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सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

Thursday
25 August, 2011
3 Bhadra, 1933 (Saka)

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 25th August, 2011/3rd Bhadra, 1933 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RE-DEMAND FOR DISCUSSION ON THE SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 321.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, we have a submission to make. Kindly allow us. There is a serious problem in West Bengal.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): सर, सरकार ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the Question Hour. Please ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, there is disorder, arson, loot, rape going on in West Bengal. Please allow us to discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (उत्तराखंड): यही रास्ता रह गया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... सरकार से पूछने का तो हमें कभी मौका ही नहीं मिलेगा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, murders and rapes are taking place in West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, they can raise it in the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You must allow us to discuss it. We have given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, 32 people have been killed.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): हम सरकार से पूछना चाहते हैं कि कल जो बातचीत हो रही थी ...*(व्यवधान)*... उस मामले में क्या प्रगति हुई है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, 29,000 farmers have been evicted from around 5000 acres of land. Land is being looted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोइनुल हसन (पश्चिम बंगाल): सर, वेस्ट बंगाल में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, we have told the ...*(Interruptions)*... No action has been taken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, नोटिस दिया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, नोटिस दिया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, the Prime Minister should respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't show any banners. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't show any newspapers. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. This is the Question Hour. Please ...*(Interruptions)*... I would request the hon. Members to ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Loot is going on.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, I have given a notice. Allow us to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, please resume your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, I have given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, we are staging a walkout in protest that you have not allowed us.

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nobody can be heard in this noise. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, आज देश में जो हो रहा है, सरकार के रुख बदलने के कारण हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, लाखों जनता सड़क पर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... संसद को घेरने का आन्दोलन चल रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सरकार क्यों पीछे हटी? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: प्रधान मंत्री जी बताएं कि सरकार क्यों पीछे हटी? ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I want to put a question to the House. Is it the wish of Members that for one reason or the other, the rights of other Members in the Question Hour are to be dispensed with? If so, that is a different matter. Then we will have a meeting and take certain decisions on this because this cannot go on. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सभापति महोदय, यह संसद का ही सवाल है। ... (व्यवधान) ... रामलीला मैदान में जिस तरह से स्लोगन दिया गया कि सांसदों को घेरो ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 12 o'clock.

The House then adjourned at seven minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House re-assembled at twelve o'clock

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO THE STARRED QUESTIONS

Death of the children due to malnutrition

*321 SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 2500-3000 children die due to malnutrition in India every day;

(b) if so the reasons therefor;

(c) the concrete measures that have been taken to counter the same, especially in terms of consolidating the ICDS (Integrated Child Development Services) Scheme; and

(d) the details of specific steps taken to complete the targets of the 11th plan set for the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Data on the number of deaths due to malnutrition in the country is not maintained centrally. However, as per the survey on 'Causes of Death - 2001-03 in India' by Registrar General of India, nutritional deficiencies are responsible for only 2.8% death of

children aged 0-4 years and 1.8% in the age group 5-14 years. Some of the major causes of death of children below 4 years are perinatal conditions (33%), respiratory infections (22%), diarrheal diseases (14%), other infections and parasitic diseases (11%), accounting for 80% of the deaths in this age group. Malnutrition is not a direct cause of death but contributes to increased morbidity and mortality by reducing resistance to infections.

The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature. The approach to dealing with the nutrition challenges has been two pronged: Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinants of malnutrition in targeting nutrition in schemes/programmes of all the sectors. As the multi-sectoral approach takes some time to show results and when implemented together, have a trickle down and horizontal effect to benefit the population over a period of time, other part of the approach is direct and specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups such as children below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

The Government has accorded priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. These programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as Direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition. Along with the new schemes/programmes, several existing schemes/programmes have been expanded/universalized just before or during the Eleventh Five year Plan. Hence, the results are likely to be visible after some time. A list of some of the major schemes based on the life cycle approach which have been expanded and made universal in coverage are given in the Statement (See below).

In order to make the implementation of ICDS Scheme universal in all habitations, Government approved 14 lakh AWCs with special focus on SC/ST

and Minority habitations. Besides, cost norms

and nutritional norms, training norms have also been revised during the 11th Five Year Plan. Further, a 5-tier monitoring and review mechanism has been introduced at the National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi levels. There are 13.67 lakh sanctioned AWCs, and 12.66 lakh AWCs/Mini AWCs operational benefitting 7.84 crore children (6 months to 6 years) and 1.79 crore pregnant and lactating mothers and children under 6 for supplementary nutrition and 3.69 crore children of 3 - 6 years for pre-school non-formal education as on 30.06.2011. The outlay allocated for ICDS has increased from Rs. 10,391 Crores in 10th Five Year Plan to Rs. 44,400 Crore in the 11th Five Year Plan. Rs. 32,093.91 crore have been spent upto first Quarter of the current financial year in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Two new schemes, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), namely, SABALA would provide a package of services including health and nutrition to adolescent girls in the age 11-18 years in 200 districts on pilot basis and the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) which would provide better enabling environment for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers in select 52 district as a pilot, are also operating using ICDS infrastructure and system. The above mentioned measures are some of the concrete steps taken in terms of consolidating the ICDS.

Further, some of the recent decisions by the Government to improve the nutrition situation have been to (i) strengthen and restructure ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three (ii) prepare a multi-sectoral programme to address the maternal and child malnutrition in selected 200 high-burden districts (iii) launch a nationwide information, education and communication campaign against malnutrition and (iv) bring strong nutrition focus in programmes in sectors like health, drinking water supply and sanitation, school education, agriculture, food and public distribution.

As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), prevalence of underweight has declined from 42.7% in 1988-99 (NFHS-2) to 40.4% in 2005-06 (NFHS-3) for children below 3 years of age. With the present focus on nutrition and the cumulative effect of various schemes including new schemes, the malnutrition levels are expected to decline in the next survey as and when it is undertaken.

Statement

Schemes based on the life cycle approach

Beneficiaries	Schemes	Year of Expansion/ Universalisation
1	2	3
Pregnant and Lactating Mothers (09)	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Reproductive and Child Health (RCH)-II, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) (52 districts)	NRHM (2005-06) JSY (2006-07) ICDS (2008-09)
Children 0-3 years	ICDS, RCH- II, NRHM, Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme (RGNCs)	RGNCs (2005-06) ICDS (2008-09)
Children 3-6 years	ICDS, RCH- II, NRHM, Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme, Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	TSC (2008-09)
School going children 6-14 yrs & Adolescent Girls 11-18 years	Mid Day Meals (MDM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for the Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) in 200 districts, Kishori Shakti Yojna (KSY), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	SSA (2002/2005-06) MDM (2008-09) RGSEAG (2010-11) NRDWP (2010)

1	2	3
Adults	Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Skill Development Mission, Women Welfare and Support Programme, Adult Literacy Programme, Targeted Public Distribution System, Antodaya Anna Yojana, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Food Security Mission, National Rural Drinking Water Programme and Total Sanitation Campaign, National Horticulture Mission, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP), Nutrition Education and Extension, Bharat Nirman, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana etc.	NHM (2005-06) MGNREGS (2005-06) NIDDCP (1992) RSBY (2007) Bharat Nirman (2005)

Automated inspection and certification centres

*322. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up one automated inspection and certification centre for 'in use' vehicles in all the States/UTs during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether Government has finalized the proposed scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether one such centre would be sufficient to cater to the requirement of the entire State;

(e) if so, whether Government has examined this aspect before finalisation of the proposal;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) to (g) The Government proposes to set up one model automated Inspection and Certification centre each in ten States/UTs, as a pilot scheme under the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The State Governments would need to replicate the model through a self-financing model adopted by them.

Facilities for freedom fighters in Air India

*323. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the facilities available to freedom fighters in airlines;

(b) whether there is a provision of free travelling passes in Air India for freedom fighters;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government would provide at least six free journey passes every year to freedom fighters in Air India in view of their service to the nation and limited number of freedom fighters alive; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The following facilities is being given to freedom fighters on Air India:

(i) Travel facility to ex-Andaman freedom fighters or to widows of deceased ex-Andaman freedom fighters along with a companion is extended on Kolkata-Port Blair and back once in a year. The fare for these tickets is reimbursed by Ministry of Home Affairs.

(ii) Freedom fighters being senior citizens are eligible for 50% discount on the full economy class fare.

(iii) Freedom fighters who were members of the Constituent Assembly are also eligible for free travel on Air India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Committee of Secretaries while considering the matter of grant of concessions to various categories on air travel had decided that all pending and future requests for concessions should be processed by the Ministry of Civil Aviation on the basis of reimbursement of subsidy by the administrative Ministry sponsoring the request/concessions. No proposal for providing free Journey passes to freedom fighters has been received from the administrative Ministry.

Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana

*324. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana has been implemented in any State so far;

(b) the details of allocations made to the States/UTs in the last two years and present year; and

(c) whether allocation made is sufficient to implement the Scheme and, if not, whether Government proposes to suitably increase the allocation?

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

(a) and (b) The "Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana" is being implemented on pilot basis, for integrated development of 1000 SC majority villages in five States. State-wise central assistance released in the last two years and the current year is as follows:

Sl.No.	State	Central assistance released (Rs. in crore)			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Assam	-	10.10	Nil	10.10
2	Bihar	1.3	21.425	Nil	22.725
3	Himachal Pradesh	-	22.725	Nil	22.725

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Rajasthan	1.4	21.325	Nil	22.725
5.	Tamil Nadu	1.3	21.425	Nil	22.725
TOTAL		4.0	97.00	Nil	101.00

(c) The Scheme aims at integrated development of selected villages:

(i) primarily, through convergent implementation of existing Central and State Schemes, and

(ii) through 'Gap-filling' Central assistance for meeting such requirements of the selected villages as can not be met through (i) above.

Sufficient budgetary allocation has been made for the Scheme, as per existing norms.

Prevention of inhuman treatment of women

*325. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of crime against women like Sati etc. reported during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to make any stringent law to prevent the incidents of Sati and inhuman crimes against women;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and by when Government would do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Only one incident of Sati has been registered in Chhattisgarh in 2008. As for the other crimes against women, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has recorded 185312, 195856 and 203804 cases in the country in 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively.

There is no proposal to amend the existing law on Sati nor is there any proposal to bring about a separate law to prevent the crimes against women. Except for the provisions relating to Rape and Molestation, the existing provisions in the Indian Penal Code (IPC) with regard to Kidnapping and

Abduction (Sec. 363-373), Dowry Death (Sec.304-B) and Cruelty to married women (Sec.498A), which deal with the major offences committed against women, are adequate.

Besides IPC, there are specific laws in existence for tackling offences such as trafficking, dowry, indecent representation, sati and domestic violence against women. They are Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956; Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 and Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. In addition, the Government has introduced a Bill in 2010 in Parliament to protect the women against sexual harassment at work place. 'The Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill, 2010' is a comprehensive Bill which will replace the existing guidelines on sexual harassment issued by the Supreme Court in Vishaka and others V. State of Rajasthan and others.

Status of transfer of enclaves between India and Bangladesh

*326. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 240 given in the Rajya Sabha on 25 November, 2010 and state the present status of transfer of enclaves between India and Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): The Government is committed to resolving all outstanding issues relating to the land boundary between India and Bangladesh, including the exchange of enclaves, as per the 'Agreement Concerning the Demarcation of the Land Boundary and Related Matters' signed between India and Bangladesh in 1974.

As agreed at the 4th meeting of the India-Bangladesh Joint Boundary Working Group, held in New Delhi in November 2010, a joint headcount was carried out in the 111 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and 51 Bangladesh enclaves in India from July 14-17, 2011. The report on the outcome of the joint headcount is under preparation by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Installation of hidden cameras in aircraft

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

(a) whether the International Civil Aviation Organization has recommended that installation of hidden cameras should be mandatory in

the aircraft outside the cockpit door, gallery area and cabin;

(b) whether Government proposes to implement the recommendation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Sir. International Civil Aviation Organization had recommended that "for all passenger carrying aeroplanes of Maximum Certified Mass greater than 45000 Kg or with passenger seating capacity more than 60 should be provided for monitoring from either pilot's station the entire door area outside the flight crew compartment to identify persons requesting entry and to detect any suspicious behaviour or potential threat".

(b) Yes, Sir. This recommendation has been adopted by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) in Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), Section 8, Series O, Part II effective from 1st January, 2008.

(c) Does not arise.

Expansion project of Chennai airport

*328. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion project of Chennai Airport which was supposed to be completed by now has been further delayed and is expected to be operational only by March next year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the acquisition of defence land for setting up a utility building has been obtained;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the International Civil Aviation Organisation has presented a feasibility report regarding setting up a new airport at Sriperumbudur near Chennai to Airports Authority of India; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Project for Expansion of Domestic and International Terminals at Chennai airport are expected to be completed by December, 2011.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Defence Authorities have given working permission to Airports Authority of India (AAI) for remaining 3 acres of land for setting up utility tunnel, service road and other related infrastructure.

(e) and (f) Yes Sir. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has submitted the Feasibility Report regarding setting up a new airport at Sriperumbudur near Chennai. Phase I of the Report has been submitted to the Government of Tamil Nadu for further necessary action. The salient features of this Feasibility Report are:

- (i) Additional significant expansion at the existing Chennai International Airport (CIA) site is not possible, as the terminal and landside has limited room for expansion. ICAO recommends not to construct a second parallel runway at CIA as the option is not feasible due to land acquisition cost and no major relief in handling capacities due to long taxing time for aircrafts.
- (ii) It has been indicated that traffic under Most Likely Scenario would have a Compound Average Growth Rate (CAGR) of 6%. In such a scenario, the new airport at Chennai International Airport Sriperumbudur (CIAS) would be needed by 2019-2020.
- (iii) The forecast for CIAS under the recommended traffic distribution policy i.e. a cap of 20 million annual passengers at CIA, projects that CIAS Annual passengers will start at 3.9 million passengers in the first full year of operation in 2020, growing to over 19 million passengers by 2032-33.
- (iv) It has been recommended in the Report that the total area of 4816 acres will be acquired for development of Greenfield airport at Sriperumbudur. The work has been divided into 3 phases- Phase I, Phase II and Phase III satisfying a cumulative demand of 9.2 million, 17 million and 38.7 million respectively.
- (v) The Report indicates a capital expenditure of 3600 crores in Phase I, not including the cost of land.
- (vi) ICAO recommends that AAI be responsible for Phase I investment and undertake further development of the airport through PPP Mode.

Contribution of service sector to GDP

†*329. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased

to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that for last two decades the contribution of service sector to Gross Domestic Product of the country has been increasing in comparison to the contribution of manufacturing and agriculture sector;

(b) if so, details thereof and rate of increase in the contribution of service sector in the years 1990-91 and 2009-2010; and

(c) whether this increase in service sector is the result of increasing opportunities of services abroad, due to globalization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The share of service sector in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices has increased from 43.8% in 1990-91 to 55.3% in 2009-10. The share of agriculture has declined from 29.3% to 17.8% while the share of manufacturing sector has remained more or less stable within the range of 15% to 17% during the same period. The details regarding the contribution of agriculture, manufacturing and service sector to GDP during last two decades are given in Statement (See below).

One of the factors driving expansion of service sector in the country has been increased opportunities of services abroad due to globalization as reflected in the gradual increase in the export of services as a percent of GDP from 1.6% in 1990-91 to 6.8% in 2009-10.

Statement

The details regarding the contribution of agriculture, manufacturing and service sector to GDP during last two decades

	Agriculture	Industry	Manufacturing	Services
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	29.28	26.88	16.70	43.84
1991-92	29.65	25.76	15.72	44.59
1992-93	28.99	26.13	15.87	44.88
1993-94	28.93	25.87	15.83	45.20
1994-95	28.52	26.80	16.75	44.68
1995-96	26.49	27.83	17.88	45.68

1	2	3	4	5
1996-97	27.37	27.02	17.51	45.61
1997-98	26.12	26.78	16.38	47.11
1998-99	26.02	26.07	15.51	47.92
1999-00	24.99	25.31	14.78	49.69
2000-01	23.35	26.19	15.60	50.46
2001-02	23.20	25.34	15.03	51.46
2002-03	20.87	26.46	15.30	52.66
2003-04	20.97	26.24	15.31	52.79
2004-05	19.03	27.93	15.25	53.05
2005-06	18.82	28.14	15.39	53.04
2006-07	18.29	28.85	16.06	52.86
2007-08	18.26	29.04	15.99	52.70
2008-09	17.59	28.22	15.45	54.20
2009-10	17.76	26.97	14.76	55.27

Source: computed from NAS (1999-00) series upto 2003-04 and from NAS (2004-05 series there after

Note: Industry includes manufacturing sector

Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme

*330. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of creches that have been established in each State of the country under the Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the children of working mothers;

(b) the number of children who have been admitted to these creches so far;

(c) the budget earmarked for spending on each child in these creches per day; and

(d) the modalities for functioning of these creches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The State-wise details of functional creches under Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme (RGNCs) is given in the Statement (See below). Total number of children covered by these creches is 5,94,625.

The Scheme provides Rs. 2.08 per child per day per creche, for 26 days in a month, towards supplementary nutrition. Apart from this, Rs. 350/- per creche per month is provided for emergency medicines and contingencies.

Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme under which creches are sanctioned and managed by Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) under the Ministry of Women and Child Development and Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW), a voluntary organization. The CSWB sanctions and manages the creches through NGOs with the involvement of State Social Welfare Boards (SSWBs). However, the ICCW manages them largely through their State/District Councils. A small number of creches are being run by ICCW through Self Help Groups and NGOs also.

Statement

The State-wise details of functional creches under RGNCs

Sl.No.	Name of State	Total number of functional creches
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	2247
2	Andaman & Nicobar	59
3	Bihar	1013
4	Chandigarh	89
5	Chhattisgarh	1190
6	Delhi	343
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11
8	Goa	37

1	2	3
9	Gujarat	1202
10	Haryana	588
11	Himachal Pradesh	651
12	Jammu & Kashmir	595
13	Jharkhand	576
14	Karnataka	1084
15	Kerala	880
16	Lakshadweep	50
17	Madhya Pradesh	2295
18	Maharashtra	2090
19	Orissa	707
20	Pondicherry	142
21	Punjab	323
22	Rajasthan	723
23	Tamil Nadu	1277
24	Uttar Pradesh	1687
25	Uttarakhand	577
26	West Bengal	1209
	TOTAL	21645
27	Assam	625
28	Arunachal Pradesh	211
29	Manipur	375
30	Meghalaya	165

1	2	3
31	Mizoram	248
32	Nagaland	144
33	Tripura	247
34	Sikkim	125
TOTAL		2140
GRAND TOTAL		23785

Target of seven per cent GDP by agricultural and rural development

*331. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to fix the target for Agriculture and Rural Development at seven per cent of GDP growth by using the Natural Resources, Human Resources and Scientific Advancement to achieve the target in order to declare India as the "Food Bowl" of the Globe; and

(b) if so, whether the "Solar Power" generation will be clubbed together to make "consumer becomes producers" strategy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Eleventh Five-Year Plan envisaged a target of 4% growth in the Agriculture and Allied Sectors. The average of the annual growth rates of agriculture and allied sectors during first four years of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan is estimated at 3.2 percent which represents a significant improvement over the Tenth Plan achievement of around 2.2 percent. The draft approach to the Twelfth Five-Year Plan finalized in the meeting of the Full Planning Commission held on 20th August 2011 has projected that for achieving 9% GDP growth for the economy during the Twelfth Five-Year Plan, the Agriculture sector is required to grow at an average of 4% per annum. Further, the Planning Commission has constituted a Steering Committee and Eleven Working Groups to examine in-depth and recommend policies and programmes in agriculture and allied sectors covering eleven

specific areas viz. Crop Husbandry, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Agricultural Research & Education, Natural Resources Management, Institutional Finance and cooperatives, Marketing, Agricultural Extension, Decentralized Planning and Disadvantaged Groups. Eminent experts, the State Government Senior Officers, the NGOs and other stakeholders are represented on the Steering Committee and Working Groups with a view to suggesting policy initiatives required to achieve high growth rate in agriculture towards an inclusive growth agenda for the country.

Recommendations of the Steering Committee and the Working Groups would facilitate further policy steps and other initiatives for the Twelfth Five-Year Plan.

Minister's visit to Myanmar

*332. SHRI LALHMING LIANA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Minister had visited Myanmar recently and during his visit whether it has been agreed to open a number of border trade centres on Indo-Myanmar border to boost bilateral economic relations;

(b) if so, the details of the border trade centres to be opened in Mizoram and Manipur;

(c) whether Behiang village on Indo-Myanmar border in Churachandpur district of Manipur has been considered at one of the border trade centres; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by when it would be considered?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. At the invitation of the Foreign Minister of Myanmar, I paid an official visit to Myanmar on June 20-22, 2011. The visit provided opportunity for an engagement with the newly elected leadership of Myanmar on the entire gamut of bilateral relations. Discussions included measures to enhance trade and economic cooperation between India and Myanmar.

I understand that the proposal for setting up border trade centres/ border haats along the India-Myanmar border, including at Behiang village in Churachandpur district of Manipur, is expected to be discussed during

the forthcoming meeting of the Joint Trade Committee between India and Myanmar, scheduled to be held shortly.

Road construction by cutting trees

*333. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry proposed to construct roads by cutting trees in the naxal affected areas for better security;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Ministry of Environment and Forests had objected to this;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) final decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (d) Development of existing roads totaling to 5477 km length has been taken up in Left Wing Extremism affected 34 Districts of 8 States. The development is generally planned within existing right of way involving bare minimum cutting of trees with the permission of State Forest Departments.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Decline in SAIL profit

*334. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that state-run steel maker Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) reported a 28 per cent decline in its net profit at Rs. 1,507.12 crore for the quarter ended March, 2011;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of production and profit earned by SAIL for the last three years including the current year; and

(d) Government's target of reported disinvestment of SAIL in the fiscal year 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The profit after tax (PAT) of the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) for the quarter ended March 2011 was Rs. 1530.61 crore which was lower by 27% as compared to corresponding period last year (CPLY)'s PAT of Rs.2084.90 crore. However, SAIL's profit of Rs 1530.61 crore for the quarter ended March 2011 was higher by 38% as compared to profit of Rs. 1,107.47 crore in the previous quarter ending December, 2010.

(b) In the fourth quarter of 2010-11, as compared to fourth quarter of 2009-10, the profitability declined mainly due to adverse impact of higher input prices of imported coal, indigenous coal, increase in royalty on iron ore and higher salaries and wages as detailed below:

Particulars	Unit	Quarter 4, 2009-10	Quarter 4, 2010-11	Impact (Rs. in crore)
Imported Prime Hard Coking Coal price	USD/T	128	222	(-)606
Indigenous Coal price (BCCL)	Rs./T	6400	7500	(-)149
Royalty Rate on Iron Ore	Rs./T	181	276	(-) 60
Salary & Wages	Rs. Crore	1638	2048	(-)410

(-) indicates adverse impact

(c) Production of crude steel and profit after tax (PAT) of SAIL during last three years and Quarter 1 of current year are as follows:

	Unit	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Quarter 1 2011-12
Crude Steel Production	000/T	13411	13506	13761	3338
Profit After Tax (PAT)	Rs. crore	6170.40	6754.37	4904.74	838.06

(d) The Government has decided to disinvest 10% of its shareholding in SAIL and to raise 10% of additional equity by SAIL, in two discrete tranches. However timeline for opening the issue would be decided in due course based on market conditions.

Outstanding amount against private operators

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

(a) the details of outstanding amount which Kingfisher, Jet and other private airlines owe to Airports Authority of India and oil companies;

(b) whether it is a fact that no action is being taken against them inspite of such a huge outstanding amount due against them; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The details of outstanding amount in respect of private airlines to Airports Authority of India (AAI) are as follow: (Rs. in crores):

Go Airlines - 6.23, Indigo (Interglobe Aviation Limited) 10.44, Jet Airways (India) Limited - 57.66, Jet Lite (India) Limited - 13.71, Kingfisher Airlines -208.06, Paramount Airways - 5.72, Spicejet - 16.07, Others - 27.38; Total - 345.27.

