Opposition wanted to visit the United States and he wanted a briefing, we sent our officers to brief him because he is representing the country, even as a Leader of the Opposition.

I am willing to brief leaders of political parties in a closed door briefing. I will ask the CEO to brief you. Every precaution that is conceivable, every precaution that has been taken care of in other countries of the world, every safeguard, every firewall has been built into our system. We have got clearance on the 6th of June, 2011. It will take me 18 months to build NATGRID. Indian software companies, let me underline, Indian software companies, are helping us build NATGRID. There will be no foreign company involved. It will be completely built by Indian engineers and it will be run by Indian engineers. NATGRID will be a reality. At least, the first phase of NATGRID will be a reality in 18 months. The fourth pillar is NCTC. When NCTC is set up, NATGRID will be subsumed the NCTC because NATGRID is intended then to feed the NCTC. NATGRID will have a lot of information, but we are going to use it only for counter terrorism. NCTC is dedicated for counter terrorism. Now I am part of a Cabinet system of Government. My colleague is here. When you were in Government, you were also part of a Cabinet system of Government. I don't have the freedom which the Chinese Interior Minister has or the Israeli Interior Minister has. I have to work within the Cabinet system.

Questions have been raised about the NCTC, we are resolving those issues. The Prime Minister has told us that he will have a final round of discussion on NCTC and we will take a decision on NCTC. With NIA, an empowered NSG, NATGRID and NCTC, I am confident, we can put together an architecture that will considerably improve the intelligence gathering, intelligence sharing and counter terrorism capacity in India. It will not happen overnight. The work is in progress. We have to work together. States have to work together. All of us working together can build a capacity that a country of this size, this spread and this complexity needs. We are a huge country. We are a large country spread over several hundred thousand sq. kilometres. We need to build massive capacity. The work is in progress and more work will be done. Sir, I think I have answered the major points raised by the hon. Members including the hon. Leader of the Opposition. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now I come to the last issue about the judgement.

I did say yesterday that Chhattisgarh has promulgated the Ordinance. I have asked Orissa to consider whether they are inclined to promulgate a similar Ordinance because those are the only two States where the SPOs are engaged in anti-Naxal activity. I am reading the judgement narrowly, that it applies to anti-Naxal operations.

Therefore, I have asked Orissa to consider whether they will promulgate an Ordinance in Orissa also. As far as we are concerned, I have done my homework. I have consulted the Attorney-General. We are on the anvil of taking an appropriate decision and, when we take the decision, I will share it with this House. But I entirely agree that, to borrow the words of the Supreme Court, there can be no rhyme and there can be no reason for anyone in this country to take up arms to overthrow a parliamentary democracy. However well meaning he may be, however highly motivated he may be, however altruistic he may be, however pro-poor he may be, as long as we swear by this Constitution and as long as we believe in parliamentary democracy, there can be no ground whatsoever for anyone to take to violence to overthrow a parliamentary democracy. With that in mind, I will approach the judgement and I will share with you when we take a decision.

With these words, I thank the hon. Members.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

The situation in Sri Lanka

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, the Minister of External Affairs to make a statement on 'The situation in Sri Lanka'.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Sir, I rise to inform the House on the situation in Sri Lanka.

There have been a number of requests for Calling Attention Motions and Short Duration Discussions as well as Parliamentary Questions on issues relating to Sri Lanka in both the Houses of Parliament. I, therefore, propose to make a Suo Motu statement which, I hope, will respond to most, if not all, issues of interest and concern to my fellow Parliamentarians.

The relationship between India and Sri Lanka is based upon shared historical, cultural, ethnic and civilizational ties and extensive people-to-people interaction. In recent years, the relationship has

become multifaceted and diverse, encompassing all areas of contemporary relevance.

Sri Lanka has borne the brunt of terrorism for nearly three-decades. The end of the long period of armed conflict in Sri Lanka in May 2009, left around 3,00,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) living in camps in Northern Sri Lanka and general devastation of infrastructure in the affected areas.

The Government of India has accorded the highest priority to the welfare of IDPs in Sri Lanka. In June 2009, the Prime Minister announced a grant of Rs.500 crores for relief, rehabilitation and resettlement work in Sri Lanka. Towards this humanitarian effort, India dispatched family relief packs, deployed an emergency field hospital, conducted an artificial limb fitment camp and deployed seven de-mining teams in Northern Sri Lanka. It also gifted more than 10,400 MT of shelter material, 4 lakh cement bags, 95,000 agricultural starter packs and 500 tractors to revive agricultural activities in Northern Sri Lanka.

India also announced the construction of 50,000 houses, mainly for IDPs in Sri Lanka. During my visit to Sri Lanka in November 2010, I inaugurated the pilot project for construction of 1000 houses at Ariyalai in Jaffna. I am happy to convey that work on ground has already started and houses are beginning to come up in what is being seen as a model project. I also carried out the ground breaking for railway line restoration projects in Northern Sri Lanka under a Government of India Line of Credit of about US \$ 800 million. India is also assisting in the rehabilitation of the Kanakesanthurai (KKS) harbour, restoration of Duraiappa stadium, construction of a Cultural Centre at Jaffna and vocational training centres at Batticaloa and Nuwara Eliya.