As on 30.06.2011, Rs. 1518.15 Crore is owed by private airlines of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) against ATF supplies. Company-wise and airline-wise detail is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The following action are taken in case of default:

- 1) Dues are monitored on regular basis;
- 2) In case of delay, notice is issued to the airlines to settle the dues;
- 3) Penal interest is charged on account of delay in the settlement of the bills;
- 4) In cases where delay persist, besides en-cashing the bank guarantee/security deposit, the defaulting airline is put on "Cash and Carry" basis, and;
- 5) Efforts are made to recover the said dues expeditiously.
- 6) OMCs take action for recovery of dues in line with the mutually agreed commercial terms between them and the Airlines.
- 7) Legal route is taken by filing suit against the defaulting Airlines in the Court of law for recovery of same.

Statement

*The details of outstanding amount in respect of private
airlines to Airport Authority of India*

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of Oil Marketing Companies (OMC)	Name of Private Airline	As on 30.06.2011	Security as on 30.06.2011
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1	2	3	4
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, (IOC)	Jet Airways	545.55	594.00
	Go Airlines	51.25	54.00

1	2	3	4
	Kingfisher	0.70	NIL
	Spice Jet	90.54	95.00
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL)	Jet Airways	134.76	140.00
	Go Airlines	1.41	NIL
	Kingfisher	33.26	40.00
	(As on 18.07.2011)		
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL)	Jet Airways	0.03	0.07
	Kingfisher	641.37	487.00
	Paramount	19.28	NIL
		1518.15	

Radiation exposure in Kakrapara Atomic Plant

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

(a) whether it is a fact that four employees working at atomic plant in Kakrapara, Gujarat were exposed to radiation on 30 May, 2011;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the nature and extent of the injuries/ loss of health caused to the employees by the radiation; and

(d) whether any effective steps have been taken to avoid such incidents in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. Four workers of a contractor were exposed to radiation at Kakrapar Atomic Power Station on May 30, 2011.

(b) Kakrapar Atomic Power Station comprises of two units of 220 MW Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors. The re-fuelling in these reactors is carried out daily using remotely operated fuelling machines. The spent fuel bundles discharged from the reactor are transferred to spent fuel storage bay through a transfer duct. The radiation field in the area around the duct (which is well shielded)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

increases during transfer of spent fuel. On May 30, 2011, seven contract workers were deployed to carry out painting work in the area around the duct and the fuel discharge operations through the duct was kept on hold. However, inadvertently, a fuel discharge operation was initiated resulting in increased radiation field, leading to radiation exposure of four workers.

(c) Monitoring instruments provided to these workers indicated radiation exposure in the range of 23.23 mSv to 90.77 mSv. The regulatory limit for radiation exposure for occupational workers is 20 mSv in a year and for contract workers 15 mSv in a year. However, the level of exposure of workers is significantly lower than what can cause any adverse health effects. The comprehensive medical checkup of the workers has been carried out and no adverse effects have been detected. The workers are continuing to perform their normal duties in areas away from radiation.

(d) Following the incident, interlock procedure has been instituted to ensure no entry in the surrounding area during movement of spent fuel through duct. Further, the operating officials responsible for the incident have been shifted out of charge holding responsibility and sent for re-training.

Decision to buy aircraft

*337. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the report that the decision to buy 43 aircrafts for Indian Airlines in 2005 was done without adequate diligence regarding economic viability of the proposal;

(b) the estimated loss due to the purchase as above;

(c) whether Government will order an enquiry into the deal to find out the culprits who have caused loss to the national exchequer;

(d) whether the market share of Air India has gone up after induction of the new aircraft and, if so, by what percentage; and

(e) whether any agreement has been signed with the suppliers M/s Air Bus for maintenance of the aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Due diligence was carried out by all concerned agencies taking into

consideration the market potential, growth, replacement capacity versus additional capacity and other factors including competition, before deciding on the purchase of 43 A320 family aircraft. These aircraft were to replace the older generation aircraft that were acquired between 1989 and 1993.

(b) There was no loss incurred due to purchase of the above aircraft.

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

(d) Air India's market share for the period 2005-2010 is as under:

Year	International Market Share	Domestic Market Share
2005	28.3	28.2
2006	27.3	20.3
2007	27.2	17.9
2008	23.3	16.9
2009	22.7	17.7
2010	21.0	17.1

Air India's market share in the domestic sectors has gone down due to the introduction of capacity by low cost carriers in the domestic market. Since Air India is full service carrier, it competes in the full service segment only. The low cost carriers have a market share of nearly 60% in the domestic market in which Air India does not have a low cost model. During 2010-11, Air India carried 16.2% higher passengers on its domestic network compared to 2009-10 and 1% higher passengers on its international network compared to 2009-10.

(e) Maintenance is an in house function of the airline. Air India is in discussion with M/s. Airbus for establishment of an MRO for this purpose.

Increase of seats in DIHM

*338. SHRIMATI. T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 589 given in the Rajya Sabha on 4 August, 2011 and state:

(a) the details of composition of the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT) team(s) which visited the Delhi Institute of Hotel Management (DIHM) to assess the norms which have been fulfilled particularly with regard to equipments required for increase of number of seats from 60 to 120 for B.Sc. (HHA) programme from 2011-12 session along with dates of visits;

(b) whether the said team(s) submitted its report recommending

increase of seats from 60 to 120 at DIHM;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, what mechanism has been adopted by NCHMCT for the said increase?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Consequent to its upgradation from Food Craft Institute to State Institute of Hotel Management (IHM), the Delhi Institute of Hotel Management (DIHM) started running the three year B.Sc. Degree course from the academic session 2002-03.

The Board of Governors (BOG) of the DIHM is chaired by Secretary (Tourism) of the State Government and 4 other representatives of the Delhi Government namely (i) Principal Secretary, Training and Technical Education (ii) Additional Secretary (Planning) (iii) Managing Director, Delhi Tourism & Transport Development Corporation (iv) Controller, Board of Technical Education.

The Board also includes three representatives of the Central Government namely (i) Additional Secretary and Financial Advisor, Ministry of Tourism (ii) Additional Director General (Tourism), Ministry of Tourism and (iii) Regional Director (North), India Tourism and Director (Studies) as representative of the National Council for Hotel Management & Catering Technology (NCHMCT).

NCHMCT and Ministry of Tourism being represented on the Board of Governors of all State IHMs, no separate inspection is required by NCHMCT or Ministry of Tourism for considering of increasing seats in these IHMs. The Institute started functioning from its new campus from July, 2011.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) The BOG of DIHM in its meeting held on 16-9-2010 recommended to NCHMCT an increase in intake for the B.Sc. Hospitality Administration course from 60 to 120 from the academic session 2011-12. Based on the BOG's recommendations, the intake was increased from 60 to 120 from 2011-12. The Ministry of Tourism sanctioned Rs. 1.00 crores to the DIHM for procurement of the additional necessary equipments for the new campus after prior consultation on the list of equipments with the NCHMCT.

Financial assistance to NGOs

*339. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) which have been provided financial assistance under various schemes run by the Ministry in various States, during each of the last two years and in this year, State-wise;

(b) whether any machinery is available with Government to monitor the utilization of funds given to the NGOs;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any complaint about misutilisation of funds by the NGOs;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by Government thereto?

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

(a) The Ministry provides Grants in Aid (GIA) to NGOs mainly under the following Schemes:

(i) Grant in Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for SCs;

(ii) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme;

(iii) Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP);

(iv) Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse; and

(v) Integrated Programme for Older persons.

Scheme-wise, State-wise details of number of NGOs provided financial assistance under the above mentioned schemes in the last two years and current year (up to 31.7.2011) is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) The Ministry monitors the utilization of grants-in-aid given to NGOs mainly through:

(i) Inspection by officers of the concerned State Governments.

(ii) National Institutes of the Ministry.

(iii) Officers of the Ministry when they undertake tours.

(d) to (f) During the period mentioned in part (a) of the Question, 42 complaints were received relating to mis-utilization of funds by grantee NGOs in respect of the five schemes. These complaints were forwarded to State Governments/other organizations for inquiry and report. In such cases, Ministry withholds further release of funds to NGOs, pending inquiry, and takes action for their blacklisting in the event of receipt of adverse inquiry reports.

Statement

Scheme-wise, State-wise details of number of NGOs provided financial assistance under various schemes during last two years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of the State/UT			Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme			Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP Scheme)			Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse			Integrated Programme for Older Persons			
		Name of the State/UT			Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme			Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP Scheme)			Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse			Integrated Programme for Older Persons			
		Name of the State/UT			Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme			Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP Scheme)			Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse			Integrated Programme for Older Persons			
		Name of the State/UT			Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme			Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP Scheme)			Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse			Integrated Programme for Older Persons			
2009-10	2010-11	2011-2012	2009-10	2010-11	2011-2012	2009-10	2010-11	2011-2012	2009-10	2010-11	2011-2012	2009-10	2010-11	2011-2012	2009-10	2010-11	2011-2012
(Upto 31.7.2011)			(Upto 31.7.2011)			(Upto 31.7.2011)			(Upto 31.7.2011)			(Upto 31.7.2011)			(Upto 31.7.2011)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
States																	
1	Andhra Pradesh	17	18	0	80	94	8	7	2	1	9	14	2	125	79	1	
2	Bihar	1	0	0	7	7	1	3	0	0	5	10	3	1	2	0	
3	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	6	4	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	3	0	
4	Goa	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
5	Gujarat	16	8	2	8	8	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	
6	Haryana	4	3	1	9	11	1	2	3	0	7	10	2	22	13	0	
7	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	

8	Jammu & Kashmir	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	Jharkhand	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
10	Karnataka	16	26	1	44	58	0	1	1	0	20	21	1	48	35	0
11	Kerala	1	1	0	38	49	13	0	0	0	18	19	0	0	2	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	4	20	0	16	20	0	2	1	0	7	5	0	5	3	0
13	Maharashtra	20	43	0	14	19	0	8	9	0	36	42	3	17	26	0
14	Orissa	22	28	1	32	35	0	5	5	0	20	22	2	96	44	2
15	Punjab	0	0	0	4	12	0	2	2	0	8	13	0	8	6	1
16	Rajasthan	16	41	3	17	21	3	1	2	0	5	9	1	6	5	0
17	Tamil Nadu	0	1	0	32	40	7	3	2	0	20	25	1	68	47	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	Uttar Pradesh	14	34	7	45	46	10	14	11	0	9	21	12	31	19	1
19	Uttarakhand	1	4	0	5	11	0	1	3	0	3	3	1	0	2	0
20	West Bengal	5	6	0	29	31	3	2	4	0	7	5	3	57	26	1
NER																
21	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
22	Assam	3	0	0	12	15	3	7	8	0	3	4	3	29	15	0
23	Manipur	6	10	0	13	14	0	0	0	0	17	17	0	36	24	0
24	Meghalaya	0	9	0	4	5	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
25	Mizoram	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	6	1	2	0	0
26	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
27	Tripura	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
28	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Union Territories																
29	Chandigarh	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
30	Delhi	8	25	11	17	13	1	0	2	0	0	7	4	3	3	0
31	Puducherry	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	A & N Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
33	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Dadra & Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Special schools in Gujarat under DDRS

Special Social in Gujarat under DDRS

*340. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to the State of Gujarat under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of special schools being run in the State with the help of the Scheme;

(c) the number of differently abled children benefited by the Scheme during the last three years, district-wise, particularly in Ahmedabad, Surat, Rajkot, Vadodara, Mehsana and Amreli; and

(d) whether more funds are likely to be allocated for the State under the Scheme, and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), funds are only notionally allocated to the State Governments. Grant-in-aid is released directly to eligible Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for running projects for the welfare of persons with disabilities. Notional allocation for the State of Gujarat for 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 was Rs.175 lakhs, Rs.230 lakhs and Rs. 380 lakhs, respectively.

(b) Seven Special Schools run by various NGOs are being supported under the Scheme.

(c) District-wise number of differently abled children benefited in the Special Schools under the Scheme during the last three years is as follows:

District	No. of beneficiaries (as per project sanctioned)
Ahmedabad	96
Surat	375
Vadodara	174
Valsad	67
Total	712

(d) Notional allocation for Gujarat under DDRS for the current year, 2011-12 is slightly less (at Rs.360 lakhs) compared to 2010-11, due to

inadequate utilization of its notional allocation in the previous years.
During the year 2010-11, as against the notional allocation of Rs.380
lakhs, only Rs.50.88 lakhs could be utilized.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Extension of activities of MECON

2481. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Metallurgical and Engineering Consultant (MECON) has extended its activities in new sectors like power, oil and gas and infrastructure sectors in the recent past;

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

(c) the details of the investments made by the MECON on each of such sectors so far;

(d) the details of the financial performance of MECON during 2009-10 and 2010-11 against the targets of the company during these years; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by the MECON to improve their performance during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) MECON Ltd. has been rendering engineering consultancy services in sectors like Power, Oil and Gas, and Infrastructure Projects. A reference list of major assignments carried out by MECON in these sectors in the recent past is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) MECON Ltd. being an Engineering Consultancy Organization does not deal in project investments.

(d) The details of financial performance of MECON during 2009-10 and 2010-11 against the targets of the company for these years are as under:

(Rs. in crore)				
Particulars	2009-10		2010-11	
	MoU Target	Actual	MoU Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5
Turnover	470.00	604.78	550.00	641.38
Total Income	515.00	668.86	608.00	689.42

1	2	3	4	5
Total Expenditure	439.10	533.36	513.00	539.94
Gross Margin	76.00	135.50	95.00	149.48
Net Profit Before Tax	64.50	124.69	84.08	140.93
Net Profit After Tax	55.00	82.62	55.49	93.68

(e) In order to improve its performance during the current financial year, MECON is making concerted (marketing) efforts for securing more assignments and is in constant touch with prospective clients in various sectors of its operation through Expression of Interest, presentation of MECON's capabilities and personal contacts besides promptly responding to the enquiries received directly from the clients.

Moreover, MECON has association with reputed technology providers for the engineering of higher size units of thermal power plant, as well as for Hydel Power Plant and Nuclear Power Plant. Efforts are on for entering into technological tie-up with world leaders in other identified fields.

Statement

Major assignment carried out by MECON

Sl. No.	Description
Power	
1.	2 X 500 MW Thermal Power Project of NLC Tamil Nadu Power Ltd. (NTPL) at Tuticorin
2.	2 X 120 MW Expansion of CPP for National Aluminium Company, Angul, Orissa
3.	1 X 250 MW Thermal Power Project for NLC at Bithnok.
4.	1 X 500 MW Captive TPP for JSW Steel Ltd., Toranagallu (post award services)
5.	CPPs of SAIL plants, NALCO, BPSCL, etc.
Oil and Gas	
1.	Project management & consultancy for different projects like Sawana tap off for Nangal pipeline project (500 km), Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline project (1115 km),

Karanpur-Moradabad-Kashipur-Rudrapur pipeline project (160 km),
spurlines for Bawana-Nangal pipeline project (270 km) and others
for GAIL Ltd.

Sl. No.	Description
2.	Engineering and PMC services for different projects like city gas distribution and CNG project for Pune-Pimpri-Chinchwad-Hyderabad-Kakinada for MNGL
3.	Detailed engineering and consultancy services for construction of oil terminal at Ennore for HPCL, Mumbai
Infrastructure	
1.	COD at Agra, Jabalpur and Kanpur
2.	Project Seabird at Karwar
3.	100 MLD SW-RO Desalination Plant at Nemmeli, Chennai
4.	BARC - Rare Earth Material Plant

Funds spent on developing Thorium

†2482. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of amount spent for developing Thorium available in India as a source of atomic energy in the last five years;

(b) the details of number and place of persons deployed in this venture; and

(c) the achievement till now and the likely quantum of energy that can be attained by this the next, 10 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The development of thorium as fuel for producing atomic energy involves several R&D activities in the fields of mining and extraction of thorium, fuel fabrication, irradiation in reactors, reprocessing to extract valuable elements, re-fabrication of fuel, clean-up etc. The Department of Atomic Energy has been engaged in such R&D activities for the last several years, even though for many of them dedicated facilities have not been necessarily created and such work is done as a part of other ongoing activities. During the last five years, the amount spent on chemical processing and clean-up activities was around Rs.120 crore.

Apart from the above, other major activity has been the design and development of Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR). This reactor can use

a variety of fuel types, including thorium based

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

fuel, for which its design has been optimised. In so far as use of thorium is concerned, the input to the reactor design is in the form of reactor physics computation and has not added much to the cost. The reactor design addresses substantial technology development towards advanced passive safety features as needed for large scale deployment of nuclear energy in a densely populated country like India, in the future.

(b) R&D teams dedicated solely for thorium related development have not been formed. The related R&D activities are generally carried out by groups which are already involved in carrying out similar R&D activities for different types of fuels and are therefore only partly engaged for thorium related programmes.

(c) Achievements:

- Thorium fuel fabrication through powder pellet route has been well established. Few tons of fuel have been made for CIRUS and Dhruva, PHWR and for blanket assemblies for FBTR. Few pins have been fabricated using mixed oxides of (Th-Pu) for irradiation in research reactors.
- Thoria bundles are used in the initial cores of PHWR. The irradiation experience of thoria fuel in the research reactors CIRUS and Dhruva, PHWR and test irradiations are satisfactory.
- The thoria pins of CIRUS have been reprocessed to obtain U233. The recovered U233 has been fabricated as fuel for KAMINI reactor at Kalpakkam. The Post Irradiation Examination of one of the thoria bundle irradiated in PHWR has also been carried out for validation of theoretical analyses.
- Studies have been carried out regarding use of thorium in different types of reactors with respect to fuel management, reactor control and fuel utilization.
- To accelerate thorium utilization, BARC has designed an Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR). This reactor will demonstrate various aspects of thorium fuel technology.
- A Critical Facility for Advanced Heavy Water Reactor has been commissioned in 2008 and is being used for carrying out experiments to further validate the physics design features of Advanced Heavy Water Reactor.

Likely quantum of energy that can be attained by this in the next 10 years;

BARC has designed a 300 MWe AHWR which is specially meant for large scale commercial utilization of thorium, generating nearly 70% of its power from insitu burnup of thorium. The design of all' nuclear systems of the reactor has been completed and associated confirmatory R&D is in a very advanced stage.

Detailed engineering of AHWR is currently in progress and construction of this reactor can begin once the necessary site selection has been done and associated statutory and regulatory clearances are obtained.

As a part of the Indian strategy, large scale deployment of Thorium is to be introduced only at an optimal point during operation of Fast Breeder Reactors in the second stage. Thorium for power generation, will be used mainly in the third stage. During the next ten years, the power generated using thorium will reach a maximum of 300 MWe, provided AHWR, a technology demonstrator, gets operational during this period.

Uranium mine in Andhra Pradesh

2483. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department had discovered a huge reserve of Uranium in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it took more than four years to discover this huge deposits of Uranium; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the long duration it took to discover this huge deposit of Uranium?

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 so far established 83,538 tonnes of uranium resources (U_3O_8) in Andhra Pradesh. The details of the same are as given below.

Name of the Depot	Uranium Resources established (Tonnes U_3O_8)
Lambapur	1,450
Peddagattu	7,585
Tummalapalle - Rachakuntapalle	63,269
Koppunuru	2,761
Chitrial	8,473

Sub-Total	83,538
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[1 Tonne of U_3O_8 = 0.848 Tonnes of Uranium Metal]

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) AMD has been carrying out exploration in Tumallapalle area since the year 1986. Initially, it was observed that the recovery was not economical by conventional acid leaching techniques due to carbonate rocks formation. However, further R&D efforts carried out in establishing effective leaching techniques enabled commencement of 2nd phase of exploration in the year 2007. The Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking of this Department is currently undertaking construction of mine and mill at Tumallapalle for exploitation and processing of the uranium ore. The time taken for opening of the mine and setting up of the mineral processing plant is reasonable.

Safety assessment of Kaiga nuclear plant

2484. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any study on safety of nuclear plants in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the safety assessment of the Kaiga Plant in Karnataka; and

(d) the measures that have been put in place by Government to ensure safety of this plant?

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

(b) Soon after the Fukushima (Japan) incident, the Government directed a comprehensive review of safety of all the nuclear power reactors in the country. In line with this directive, Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) constituted four task forces for each of the technology in operation and two task forces for the two types of reactors under construction. These task forces have revisited the safety aspects of all the nuclear power plants and found that Indian nuclear power reactors are safe and have sufficient margins and features in the design to withstand extreme natural events. The reports of the task forces have been submitted and made public. The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) have also constituted committees whose reports are expected in the near

future.

(c) and (d) The Kaiga Generating Station in Karnataka was found to be safe and having sufficient margins and features in the design to withstand extreme natural events. However, to further enhance its safety, recommendations have been made which are being implemented after due process of approval. These, *inter-alia*, are:

- Automatic reactor shutdown initiation sensing seismic activity.
- Augmentation of cooling water inventories and provisions for additional hook up arrangements through external sources and provision of mobile diesel driven pump sets.
- Increasing the duration of the passive power sources/battery operated devices for monitoring important parameters for a longer duration, and
- Revision of Emergency Operating Procedures (EOPs) and structured training programmes to train plant personnel on modified EOPs.

Withdrawal of German Bank from financing of atomic plant

2485. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a German Bank which was to finance the controversial atomic power plant at Jaitapur in Maharashtra has withdrawn from the power plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons cited by the German Bank for its withdrawal from the proposed power plant; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) In January, 2009, an Expression of Interest was called from 50 international bankers for part financing the proposed Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant in Maharashtra. No German bank responded to that. Hence, the question of withdrawal by a German bank does not arise.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Radiation exposure in Kakrapar atomic power station

2486. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four daily wage labourers at Kakrapar Atomic Power Station in Gujarat were exposed to radiation in last week of July, 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the actions that have been initiated on the responsible employees;

(d) whether any cross medical check-up of the victims has been done;

(e) if so, the result thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether the victims requested for permanent jobs in the Power Station; and

(g) if so, the actions being taken to give them permanent job?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Four workers employed by a contractor were exposed to radiation on May 30, 2011 in Kakrapar Atomic Power Station (KAPS). This happened due to a fuel - discharge operation Initiated inadvertently. The radiation exposure of the workers was in the range of 23.23 mSv to 90.77 mSv.

(c) The operating officials who were responsible for the incident have been shifted from charge holding responsibility and sent for re-training.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The comprehensive medical check-up of these workers has been done. It does not show any adverse effect on their health.

(f) and (g) These workers continue to be employed by the contractor at the station in non radiation areas.

Chakeri airport in Kanpur

2487. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that boundary wall around the Chakeri airport in Kanpur is very low and there have been cases of animals coming on the runway;

(b) if so, what action has been taken;

(c) whether Government will upgrade the infrastructure at Kanpur airport;

(d) whether Government is aware that now a days flights operated from Kanpur sector are going full and low capacity aircraft is not able

to carry the desired number of passengers; and

(e) if so, whether Government would operate airbus in the sector?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (e) Kanpur (Chakeri) Airport belongs to Indian Air Force (IAF) who takes up remedial measures to keep the infrastructures such as runway, taxiway etc. in good condition as well as its security. Airports Authority of India

(AAI) maintains a civil enclave at this airport for civilian flights. This airport is suitable for operation of B-737 type of aircraft in all weather conditions and the existing terminal building is suitable to handle 50 passengers at a time and the existing apron is suitable for parking 1 B-737 type of aircraft. Further expansion of terminal building and apron by AAI is subject to handing over of requisite land by IAF to AAI.

To achieve better regulation of air transport services and taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions in the country, Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines. According to these Guidelines, airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country including Kanpur which is guided by their commercial judgment, commercial viability/traffic demand etc.

Charges leviable by AAI on private airlines

2488. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of charges/fees leviable by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) on the private airlines annually and the details of payment actually made by these airlines each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether Kingfisher Airlines and Paramount Airways are in default to AAI;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the dues outstanding on each of them till date; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken to recover the outstanding from the said two airlines?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Details of charges/fees leviable by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) on the private airlines annually and the details of payment actually made by these airlines each of the last three years and current year are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Kingfisher Airlines and Paramount Airways did not settle AAI dues on regular fortnightly basis. Their dues exceeded the security deposit/bank guarantees available with AAI. The amount of dues outstanding against these two airlines as on 30th June, 2011 are given in

the Annexure.

(d) Actions taken by AAI for recovery of the dues on these two airlines are:

- 1) Operations of both these airlines have been put on "Cash and Carry" basis.
- 2) Bank guarantees submitted by these two airlines have encashed.
- 3) Penal interest is charged on account of delay in settlement of the bills.
- 4) Efforts are made to recover the said dues expeditiously.

Statement

Fees charged by AAI and payment made by major private airlines

(Amount in Rs. crores)

Airlines	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (Upto June 2011)		Outstanding as on
	Fee Charged	Payment*	Fee Charged	Payment*	Fee Charged	Payment*	Fee Charged	Payment*	30.06.2011
Go Airlines	27.09	28.65	45.91	46.98	71.10	71.53	20.48	17.07	
Interglobe Aviation (Indigo)	149.57	144.50	181.37	186.95	265.89	265.20	85.75	79.03	
Jet Airways	379.16	368.66	354.37	346.19	418.16	420.69	116.80	103.33	
Jetlite	125.98	118.70	109.66	109.21	119.06	120.99	33.38	27.62	
Kingfisher Airlines	193.00	91.28	348.98	416.72	322.67	226.37	92.72	153.94	208.06
Air Deccan	11.58	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Paramount Airways	17.85	15.56	13.77	8.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.72
Spice Jet	113.71	112.00	147.28	154.95	216.71	209.10	66.39	60.74	
Others	50.29	43.88	43.62	34.5	16.84	16.36	4.56	3.56	

*Note:- Payments include amount pertaining to dues for previous years.

New rules for development fee

2489. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Airports Authority of India has notified new rules for the collection, deposit and utilization of Development Fee (DF) for major airports in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The power to make Rules under the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994 vests with the Central Government. The Central Government has notified the Airports Authority of India (Major Airports) Development Fee Rules, 2011 in the Gazette of India Extraordinary on 02.08.2011.

New security model by IATA

2490. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Air Transport Association (IATA) which represents 230 airlines across the World has unveiled the 'check point of the Future', a security model that will do away with intrusive searches at airports and make travel hassle free;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the model is aimed to make security checks at airport hassle free for frequent fliers and others posing no security risk;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether IATA has made representation to Government to implement the system in India; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No such information is available with the Ministry.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

Regulation of development fee for airports

2491. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Airports Authority of India is considering to regulate development fee for all airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had decided not to charge from passengers the development fee in respect of Delhi and Mumbai airports; and

(d) if so, the details and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Development Fee (DF)/ User Development Fee (UDF) for Major Airports and other airports is regulated by Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) and Ministry of Civil Aviation, respectively.

(c) and (d) As per the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 26.04.2011 and Hon'ble High Court of Delhi dated 01.06.2011, the levy and collection of DF at Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai and Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi has been stopped w.e.f. 27.04.2011 and 01.06.2011 respectively.

Aerocity hospitality project

2492. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi International Airport Ltd. has released a big chunk of land, allotted to DIAL for development of terminals and runways, for raising aerocity hospitality district to house, hotels commercial complexes etc.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that areocity complex is likely to pose serious threats to the VIPs' residential areas; and

(c) if so, the details of the NOCs obtained from the concerned departments?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) In terms of the Operation, Management and Development Agreement (OMDA) entered between Airports Authority of India (AAI) and M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL), M/s DIAL has been permitted to utilize five per

cent of Demised land for the purpose of Non Transferable Assets i.e. for commercial development.

(b) There is no threat to the VIP's residential areas.

(c) Does not arise.

Status of Bidar and Karwar airports

2493. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Bidar Airport and Karwar Airport in Karnataka;

(b) when does Government propose to commission these airports;

(c) the total cost of these airport projects; and

(d) whether Government proposes to name these airports after popular personalities?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) Bidar Airport in Karnataka belongs to Indian Air Force. Airports Authority of India (AAI) does not have a civil enclave at this airport. However, the Government of Karnataka has constructed a new Passenger Terminal building for civil operations. At present, there are no civil operations to this airport.

Karwar is a Naval Port. At present, there is no airport at Karwar.

Conflict of interest in BCAS

2494. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the relatives of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) officials were reported working with aviation companies and airlines;

(b) whether this constitutes conflict of interest;

(c) whether action has been taken in this regard with a view to address security concerns coming from inept staff; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Sir. Some relatives of officials of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) are employed with aviation related companies.

(b) to (d) Employment of family members of Government officials in private organizations with which the concerned officials are having official dealing, is regulated by Rule 4(2)(i) and Rule 4(2)(ii) of CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964. Accordingly, the matter was examined in the light of the provisions laid down in the said Rules and warnings issued to all the erring officials. They have also been directed not to deal with any matter relating to the particular airlines/aviation related company which involves use of discretionary powers and/or important policy issue.

Death of political leaders in helicopter mishaps

2495. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several political leaders have died in helicopter mishaps;

(b) if so, complete details of political leaders died due to helicopter crashes in different parts of country so far;

(c) whether according to report appearing in media in June, 2011, Pawan Hans Helicopter Ltd. (PHHL), the civil helicopter Segment is awkward and amateurish with flawed safety policy implementation; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to put in place a strict set of rules to govern the operation of helicopters in India?

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

(c) and (d) Keeping in view three accidents within a short period, surveillance check/ audit were conducted and corrective actions are at various stages of implementation. All helicopters are subjected to annual surveillance check by Flight Standards and Air Safety Directorates of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). Subsequent to the recent spate of helicopter crashes, DGCA has been advised to take the following actions immediately (i) to launch a re - assurance drive in order to ensure that all helicopters are being operated and maintained in accordance with the approved procedures and with safety aspect in place; (ii) DGCA shall ensure that examiners of helicopters will conduct special checks of the line pilots under overall supervision of DGCA in a time bound manner; (iii) to undertake immediate assessment of helipads

particularly in critical areas where helicopter operations are undertaken in a drive mode; (iv) DGCA to ensure implementation of monitoring/ review of safety regulations to be implemented by State Governments; and (v) to make an external assessment of overall safety standards of helicopter operations in respect of operators involved in operation in critical areas.

Statement

Accidents involving aircraft carrying Political Leaders during the last five years

Sl. No.	Date/ Place	A/c Type/ Regn.	Operator	Fatalities	Details of Accident/ Probable Cause.	VIP / State Ministers	Investigated by
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	02-09-2009 Rudrakodru Hills, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	Bell 430 Helicopter VT-APG	M/s Andhra Pradesh Government	05	Accident occurred due to loss of control resulting in uncontrolled descent in the terrain at a very high rate of descent due to entry into severe downdraught Contributory Factors: 1) Crew noticed a snag and was engrossed for more than vital six minutes before the impact in searching for relevant information in the emergency checklist and the Flight Manual. This distracted their attention from the prevailing weather conditions which led to loss of situational awareness.	Sh. Y. S. R. Reddy, Committee of	Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					2) The Crew was flying in Instrument Meteorological Conditions (IMC) whereas the flight plan was cleared for VFR flying.		
					3) They had no intention either to divert or return back to base.		
2.	30-04-2011	AS350 B-3	Pawan Hans	05	Helicopter flying from Tawang Helipad to Itanagar crashed at Lobothon near	Sh. Dorjee Khandu	Committee of
	Lobotong	Helicopter	Helicopters			Chief Minister of	Inquiry under rule
	near Tawang	VT-PHT	Limited			Arunanchal	74 of Aircraft
Rule							
	Arunanchal				Tawang in Bad weather. All	Pradesh	
	Pradesh				the five person on board		Under
Investigation							
					including Hon'ble Chief Minister of Arunanchal Pradesh received fatal Injuries. Aircraft was destroyed in Fire.		

International status to Bagdogra airport

†2496. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering for taking action on the long pending proposal for giving international status to Bagdogra Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed to downgrade Bagdogra Airport; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Suspension of Air India from Star Alliance

2497. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Star Alliance, the global grouping of airlines has suspended the national carrier's entry bid recently;

(b) if so, whether the Star Alliance has stated that the Air India has failed to meet minimum joining conditions contractually agreed to in December, 2007;

(c) if so, to what extent the allegations imposed by Star Alliance are factually correct and what would be the impact on Air India of such breaking alliance;

(d) whether Government proposes to ensure that Air India joins the Star Alliance in the interest of carrier; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Star Alliance has recently informed Air India that its joining the alliance has been deferred.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Air India has met the minimum joining conditions as agreed earlier. However, the Alliance has recently put forward additional conditionalities that are unacceptable.

(d) and (e) Discussion are going on between Air India and Star Alliance.

Technology driven solutions for pilot licensing system

2498. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the wake of plugging the loopholes in the pilot licensing system, Government intends to use technology driven solutions and minimise human interface in the process;

(b) if so, whether the committee set up to suggest ways and means to revamp the current system of pilot licensing has since submitted its report to Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) to what extent Government proposes to ensure transparency and fool-proof systems in awarding licences to pilots?

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

(b) to (d) The report of the Expert Committee constituted by the Government 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 has been accepted for implementation. The Committee has made 12 recommendations, the break up of the same is (i) Examination System - 06; (ii) Licensing System - 05 and (iii) Development of comprehensive system for licensing - 01. Actions based on the recommendations of the Committee would ensure that the process of issuing licences to pilots is transparent and fool-proof.

Turnaround plan for Air India

2499. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of turnaround plan approved by the Air India Board;

(b) whether it is a fact that Air India has appointed a 11-Member panel for implementation of the turnaround plan;

(c) if so, the details of each of the 11- Member panel formed by Air India for its turnaround;

(d) whether any consultations have been held with unions and other stakeholders; and

(e) if so, the outcome of such consultations?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) In the light of Air India's extremely precarious liquidity position over the past few years, Government has constituted a Group of Ministers to look into the issues of Air India. In this regard, Air India has submitted their Turn Around Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP). The Turnaround Plan submitted by SBI Caps and vetted M/s. Deloitte & Touche, an Independent Aviation consultant, constitutes Operations Restructuring and Financial Restructuring. Operational Restructuring includes increasing market share, improving on time performance increasing passengers load factors etc. The TAP & FRP is being examined by a Group of Officers upon the direction of Group of Ministers.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. A meeting with the representatives of Unions/Associations on the revised turnaround plan was held on 27.6.2011 wherein the presentations in the turnaround plan of the Company were shared with them and their inputs also sought.

Sexual harassment in Air India Chartered Limited

2500. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some female cabin crews have committed suicide for alleged sexual harassment in Air India Chartered Ltd. in last three years;

(b) the incharge of women cell appointed therein;

(c) whether all sexual harassment cases are referred to the cell;

(d) if so, the total number of cases referred and action taken thereon;

(e) the person to initiate disciplinary proceeding therein; and

(f) whether it is a fact that recently on an allegation of sexual harassment case in Kochi, the management has given show cause notice to the victim instead of taking action against the culprit?

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

(b) Capt. (Ms.) Chameli Krottapalli, Commander in Air India has been appointed as In-Charge of Women's Cell.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Since 2008, two cases have been referred to the Cell. One case has been closed on completion of the enquiry and in another case, the enquiry is in progress.

(e) The Head of the concerned Unit/Department is competent to initiate disciplinary proceedings.

(f) No, Sir.

Warning about surgical implant attack

†2501. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Intelligence Bureau (IB) had warned the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) twice in a month regarding surgical implant attack on the Indira Gandhi International Airport;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is not a single scanner in the outer part of the IGI due to which there is a larger possibility of surgical implant attack;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the company operating the IGI, i.e. Delhi International Airport Ltd. (DIAL) has asked for time till 21 December, 2011 to install the scanner; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not completing this work immediately keeping in view the national security?

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

(c) and (d) Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) has issued Order dated 08.08.2011

for installation of Security Equipment at the entry point to
Terminal for random screening. Delhi

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

International Airport Ltd. [DIAL] has been given time till 31.12.2011 for installing these equipment by Government of India.

American policy after Osama Bin Laden

†2502. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Ministry's response to the double standard of American foreign policy after the death of Osama Bin Laden since American Government is not that much serious to bring the perpetrators of Mumbai terrorist attack taking shelter in Pakistan within the legal frame work even as American President, during his visit to India last year, had assured us of providing full cooperation in punishing the terrorists of Mumbai attack;

(b) whether Government has expressed its concern over it to the American Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Government notes that the United States has consistently called for bringing the perpetrators of the 2008 Mumbai terror attacks to justice expeditiously. During the second India-U.S. Strategic Dialogue held in New Delhi on 19 July 2011, the U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said that there was an absolute international responsibility to cooperate to bring the perpetrators of 2008 Mumbai terror attacks to justice, and stressed that the United States has made it forcefully clear to Pakistan that it has a special obligation to do so transparently, fully and urgently.

India and the United States continue to work together to unravel the full conspiracy behind the 2008 Mumbai terrorist attacks, including through comprehensive sharing of information and cooperation in investigation.

Further, the United States has indicted six individuals, based in Pakistan, in a court in Chicago for their role in the Mumbai terrorist attack. A seventh individual, U.S. based Tahawwur Rana, was convicted by the Chicago Court in June, 2009 for supporting LeT.

Easing of Visa regime by Pakistan

2503. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Pakistan is looking to ease visa regime with India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the present position thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) In the Home/Interior Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan held on March 28-29, 2011 in New Delhi, both sides agreed to set up a Joint Working Group (JWG) to examine the modalities for streamlining the visa procedure/modalities and for giving a final shape to revision of Bilateral Visa Agreement. During the first meeting of the JWG held in Islamabad on June 2-3-2011 the two sides discussed details and modalities of visa facilitation with a view to easing travel for nationals of either country desiring to visit the other. They agreed to continue the discussions on the new visa agreement in the next meeting of the JWG

Foreign secretary level talks with Bangladesh

2504. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India - Bangladesh talks begin recently at the Foreign Secretaries level; and
- (b) if so, the details of discussion and decisions arrived at so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Foreign Office Consultations at the level of the Foreign Secretary are held regularly between India and Bangladesh. The last round of Foreign Office Consultations took place in Dhaka from June 6-8, 2011.

(b) The two sides held wide ranging discussions on bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest. They reviewed implementation of the Joint Communique issued during the visit of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh to India in January, 2010 and preparations for the Prime Minister's planned visit to Bangladesh.

Visit of US Secretary of State

2505. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the US Secretary of State had visited

India recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some agreements were signed during the visit;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the issue of weaponisation of Pakistan by the US which is a danger to India's security and safety did figure in the bilateral dialogue; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton visited India from 18 to 21 July, 2011, during which she also co-chaired with the External Affairs Minister the second India-U.S. Strategic Dialogue on 19 July, 2011 in New Delhi.

(c) and (d) The second India-U.S. Strategic Dialogue provided an opportunity to reaffirm and strengthen the India-US global strategic partnership. The two sides discussed global issues of mutual interest and agreed to further strengthen bilateral cooperation, including on counter-terrorism, homeland security, cyber security, trade and investment, science, technology and innovation, energy and environment, education and empowerment.

The two Governments signed the Bilateral Aviation Safety Agreement (BASA), the Memorandum of Understanding between Computer Emergency Response Teams of India and U.S. (CERT-IN and US-CERT) and an Implementing Agreement on Discovery Science between the Department of Atomic Energy and the U.S. Department of Energy.

(e) and (f) The Government has consistently shared with the U.S. Government its concerns about possible adverse impact of US military assistance to Pakistan, including on India's security. The U.S. has conveyed that its military assistance is aimed at strengthening Pakistan's counter-terrorism capability, and that the US seeks to ensure that is not used against India. Further, the Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act, the law that provides the framework for U.S. assistance to Pakistan, has specified a number of conditions for military assistance to Pakistan, such as ceasing support to extremist and terrorist groups, including LeT and JeM; preventing attacks into neighboring countries; and dismantling of terrorist camps, including in Muridke.

Lowering of height of Kishanganga dam

†2506. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the height of Kishanganga dam has been lowered from 98 metres to 37 metres;

(b) whether this decision has been taken under pressure from Pakistan; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The height of the Kishanganga dam was reduced, based on submergence and environment concerns, from 75.48 metres to 35.48 metres above bed level.

(b) and (c) No, does not arise.

Appointment of VC of Nalanda University

2507. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Vice Chancellor has been appointed in Nalanda University;

(b) if so, whether incumbent possesses requisite teaching experience at post graduate level besides administrative experience;

(c) the details of panel of selectors; and

(d) the other candidates considered for this post?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Statement by US Secretary of State on terrorism

†2508. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether US Secretary of State has called Pakistan a chief collaborator in war against terrorism;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether keeping this in view we expect US support to our policy of considering Pakistan a stronghold of terrorism;

(c) the place of terrorism to which India considers the US in referring Pakistan as a collaborator; and

(d) whether any response of Afghanistan and Iran has come to the knowledge or has been received in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) During her visit to India from 18 to 21 July, 2011, the U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton described Pakistan as a key ally in the context of the U.S. campaign against Al-Qaeda and its affiliates. Secretary Clinton also called on Pakistan to confront violent extremism of all sorts. She emphasized that no terrorists should be given safe havens and free pass by any Government.

The United States shares India's views, as reiterated during the second India-U.S. Strategic Dialogue held in New Delhi on 19 July, 2011, that regional and global security requires elimination of safe havens and infrastructure for terrorism and violent extremism in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Condemning terrorism in all its forms, the two sides reiterated that all terrorist networks must be defeated and called for Pakistan to move expeditiously in prosecuting those involved in the November, 2008 Mumbai terror attack.

India and the United States have a deepening cooperation in counter-terrorism, including intelligence sharing, cooperation in investigation and capacity building. The ninth meeting of Joint Working Group on Counter-terrorism was held in March, 2011 in New Delhi and the two sides launched the Homeland Security Dialogue in May, 2011 in New Delhi.

(d) Afghan Government has stated on a number of occasions that the source of terrorism/terrorist sanctuaries lies across the border in Pakistan.

Problems of Haj pilgrims

2509. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 1,72,000 Indian pilgrims go for Haj every year;

(b) whether Indian Haj pilgrims are facing a lot of trouble and

inconvenience during their journey to Saudi Arabia;

(c) the number of Haj pilgrims who went on Haj for the last three years from North-East States;

(d) if so, the details of difficulties faced by the pilgrims; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to stop their inconvenience?

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

(b) to (e) It is the constant endeavour of the Government and the Haj Committee of India to keep making improvements in the arrangements for the Haj pilgrims and provide them with better facilities after taking into account the feedback received from all concerned. Some complaints are received from the pilgrims and issues raised therein are dealt with in the best possible manner. The number of pilgrims who performed Haj from North East States during last three years is tabulated below:-

Name of States	Haj-2008	Haj-2009	Haj-2010
Assam	3021	3057	3674
Manipur	359	268	307
Tripura	111	60	103

Irregularities in RPO, Ghaziabad

2510. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaint letters of MPs received in the Ministry regarding irregularities, corruption and harassment in Regional Passport Office, Ghaziabad;

(b) the action taken on these complaints;

(c) the reasons that a call made in the landline telephone in Passport Office, Ghaziabad has not been replied;

(d) the action that has been taken by the Ministry to ensure that the landline telephone would be answered by concern officer or staff;

(e) the number of officers and staff who are working for more than three years continuously in Regional Passport Office, Ghaziabad;

(f) by when the transfer of these persons would be done; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) A few letters from Hon'ble Members of Parliament have been received by Passport Office, Ghaziabad regarding delay in issuance of passports. Prompt action was taken in all pending cases and passports were issued on completion of requisite formalities including receipt of clear police verification report (PVR). In some cases, where applications were found incomplete, the Passport Office advised the applicants to provide additional documents to process the cases further.

(c) to (d) Landline telephones are attended regularly by the concerned officials during office hours. The Ministry has issued periodic instructions to all Passport Offices to answer all telephone calls promptly and attentively.

(e) and (g) A total of 39 officials have been working for more than 03 years continuously in the Passport office, Ghaziabad. The Ministry has constituted a Transfer Board to consider transfers of employees working with the Central Passport Organization. The Board meets periodically and takes decisions on transfers keeping in view various factors viz. rotational policy, administrative exigencies, request of officials on medical grounds, educational reasons etc.

**Transportation of atomic material through
Karakoram highway**

†2511. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the Karakoram highway is being used clandestinely for transporting atomic material from China to Islamabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that China's activities have increased in the Pakistan occupied Kashmir (PoK) during the last few years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government is aware of the number of Chinese soldiers deployed in Gilgit and Batalik region?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Government is aware of China-Pakistan nuclear cooperation. India's concerns in this regard have been clearly conveyed to the Chinese side. The Chinese side has conveyed that such cooperation in the field of nuclear energy is for civilian use, is consistent with their international obligations, is for peaceful purposes and is subject to IAEA safeguards and supervision.

(c) and (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 and Kashmir since 1947. Government has conveyed its concerns to China about their activities in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, and asked them to cease such activities.

(e) Government has seen media reports regarding presence of Chinese troops in Gilgit-Baltistan area. Both the Chinese and the Pakistan sides have denied these media reports. Government remains vigilant to all developments having a bearing on India's national interest and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Minister's visit to Bangladesh

2512. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister paid a visit to Bangladesh in the month of July, 2011;

(b) if so, the details of the points raised by him with his Bangladeshi counterpart during the said visit and the reaction thereto;

(c) whether the talks between the two leaders were successful; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The External Affairs Minister paid an official visit to Bangladesh from 6-8 July, 2011.

(b) to (d) The External Affairs Minister held extensive discussions with the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh on the entire gamut of bilateral relations including implementation of the Joint Communique issued during the visit of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh to India, in 2010. During

the visit, the two sides signed the Protocol on Exchange of Instruments of Ratification in respect of

Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPPA). The two sides also signed the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for entry of trucks from Bhutan inside Bangladesh. The talks were successful in further strengthening mutual understanding and bilateral cooperation.

PM attending BRIC Summit

2513. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister of India attended the Third Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) Summit held in Chinese island of Hainan in April, 2011 to see what contribution the five nations grouping can make in sustaining the global economic recovery;

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

(c) whether any bilateral meeting took place between Prime Minister of India and President of China; and

(d) if so, the outcome of talks on trade, economic and border issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Prime Minister attended the 3rd BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) Summit held in Sanya, China on 14 April, 2011. The leaders exchanged views on the international situation; international economic and financial issues including commodity price volatility and reform of the international monetary system; development issues such as sustainable development, Millennium Development Goals and WTO Doha round; climate change; and cooperation amongst BRICS countries. The BRICS Summit issued the Sanya Declaration. A Framework Agreement on Financial Cooperation within the BRICS Inter-Bank Cooperation Mechanism and a MoU on Establishment of Long-term Business Contact Point were concluded.

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

trade and economic relationship between the two countries, and expressed confidence on achieving the trade target of USD 100 billion by 2015 set last year. The two leaders also discussed the need to take our relationship to a higher level by focusing more on investment, and providing better market access for Indian exports particularly in the IT, pharmaceuticals, agro-products, and engineering sectors. The two leaders reached agreement, in principle, on establishing a working mechanism for consultation and coordination on border affairs as an additional measure for maintaining peace and tranquility in the India-China border areas.

US's pressure to opt for Tapi gas pipeline

2514. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is likely to opt for Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) Gas Pipeline instead of Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) pipeline under the pressure from America;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there was no mention of the IPI pipeline during the discussion on energy security with the visiting US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) During the recent visit of the U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton to India, the two sides discussed bilateral cooperation and joint projects in the area of energy.

Dismissal of 26/11 case

2515. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan has told US court to dismiss 26/11 case;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The representatives of U.S. citizens killed in the 2008 Mumbai terrorist attacks have filed a civil law suit in the District Court of New York against the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI); Lt. Gen. Shuja Pasha, Director General of ISI, and other ISI officials; Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT); and LeT leaders, including Hafiz Mohammad Saeed. The Government of Pakistan has sought dismissal of case on grounds of jurisdiction and immunity for its officials and agencies under the principles of 'foreign sovereign immunity.'

(c) The case is still before the District Court of New York. The Government believes that all those responsible for the 2008 Mumbai terror attacks should be brought to justice expeditiously.