Our primary objective in all that we are doing in Sri Lanka is to ensure the welfare and well-being of Sri Lankan Tamils, including IDPs, and to assist in the development of Northern Sri Lanka. In a Joint Press Statement issued on the occasion of the visit of the Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister to India on 17 May, 2011, I urged the expeditious implementation of measures by the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure resettlement and genuine reconciliation, including early return of IDPs to their respective homes. I am happy to convey to the House that according to information available to us around 2,90,000 IDPs have already been resettled and only around 10,000 IDPs remain in the camps.

The Government has also articulated its position that the end of armed conflict in Sri Lanka created a historic opportunity to address all

outstanding issues relating to minority communities in Sri Lanka, including Tamils. The Joint Press Release of May 17, 2011, states that all such outstanding issues had to be settled in a spirit of understanding and mutual accommodation imbued with political vision to work towards genuine national reconciliation. The External Affairs Minister of Sri Lanka

affirmed his Government's commitment to ensuring expeditious and concrete progress in the ongoing dialogue between the Government of Sri Lanka and representatives of Tamil parties and that a devolution package, building upon the 13th Amendment, would contribute towards creating the necessary conditions for such reconciliation.

The end of the long conflict in Sri Lanka has also raised questions relating to the conduct of the war. We have, in this context, noted a report issued by a Panel of Experts constituted by the U.N. Secretary General on Accountability in Sri Lanka. There have also been public reactions to the telecast of the 'Channel 4' documentary entitled "Sri Lanka's Killing Fields". Presently, our focus should be on the welfare and well being of Tamils in Sri Lanka. Their rehabilitation and rebuilding should be of the highest and most immediate priority. A just and fair settlement of the political problem is of utmost importance. I have, nonetheless, stressed to my Sri Lankan counterpart, the need for an early withdrawal of emergency regulations, investigations into allegations of human rights violations, restoration of normalcy in affected areas and redress of humanitarian concerns of affected families.

Sir, on the concerns expressed by some Members on the issue of Indian fishermen in waters between India and Sri Lanka, allow me to reiterate, at the outset, that the welfare, safety and security of our fishermen have always received the highest priority by Government.

There have been reports of incidents of attacks on Indian fishermen, allegedly by the Lankan Navy Government. Through Diplomatic Channels, we have been consistently and immediately taking up any reported incident involving arrest or violence against Indian fishermen to ensure their safe security, early release and repatriation. The Government has conveyed to the Sri Lankan Government that the use of force could not be justified under any circumstance and that all fishermen should be treated in a humane manner. The Sri Lankan side, while denying that their Navy was involved, has promised to seriously investigate these incidents.

During the meetings with my Sri Lankan counterpart in February 2011

in Thimpu and in May, 2011 in New Delhi, I not only conveyed our deep concern at the violence against our fishermen but also stressed the need to ensure that these incidents do not recur. In the Joint Press Release issued in May 2011, India and Sri Lanka agreed that the use of force could not be justified under any circumstances and that all fishermen should be treated in a humane manner.

Through you, Sir, I would like to inform this august House that we have emphasized that there is no justification for the use of force against our fishermen even though almost all instances of arrest and, harassment of our fishermen seem to have occurred in Sri Lankan waters. We do need to be conscious of the sensitivities on the Sri Lanka and of the many Sri Lankan fishermen who have, after a long hiatus, started fishing in that area. We are also working with concerned State Government on our side keeping in mind that issues of fishermen affect both sides. In 2010, a total of 137 Indian fishermen were apprehended and released by Sri Lanka. Till 3rd August 2011, a total of 164 Indian fishermen were apprehended by Sri Lanka and all were subsequently released. At the same time, in 2010, a total of 352, and in 2011, a total of 131 Sri Lankan fishermen, have been apprehended by our authorities. A total of 104 Sri Lankan fishermen are still in Indian custody whereas all Indian fishermen apprehended on charges of fishing-related violations in Sri Lanka have been released.

While the Government of India is of the view that the end of conflict in Sri Lanka provides an opportunity to pursue a lasting political settlement in Sri Lanka within the framework of a united Sri Lanka, acceptable to all the communities in Sri Lanka including the Tamils, it has to be kept in mind that this is a long standing issue and Sri Lanka is going through its internal processes, including structured dialogue between the Government and representatives of Tamil parties. The sooner Sri Lanka can come to a political arrangement within which all the communities feel comfortable, and which works for all of them, the better it is. In this context, the commencement of a structured dialogue on pursuing a political solution for national reconciliation as well as reconstruction and development is a laudable development. We will do whatever we can to support this process.

Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at fifty-seven minutes past six of the clock,
till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 5th August, 2011.