Guidelines on Pravasi marriages

2516. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has issued guidelines on Pravasi marriages;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, by when such guidelines would be issued?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has brought out a guidance booklet on "Marriages to Overseas Indians" which contains information on safeguards available to women deserted by their NRI spouses, legal remedies available, authorities that can be approached for redressal of grievances etc. A pamphlet entitled "Thinking of the marriage of your daughter with an NRI?" has also been brought out by the Ministry highlighting the precautions to be taken before entering into marriage alliance. Apart from this, National Commission for Women (NCW), the coordinating agency at the National level for dealing with the issues pertaining to NRI marriages has brought out a pamphlet entitled "Problems Relating to NRI Marriages-Dos and Don'ts". It describes the problems related to NRI marriages and suggests precautionary do's and don'ts for Indian women considering marriage to a Non-Resident

Indian (NRI) or a Person of Indian Origin (PIO). NCW has also brought out a report on problems relating to NRI marriages, titled "The 'No where' Brides".

(c) Does not arise in view of above.

Nyaya Panchayats

2517. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish Nyaya Panchayats in the country empowering village panchayats to resolve disputes, both criminal and civil of minor nature;

(b) if so, whether draft bill on the subject is ready;

(c) the essential features of the bill;

(d) whether Government proposes to consult State Governments and the other stake-holders in the matter; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government proposes to establish Nyaya Panchayats in every Gram Panchayat or a cluster of Gram Panchayats, for providing a system of fair and speedy justice, both civil and criminal, to the citizens at their doorsteps, outside the formal judicial system. The Nyaya Panchayats are proposed to be constituted through the election of the Nyaya Panchas by people residing in the area to which the jurisdiction of the Nyaya Panchayats extends. Provisions are proposed for the reservation for women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to ensure their representation in the Nyaya Panchayats. The Draft Bill defines the civil, criminal and additional jurisdiction of Nyaya Panchayats. In the Draft Bill, conciliation is proposed as a primary means of dispute resolution. Further, Nyaya Sahayaks, who will assist the Nyaya Panchayat in performing their function of dispute resolution, have been proposed. Nyaya Panchayats are proposed as separate and independent dispute resolution bodies, distinct from the Gram Panchayats.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The draft Nyaya Panchayat (NP) Bill was circulated to Ministry of Law

and Justice, several other Ministries/ Departments and all States/UTs. Based on comments received, some modifications were made in the Draft Bill. The Draft NP Bill is again circulated for inter-ministerial consultations.

Construction of Panchayat Bhawans

†2518. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gram Panchayats in the country which do not have Panchayat Bhawans and the amount released to the States during the last three years for construction of Panchayat Bhawans in such Gram Panchayats, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the facility of providing rural broadband connectivity to the Panchayats is being considered; and

(c) if so, what arrangement would be made for using the facility of rural broadband connectivity in those Gram Sabhas which do not have Panchayat Bhawans?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) The State-wise details of Gram Panchayats in the country which do not have Panchayat Ghar is given in the Statement-I (See below). Ministry of Panchayati Raj provides grants for construction of Panchayat Bhawans to the States under the scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY). Details of amount released during the last three years to the States under the scheme for construction of Panchayat Ghar is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(b) Yes, Sir. Government, under its Bharat Nirman-II programme, envisages to provide broadband coverage to all the Gram Panchayats of the country.

(c) In the absence of Panchayat Bhawans, the Gram Panchayats can use the broadband facility through rented accommodation. Moreover, in many Gram Panchayats, the Department of Telecommunications is also providing internet connectivity through Wi-Max technology which is wireless. Internet can be accessed in these GPs through laptops as well as the Common Service Centres (CSCs).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Gram Panchayats in the country who do not have Panchayat Ghar

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of	No. of	Satisfaction	No. of	Share in All	
No. of		GPs	GPs having	level in	GPs having	India Shortfall	Panchayat
			Panchayat	%	no Panchayat		Ghars
			Ghar		Ghar		under
							construction
1	Andhra Pradesh	21808	13675	63	8133	13.81	5273
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1779	1646	93	133	0.23	
3	Assam	2196	1574	72	622	1.06	
4	Bihar	8463	5328	63	3135	5.32	
5	Chhattisgarh	9734	9560	98	174	0.30	
6	Goa	189	182	96	7		0.01
7	Gujarat	13735	13682	100	53	0.09	
8	Haryana	6155	2200	36	3955	6.71	
9	Himachal Pradesh	3243	3176	98	67	0.11	
10	J&K	4128	2143	52	1985	3.37	1
11	Jharkhand	4423	2007	45	2416	4.10	
12	Karnataka	5628	5256	93	372	0.63	
13	Kerala	978	977	100	1	0.00	1

14	Madhya Pradesh	23012	19378	84	3634	6.17	
15	Maharashtra	27920	22737	81	5183	8.80	
16	Manipur	165	103	62	62	0.11	62
17	Orissa	6234	5832	94	402	0.68	
18	Punjab	12800	5618	44	7182	12.19	
19	Rajasthan	9166	9041	99	125	0.21	
20	Sikkim	165	140	85	25	0.04	10
21	Tamil Nadu	12618	12618	100	0	0.00	
22	Tripura	1038	999	96	39	0.07	
23	Uttar Pradesh	51914	28984	56	22930	38.93	
24	Uttarakhand	7555	6522	86	1033	1.75	43
25	West Bengal	3351	3336	100	15	0.03	
26	A & N Islands	69	51	74	18	0.03	10
27	Chandigarh	17	17	100	0	0.00	
28	D and N Haveli	11	11	100	0	0.00	
29	Daman & Diu	14	14	100	0	0.00	
30	Lakshadweep	10	10	100	0	0.00	
31	Puducherry	98	98	100	0	0.00	
TOTAL :		234661	175754	75	58907	100	5399

Statement-II

*State-wise funds released during the last three years for construction/
upgradation of Gram Panchayat Ghars under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana*

Sl. No.	State	Year-wise funds released (Rs. in Crore)		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Chhattisgarh		-	6.00
2	Karnataka	Allocation for the component was not available during the year	1.00	6.50
3	Manipur		0.94	-
4	Rajasthan		3.00	-
TOTAL			4.94	12.50

Training programme for elected representatives

†2519. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the number of training programmes conducted till date for the capacity development and training of the elected representatives and workers of the Panchayati Raj Institution;

(b) the number of people benefited from these programmes; and

(c) the amount spent under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) Training of elected representatives and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is undertaken by the State Governments under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) and other schemes such as MGNREGA, NRHM etc. including State Schemes. As per data compiled by Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), a total number of 15.24 lakh, 14.82 lakh and 24.45 lakh participants benefited from these programmes in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

(c) MoPR provides funds for training and capacity building under BRGF (Capacity Building) and RGSY (Capacity Building and Training) Component. The details of funds released under these programmes during the last three years is given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*Details of funds released to States under Capacity Building & Training
Component of BRGF and RGSY during last three years.*

(Rs. in crore)

Year		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
Sl.No.	State	Amount Released		Amount Released		Amount Released	
		BRGF	RGSY	BRGF	RGSY	BRGF	RGSY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	4.00	22.11	6.22	13.00	6.23
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	6.00	2.90	-	-	8.91
3	Assam	-	5.64	-	2.37	13.08	1.00
4	Bihar	-	-	25.78	3.28	31.34	-
5	Chhattisgarh	13.00	-	8.46	1.92	17.54	3.25
6	Gujarat	6.05	-	5.47	-	1.85	1.00
7	Haryana	3.23	0.95	-	-	2.00	-
8	Himachal Pradesh	1.96	6.78	1.76	4.89	2.00	2.43
9	Jharkhand	-	-	-	0.16	8.46	-
10	J&K	-	-	9.00	-		
11	Karnataka	-	-	8.39	2.39	5.00	1.27
12	Kerala	-	0.59	2.00	0.59	1.28	3.60
13	Madhya Pradesh	24.00	11.31	5.66	-	24.00	17.84
14	Maharashtra	29.81	3.55	-	3.39	12.00	2.08
15	Manipur	4.60	0.40	-	2.10	2.02	-
16	Meghalaya	3.93	-	2.36	-	3.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17	Mizoram	2.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	-
18	Nagaland	3.00	-	6.00	-	3.00	-
19	Orissa	-	-	23.27	-	-	3.14
20	Punjab	-	-	1.00	-	1.00	3.58
21	Rajasthan	-	-	32.08	-	8.45	2.17
22	Sikkim	1.00	-	0.73	-	0.84	-
23	Tamil Nadu	16.32	-	-	2.36	5.24	-
24	Tripura	0.83	3.95	0.89	0.82	1.00	2.70
25	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	20.26	0.94	28.07	1.00
26	Uttarakhand	9.00	-	-	2.07	-	-
27	West Bengal	16.97	1.59	10.52	1.90	11.00	-
TOTAL		135.70	44.76	190.64	35.40	197.17	60.20

Merger of Panchayats in Tamil Nadu

2520. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Panchayats in Tamil Nadu will be merged with the Tiruchi Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether there had been any demonstrations against the plan to merge;

(d) the response of Government thereof; and

(e) details of social welfare schemes and programmes that will be suspended if the two Panchayats are merged?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that the inclusion of Village Panchayats of Pappakurichi, Eliakudi,

Keelkalkandarkottal and Alathur apart from Thiruverembur Town Panchayat with the Tiruchirapalli City Municipal Corporation has been notified.

(b) The reason advanced by the Government of Tamil Nadu is that as there is rapid increase in the urban population in the State, merger of adjacent and contiguous local bodies with the cities/towns is imperative to cater to the basic amenities for the people living in the contiguous areas.

(c) to (e) Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that it has notified the above merger following the prescribed procedure under the provisions of the Tiruchirapalli City Municipal Corporation Act, 1994 and that social welfare schemes and programmes will be taken up as per applicable policies.

Irregularities in State Paper Lotteries

2521. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI investigation into the complaints about the irregularities in the operation of other State paper lotteries requested by Kerala State have begun;

(b) whether the investigation would cover the period of operations of the lotteries during 2001 to 2006 also;

(c) whether the alleged inaction of departments of Government in taking timely and effective action on the complaints received from Kerala State since 2005 would also be covered under the scope of the CBI investigation;

(d) whether CBI has conducted any investigation earlier about cases of similar irregularities and corruption in the operation of the paper lotteries in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Sikkim; and

(e) if so, the status of these enquiries and the details of the criminal cases thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes Sir. CBI has registered total 32 cases in August 2011 pertaining to Lottery Scam referred by the State of Kerala.

(b) The investigation in one case covers the period. 2005 onwards, investigation in another case covers year 2008 onwards. The rest of the

cases cover period 2010 onwards.

(c) The allegation of inaction is not mentioned in FIR relating to cases mentioned above. However final decision will be taken on, the basis of evidence available during the investigation.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Reservation to backward classes in States

†2522. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the States of the country in which backward class is getting the benefit of 27 per cent reservation in Government jobs;

(b) the number of States, in which backward class is not being given the benefit of 27 per cent reservation in jobs;

(c) the reasons for not giving 27 per cent reservation in such States; and

(d) whether Government would urge the States, which are not giving the benefit of reservation to backward class, to implement it completely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Information is not centrally maintained.

(d) No, Sir. Reservation in the services of the States is within the jurisdiction of the Governments of respective States.

Case won by officers of CSS

2523. SHRI LALHMING LIANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the direct recruit officers of the Central Secretariat Service (CSS) have won a case in the CAT Principal Bench;

(b) if so, the operative portion of the order and the date by which the order is supposed to be implemented;

(c) the action that has been taken by DoPT to implement the CAT's order;

(d) whether DoPT has recently granted relaxation in eligibility for promotion for the officers of CSSS and CSS;

(e) if so, on what grounds the relaxation has been granted; and

(f) in what manner such relaxation is different from the relaxation granted to DR SOs by the order of the CAT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) CAT has passed an order dated 09.05.2011 allowing Original Application (OA) No. 3278 of 2010 along with eight other connected OAs filed by direct recruit Section Officers of CSS.

(b) The operative portion of the order is as follows:

- I DoPT and UPSC are directed to prepare a fresh Select List for 2003 of Under Secretary by considering such of the direct recruits who may be short of eligibility service by up to two years as per the approved seniority list of Section Officers, and make promotion accordingly; and
- II The eligibility criteria as regards direct recruits shall be reduced only by a period of two years, and only such of the direct recruits would be benefited who may be failing short of the eligibility criteria by two years, and not others.

The order is to be implemented not later than eight weeks from the date of the order.

(c) The order of the CAT is being examined in consultation with Ministry of Law & Justice.

(d) There is no instance where this Department has recently granted any relaxation in eligibility for promotion for the officers of CSSS or CSS.

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

Scams traced by CBI in CWG

2524. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scams that have been traced by CBI in the CWG till date;

(b) whether CBI has been able to file charge sheets against the involved persons in these scams;

(c) if not, the difficulties being faced by the CBI to reach its conclusions in the CWG scams; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) CBI has registered 17 cases (14 Regular cases and 3 Preliminary Enquires) in connection with CWG Scam till date.

(b) Yes, Sir. Out of the 17 cases, charge-sheets have been filed in 02 Regular Cases (RCs) and remaining 15 cases (12 Regular Cases and 3 Preliminary Enquiries) are still under various stages of investigation/enquiry.

(c) and (d) Some of the cases involve foreign investigation for which Letters Rogatory have been sent. In cases relating to construction work, the multi disciplinary expert committees are being constituted for examination of technical issues.

World Bank Global Poverty Line

2525. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank Global Poverty line at \$1.25 a day or about \$38 per month, is three times higher than India's urban level;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has struggled to find a method to identify its poor and trying to count calorie intake and now using income data that economists acknowledge are unreliable;

(c) if so, whether Government would come out with acceptable definition of poverty and identify the poor and do research work to launch pro-poor programmes accordingly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No, Sir. World Bank Global Poverty line at \$1.25 a day in 2005 which, based on India's PPP rate, works out to Rs.21.6 per day in urban areas as compared to an official poverty line of about Rs 20 per day in urban areas.

(b) to (d) The method for estimation of poverty has been reviewed by the Planning Commission from time to time. The Planning Commission constituted a Task Force (Alagh Committee) on 'Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand' in 1977 which defined the poverty

line as per capita consumption expenditure of Rs.49.09 per month in rural areas

and Rs.56.64 per month in urban areas at 1973-74 prices at national level. These poverty lines correspond to a basket of goods and services anchored on a norm of per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 kcal in rural areas and 2100 kcal in urban areas applied uniformly for all the states. Subsequently, the Expert Group on 'Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor' (Lakdawala Committee) constituted in 1989 retained the poverty lines defined by the Alagh Committee and disaggregated the National Poverty lines into State specific poverty lines in order to reflect the inter-state price differentials.

The Tendulkar Committee, which submitted its Report in 2009, took the urban headcount ratio of 25.7% in 2004-05, arrived at by following Lakdawala methodology, as the starting point. It used Mixed Recall period (MRP) based MPCE corresponding to this ratio as the new reference Poverty Line Basket (PLB) in urban areas and recommended that the rural poverty line should be recomputed to reflect money value in rural areas of the same PLB. Based on the Tendulkar Committee methodology, the poverty lines in 2004-05 at all India level were calculated as per capita consumption expenditure of Rs 446.68 per month for rural areas and Rs. 578.80 for urban areas. The Tendulkar Committee has incorporated adequacy of expenditure from the normative and nutritional viewpoint. It stated:

"while moving away from the calorie norms, the proposed poverty lines have been validated by checking the adequacy of actual private expenditure per capita near the poverty lines on food, education and health by comparing them with normative expenditures consistent with nutritional, educational and health outcomes."

Government has already initiated many programmes, schemes and policies for poverty alleviation taking into consideration the nature and causes of poverty in different parts of the country. The formalization of effective poverty alleviation schemes is an ongoing process.

Reorientation of Public-Private Partnership Scheme

2526. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public-Private Partnership scheme, whose expertise and resources were envisaged to bring in vital investment, especially in critical socio-economic sector, resulted in adding to the capacity in health, education, etc.;

(b) if not, whether there are some built-in-deficiencies in its working or attitude of the State Governments who are primarily concerned with the social sector expansion; and

(c) whether Government is thinking of reorienting the PPP scheme to basically concentrate towards increasing the infrastructure, which may ensure reasonable return of private sector's investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Public Private Partnership in the socio-economic sectors, particularly in health and education, fall within the domain of the State Governments. Some initiatives have been taken in various States to attract private investment in health and education sector.

(b) There are no built-in-deficiencies in the working or attitude of the State Governments. Since the subject is new, various models are being developed to attract private investment in the health and education sectors and it will take some time for the system to evolve.

(c) The Central Government provides up to 20% viability gap funding under the "Scheme for Financial Support to Public Private Partnership in Infrastructure". The Central Government has added Education and Health as sectors eligible for viability gap funding under the Scheme for "Financial Support to Public Private Partnership in Infrastructure". The Central Government is also formulating a Scheme to set up 2,500 secondary schools under PPP mode to supplement the efforts of State Governments.

BPL variations in States

2527. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether figures relating to below poverty line by the State and Union Government are at variance;

(b) if so, the details of the figures presented by the States and the Centre;

(c) whether it is a fact that poverty line is still being determined on the basis of figures of 2004;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has studied the N.C. Saxena report on the determination of poverty criteria; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) This is too early to get below poverty line (BPL) households figure for the states as well as for the country as the Socio-Economic survey is underway. Figures of 2002 rural BPL survey on one hand and Poverty estimation of the Planning Commission then on the other have variations as both of them are not the same & hence not comparable because both exercises are based on different methodologies.

(b) The population figures emerging from the estimation done by the Planning Commission based on data from Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in 2004-05 & the BPL families as per BPL survey of 2002 in rural areas are in the Statement-I and II respectively (See below).

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission estimates BPL persons after approximately every five years based on the Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure conducted by the NSSO. The last poverty estimates were released for the year 2004-05. Planning Commission is in the process of estimating the revised per capita poverty line as per the Tendulkar methodology on the basis of 2009-10 NSSO survey data on Household Consumer Expenditure which are now available.

(e) and (f) The Expert Group (EG) constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. N.C. Saxena by Ministry of Rural Development to advise on the methodology for BPL Census in rural areas submitted its report in August, 2009. The recommendations of the EG were discussed with State Governments/Union Territory (UT) administrations, the concerned Central Ministries and other experts. On the basis of suggestions of the experts, a pre testing of the methodology through a Pilot study was conducted. Based on consultations with States/UTs and other experts, in the light of the findings of the pilot survey, the methodology to conduct door to door census of rural households for identification of BPL households has been finalized.

The BPL Census 2011 is underway to identify the people Below Poverty line (BPL) based on a self-declaration of respondents in response to the criteria finalized for the survey by the Ministry of Rural Development. In rural areas the classification of households is to be done in three steps. The first stage is to apply the exclusion criteria. When any household satisfies any of the 1.3 criteria, the household will be excluded - list of criteria given in the Statement-III (See below). Subject to

exclusion criteria, five categories of families, will be compulsorily included (List of categories 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.

Statement-I

State-wise Population Below Poverty Line in 2004-05

(No. in lakhs)		
Sl.No.	States/UTs	2004-05 (Number of BPL people-Rural+Urban)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	126.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.03
3	Assam	55.77
4	Bihar	369.15
5	Chhattisgarh	90.96
6	Delhi	22.93

1	2	3
7	Goa	2.01
8	Gujarat	90.69
9	Haryana	32.1
10	Himachal Pradesh	6-36
11	Jammu & Kashmir	5.85
12	Jharkhand	116.39
13	Karnataka	138.89
14	Kerala	49.6
15	Madhya Pradesh	249.68
16	Maharashtra	317.38
17	Manipur	3.95
18	Meghalaya	4.52
19	Mizoram	1.18
20	Nagaland	3.99
21	Orissa	178.49
22	Punjab	21.63
23	Rajasthan	134.89
24	Sikkim	1.14
25	Tamil Nadu	145.62
26	Tripura	6.38
27	Uttar Pradesh	590.03
28	Uttarakhand	35.96
29	West Bengal	208.36
30	A & N Island	0.92

1	2	3
31	Chandigarh	0.74
32	D & N Haveli	0.84
33	Daman & Diu	0.21
34	Lakshadweep	0.11
35	Pudducherry	2.37
TOTAL		3017.2

URP consumption = Uniform Recall Period consumption in which the consumer expenditure data for all the items are collected from 30 day recall period.

Notes:

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pudducherry and A & N. Island.
4. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
5. Poverty line for Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
6. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
7. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

Statement-II

*State-wise Number of BPL Families Identified by the States/UTs
under BPL Census 2002 in Rural Areas*

(Families in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No of BPL families Identified by States/UTs
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	29.893
2	Arunachal Pardesh \$	0.830
3	Assam\$	18.728
4	Bihar	113.410

1	2	3
5	Chhattisgarh	17.892
6	Delhi*	-
7	Goa	0.071
8	Gujarat	14.512
9	Haryana	8.583
10	Himachal Pradesh	2.823
11	Jammu & Kashmir	6.179
12	Jharkhand	25.480
13	Karnataka	19.190
14	Kerala	NA
15	Madhya Pradesh	40.842
16	Maharashtra	45.025
17	Manipur\$	1.693
18	Meghalaya\$	2.052
19	Mizoram\$	0.374
20	Nagaland\$	1.558
21	Orissa	NA
22	Punjab	3.445
23	Rajasthan	17.362
24	Sikkim	NA
25	Tamil Nadu	34.848
26	Tripura	NA
27	Uttar Pradesh	100.271

1	2	3
28	Uttarakhand	6.238
29	West Bengal\$	39.250
30	A & N Islands**	0.107
31	Chandigarh*	-
32	D & N Haveli	0.160
33	Daman & Diu	0.005
34	Lakshadweep	NA
35	Puducherry	NA
TOTAL		550.821

* Rural Development programmes are not implemented.

\$ Number of families as per Adjusted Share of Poverty Estimates of 1999-2000, whichever is higher.

**For Andaman only.

NA: BPL list not finalized by State Government.

Statement-III

Details of criteria for BPL in the Rural Areas

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/ tube well;

(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.

Development of rehabilitation package for naxal affected areas

2528. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has envisaged a development and rehabilitation package for naxal affected areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Planning Commission will prepare comprehensive plan for the economic and infrastructure development in the Chhattisgarh and other naxal affected areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether naxal affected States have projected financial demands for development; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) In the sphere of development, the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts was approved by the Government on 25.11.2010 with a block grant of Rs. 25 crore and Rs. 30 crore per district for 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. The IAP covers 60 districts in nine States including 10 districts in Chhattisgarh. The implementation of the scheme has commenced and Rs. 25 crore per district for 2010-11 were released on 8.12.2010. For the year 2011-12 an amount of Rs. 10 crore per district has also been released. The funds have been placed at the disposal of the Committee headed by the District Collector and consisting of the Superintendent of Police of the District and the District Forest Officer. The District-level Committee has the flexibility to spend the amount for development schemes according to need, as assessed by it. The State Governments and the District Collectors have also been advised to ensure a suitable form of consultation with the Local Members of Parliament on the schemes to be taken up under the IAP. The District-level Committee have drawn up a Plan consisting of concrete proposals for public infrastructure and services such as School Buildings, Anganwadi Centres, Primary Health Centres, Drinking Water Supply, Village Roads, Electric lights in public places such as PHCs and schools, etc. The schemes so selected are required to show results in the short term.

As per the information uploaded by the districts on the Management Information System (MIS) <http://pcserver.nic.in/iapmis>, against the release of Rs. 1500 crore in 2010-11, the cumulative expenditure reported so far (as on 19.8.2011) is Rs. 995 crore. A total of over 73,000 works have been taken up of over 27,500 have been completed.

Government of India has approved revised guidelines for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of naxalites in the naxal affected States which, inter alia, provides for an immediate grant of Rs. 1.5 lakh, a stipend of Rs. 2000 for three years, vocational training and incentives for surrender of weapons.

(e) and (f) States make various demands for the development of naxal affected areas to the Ministries concerned which are examined and additionalities provided on a case to case basis by the Ministries concerned.

Suresh Tendulkar Committee Report

2529. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to Suresh Tendulkar Committee Report every third Indian is under poverty line; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The poverty line has been traditionally defined by the Planning Commission on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. As per Tendulkar Committee methodology the poverty Head Count Ratio for the year 2004-05, for all India is estimated as 37.2 percent out of which 41.8 percent is Rural and 25.7 percent is Urban.

Disagreement over Integrated Action Plan

2530. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is disagreement between the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Home Affairs over the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts;

(b) if so, whether the Commission's proposed focus was on sustainable development as opposed to the Home Affairs' focus on

security;

(c) whether the Commission-designed IAP architecture required the involvement of Panchayats to increase the participation of the local population;

(d) if so, the reasons for not including this particular aspect in the IAP's implementation; and

(e) the details of manner in which Government intends to remedy the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. A holistic view is taken with the focus of Planning Commission on development related aspects and Ministry of Home Affairs on security related aspects.

(c) to (e) The proposal for commencement of a new scheme is circulated to the concerned Ministries for their comments as per the extant procedure and their comments are kept in view while finalizing the same. The views of all the Ministries concerned including the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, etc. were obtained on the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts prepared by Planning Commission. The IAP for 60 Tribal and Backward Districts has been approved by the Government on 25.11.2010 with a block grant of Rs. 25 crore and Rs. 30 crore per district during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively to be placed at the disposal of the Committee headed by the District Collector and consisting of the Superintendent of Police of the District and the District Forest Officer. The District-level Committee have the flexibility to spend the amount for development schemes according to need, as assessed by it. The State Governments and the District Collectors have been advised to ensure a suitable form of consultation with the Local Members of Parliament on the schemes to be taken up under the IAP. They may also consult panchayats and other local bodies for the purpose. The District-level Committee has to draw up a Plan consisting of concrete proposals for public infrastructure and services such as School Buildings, Anganwadi Centres, Primary Health Centres, Drinking Water Supply, Village Roads, Electric lights in public places such as PHCs and schools, etc. The main aim is to have a visible impact on the development scenario and to improve the delivery of services in the short term. The implementation of the IAP is constantly monitored and suitable decisions taken to ensure effective and

purposive implementation of the scheme.

Survey and exercise to estimate the poverty

2531. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has conducted any survey and made exercise to estimate the poverty in the country;

(b) if so, the norms laid down and the methodology adopted by the Commission for the purpose;

(c) the outcome of the assessment made in this regard on the last occasion, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission estimates number and proportion of persons living below the poverty line (BPL) for the States as well as the country using the data from Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). These surveys are conducted quinquennially. The latest estimates of State-wise poverty are available for the year 2004-05. The poverty line has been defined by the Planning Commission on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. As per Tendulkar Committee Report, the poverty line at the national level is fixed at Rs. 446.68 per capita per month in rural areas and Rs. 578.80 per capita per month in urban areas at 2004-05 price level.

(c) On the basis of Tendulkar Committee methodology, the poverty Head Count Ratio for the year 2004-05, for all India is estimated as 37.2 percent out of which 41.8 percent is Rural and 25.7 percent is Urban. A statement containing State-wise estimates of poverty for 2004-05 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Government is implementing a number of poverty alleviation programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA), Swarnajayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana (SGSY), Indira AwasYojana (IAY), Antyoday Anna Yojana (AAY), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM), Swarna Jyanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), etc. All these programmes and Government policies relating to inclusive economic growth aim at reducing the incidence of poverty in the country. The 11th and 12th Plan focus on

inclusive growth is aimed at poverty reduction throughout the country.

Statement

State-wise Poverty Line and Poverty Ratio for 2004-05

Sl.No.	States/U.T.'s	Poverty Line (Rs)		Poverty Ratio (%)		
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	433.43	563.16	32.3	23.4	29.9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	547.14	618.45	33.6	23.5	31.1
3	Assam	478.00	600.03	36.4	21.8	34.4
4	Bihar	433.43	526.18	55.7	43.7	54.4
5	Chhattisgarh	398.92	513.70	55.1	28.4	49.4
6	Delhi	541.39	642.47	15.6	12.9	13.1
7	Goa	608.76	671.15	28.1	22.2	25.0
8	Gujarat	501.58	659.18	39.1	20.1	31.8
9	Haryana	529.42	626.41	24.8	22.4	24.1
10	Himachal Pradesh	520.40	605.74	25.0	4.6	22.9
11	Jammu & Kashmir	522.30	602.89	14.1	10.4	13.2
12	Jharkhand	404.79	531.35	51.6	23.8	45.3
13	Karnataka	417.84	588.06	37.5	25.9	33.4
14	Kerala	537.31	584.70	20.2	18.4	19.7
15	Madhya Pradesh	408.41	532.26	53.6	35.1	48.6
16	Maharashtra	484.89	631.85	47.9	25.6	38.1
17	Manipur	578.11	641.13	39.3	34.5	38.0
18	Meghalaya	503.32	745.73	14.0	24.7	16.1
19	Mizoram	639.27	699.75	23.0	7.9	15.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20	Nagaland	687.30	782.93	10.0	4.3	9.0
21	Orissa	407.78	497.31	60.8	37.6	57.2
22	Pondicherry	385.45	506.17	22.9	9.9	14.1
23	Punjab	543.51	642.51	22.1	18.7	20.9
24	Rajasthan	478.00	568.15	35.8	29.7	34.4
25	Sikkim	531.50	741.68	31.8	25.9	31.1
26	Tamil Nadu	441.69	559.77	37.5	19.7	28.9
27	Tripura	450.49	555.79	44.5	22.5	40.6
28	Uttar Pradesh	435.14	532.12	42.7	34.1	40.9
29	Uttarakhand	486.24	602.39	35.1	26.2	32.7
30	West Bengal	445.38	572.51	38.2	24.4	34.3
	ALL INDIA	446.68	578.80	41.8	25.7	37.2

Membership in "Open Government Partnership"

2532. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is a member of "Open Government Partnership" where 80 countries were invited and India was a Steering Committee member of that Organisation;

(b) if so, what made India to join such an organisation sponsored by State Department of USA and abruptly withdraw from it; and

(c) who is accountable for this turn around?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHMAD) : (a) to (c) The U.S. has initiated an international Open Government Partnership [OGP] which is proposed to be launched in September 2011 in New York. India was invited to be on the Steering Committee of nine countries to prepare for the OGP.

2. Government had agreed to participate in the meeting of the Steering Committee, but had conveyed that a formal decision on our participation in the OGP would depend on the eventual structure, process and mandate of the OGP.
3. The proposed framework of OGP mandates participating countries to make in the international forum new national commitments on Open Government that 'stretches' beyond existing national commitments; prescribes the process for the Government to formulate those commitments; requires annual reports from countries on their performance; and envisages evaluation of a country's performance by a panel of independent international experts and NGOs.
4. The Government had on a number of occasions conveyed its concerns to the U.S. and others that new and additional commitments on governance should be made before the national Parliament, and not in an *ad hoc* international forum; and, that the decision making process for the government, as also performance report and evaluation are also the prerogatives of national Parliament. Government is also concerned that potential multilateral and political implications of the proposed OGP framework needed to be examined further.
5. Government had, instead, proposed an alternative approach to use OGP as a platform to generate awareness and acceptance of Open Government policies; exchange best practices on legislative, institutional and technological tools to advance Open Government; and, promote capacity building in interested countries.
6. As a country that has played a pioneering role in Open Government, Government of India remains ready to contribute to the development of Open Government internationally, and is also prepared to support the OGP, if the specific concerns of Government of India are addressed.

Staff strength in Planning Ministry

2533. 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 PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The total group-wise i.e. Group 'A' to Group 'D' sanctioned strength of Planning Commission is as follows:

Group	Total number of sanctioned strength
Group A	274
Group B	321
Group C	189
Group D [Now categorized as Group 'C' after implementation of recommendations of 6th Pay Commission]	376

(b) The total staff strength of Planning Commission comprises officers belonging to various cadres and the implementation of Government of India's Reservations Policy is ensured by the respective cadre controlling authority based on overall strength of their cadres.

However, the strength of SC/ST officers actually in position in Planning Commission, group-wise is given below:

Group	Number of officers belonging to SC category actually in position	Number of officers belonging to ST category actually in position
Group A	9	8
Group B	38	8
Group C	36	5
Group D [Now categorized as Group 'C' after implementation of recommendations of 6th Pay Commission]	101	16

(c) Question does not arise.

End of Eleventh Five Year Plan

†2534. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that duration of country's Eleventh Five Year Plan is coming to an end;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) whether it is a fact that during this plan period the amount allocated for the development of sectors like agriculture, education and health could not be fully utilized; and

(d) if so, what percentage of allocated amount could be spent till June, 2011 on education, health and agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Eleventh Plan Five Year Plan is scheduled to end on March 31, 2012. The process of preparing the Twelfth Five Year Plan has been started by the Government.

(c) and (d) The realization of Central Plan allocation for the Eleventh Five Year Plan was Rs. 9,56,440 crore against the projection of Rs. 10,96,860 crore at 2006-07 prices, which is about 87 percent of the projection. For the sectors of agriculture, health and education taken together the realization was about 63 per cent of the projections. The details of resource allocation among the sectors of Agriculture, health and education in, the Central Plan during Eleventh Plan are given in the table given below.

(Crore in 2006-07 Prices)

No.	Sectors/Ministries	Projection	Realisation	% Realisation
1.	Health	123,901	75,533	61
2.	Education	238,608	142,659	60
3.	Agriculture	54,801	43,583	80

Proposal for economic-contours of Twelfth Plan

†2535. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a final decision on making Twelfth Five year Plan for the period from April, 2012 to March, 2017 for the future development of the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the facts thereof and whether any proposal for the economic-contours of the plan is under consideration; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof and the sectors that have been kept in priority list in this plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government has initiated the exercise of formulating the Twelfth Five Year Plan for the period April 2012 to March 2017. The economic contours of the Plan is drawn up in the Approach to the Plan. The draft Approach to the Twelfth Five Year Plan has been approved by the Full Planning Commission in its meeting held on August 20, 2011. The Approach paper has to be approved by the Cabinet and the NDC before finalization. The Approach to the Plan lays stress on Education, Health, Skill Development, Infrastructure and Governance with a view to ensuring towards faster, inclusive and sustainable development.

Proposal of NH-75 to two lane pave shoulders

2536. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that development of NH-75 to two lane with paved shoulders is proposed for implementation by NHAI under NHDP phase IV;

(b) whether feasibility study undertaken by NHAI has been finalized;

(c) whether PPPAC documents have been prepared and approval of PPPAC obtained;

(d) whether Chief Minister of Jharkhand wrote to the Minister on 28th October, 2010 and 28th May, 2011 and also met on 29th October, 2010 and 7th July, 2011 to request approval of the project; and

(e) if so, when do the Ministry/NHAI propose to invite and finalize bids for implementation of the aforementioned project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Feasibility Report for undertaking development of Ranchi-Nagar Untari section of NH-75 in Jharkhand under NHDP phase IV is under finalization by NHAI.

(c) No sir, the Proposal for PPPAC could only be prepared based on the results of the feasibility study.

(d) Yes.

(e) Process for inviting bids for this project can be initiated only after approval by the PPPAC.

Ring road around Jamshedpur

2537. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that construction of the ring road around Jamshedpur is proposed for implementation by NHAI under NHDP phase VII;

(b) whether approval of Competent Authority for the project was conveyed to NHAI in March, 2010;

(c) whether Feasibility Study has been undertaken by NHAI;

(d) whether Chief Minister of Jharkhand wrote to the Minister on 28th October, 2010 and 28th May, 2011 and also met on 29th October, 2010 and 7th July, 2011 to request approval of the project; and

(e) if not so, when do the Ministry/NHAI propose to undertake feasibility study, invite and finalize bids for implementation of the aforementioned project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Jharkhand requested Hon'ble Minister (RT&H) for this project in the meeting held on 29.10.2010 and 07.07.2011. However, the approval to the Jamshedpur ring road under NHDP Phase-VII is subject to inter-se-priority, availability of funds, readiness of State Government for providing requisite assistance such as sharing of expenditure/efforts towards pre-construction activities like land acquisition & shifting of utilities and signing of State Support Agreement.

Kollam bypass project

2538. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT

AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering projects to complete Kollam bypass of NH;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the bypass at Kollam would be completed as per the projections of the department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The proposed Kollam bypass is 13.0 km long starting from km 486/500 to km 499/500 on NH 47 in Kerala. Out of this, nearly 4.5 km of two lane road is already constructed by the State PWD under plan works of the Ministry. The project for the construction of two lane road for the entire bypass including the remaining stretch by the State PWD is approved in principle by the Ministry. For this, provision of approximately Rs. 1 crore has been kept in the Annual plan for the year 2011-12 towards the preparatory works. The implementation of the project will be taken up by the State PWD during the year 2012-13.

(c) The project is likely to be completed within a period of two years from its date of start.

Status of proposals of AP Government

2539. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of 370 proposals of Andhra Pradesh Government costing Rs. 951.00 crores, submitted to the Ministry in October, 2010 under Central Road Fund Scheme for Central approval;

(b) the reasons for delay in approving these proposals; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to approve all these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for State Roads under Central Road Fund (CRF), 370 proposals costing Rs.951.00 crore were received from Government of Andhra Pradesh in October, 2010 for consideration of Central Government during 2010-11. These proposals were returned unapproved to the State Government as these were not in accordance with CRF (State Roads) Rules, 2007. No modified proposals were received from State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposals from Madhya Pradesh for NHDP-IV

†2540. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals from Madhya Pradesh Government for NHDP-IV Mangava, MP-UP border (NH-27) four lane project of SFC, Satna to Bela (NH-75), four lane project of SFC, Bhopal-Byavara (NH-12) four lane project of PPPAC, Sidhi-Singroli (NH-75 E) four lane project of PPPAC and Reeve-MP-UP border (NH-7) four lane project of PPPAC;

(b) if so, the time when Government received these proposals and the action taken on these proposals so far;

(c) the time by when these proposals would be sanctioned; and

(d) the details of likely time period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) proposals for considering these four lanning projects under National Highway (Original) and Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme of Ministry of finance under Public Private Partnership, have been received from Madhya Pradesh Government. These proposals were received during current calendar year 2011 and submitted to PPPAC. The projects viz. Reeve-MP-UP border (NH-7) and Bhopal-Byavara (NH-12) have been approved by PPPAC during its 44th meeting held on 20.06.2011 and communicated to the Madhya Pradesh Government. Other three projects were considered by PPPAC during its 45th meeting held on 10.08.2011. The minutes of 45th PPPAC meeting held on 10.08.2011 are awaited.

Hindrances in development work of highways

†2541. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified the causes which hindered the timely construction of National Highways and their proper maintenance;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by Government to do away these hindrances and expedite development work of these highways; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of target fixed by Government to increase the network of National Highways in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The identified causes for hindrances in construction and maintenance of National Highways are poor performance of contractors, delay in obtaining forest/wild life clearances, clearances for ROBs, delay in land acquisition, shifting of utilities, left wing extremism (LWE) activities etc. In order to overcome these hindrances and expedite implementation of projects, close monitoring of pre-construction activities and achievement of targets is being done at regional level for the projects being carried out by all implementing agencies. Projects are also periodically reviewed at various levels. For LWE affected areas, State Governments are advised to prioritize the roads based on threat perception and to provide sufficient security by deploying State and Central forces during the execution of work as per requirement. To ensure better maintenance National Highways Authority of India is switching over from Operation and Maintenance (O&M) contracts on completed sections to Operate-Maintain-Transfer (OMT) concessions.

(c) The Ministry considers for increase in NH network through declaration of State roads as New National Highways from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

Pathetic condition of NHS in Madhya Pradesh

2542. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister is aware of the pathetic conditions of many National Highways in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that the maintenance of National Highways in Madhya Pradesh is handled directly by the National Highways Authority of India;

(c) whether it is a fact that earlier the State Government undertook repair and maintenance of NHs and the funds were reimbursed by Government later;

(d) whether it is a fact that the direct handling of NHs is confined only to the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) whether Government planned to revert to the earlier system in view of the large number of complaints about the conditions of Highways in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The National Highways (NHs) in the State of Madhya Pradesh are being maintained in traffic worthy condition keeping in view the traffic, inter-se-priority and availability of funds.

(b) to (e) The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of NHs in the country. The works of development and maintenance of NHs are implemented on agency basis by different agencies such as State Public Works Departments (PWDs), National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and Border Roads Organisation (BRO). Different stretches of the National Highways are accordingly entrusted to these agencies. Maintenance of NHs entrusted with NHAI is done either directly by NHAI or through State PWDs. Portions of NHs in the State of Madhya Pradesh are being maintained by the respective agencies to which it is entrusted and the funds are allocated accordingly.

Road accidents in hilly States

2543. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the increasing number of road accidents at various National Highways (NH)/ Express Highways in the country particularly in hilly States like Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of total accidents reported along with the number of persons killed in road accidents during each of the last three years, Statewise, NH-wise including NH-88 and 70; and

(c) the details of programmes/measures taken by Government to prevent road accidents on the NHs in hilly areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The number of road accidents on National Highways throughout the country decreased marginally for the years 2007 and 2008 but again increased during the year 2009. However, the number of road accidents in Himachal Pradesh has shown decreasing trend during the same period.

(b) Details of State-wise/Union Territory wise number of total road accidents reported and number of persons killed in road accidents on National Highways (including Expressway) during each of the years 2007 to 2009 (the latest available data) is given in the Statement-I (See below).

State-wise/Union Territory wise details of number of total road accidents reported and number of persons killed in road accidents on all roads during each of the years 2007 to 2009 is given in the Statement [Refer to the statements I and II respectively appended to answer to USQ No. 2557 part (a) to (d)]. Road accident data is compiled in the Ministry in a format developed as per the Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) project of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP). In this format, specific NH-wise data of road accidents is not compiled.

(c) The safety of road users is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. However, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has taken certain steps to enhance safety of road users including those in hilly areas. Some of the important steps taken by this Ministry in this regard are indicated below:

- i. Road safety included as an integral part of road design at planning stage.
- ii. Various steps to enhance road safety such as road furniture, road markings/road signs, introduction of Highway Traffic Management System using Intelligent Transport System, enhancement of discipline among contractors during construction, road safety audit on selected stretches, have been undertaken by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).
- iii. Refresher training to Heavy Motor Vehicle drivers in the unorganized sector is being implemented by the Ministry since 1997-98 under Plan activities.
- iv. Model Institutes of Driving Training & Research are being set up in the States as a Central Sector Scheme.
- v. Publicity campaign on road safety awareness is being carried out regularly both through the audio-visual and print media.
- vi. Tightening of safety standards of vehicles like Seat Belts, Power-steering, rear view Mirror etc. in alignment with Global Technical Regulation.
- vii. Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments/NGOs under National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme. NHAI also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 Km. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation & Maintenance

contracts.

viii. Widening and improvements of National Highways from 2 lanes to 4 lanes and 4 lanes to 6 lanes etc.

- ix. Providing road safety kits to Schools/Transport/Police authorities for better awakening and consciousness of road safety issues.
- x. Celebration of Road Safety week (1st - 7th January) every year across the country involving important stakeholders, to emphasise its importance and publicise various road safety issues.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise number of total road accidents (2007-2009)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Number of Road					
		Total Number of			Persons Killed in Road		
		Accidents on National Highways*			Accidents on National Highways*		
		2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	13040	12327	11856	4370	4172	4655
2	Arunachal Pradesh	67	101	113	23	28	49
3	Assam	2334	2683	2808	983	1245	1275
4	Bihar	3159	3862	4305	1555	1868	1993
5	Chhattisgarh	3421	4001	4622	790	1002	1093
6	Goa	1398	1593	1467	143	134	125
7	Gujarat	7253	7025	6640	1812	1857	1958
8	Haryana	4042	3990	4086	1765	1775	1800
9	Himachal Pradesh	1947	1080	1066	585	258	324
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2385	2365	2637	404	487	446
11	Jharkhand	1718	1860	1894	746	882	455
12	Karnataka	13310	12949	13893	2921	2838	3147
13	Kerala	11000	9997	9425	1453	1403	1373

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Madhya Pradesh	10468	10359	10769	1857	1909	2198
15	Maharashtra	13563	13866	12911	3148	3662	3359
16	Manipur	307	292	320	63	81	61
17	Meghalaya	153	186	235	77	73	100
18	Mizoram	23	58	45	12	35	30
19	Nagaland	121	36	37	49	31	28
20	Orissa	3699	3635	4216	1389	1472	1769
21	Punjab	2240	1903	1684	1346	1149	1140
22	Rajasthan	8218	7811	7932	3059	3495	3432
23	Sikkim	38	47	211	12	15	22
24	Tamil Nadu	19910	19158	21198	4430	4417	5282
25	Tripura	445	270	295	124	65	90
26	Uttarakhand	788	818	792	504	634	475
27	Uttar Pradesh	8105	9795	10917	4580	5210	5958
28	West Bengal	4343	4621	4714	2026	2115	2143
UTs							
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	37	54	0	6	9
2	Chandigarh	99	89	64	45	36	35
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Delhi	956	875	796	286	278	329
6	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Puducherry	372	306	509	55	38	69
TOTAL		138922	137995	142511	40612	42670	45222

*: Includes Expressways

New NH declared since 2004

2544. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State road has been declared as new national highway in the country since May, 2004;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal for consideration of State roads as new NH has been received from the State Government of Orissa during this period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of the State roads that have been declared as National Highway in the Country since May, 2004 is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken up from time to time depending upon, requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

Statement

*Details of State Road declared as National Highways in
the country since May 2004*

(2005-06)

State	National Highways No.	Stretch	Approx Length (Km)
1	2	3	4
Jammu & Kashmir	ID	Srinagar-Kargil -Leh	422
Uttar Pradesh	NE II	Eastern Peripheral Expressway	90
Haryana	NE II	Eastern Peripheral Expressway	44

(2006-07)

Uttar Pradesh	24B	Lucknow-Rai Bareilly-Allahabad	185
Tamil Nadu	226	Thanjavur-Gandharvakottai-	144

1	2	3	4
	227	Thiruchirappalli- connecting- Lalgudi-Kumaratchi-Chidambaram	135
Gujarat	228	Ahmedabad-Dandi (Dandi heritage route)	374
West Bengal	2B	Burdwan-Bolpur	52
Bihar	2C	Dehri-Akbarpur-Bihar/UP Border	105
(2007-08)			
West Bengal	31D	Siliguri-Salsalabari-Fulbari- Mainaguri- Dhupguri Falakata and Sonapur	147
Kerala	47C	Kalamassery, crossing NH-17 and terminating at Vallarpadam	17
(2008-09)			
Arunachal Pradesh	229	The highway starting from Tawang passing through Bomdila, Nechipu, Seppa, Sagalee, Ziro, Daporijo, Aalong and terminating at Pasighat in the state of Arunachal Pradesh.	1090
Arunachal Pradesh	Extension of NH 52 B	The highway starting from Mahadevpur Passing through Namchik, Changlang, Khonsa and Kanubari in the state of Arunachal Pradesh and terminating near Dibrugarh in the state of Assam, joining with approaches to Bogibeel bridge.	450
Arunachal Pradesh	Extension of NH37	The National Highway Number 37 is extended from its dead end near Saikhowaghat in Assam to join NH 52 near Roing in Arunachal Pradesh.	60

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	Extension of NH-226	The highway starting from Perambalur connecting Perali, Keelapalur, Ariyalur, Kunnam, Thiruvaiyaru, Kandiyur and joining NH-226 at Thanjavur in the State of Tamil Nadu.	85
Tamil Nadu	230	The highway starting from Madurai connecting Tiruppuvanam, Poovandhi, Sivaganga, Kalaiyarkoil, Tiruvadanai and terminating at Tondi Port town in the State of Tamil Nadu	82
West Bengal	Extension of NH-2B	The highway starting from Bolpur connecting Prantik, Mayureswar and terminating at Mollarpur at the junction of NH-60 in the State of West Bengal.	54
Himachal Pradesh	20 A	The highway starting from Nagrota at the Junction of NH 20 connecting Ranital, Dehra and terminating at Mubarikpur at the Junction of NH 70 in. Himachal Pradesh.	91
Himachal Pradesh	72 B	The highway starting from Paonta at the Junction of NH 72 connecting Rajbanj, Shillai in the State of Himachal Pradesh and passing through Minus, Tuini in Uttrakhand and terminating at Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh.	109

1	2	3	4
Uttrakhand	72 B	The highway starting from Paonta at the Junction of NH 72 connecting Rajban, Shillai in the State of Himachal Pradesh and passing through Minus, Tuini in Uttrakhand and terminating at Hatkoti in Himachal Pradesh.	51
Uttar Pradesh	231	The highway starting from Raibareli connecting Salon, Pratapgarh, Machlishahar and terminating at Jaunpur in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	169
	232	The highway starting from Ambedkarnagar (Tanda) connecting Sultanpur, Amethi, Raibareli, Lalganj, Fatehpur and terminating at Banda in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	305
	232 A	The highway starting from Unnao and terminating at Lalganj (junction of NH 232) in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	68
	233	The highway starting from India/Nepal Border (connecting to Lumbani) via Naugarh, Sidarthnagar, Banshi, Basti, Tanda, Ajamgarh and terminating at Varanasi in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	292

1	2	3	4
	235	The highway starting from Meerut connecting Hapur, Gulawthi and terminating at Bulandshahar in the state of Uttar Pradesh.	66
Andhra Pradesh	18A	The highway starting from Puthalapattu and terminating at Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh.	42
Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu	234	The highway starting from Mangalore connecting Beltangadi, Mudigare, Belur, Huliya, Sira, Madhugiri, Chintamani in Karnataka, Venktagiri Kota in Andhra Pradesh, Pernampet, Gudiyattam, Katpadi, Vellore, Pushpagiri, Polur and terminating at Tiruvanmalai-Viluppuram in Tamil Nadu	780
(2009-10)			
Delhi/Haryana	236	The Highway starting from Mehrauli connecting Andheria More, Chattarpur T point in the territory of Delhi and terminating at Gurgaon on NH 8 in the State of Haryana.	13.45
Madhya Pradesh	69A	The highway starting from Multai on existing NH-69 connecting Chikhli, Dunawa, Chindwara, Chaurai and terminating at Seoni on National Highway No.7 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.	154.21

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh/ Maharashtra	26B	The highway starting from Narsinghpur on the existing National Highway No.26 connecting Harrari, Amarwada, Maharashtra Chindwara, Sausar in the State of Madhya Pradesh and terminating at Saoner on existing National Highways No.69 in the State of Maharashtra.	202.593 in MP 15.17 in Maharashtra
(2010-11)			
Nil			
(2011-2012)			
State	New National Highway No.	Description of national highways	Old National Highway No.
Rajasthan	758	The highway starting from its junction with NH-58 at Rajsamand connecting Gangapur, Bhilwara and terminating at junction with NH-27 at Ladpura in the state of Rajasthan.	76B
Rajasthan	148D	The highway starting from its junction with NH-58 at Bheem connecting Parasoli, Gulabpura on NH-48, Shahpura, Jahajpur, Hindoli, Nainwa and terminating at Uniara on NH-552 in the state of Rajasthan.	116A
Rajasthan	458	The highway starting from its junction with NH-58 at Ladnu connecting Khaatu, Degana, Merta City, Lambia, Jaitaran, Raipur and terminating at Bheem on NH-58 in the state of Rajasthan.	65A

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan/ Gujarat	Extension of NH 58	The highway starting from Udaipur connecting Kumdal Naya Kheda, Jhadol, Som, Nalwa Daiya in the state of Rajasthan and terminating at Idar in the state of Gujarat.	76A
Rajasthan	123	The highway starting from its junction with NH-23 at Dholpur connecting Sepau in the state of Rajasthan connecting Sarendhi in the state of Uttar Pradesh connecting Ghatoli, Rupbas, Khanuawa (Khanua) and terminating at Uncha Nagla in the state of Rajasthan.	3A

NH from Manguli to Sambalpur

†2545. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided in principle that National Highway from Manguli to Sambalpur will be converted into four lane; and

(b) if so, by when this work would be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The bidding is in process. It is not possible to indicate start and complete date as it depends upon the response of the bidders and receipts of the valid bids.

National highways building target

2546. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the target of building National Highways by NHAI for 2010-11; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the actual figure achieved in 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Sir, Against the target of 2500 km of building National Highways, 1780 km have been constructed by NHAI during 2010-11.

Golden quadrilateral scheme

2547. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Golden Quadrilateral Scheme has not yet been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the original date of completion and the likely date of completion;

(c) whether there is any cost escalation due to delay; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the original estimate and the present estimate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Out of 5846 km of Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) 4/6 laning has been completed in 5828 km (99.69%). The GQ was originally targeted for completion by December, 2003. Projects under implementation are likely to be completed by December, 2011 except Ganjam-Icchapuram stretch, which is targeted to be completed by December, 2012.

(c) and (d) Escalations due to delay are paid as per contract provisions in case, the delay is beyond the control of the contractor. In fact the escalation is a contractually enabled provision, which permits NHAI to limit its payment to material actually consumed, at prevailing prices, when the material was consumed. In case, the project is delayed due to reasons attributable to the contractor, liquidated damages are to be imposed and no escalation is paid. Originally the cost for the entire NHDP Phase-I projects including GQ was approved by the Government for Rs. 30,300 crore in December, 2000. Accordingly NHAI has been getting the individual projects executed under GQ.

Proposal for construction of NH in Rajasthan

†2548. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the details of the places along with the distance in kilometers of National Highways that are proposed to be constructed in Rajasthan in the year 2011-12; and

(b) the details of the work that has been completed so far and by when the remaining work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Upgradation/construction of National Highways are undertaken in various phases of National Highway Development Project (NHDP), through the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and out of budgetary supports through the State Public Works Department. The status of various works of upgradation/construction of National Highways in Rajasthan, under different phases of NHDP, along with their target date of completion is given in the Statement (See below). As regards the upgradation/construction through budgetary support 27 works based on chainages under various categories viz. strengthening, widening & strengthening, improvement of riding quality, construction of major and minor bridges, etc. were in progress as on 01.04.2011, out of which three works has already been completed during current financial year 2011-12. The balance works are likely to be completed by December 2012.

Statement

Status of Projects under different phases of NHDP in Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of Project (with name of places)	NH No.	Length	NHDP Phase	Likely date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	4-laning of Dholpur - Morena section km. 51.000 to km. 61.000	3	10	II	Jun-12
2	Construction of Kota bypass	76	26.42	II	Nov-11
3	Cable Stayed bridge across Chambal River at Kota	76	1.4	II	Mar-13
4	4-laning of Deoli - Kota section	12	83	III	Jun-13
5	4-laning of Jaipur -	12	148.7	III	Dec-12

Deoli - Tonk section

km. 18.700 to km. 165.000

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	4-laning of Jaipur - Reengus section km. 165.000 to junction of NH-76 on Kota bypass.	11	53	III	Feb-13
7	6-laning of Kishangarh - Ajmer - Beawar section km. 364.125 to km. 396.000 and km. 0.000 to km. 58.245	8	93.56	III	May-12
8	6-laning of Gurgaon - Kotputli - Jaipur section km. 42.700 to km. 273.00	8	225.6	V	Jun-12

Objections of various road projects

†2549. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Environment and Forest has objected to various road projects of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and the work has been stopped there;

(b) the names of such projects; and

(c) by when these projects are to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) No Sir. Ministry of Environment & Forest has not objected to the National Highways projects in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. However, some projects are affected due to non-receipt of Forest clearance. A list of the projects awaiting forest clearance from Ministry of Environment & Forest is as under:

Sl.No.	Proposal
1	Diversion of 53.99 ha land for construction of 4/6 lane in South Seoni Forest Division of NH 7 in the State of Madhya Pradesh
2	Diversion of 43.870 ha forest land for construction of 4/6 lane in North Seoni Forest Division of NH 7 in the State of Madhya Pradesh
3	Diversion of 3.00 ha forest land for 4/6 laning of NH 28 in Jhansi-Lalitpur section in the State of Madhya Pradesh

(c) Work will be initiated only after receipt of forest clearance.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Radio frequency identification tag

2550. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) is in the process to introduce a single Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tag, reducing the hassle and time to travel between the two metros, i.e. Delhi and Mumbai;

(b) the salient features of proposed RFID;

(c) whether this facility is proposed to be provided across the country to improve vehicle clearance at toll plazas that often experience major traffic snails on highways; and

(d) the proposed price of the RFID tag which would be affordable to everyone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes Sir. The specification for Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) transceivers, RFID Tag & Data Exchange format between Toll Plaza server and the Central Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) System for implementation of national wide interoperable ETC system based on RFID technology on National Highways has been finalized.

(b) RFID will be based on EPC Gen-2, ISO 18000-6C standards for Electronic Toll Collection on National Highways in India.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The price of RFID tag will be affordable to every one.

Speed link route between Delhi and Chandigarh

2551. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to build new high speed link route between Delhi-Chandigarh and Delhi-Jaipur;

(b) if so, the details and the proposed route of this link; and

(c) by when the proposed link route will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Sir, Presently the proposal for Expressways between Delhi-Chandigarh and Delhi-Jaipur is at an initial stage only. The consultant for fixing the alignment (pre-feasibility study) for the proposed Expressway between Delhi and Jaipur has been appointed.

(c) Both the proposals are under an early stage of consideration. Hence, it is not feasible to indicate target for completion at this stage.

WHO report of road accidents in India

2552. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the WHO report which places India as the country with the highest number of road accidents;

(b) whether young people between 15 and 29 years are the likeliest to suffer road accidents according to this report; and

(c) the initiatives Government has taken to create road safety awareness among youth and whether these initiatives have been successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) As per the latest issue of the "World Road Statistics" (WRS) 2010, brought out by the International Road Federation (IRF), Geneva, United States of America had reported the maximum number of injury accidents at 16,30,000 in the world followed by Japan at 7,66,147 and India at 4,84,704 for the year 2008. The highest number of fatalities in road accidents in the world in 2008 was reported by India (1,19,860), followed by China (73,484) and United States of America (37,261).

(b) As per the report, "World Report on Road Traffic Injury Prevention" published by the World Health Organization in the year 2004, the highest number of road traffic deaths (20 per cent) were in the age group 15-29 years during the year 2002.

(c) With a view to raise road safety awareness among the general public, the Government have been undertaking various publicity measures through Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity (DAVP) and professional agencies in the form of telecast/broadcast of T.V.

spots/Radio

jingles, hoardings, organizing Road Safety Week, Seminars, Exhibitions, All India Essay Competition on Road Safety, printing of posters, children activity books etc., containing road safety messages for various segments of road users viz. pedestrians, cyclists, school children, heavy vehicle drivers etc.

As per the feedback received from Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), which conducted an All India Essay Competition on Road Safety during the year 2010-2011, more than one lakh students participated in the competition. The book on road signage and signs, children activity books etc. are also very popular amongst school children.

Construction of a major bridge on NH-218

2553. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal was received in the Ministry in October, 2010, from the State Government of Karnataka for approval of construction of major bridge at 161.35 km on NH-218 in the Bijapur-Hubli section;

(b) whether the proposal has been considered in the Ministry, so far;

(c) whether any decision in this regard has been taken by the Ministry; and

(d) by when the State Government would be informed of the approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) State Government of Karnataka had submitted an estimate for the approval of the Ministry. The estimate could not be sanctioned during 2010-11 as the permissible limit of sanction for the State of Karnataka had been exhausted.

Handing over of road to BRO

2554. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Assam has forwarded proposal regarding handing over the road from Old Missamari to Balilpara (NH-52 point) via Rangapara in the Sonitpur district of Assam to the Border

Roads Organization (BRO);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of total outlay, allocation made and time fixed for completion of construction of this road under BRO?

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 in the Country. The road from Old Missamari to Balilpara (NH-52 point) via Rangapara in the Sonitpur district of Assam is not a National Highway. However, as per information received from Border Road Organisation (BRO), there exists a proposal for handing over this road to BRO for developing it to double lane standards as a General Staff road.

(b) Total length of this road is about 23 km (0.000 to 22.000 km) out of which a stretch of 5 km from km 18.000 to 23.000 has already been taken over by BRO. As regard taking over remaining stretch of 18 km from km 0.000 to 18.000, joint survey by BRO and Assam PWD is in progress.

(c) Approximate cost of development of this road is about Rs. 70 crore. The work is tentatively scheduled to be completed by 2015 subject to timely forest clearance.

East West Corridor in Assam

2555. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of present status and the reason for slow pace of construction work alongwith the time fixed for the completion of the East West Corridor Project within the State of Assam;

(b) the details of the allocation, utilization and achievement made for East West Corridor Project specially for the part within the State Assam since its inception; and

(c) the details of steps taken, financial allocation and progress made towards connecting the State capitals of the North East Region with East West Corridor for timely completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) NHAI has been entrusted for 4-laning of 670 km under East West corridor in Assam. The average progress is 62.5% except for 5 projects with a total length of 116 km in North Cachar (NC) Hills area which were foreclosed and balance works are recently re-awarded. The

projects were initially delayed mainly due to delay in land acquisition, utility shifting, obtaining reserve forest clearances and permission for tree cutting, law & order problems etc. The projects are now anticipated to be completed by December, 2012.

(b) Project wise allocation is not made by NHAI. Expenditure on projects is met out of overall allocation to NHAI. For East-West Corridor projects, expenditure incurred by NHAI since its inception is Rs. 24198.43 crore. Out of a total length of 3442 km of East-West Corridor, 4- laning of 2810 km has been completed. 4-laning is completed in 340 km with total expenditure of Rs. 4570.83 crore up to July, 2011 in Assam.

(c) The details of the steps taken alongwith cost of the project to improve the connectivity of State capitals of the North East Region with East West Corridor is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of roads connecting State capitals with
East-West corridor in North East Region*

Sl. No.	Name of State/State Capital	Status of Proposed Connectivity
1	2	3
1	Arunachal Pradesh/Itanagar	Itanagar is proposed to be connected with East West Corridor at Nagaon (Assam) via NH-37, NH-37A, NH-52 & NH-52A. 4-laning of NH-37 (Nagaon - Silghat), NH-37A (Silghat - Dolabari), NH-52 (Dolabari - Jamguri - Gohpur) and NH-52A (Gohpur - Holongi - Itanagar) is proposed under SARDP-NE Phase 'A'. 20 km length from Holongi - Itanagar sanctioned for Rs. 264 crore.
2	Assam/Guwahati	Guwahati is located on East West Corridor.
3	Manipur/Imphal	Imphal is proposed to be connected with East West

Corridor at Doboka via NH-36

1	2	3
		<p>and NH-39. NH 36 from Doboka to Dimapur has been improved to 2-lane standards under NH (0) and SARDP-NE. The portion of NH-39 from Dimapur to Kohima and Kohima to Imphal is already of</p> <p>2-lane standard. 4-laning of Dimapur - Kohima section of NH 39</p> <p>(81km length) is proposed on BOT (Annuity) under SARDP-NE Phase 'A'.</p>
4	Meghalaya/Shillong	<p>Shillong will be connected with East West Corridor at Jorabat (on NH-37) through NH-40. 62 km from Jorabat to Barapani has been awarded on BOT (Annuity) basis by NHAI for Rs.536 crore.</p>
5	Mizoram/Aizawl	<p>Imphal is proposed to be connected with East West Corridor at Silchar via NH-54. NH-54 from Silchar to Aizawl is being improved to 2-lane standards under SARDP-NE in a length of about 90km. The balance portion of NH-54 already of 2-lane standard. 2-laning of 90km length sanctioned under SARDP-NE Phase 'A' for Rs.210 crore.</p>
6	Nagaland/Kohima	<p>Imphal is proposed to be connected with East West Corridor at Doboka via NH-36 and NH-39. NH 36 from Doboka to Dimapur has been improved to 2-</p>

lane standards under NH (O) and
SARDP-NE. The portion of NH-39
from Dimapur to Kohima is
already

1	2	3
		of 2-lane standard. 4-laning of Dimapur - Kohima section of NH-39 (81km length) is proposed on BOT (Annuity) under SARDP-NE Phase 'A'.
7	Sikkim/Gangtok	Gangtok is proposed to be connected with East West Corridor through NH 31A (80km) and NH-31 (29km) at 566km of NH-31 (near Bagdogra). Improvement of entire NH 31A to 2-lane standard is being taken up under SARDP-NE Phase 'A'. The portion of NH-31 is already of 2-lane standards. Under SARDP-NE* improvement of 44km of NH-31A has been sanctioned for Rs. 230 crore.
8	Tripura/Agartala	Agartala is proposed to be connected with East West Corridor at Jorabat (on NH-37) through NH 40 (62km), Shillong bypass (50km) and NH-44 (457km). 62 km of NH-40 from Jorabat to Barapani and Shillong bypass (50km) has been awarded on BOT (Annuity) basis by NHAI for Rs.536 crore and Rs.226 crore respectively. Out of 457 km of NH-44, 279 km is already of 2-lane standard and balance 178 km-(30 km in Assam and 148 km in Tripura) is less than 2-lane. 2-laning if 30 km stretch in Assam has been sanctioned under SARDP-NE Phase 'A' for Rs.118 crore.

*An amount of Rs. 1600 crore has been allocated against SARDP-NE for the FY 2011-12.

Roads built by NHAI with Private Partnership

2556. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the roads across the country that have been built by NHAI with private partnership since 2004;

(b) the number of them that are toll roads;

(c) till when users will have to pay toll on each of those roads;
and

(d) the share of toll that NHAI gets per road and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) NHAI has constructed 38 road projects under Built Operate and Transfer (BOT, Toll) and 17 road projects under BOT (Annuity) with Public Private Partnership (PPP) during January, 2004 to July, 2011.

(b) and (c) Presently, all completed sections are being tolled. Tolling is in perpetuity. However, on completion of concession period of PPP projects the rate of user fee will be reduced to 40%.

(d) Presently there are 17 projects awarded on BOT (Toll) from which NHAI gets revenue share as per concession agreement. The details are given in the Statement.

Statement

List of BOT (Toll) projects with Toll revenue share to NHAI

Sl. No.	Stretch	NH No.	Revenue share to NHAI	
			Revenue share from appointed date	Revenue share at end of concession period
1	2	3	4	5
1	Chennai - Tada (6-laning of existing 4-lane)	5	17.07%	31.07%
2	Gurgaon - Kotputli - Jaipur (6-laning of existing 4-lane)	8	48.06%	59.06%
3	Surat - Dahisar (6-laning of existing 4-lane)	8	38%	. 49%
4	Chilkaluripet - Vijayawada (6-laning of existing 4-lane)	5	2% from 4.65 years after appointed date	12%
5	Panipat - Jalandhar (6-laning of existing 4-lane)	1	20.14%	34.14%
6	Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak	10	2% of toll revenue 4692 days after commercial operations date (COD) subject to an incremental increase of 1% for each subsequent year till the concession period of 25 years.	
end		of		
7	Khalghat - MP/Maharashtra Border	3	3.11% of toll revenue 405 days after commercial operations date (COD) subject to an incremental increase of 1% for each subsequent year till end of the concession period of 18 years.	
increase				

1	2	3	4	5
8	Pimpalgaon - Nasik - Gonde	3	2% of toll revenue 1530 days before Commercial Operations Date (COD) subject to an incremental increase of 1% for each subsequent year till	of
	end		concession period of 20 years.	
9	MP/Maharashtra Border-Dhule	3	2% of toll revenue 2610 days after Commercial Operations Date (COD) subject to an incremental increase of 1% for each subsequent year till	of
	end		concession period of 18 years	
10	Mahapura (near Jaipur) - Kishangarh (6 Lane)	8	Toll revenue in excess of projected fees for	
	each		accounting year to be shared equally between	
	Ltd.)		concessionaire (M/s. GVK Jaipur Kishangarh Pvt.	
			and NHAI.	
11	Vivekananda Bridge and Approach	2	Toll revenue in excess of projected fees for	
	each		accounting year to be shared equally.	
12	Satara - Kagal	4	Cash surplus for any year shall be shared	
	equally.			
13	Delhi - Gurgaon Section (Access Controlled 8/6 Lane)	8	Fee realized by the concessionaire for vehicles	excess
	in		of 130000 PCUs per day shall be shared equally	

with

14 Hyderabad-Vijayawada
Concession

(zero)

additional

NHAI

9 NHAI will get for the 3rd year of the
Period,
but commencing from the day falling after 0
days
from COD, a Premium in the form of an

1	2	3	4	5
				Concession Fee equal to 32.6% of the total
Realisable				Fee during that year; and for each subsequent
year				of
determined				the Concession Period, the Premium shall be
total				by increasing the proportion of Premium to the
additional				Realisable Fee in the respective year by an
year.				1% as compared to the immediately preceding
				Till
				end of the Concession Period of 25 years.
15	Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar	8		Premium after 151 days from COD as additional
fee				concession fee equal to 2% of total realizable
premium				during
as				that year and for each subsequent year, the
				shall be determined by increasing additional 1%
				compared to immediate preceding year.
16	Six Laning of Krishnagiri-walajhapet section	46		NHAI will be paid a premium in the form of
additional				concession fee equal to 7.01% of the total
realisable				fee
				during the year, 1828 days after COD subject to

a			incremental increase of 1% for each subsequent
year			till
			end of concession period.
17	Badarpur Elevated Highways	2	premium @ 4.515% in COD year. (GOD 30.11.2010)
each			subject to an incremental increase of 1% for
period			subsequent year till the end of concession
			of
			18 years.

Road accidents

†2557. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of road accidents taken place in the last ten years;
- (b) the year-wise and State-wise details thereof;
- (c) the total number of casualties in these accidents; and
- (d) the year-wise, State-wise and district-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The year wise and state wise break-up of road accidents in the last ten years is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) The year-wise and State-wise break-up details of number of persons killed in road accidents in the last ten years is given in the statement-II (See below). However, the district-wise details of road accidents and casualties are not compiled by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

Statement-I

Total Number of Road Accidents in States/UTs from 2000 to 2009

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
States											
1	Andhra Pradesh	25398	30031	27634	34826	38940	37131	43559	44325	42657	43600
2	Arunachal Pradesh	252	264	244	245	241	231	250	240	280	306
3	Assam	2492	2516	2625	3262	3688	4258	4694	4403	4683	4869
4	Bihar	4397	2873	5339	6141	4027	3768	5594	7774	8991	10065
5	Chhattisgarh	6913	8751	8664	10521	10600	11164	11934	12296	12945	12888
6	Goa	2961	2818	3419	3244	3525	3577	3707	4020	4178	4165
7	Gujarat	36029	32523	31735	30604	30630	30515	31547	33623	33671	31034
8	Haryana	8206	8393	8748	8690	9321	9298	10314	11998	11596	11915
9	Himachal Pradesh	2039	2371	2524	2680	2808	2797	2727	2955	2756	3051
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4598	4610	5394	5904	6257	5664	5593	5864	5326	5945

11	Jharkhand	3763	4028	4711	4211	4614	5013	4980	5285	4985	4996
12	Karnataka	32397	33000	35784	37658	38869	40330	43411	46363	46279	45190
13	Kerala	37072	38361	38762	39496	41219	42295	41728	39917	37263	35433
14	Madhya Pradesh	23805	26239	26929	30164	32445	35123	38041	41981	43852	47267
15	Maharashtra	71550	74521	66876	65686	67720	72408	75413	73661	75527	71996
16	Manipur	506	409	520	523	468	600	521	538	573	578
17	Meghalaya	392	600	172	617	433	428	435	300	294	398
18	Mizoram	72	83	96	122	83	96	95	77	110	86
19	Nagaland	79	102	84	101	140	226	194	239	76	63
20	Orissa	6611	6405	6848	6668	7278	7593	7729	8213	8181	8887
21	Punjab	3876	4171	4692	4429	4346	4599	4927	5208	5115	5570
22	Rajasthan	19932	19999	20571	21933	23243	23115	23348	23885	23704	25114
23	Sikkim	94	109	228	131	159	189	188	150	196	564
24	Tamil Nadu	48923	51978	53503	51025	52508	53866	55145	59140	60409	60794
25	Tripura	524	544	624	676	645	657	793	801	767	865

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26	Uttaranchal	877	1061	1117	1222	1252	1332	1461	1529	1417	1401
27	Uttar Pradesh	16644	20473	20684	14286	18493	18325	19489	21522	25684	28155
28	West Bengal	18979	16954	17974	10444	14431	12597	11324	11660	12206	11134
UTs											
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	158	181	168	180	215	205	154	173	191	271
2	Chandigarh	455	492	494	442	417	530	517	534	482	424
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	84	88	80	73	111	127	103	116	116	79
4	Daman & Diu	66	53	68	72	61	62	57	60	50	63
5	Delhi	10245	9344	8699	8863	9087	9351	9299	8620	8435	7516
6	Lakshadweep	6	6	3	1	3	5	10	2	12	4
7	Pondicherry	1054	1286	1484	1586	1633	1780	1639	1744	1697	1698
Total		391449	405637	407497	406726	429910	439255	460920	479216	484704	486384

Statement-II

Total Number of Persons Killed in Road Accidents in States/UTs from 2000 to 2009

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	States										
1	Andhra Pradesh	7615	8428	7517	9679	10552	10534	12761	13549	13812	14770
2	Arunachal Pradesh	89	71	102	127	166	87	129	95	134	158
3	Assam	1032	1021	1023	1122	1288	1544	1841	1604	1807	1991
4	Bihar	1452	1043	1957	2368	1791	1588	2396	3482	3940	4390
5	Chhattisgarh	1102	1095	1620	1881	2060	2258	2374	2607	2966	2865
6	Goa	231	234	260	235	306	242	303	322	318	321
7	Gujarat	5590	4502	5094	5161	5423	5642	6161	6915	7070	6983
8	Haryana	2941	2911	2987	3028	3417	3379	4012	4415	4494	4603
9	Himachal Pradesh	755	756	802	733	836	812	867	979	848	1140
10	Jammu & Kashmir	729	770	872	836	958	884	989	958	950	1100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	Jharkhand	1244	1686	1746	1699	1869	1919	1914	2081	1979	t 2170
12	Karnataka	5655	5805	6366	6195	6496	6904	7973	8777	8814	8714
13	Kerala	2710	2674	2792	2905	3059	3161	3627	3778	3901	3830
14	Madhya Pradesh	3810	3865	4141	4523	4703	5327	5318	6671	6670	7365
15	Maharashtra	9840	9769	9523	9483	9875	10259	11343	11212	12397	11396
16	Manipur	131	89	120	127	115	137	159	114	151	125
17	Meghalaya	145	174	104	168	135	126	165	127	123	145
18	Mizoram	62	65	50	76	59	59	64	50	63	60
19	Nagaland	57	53	44	46	60	52	68	89	70	55
20	Orissa	1949	1933	2220	2293	2454	2549	2755	3000	3079	3527
21	Punjab	2406	2690	2638	2655	2580	2793	3052	3363	3206	3668
22	Rajasthan	5388	5187	5535	6025	6477	6793	7154	8145	8388	9045
23	Sikkim	40	50	55	40	51	77	70	52	79	87

24	Tamil Nadu	9300	9571	9939	9275	9507	9758	11009	12036	12784	13746
25	Tripura	125	175	157	168	181	209	196	223	221	229
26	Uttaranchal	556	704	705	756	931	868	975	992	1073	852
27	Uttar Pradesh	8187	9654	9726	7845	9946	9955	10851	11398	13165	14638
28	West Bengal	3428	3712	4510	4361	4994	4727	4600	4745	4789	4860
UTs											
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24	17	21	12	15	23	22	23	22	33
2	Chandigarh	126	118	110	134	149	135	142	151	148	171
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	32	40	32	34	54	55	45	66	65	45
4	Daman & Diu	20	13	18	19	24	24	27	29	29	33
5	Delhi	1989	1842	1696	1801	1907	1862	2169	2141	2093	2325
6	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
7	Pondicherry	151	170	192	188	180	226	217	255	212	218
Total		78911	80888	84674	85998	92618	84434	105749	114444	119860	125660

Road Safety Schemes

2558. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of road safety schemes being implemented in the country during the last ten years, year-wise;

(b) the details of road safety fund allocated to the Ministry during the last ten years, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) the details of utilization of above funds during the last ten years, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(d) the reasons for non-starter of helpline proposed for improving trauma care; and

(e) by when the proposal for helpline was mooted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The important schemes run by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to promote road safety are as follows:

- (i) **Publicity Measures and Awareness Campaign on Road Safety:** With a view to raise road safety awareness among the public, the Government undertakes various publicity measures in the form of telecast/broadcast of T.V. spots/Radio jingles; organizing Road Safety Week, Seminars, Exhibitions, All India Essay Competition on Road Safety; printing of posters, calendars, children activity books etc., containing road safety messages for various segments of road users viz. pedestrians, cyclists, school children, heavy vehicle drivers etc.
- (ii) **Refresher Training of drivers in Unorganised Sector and Human Resource Development:** Financial assistance is being given to States/UTs for setting up of Model driving training schools to produce good drivers. In addition, refresher training to on the job drivers in unorganised sector is also given through a few reputed Organisations.
- (iii) **National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme (NHARSS) :** The scheme entails providing cranes and ambulances to State/UTs for relief and rescue measures in the aftermath of accidents by evacuating road accident victims to nearest medical aid centre and for clearing the accident site.
- (iv) **Road Safety and Pollution Testing Equipments and Programme Implementation:** Road Safety equipments like Interceptor are provided to States/ UTs for enforcement and implementation of various rules & regulations relating to road safety.

(b) and (c) The details of allocation of funds and expenditure incurred for the above schemes during the last ten years are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) and (e) The information is being collected in this regard.

Statement

The details of allocation of funds regarding road safety schemes during last ten years

(Rs. in thousands)

Year	Description	Publicity Measures and Awareness Campaign on Road Safety	Refresher Training of drivers in Unorganised Sector and Human Resource Development	Road Safety and Pollution Testing Equipments and Programme Implementation	National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme
1	2	3	4	5	6
2002-2003	BE	80000	17500	12500	110000
	RE	82500	18500	12000	110000
	EXP	82500	18061	11304	115726
2003-2004	BE	110000	28000	15000	137000
	RE	110000	24000	10600	137000
	EXP	110002	23965	11100	137310
2004-2005	BE	120000	39000	15000	158000
	RE	133000	39000	12000	138000
	EXP	119968	27670	3297	133946
2005-2006	BE	134000	44000	17500	160000
	RE	144000	44000	25000	130000
	EXP	119800	39300	8300	60300

1	2	3	4	5	6
2006-2007	BE	154000	44000	26000	148000
	RE	154000	44000	26000	148000
	EXP	167373	42886	17425	121636
2007-2008	BE	174000	158000	38000	150000
	RE	174000	48000	38000	150000
	EXP	179000	7780	36300	135600
2008-2009	BE	250000	20000	58000	222000
	RE	250000	20000	58000	222000
	EXP	239000	5530	34400	219300
2009-2010	BE	275000	20000	65000	250000
	RE	315000	10000	30000	294900
	EXP	166100	5280	5000	000000
2010-2011	BE	300000	111000	70000	320000
	RE	350000	200000	60000	200000
	EXP	342500	107900	19700	136200

(BE- Budget Estimates, RE-Revised Estimates and EXP- Actual Expenditure)

Shortage of funds for maintenance of NHs

2559. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount released for the maintenance of National Highways is less than the requirement;

(b) if so, the details since 2004, State-wise;

(c) the reasons of such short supply;

(d) the impact of such shortfall of funds; and

(e) the action that Government plans to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (e) 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. Accordingly, it has not been possible to allocate sufficient funds to the States under M&R as per the norms of the Ministry. However, 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. Inadequate allocation of funds for M&R of NHs has resulted into thin spreading of resources on large stretches of NHs.

This Ministry has taken up the issue of enhancing the allocations of funds for M&R of NHs from time to time with the Ministry of Finance.

The year-wise details of requirement of funds for M&R of NHs and the actual allocation provided to this Ministry are as follows:

(Amount in ` Crore)		
Year	Requirement of funds as per norms	Allocation provided to the Ministry for M&R of NHs
2004-05	2,480.00	745.56
2005-06	2,480.00	868.10
2006-07	2,480.00	814.38
2007-08	2,280.00	1,001.68
2008-09	2,500.00	974.32
2009-10	2,500.00	1,059.10
2010-11	2,800.00	1,989.46
2011-12	2,800.00	1,027.25

The State/Union Territory-wise details of allocation of funds and expenditure/ releases made for M&R of NHs during each year during 2004-05 to 2011-12 (as on 30.06.2011) are given in the Statement.

Statement

The State/Union Territory-wise details of allocation of funds and expenditure/releases made for M&R of NHs during each year during 2004-05 to 2011-12 (as on 30.06.2011)

(Amount in ` Crore)

Sl.No.	State/ Union Territory	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07			
2007-08		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34.67	25.81	39.07	39.09	61.19	56.59	78.13	77.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.41	0.26	0.21	0.10	0.30	0.09	0.37	0.33
3.	Assam	22.42	18.30	30.84	27.52	25.98	21.18	41.62	32.86
4.	Bihar	36.96	36.61	47.66	44.46	34.34	24.58	29.90	25.32
5.	Chandigarh	0.80	0.72	0.52	0.12	0.66	0.64	0.98	0.84
6.	Chhattisgarh	26.99	19.75	20.55	20.12	24.15	23.52	27.19	26.58
7.	Delhi	0.75	0.00	0.44	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00

8.	Goa	3.80	1.76	4.66	3.87	3.51	3.30	4.92	4.74
9.	Gujarat	37.39	33.73	38.62	38.08	33.99	33.95	40.27	39.56
10.	Haryana	7.09	6.42	15.43	14.12	24.27	21.34	18.13	17.95
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.44	0.04	0.12	0.03	-	-	-	-
12.	Himachal Pradesh	16.10	14.66	23.27	18.19	18.90	18.28	17.70	17.07
13.	Jharkhand	12.50	12.42	21.37	14.79	22.27	21.68	27.82	23.38
14.	Karnataka	37.40	36.62	42.44	41.87	39.88	39.88	59.45	60.30
15.	Kerala	30.70	30.23	34.59	53.07	19.30	29.54	27.36	55.80
16.	Madhya Pradesh	59.49	54.21	56.48	53.51	51.70	50.89	59.03	58.22
17.	Maharashtra	48.48	47.34	52.60	52.36	59.54	59.16	63.16	57.54
18.	Manipur	7.02	5.09	10.87	8.98	3.04	2.91	14.30	11.52
19.	Meghalaya	12.24	11.70	10.69	8.50	9.84	7.09	13.39	8.19
20.	Mizoram	4.56	4.32	5.52	5.28	5.19	3.42	7.25	4.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Nagaland	2.31	2.14	4.01	3.85	3.91	2.63	7.43	4.88
22.	Odisha	33.83	32.82	40.92	41.22	43.70	43.78	50.51	50.28
23.	Puducherry	1.06	0.83	0.77	0.76	0.94	0.30	0.91	0.91
24.	Punjab	19.03	16.48	21.76	19.30	17.44	15.20	23.82	20.40
25.	Rajasthan	53.11	42.74	54.99	53.91	67.58	67.54	70.57	70.56
26.	Tamil Nadu	36.18	34.56	54.30	49.94	25.67	23.71	30.16	30.35
27.	Uttar Pradesh	54.92	52.10	51.18	50.01	45.63	48.54	62.48	62.21
28.	Uttarakhand	10.60	10.20	16.10	15.87	15.80	15.39	19.10	17.12
29.	West Bengal	26.22	22.94	29.87	28.05	18.50	16.38	24.08	23.26
30.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)	91.09	91.09	112.05	112.05	105.76	105.76	147.91	147.91
32.	Border Roads Organization (BRO)\$	17.00	13.06	22.00	15.75	22.28	22.05	30.06	28.71

(Amount in ` Crore)

Sl.No.	State / Union Territory	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11@		2011-12¥	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83.25	97.70	56.25	63.89	67.06	64.14	40.90	13.40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.82	0.02	0.91	2.73	26.53	27.07	25.39	0.00
3.	Assam	40.20	40.47	78.85	67.19	111.36	99.04	30.97	14.80
4.	Bihar	44.50	38.02	69.51	50.92	93.84	79.06	36.75	24.95
5.	Chandigarh	0.68	0.80	0.75	0.67	0.66	0.31	0.43	0.00
6.	Chhatisgarh	27.26	27.76	33.40	31.94	22.66	22.66	31.14	5.43
7.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.00
8.	Goa	5.01	4.61	5.35	4.93	4.85	1.66	6.41	0.73
9.	Gujarat	42.04	41.92	43.03	41.68	82.74	82.21	28.64	19.58
10.	Haryana	19.64	19.79	18.97	18.61	30.06	28.15	13.74	2.37
11.	Himachal Pradesh	18.84	20.94	31.37	26.43	22.25	21.69	33.05	6.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Jharkhand	20.38	18.56	28.97	18.23	33.20	32.92	23.50	0.15
14.	Karnataka	71.24	67.04	64.76	66.98	77.61	61.43	49.27	7.03
15.	Kerala	21.75	30.12	28.50	60.45	52.08	41.88	20.74	1.90
16.	Madhya Pradesh	48.66	50.37	57.15	59.53	45.39	43.30	12.30	2.89
17.	Maharashtra	62.92	53.04	66.98	65.38	104.40	99.50	51.52	40.17
18.	Manipur	10.24	9.72	7.24	7.61	18.68	17.46	6.47	0.00
19.	Meghalaya	17.53	17.41	14.78	17.79	48.92	44.93	16.23	1.58
20.	Mizoram	9.20	7.40	3.58	2.22	39.69	37.44	18.00	1.49
21.	Nagaland	10.78	12.55	12.30	10.72	14.57	12.77	11.38	0.00
22.	Odisha	52.56	61.88	59.50	61.83	80.77	80.77	36.38	4.39
23.	Puducherry	1.10	1.47	1.63	0.89	3.46	1.65	1.05	0.00
24.	Punjab	25.58	27.47	23.00	26.86	21.38	16.13	19.05	6.00
25.	Rajasthan	72.35	75.06	76.53	48.39	85.72	77.30	51.64	13.30

26.	Tamil Nadu	49.40	46.55	32.62	41.21	54.36	53.91	25.75	13.15
27.	Uttar Pradesh	55.22	61.04	73.93	84.83	97.50	97.11	55.36	27.00
28.	Uttarakhand	21.87	20.86	25.31	23.40	73.59	59.45	30.32	11.21
29.	West Bengal	31.49	21.69	27.15	36.70	57.65	54.75	18.17	1.35
30.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.72	0.00
31.	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)	70.00	70.00	87.94	87.94	617.65	617.65	30.00	30.00
32.	Border Roads Organization (BRO)\$	26.35	21.68	24.00	23.73	65.00	44.50	44.00	8.73

@ - Expenditure figures are Provisional.

¥ - As on June, 2011.

\$ - State-wise allocations are not made for NHAI and BRO.

£ - After 2005-06 no NH stretches are entrusted with the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir.

National Highway-75

†2560. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/National Highways Authority of India has started construction of sub-routes on several sections of National Highways in the country including Madhya Pradesh National Highway-75;

(b) if so, the details for each of the last three years and current year, State-wise and National Highway-wise;

(c) the details of the norms adopted for selection of the site for construction of sub-routes on National Highways;

(d) whether there has been delay in certain construction projects in this regard or those could not be started; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and National Highway-wise and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

National Permit System for truckers

2561. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry and States are jointly planning a new National Permit System for truckers, a move to ease inter-State movement of goods and bring down food inflation;

(b) if so, the details worked out so far;

(c) the views of the States in this regard; and

(d) the implementation status thereof so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) In order to facilitate inter-state movement of goods carriages,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

a new national permit system has already 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.

(c) to (d) As per reports, the new national permit scheme is being implemented by all States/UTs and the consolidated fee collected by the Central Government through State Bank of India is 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.

Six laning of Delhi-Kollata highway

†2562. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) by when the highway joining Delhi to Kolkata would be made six lanes;

(b) whether adequate amount has been allocated to Bihar and Jharkhand for completing the construction of all portions of this road within one year;

(c) by when the work on the stretch of highway joining Jammu and Guwahati on the Western border, passing through Uttar Pradesh and Bihar would be completed; and

(d) whether the deadline for completing the work on Lucknow-Guwahati stretch of the highway is fixed, if so, by when it is to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Six-laning of NH-2 from Delhi to Kolkata is a part of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-V which is targeted to be completed by December, 2012.

(b) Six-laning of NH-2 is being implemented predominantly on Built Operate & Transfer (Toll) mode and no allocation of fund has been made in this regard as entire expenditure for construction is made by the concessionaire on their own.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) There is no specific highway under NHDP, directly connecting Jammu and Guwahati. However part of North-South & East-West corridors provides connectivity between Jammu and Guwahati. The East-West Corridor connects Lucknow & Guwahati and is presently under implementation with target for completion by December, 2012.

Toll tax-road on Gurgaon-Alwar road

†2563. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that traffic flow on National Highways-8 will be affected if the toll tax rate on Gurgaon-Alwar road, the alternative road for NH-8 is raised;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) whether keeping in view the change in traffic flow, Government would consider reducing toll-tax National Highway-8?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Sir, No such study has been undertaken by the Ministry and Government does not have any plan for reducing toll tax on NH-8.

Collection of construction cost

†2564. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private concessionaire get an opportunity to make 20 to 25 per cent earnings on National Highways in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government provides for collection of 20 to 25 per cent earning including the amount of construction cost of the projects from end users; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) All the projects on Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode are

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

conceived to provide for an estimated Equity Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) of 15% and these are bid out in the International Competitive Bidding environment where the successful bidders wins the award of the project on the basis of the best bid received from pre-qualified bidders. The criteria for the best bid is either the least Viability Gap Funding (VGF) or the highest premium in case of Built-Operate-Transfer (BOT) (Toll) projects and the least Annuity amount sought, payable on semi-annual basis, in case of BOT (Annuity) Projects, as determined by market in competitive environment. As per Government approved norms, EIRR ranging upto 18% is considered acceptable in case of BOT (Annuity) projects in normal situations and in case of difficult areas having law & order problems, security issues, inhospitable terrain etc., maximum of 21% EIRR could be accepted. The post tax EIRR is calculated assuming a debt equity ratio of 70:30 and varies from project to project.

EGoM on development of roads

†2565. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) has agreed in principal to develop 10,000 km. long roads in the States as National Highways;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has prepared a comprehensive plan for it and forwarded it to Planning Commission for approval:

(c) if so, the details of those State roads which are likely to be declared as National Highways; and

(d) by when required infrastructure facilities etc. are likely to be provided to these newly declared National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) The Ministry has, so far, received proposals for declaration of various State Roads as National Highways (NHs) from various State Governments and Union Territories for a total length of about 62,000 km. The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) in its meeting held on 17.3.2010, *inter-alia*, approved "In-Principle", declaration of about 10,000 km of State Roads as new

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

National Highways (NHs). As per the suggestions of the Planning Commission, the Ministry has set-up an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Road Transport & Highways) with representatives from Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission also. The Terms of Reference (TOR) of the IMC inter-alia includes identification of the 10,000 km of new NHs, out of the proposals received from the State Governments. The State-wise and length-wise details of these 10,000 km of State Roads have not yet been finalized.

Amendment of toll-tax rules

2566. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to amend toll-tax rules 2008 relating to road is being considered;

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

(c) the mechanism evolved by Government for consideration of this proposal;

(d) whether representation of common people have been included in this mechanism for protection of their interest; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The following proposal to amend toll tax rules 2008 is being considered to remove the ambiguity in the threshold limit of Rs. 2.5 crore per kilometre at 1.4.2008 prices for collection of user fee for section of NH having two lanes on which the average investment for upgradation is Rs.2.5 crore per kilometre at the 1.4.2008 Prices by deleting the conditionality of "at the 1.4.2008 Prices" from the Sub Rule-3 of Rule-4 of NH Fee (Rules), 2008.

(ii) Prospective amendment to the NH Fee Rules, 2008 for incorporating the following provision to be applied to existing public funded projects which will be taken up for further lane up-gradation, is as follows:

"Increase in rates will be staggered in a phased manner. In the first phase, fee notifications for projects envisaging increase in rates up to

25% will be published on immediate basis. The balance of

the increase will be given effect along with normative increase due in next year(s). Staggering of increased rates along with the normal annual increase will not be more than 25% in one year."

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. On the basis of various inputs/recommendations from different stakeholders including common persons, a proposal is drafted for inter-ministerial discussions and after duly incorporating the comments of the departments/ministries consulted on the amendment proposal, of final agenda is considered by Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) for their approval. Lastly, the amended toll rule notification is issued after vetting of the same is done by Ministry of Law.

(e) Does not arise.

Toll roads in the country

2567. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are toll roads in the country;

(b) if so, the number of toll roads in the country, State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether the toll is being collected by toll plazas;

(d) if so, the policy for collection of toll;

(e) whether any body is exempted from paying toll;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether Government would consider the demand of Press Reporters, correspondent, Photographer to exempt them from paying the toll; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. State-wise details of toll roads/stretches of National Highways (NHs) in the country, where user fee is being collected are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Toll is being collected at toll plazas and user fee collection is being done as per the provisions of National Highways Act, 1956 and rules made thereunder.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. List of persons and vehicles exempted from paying the user fee as per the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Amendment Rules, 2010 is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(g) and (h) No, Sir. Press Reporters, Correspondents and Photographers are not exempted from paying the user fee under the above Rules.

Statement-I

State-wise details of toll roads/stretchers of National Highways (NHs) in the country where user-fee is being collected (as on 31-7-2011)

Sl. No.	State	Number of stretches
1	Andhra Pradesh	27
2	Bihar	6
3	Chhattisgarh	. 2
4	Gujarat	21
5	Haryana	4
6	Himachal Pradesh	1
7	Jharkhand	3
8	Karnataka	17
9	Kerala	1
10	Madhya Pradesh	8
11	Maharashtra	29
12	Odisha	4
13	Punjab	6
14	Rajasthan	25
15	Tamil Nadu	26
16	Uttar Pradesh	20
17	West Bengal	7

Statement-II

*List of persons and vehicles exempted from paying the user
fee as per the National Highways Fee (Determination of
Rates and Collection) Amendment Rules, 2010*

- a) No fee shall be levied and collected from a mechanical vehicle transporting and accompanying:
 - i) The President of India;
 - ii) The Vice-President of India;
 - iii) The Prime Minister of India;
 - iv) The Governor of a State;
 - v) The Chief Justice of India;
 - vi) The Speaker of the House of People;
 - vii) The Cabinet Minister of the Union;
 - viii) The Chief Minister of a State;
 - ix) The Judge of the Supreme Court;
 - x) The Minister of State of the Union;
 - xi) The Lieutenant Governor of a Union Territory;
 - xii) The Chief of Staff holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank;
 - xiii) The Chairman of the Legislative Council of a State;
 - xiv) The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of a State;
 - xv) The Chief Justice of a High Court;
 - xvi) The Judge of a High Court;
 - xvii) The Member of Parliament;
 - xviii) The Army Commander or Vice-Chief of Army Staff and equivalent in other services;
 - xix) The Chief Secretary to a State Government within concerned State;

- xx) The Secretary to the Government of India;
 - xxi) The Secretary, Council of States;
 - xxii) The Secretary, House of People;
 - xxiii) The Foreign Dignitary on State visit;
 - xxiv) The Member of Legislative Assembly of a State and the Member of Legislative Council of a State within their respective State, if he or she produces his or her identity card issued by the concerned Legislature of the State; and
 - xxv) The awardees of Param Vir Chakra, Ashok Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra, Kirti Chakra, Vir Chakra and Shaurya Chakra, if such awardee produces his or her photo identity card duly authenticated by the appropriate or competent authority for such award.
- b) No fee shall be levied and collected from a mechanical vehicle used for official purposes by:
- i) The Ministry of Defence including those which are eligible for exemption in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Toll (Army and Air Force) Act, 1901 and rules made thereunder, as extended to Navy also;
 - ii) The Central and State armed forces in uniform including para military forces and police;
 - iii) An Executive Magistrate;
 - iv) The fire-fighting department or organization; and
 - v) The National Highways Authority of India or any other Government organization using such vehicle for inspection, survey, construction or operation of national highways and maintenance thereof.
- c) No fee shall be levied and collected from a mechanical vehicle used as an ambulance/funeral van.

Economic system affected due to road accidents

†2568. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that economic system of the country is also greatly affected due to road accidents in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard and annual average impact on the economy of the country due to these reasons; and

(c) the additional measures taken by Government to contain the number of road accidents during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Working Group on Road Accidents, Injury Prevention and Control set up by the Planning Commission in the year 2000 had assessed the social cost of road accidents in India at Rs. 55,000 crore which constituted about 3% of the Gross Domestic Product(GDP) of the country in the year 1999-2000. Further, the world report on road traffic and injury prevention by World Bank and WHO published in 2004, has estimated the cost of road crash injuries at roughly 1% of Gross National Product (GNP) in low income countries, 1.5% in middle income countries and 2% in high income countries.

(c) Some of the additional measures taken by the Government to contain the number of road accidents during the last three years are as under:

- i) The Government has already approved a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.
- ii) The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees, if not already done, and to hold their meetings regularly so that the right message to curb the menace of Road Accidents reaches all concerned and due priority is given to road safety.
- iii) As per the deliberations in the last meeting of the National Road Safety Council (NRSC), held on 25th March, 2011, the Ministry has formed five separate working groups on four E's of Road Safety viz. (i) Education (ii) Enforcement (iii) Engineering (roads as well as vehicles) and (iv) emergency care to lay out the macro and micro dimensions with potential solutions to road safety and to suggest short term and long term measures to curb road accidents in the

country NRSC will deliberate on the recommendations of the working groups after receipt of reports from all the five working groups.

- iv) Road Safety audit is being taken up in selected stretches of National Highways by NHAI.

Special Central Government package for roads

2569. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Himachal Pradesh has sought a special Central Government package for strengthening its road network for the smooth transportation of apples and other important cash crops grown outside the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Governments response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

National and express highways in NE region

2570. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the actual number of approved National and Express Highways in the States of North East and the total length thereof;

(b) whether any proposal is under consideration with the Ministry for proposed new National and Express Highways for the States of North East as on date;

(c) if so, district-wise details thereof;

(d) State where there is less number of National Highways network; and

(e) by when the approval is likely to be given by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) There are 47 number of approved National Highways having the total length of 8480 km in the States of North East. As on date, there is no approved Express Highway in the States of North East.

(b) and (c) As on date, 21 proposals are under consideration with the Ministry for proposed new National Highways for the States of North East. However, National Highways passes through

different States or districts of the same State and are not declared district wise.

(d) Sikkim and Assam States are having less length of National Highways network based on criterion of length per 1000 square km area and length per lakh population respectively.

(e) Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

Rewas-Aware port

2571. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has requested for grant of right of way to Rewas-Aware Port developing an Approach Channel through MbPT waters of around 17 Kms;

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

(c) the reasons for the delay to provide NOC to Maharashtra Maritime Board/ Rewas-Aware Port Developer from MbPT for the use of waterways of around 17 kms; and

(d) by when the grant of right of way to Rewas-Aware Port will be issued?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of Maharashtra through Maharashtra Maritime Board (MMB) has requested Mumbai Port for grant of right of way to Rewas Port developing an Approach Channel through Mumbai Port's waters for around 17 Kms.

(b) Mumbai Port has in principle, agreed to consider the right of way to Rewas Port for development of an approach channel provided that the Terms and Conditions for right of way are mutually agreed to by Mumbai Port and Rewas Port.

(c) The issue of permission for Approach Channel to the Rewas port Ltd. through the port limit of Murrumbai Port depends upon satisfactory completion of the Terms and Conditions mutually agreed to by MbPT and Rewas Port Ltd. In spite of several rounds of discussion with MbPT, Rewas Port Ltd. have not yet mutually agreed to the Terms and Conditions for

Right of Way.

(d) The issue of grant of right of way to Rewas-Aware Port can be considered by MbPT only after finalization of mutually acceptable terms and conditions between Mumbai Port and Rewas Aware Port.

Allocation of land for water treatment

2572. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to allocate the Land at North of Radio Club at Nominal Lease Rent for the passenger water transport of East Coast of Mumbai;

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

(c) the reasons for the delay to allocate the land to Maharashtra Government?

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

(b) The request of the State Government of Maharashtra was considered by the Board of Mumbai Port Trust and was not found acceptable.

(c) Does not arise.

Major port projects award on PPP mode

2573. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects targeted for award on PPP mode for major ports in the country during the last five years, year-wise and port-wise;

(b) the number of projects awarded for major ports on PPP mode during the last five years, year-wise and port-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that out of 21 PPP Port Projects proposed to be taken up in 2010-11, only 2 projects have so far been awarded; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry has started fixing the targets specifically for monitoring of PPP Projects at the level of Ministry since 2008-09 only.

The Projects targeted and awarded on PPP mode for Major Ports in the country during the last 5 years year-wise and port-wise are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (See below).

(c) and (d) From the target of 21 PPP/Captive Projects for the year 2010-2011, 9 Projects have been awarded so far out of which 4 Projects were from the list of targets and the five were carry forward Projects from the previous year. The delay in award of Projects were mainly due to reasons like litigation, poor response to the bids, non viability of the Projects, delay in security clearance & environment clearance, delay in fixation of tariff etc.

Statement-I

Target for award of PPP Projects for the last five years (Numbers)

Sl. No.	Name of the Port	2008-09 Target	2009-10 Target	2010-11 Target
1.	Kandla Port Trust	1	2	2
2.	Mumbai Port Trust		2	2
3.	Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust		2	2
4.	Mormugao Port Trust	1		2
5.	New Mangalore Port Trust	1	1	
6.	Cochin Port Trust			2
7.	Chennai Port Trust		1	
8.	Tuticorin Port Trust	1	1	4
9.	Ennore Port Trust	1		
10.	Paradip Port Trust	2	2	
11.	Visakhapatnam Port Trust	2	6	4
12.	Kolkata Port Trust	0	0	2
Total		9	17	21

* No targets specifically for PPP Projects were fixed for 2006-2007 & 2007-08 at Ministry level.

Statement-II

Award of PPP Projects for the last five years (Numbers)

Sl.No.	Name of the Port	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
	2010-11				
		Awarded	Awarded	Awarded	Awarded
1.	Kandla Port Trust	2	1	1	4
2.	Mumbai Port Trust				
3.	Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust				
4.	Mormugao Port Trust			1	
5.	New Mangalore port Trust		1	1	
6.	Cochin Port Trust	1	1		
7.	Chennai Port Trust	1			
8.	Tuticorin Port Trust				1
9.	Ennore Port Trust	2			1
10.	Paradip Port Trust			5	1
11.	Visakhapatnam Port Trust			3	2
12.	Kolkata Port Trust			2	
	TOTAL	6	1	2	13
					9#

One Project awarded at Kandla Port later on cancelled.

Staff strength in the Shipping Ministry

2574. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING 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?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) The total strength Group Wise in the main secretariat of the Ministry of Shipping is as below:

Sl.No.	Group	Total Sanctioned Strength of the Ministry	No. of posts controlled by other cadre authorities
1.	A	51	32
2.	B	126	114
3.	*C (including Peons, Daftry, Safaiwala/ Farash)	133	133
4.	D	Nil	

* Subsequent upon implementation of the accepted recommendations of 6th Central Pay Commission, all posts of Peons, Daftry, Safaiwala/Farash have been included in Group 'C'.

(b) and (c) Implementation of the reservation policy and earmarking of posts is maintained by the concerned cadre controlling authority. The cadre controlling authority in respect of the employees placed under the strength of the Ministry of Shipping, belonging to Central Secretariat Clerical Service (CSCS), Central Secretariat Stenographic Service (CSSS), Central Secretariat Service (CSS) and officers including AIS Officers under Central Staffing Scheme, is maintained by the Department of Personnel & Training or cadre authority of the concerned service.

The staff from Official Language is appointed through Ministry of Home Affairs. The cadre controlling authority in respect of Peons, Farash, Safaiwalas. Daftry, Staff Car Drivers is the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. The Ministry of Shipping is only required to intimate the vacancy position to the concerned cadre authorities and the earmarking of reserved category is done by these cadre authorities. The Ministry of Shipping manages only the following few of non-secretarial (only Group 'A' & Group 'B') posts:

Sl.No.	Name of Post	No. of Sanctioned Group 'A' Posts	No. of Sanctioned Group 'B' Posts
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1	2	3	4
1.	Chief Controller of Chartering	1	
2.	Dy. Chief Controller of Chartering	1	

1	2	3	4
3.	Chartering Officer	4	
4.	Asstt. Chartering Officer/Asst. Shipping Officer	7	
5.	Technical Officer		5
6.	Development Advisor (Ports)	1	
7.	Director (Engineering)	2	
8.	Deputy Director (Engineering)	2	
9.	Chief Draftsman (Development Wing)		1
10.	Assistant Director (Development Wing)		2
11.	Assistant Director(SBR)	1	
12.	Accounts Officer (MD)	1	
13.	Accountant		1

The earmarking of the post-wise reservation in respect of the above mentioned posts are done on the basis of common rosters for reserved groups which is prescribed for small cadres of upto 13 posts.

Marine Engineering College at Gujarat

2575. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) by when Kandla Port Trust intend to start Marine Engineering College in Gujarat state, the specific time limit thereof;

(b) the quantum of fund that has been allocated by KPT in this regard;

(c) the details thereof;

(d) whether KPT has approached Gujarat State Government in this regard; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) An extension centre of the Indian Maritime University has opened at Kandla Port from 22.08.2011.

(b) No fund has been allocated by KPT in this regard. However,

Kandla Port Trust has provided the classrooms, hostel, workshop and other necessary facilities for the extension centre.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Regional office on National Waterway No.5

2576. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry considers to take expeditious steps to execute the project within a definite time-frame keeping in view cargo demand; and

(b) whether the Ministry would consider to establish its regional office for the Eastern region at Bhubaneswar for better co-ordination on National Waterway No.5?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY):

(a) As and when there is a demand for a specific cargo movement on a National Waterway, suitable steps are taken for expeditious execution of such project.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Multipurpose berths

2577. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to develop multipurpose berths to handle clean cargo at various major ports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, port-wise;

(c) the time by which the said multipurpose berths are likely to be completed; and

(d) the benefits likely to accrue due to this?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A number of multipurpose berths to handle clean cargo etc. are proposed to be developed in major ports. A list of such multipurpose berths proposed to be developed port-wise with likely date of completion is given in the Statement (See below).

(d) The development of multipurpose berths will augment the capacity of the ports, reduce congestion, enhance productivity level reduce

turnaround time, and boost the industrial economy in the hinterland of concerned port as well as helps the import-export trade in the country.

Statement

Details of multipurpose berths proposed to be developed portwise

Sl. No.	Name of the Port	Name of proposed multipurpose berth	Likely date of completion
1.	Paradip Port Trust	Development of Multipurpose Berth to handle clean cargo including containers.	Sept., 2015
2.	New Mangalore Port Trust	Construction of Multipurpose Berth for handling clean cargo in the Western Dock Arm.	2015-2016
3.	Visakhapatnam Port Trust	(i) Development of WQ-6 Berth for handling multi cargo in the inner harbour;	Dec,2012
		(ii) Development of WQ-7 Berth with Mechanised facilities in the inner harbour for handling import other than dry bulk;	Dec,2013
		(iii) Development of WQ-8 Berth with Mechanised facilities in the inner harbour for handling export other than dry bulk and export/import of break bulk cargo.	Yet to be firmed up.
4.	Chennai Port Trust	Development of RO-RO-cum-Multipurpose Berth to handle clean cargo.	Dec, 2015
5.	Mumbai Port Trust	Construction of off shore Multipurpose Berth for handling Iron and Steel, Cars/Automobile and Project cargo.	Sept., 2016
6.	Kandla Port Trust	(i) Development of 13th - 16th Cargo Berths	2014-15
		(ii) Development of Dry Bulk Terminal off Tekra near Tuna	2015-16
7.	Mormugao Port Trust	Development of two Multipurpose General Cargo Berth in the Vasco area.	Dec, 2012

Financial assistance for preventing alcoholism and drug abuse

2578. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned to extend its financial assistance to rural and urban local bodies to prevent alcoholism and drug abuse;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has also planned to engage volunteers, service providers and other stakeholders in prevention of drug abuse; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Under the Ministry's Scheme of "Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and Social Defence Services" Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies are already eligible for financial assistance, provided they send an appropriate proposal in this regard.

Recently, Ministry has engaged Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports and National Bal Bhavan, an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Human Resource Development in prevention of drug abuse. NYKS through its network of volunteers will create awareness about ill effects of drug abuse among the youths in 3750 villages of Punjab and Manipur through door to door campaign, wall writings, candle march, poster campaigns, street plays etc. National Bal Bhavan will create awareness about ill effects of drug abuse among the children through a series of activities like poster making, creative writing, lecture, rally, nukkad natak, etc. at local, zonal and national level.

Funds for NGO's for welfare of ST

2579. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the fund sanctioned, released and utilized by the Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) engaged in carrying out centrally sponsored schemes for the welfare of tribals during each of the last two years and the current year, State-wise, particularly North Eastern States;

(b) whether Government has received any complaint against these NGOs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government against those NGOs whose performance are not satisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not provide funds to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for carrying out Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the welfare of tribals. However, funds are provided to NGOs working for the welfare of tribals under the Central Sector Schemes. The details of State-wise fund released to NGOs under various schemes are given in the Statement-I (A) to I(E) (See below).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Two complaints have been received. The details and action taken are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(d) This Ministry releases grants to NGOs only after receiving the recommendation of State Committee for Supporting Voluntary Efforts (SCSVE). This procedure seeks to ensure that NGOs which are not performing satisfactorily do not receive grants.

Statement-I (A)

Details of funds released to NGOs under the Scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of STs

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
				(as on 23/08/2011)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	256.64	462.59	36.97
2	A & N Island	4.37	1.45	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	568.24	461.79	59.42
4	Assam	96.73	61.29	85.73
5	Chhattisgarh	95.85	113.26	0

1	2	3	4	5
6	Gujarat	98.67	161.11	59.05
7	Himachal Pradesh	199.27	150.27	5
8	Jharkhand	496.08	382.51	214.8
9	Jammu & Kashmir	45.02	69.23	0
10	Karnataka	127.04	403.24	17.58
11	Kerala	103.05	108.77	55.47
12	Madhya Pradesh	114.19	181.66	7.33
13	Maharashtra	205.41	259.04	0
14	Manipur	148.29	391.48	0
15	Meghalaya	491.19	619.25	0
16	Mizoram	28.24	24.19	0
17	Nagaland	15.57	33.6	0
18	Orissa	614.02	487.52	367.41
19	Rajasthan	46.84	60.62	0
20	Sikkim	112.83	58.64	0
21	Tamil Nadu	67.59	31.73	34.42
22	Tripura	65.84	48.74	0
23	Uttrakhand	44.92	113.34	10.46
24	Uttar Pradesh	18.08	54.83	17.86
25	West Bengal	581.96	510.92	209.07
26	Delhi	8.93	9.72	0
GRAND TOTAL		4654.86	5260.79	1180.57

Grants are released to NGOs only after having received the Utilization Certificate for the previous year's grant.

Statement-I (B)

*Details of funds released to NGOs under the Scheme of
Vocational Training in Tribal Areas*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2009-10	2010-11
2011-12			
			(as on 23-08-2011)
1	Assam	54.00	31.20
2	Karnataka	19.40	11.08
3	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	31.20
4	Meghalaya	32.88	0.00
5	Nagaland	93.72	0.00
6	Tamil Nadu	0.00	14.46
	GRAND TOTAL	200.00	87.94

Grants are released to NGOs only after having received the Utilization Certificate for the previous year's grant

Statement-I (C)

*Details of funds released to NGOs under the Scheme of Strengthening
Education amongst ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2009-10	2010-11
2011-12			
			(as on 23-08-2011)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1752.74	1593.06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22.04	12.22
3	Chhattisgarh	28.93	34.91
4	Gujarat	37.92	53.55
5	Jharkhand	11.34	23.35
6	Madhya Pradesh	114.23	769.03
7	Maharashtra	27.7	51.44

1	2	3	4	5
8	Orissa	1238.82	1133.42	88.63
9	Rajasthan	116.23	85	0
TOTAL		3349.95	3755.98	167.45

Grants are released to NGOs only after having received the Utilization Certificate for the previous year's grant.

Statement-I (D)

*Details of funds released to NGOs under the Scheme of
Development of Primitive Groups (PTGs)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2009-10	2010-11
2011-12			
(as on 23-08-2011)			
1	A & N Islands	0	184
2	Chhattisgarh	17.58	12.81
3	Jharkhand	272.03	218.68
4	Karnataka	20.47	0
5	Maharashtra	28.19	27.77
6	Tamil Nadu	61.66	77.58
GRAND TOTAL		399.93	520.84

Grants are released to NGOs only after having received the Utilization Certificate for the previous year's grant.

Statement-I (E)

*Details of funds released to NGOs under the Scheme of
Coaching for Scheduled Tribes*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2009-10	2010-11
2011-12			
(as on 23-08-2011)			
1	2	3	4
1	Chhattisgarh	41.41	0.00
2	Delhi	53.03	2.81

1	2	3	4	5
3	Jharkhand	25.65	26.20	5.13
4	Kerala	0.00	0.00	10.32
5	Maharashtra	0.00	9.80	9.80
6	Madhya Pradesh	86.86	64.77	0.00
7	Manipur	6.20	21.00	3.00
8	Orissa	9.32	12.70	0.00
9	Rajasthan	59.53	13.16	25.17
10	Tripura	9.00	0.00	0.00
11	West Bengal	9.00	2.30	0.00
TOTAL		300.00	152.74	53.42

Grants are released to NGOs only after having received the Utilization Certificate for the previous year's grant.

Statement-II

Details of NGOs against which complaints received and action taken thereon

Sl. No.	Name of the organisation	Action Taken
1.	General Institute of Tribal Association (GITA), At-Brahmanapad, District-Kandhamal, Orissa	Process has been initiated to recover the grants through State Government and black listing the Non Governmental Organisation for future grants.
2.	Career Plus Educational Society, 302-A-37-38-39, Ansal Building, 3rd Floor, Near Batra Cinema, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-09 (for Delhi)	Further grants have been stopped.

Diversion of SCSP funds to CWG

2580. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of Rs. 265 crore from the Scheduled Caste Sub

Plan (Special Component Plan) for Delhi was diverted to the Commonwealth Games Fund in the year 2009-10;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) total fund diverted from social sector to other sectors during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has informed that an amount of Rs. 288.44 crore was shown as expenditure under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan for Commonwealth Games projects during the financial year 2009-10, with the presumption that their benefits would also be availed by Scheduled Caste persons.

(c) the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has informed that there has been no such diversion.

OBC status for Koch Rajbongshi

2581. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the Koch Rajbongshi community of Assam has lost the status of OBC since 1996;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry will take immediate necessary steps to restore the Koch Rajbongshi community as OBC and be included in the Central list of OBC community since the status of ST has been ceased; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Caste/Community Rajbanshi Koch which was at Sl.No.18 in the State: Assam: Common List was omitted vide Resolution No. 12011/2/96-BCC dated 27.1.1996 of the then Ministry of Welfare, Government of India as the said community was included in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Assam (excluding Autonomous Districts).

(c) and (d) The National Commission for Backward Classes(NCBC) has been tendering advices to the Central Government from time to time for inclusion in/amendment to the Central List of Other Backward Classes(OBCs). Section 9 of the NCBC Act reads as follows:

"9.(1) The Commission shall examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a backward class in the lists and hear complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion of any backward class in such lists and tender such advice to the Central Government as it deems appropriate.

(2) The advice of the Commission shall ordinarily be binding upon the Central Government."

Action is initiated based on the advice received from NCBC.

Welfare Scheme for SCs/OBCs

2582. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing schemes for the welfare of SCs/OBCs;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the funds released and spent for each schemes, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Scheme-wise, State-wise details of Central assistance released to the States/UTs under major Schemes of this Ministry for the welfare and development of SCs/OBCs during the last 3 Years are given in the Statement-I (a) to I (h) and II (a) to II (c).

Statement-I (a)

State-wise Central assistance released during the year 2008-09 to 2010-11 under Post Matric Scholarship for SC students.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.		State/UT	Central assistance released	
			(2008-09)	(2009-10)
			(2010-11)	
1	2	3	4	5
1	A.P.	23978.11	21182.31	57023.64
2	Bihar	2692.70	1000.00	3472.07

1	2	3	4	5
3	Chhattisgarh	100.00	0.00	1207.79
4	Goa	0.00	0.00	18.05
5	Gujarat	1556.29	2741.34	5560.09
6	Haryana	369.52	6962.57	3600.00
7	J&K	378.47	150.00	100.00
8	Jharkhand	0.00	514.74	100.00
9	Karnataka	3267.91	11819.35	15718.29
10	Kerala	8132.43	3200.00	2400.00
11	M.P.	1699.21	3653.86	6721.19
12	Maharashtra	1000.00	13400.00	28161.01
13	Orissa	500.00	0.00	2697.51
14	Punjab	200.00	0.00	5814.58
15	Rajasthan	10340.11	5397.72	3900.00
16	Tamil Nadu	500.00	5369.97	17847.60
17	Uttar Pradesh	4916.98	19967.13	49804.19
18	Uttarakhand	1089.36	789.70	2155.15
19	West Bengal	3250.23	3835.67	2200.00
NE Region				
1	Assam	0.00	1014.99	504.99
2	Manipur	163.76	185.70	100.00
3	Sikkim	3.44	1.00	16.56
4	Tripura	410.98	410.16	498.25
UTs				
1	Pudducherry	0.00	0.00	100.00
TOTAL		64549.50	101596.21	209720.83

Note: N.R. means Not Received.

Statement-I (b)

*State-wise Central assistance released during the year 2008-09 to 2010-11
under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre Matric Scholarship to the
children of those engaged in unclean occupations*

Rs. in lakh

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Central assistance released		
		(2008-09)	(2009-10)	(2010-11)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	2171.5	880.00
2	Bihar	0.00	0.00	117.59
3	Chhattisgarh	110.79	192.08	170.73
4	Goa	0.00	0.89	0.50
5	Gujarat	2820.60	3639.90	3658.52
6	Jammu & Kashmir	15.05	24.59	0.00
7	Kerala	0.00	6.11	15.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	296.41	232.59	0.00
9	Maharashtra	691.12	0.00	0.00
10	Orissa	35.72	0.00	0.00
11	Puducherry	2.24	7.71	6.00
12	Punjab	0.00	0.00	112.07
13	Rajasthan	1042.42	598.95	568.76
14	Tamil Nadu	678.08	971.88	236.00
15	Uttarakhand	14.72	1.55	1.00
16	West Bengal	41.73	26.27	39.90
NE Region				
1	Assam	92.38	52.17	0.00
2	Tripura	86.02	47.83	41.70
TOTAL		5927.28	7974.02	5847.77

Note:- N.R. means Not Received.

Statement-I (c)

*State-wise central assistance released during the year 2008-09 to 2010-11
under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojana (Girls hostels)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No. released	States/UTs	Central assistance		
		(2008-09)	(2009-10)	(2010-11)
1	2	3	4	5
1	A.P.	437.5	0.00	600.00
2	Bihar	335.00	0.00	0.00
3	Chhattisgarh	107.43	0.00	0.00
4	Haryana	187.575	187.57	365.00
5	H.P.	0.00	0.00	496.40
6	Jharkhand	139.148	0.00	45.00
7	Karnataka	177.5	202.40	340.00
8	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	355.14	250.0	342.00
10	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	717.10
11	Orissa	1914.89	0.00	0.00
12	Punjab	113.25	0.00	0.00
13	Rajasthan	339.75	1706.75	584.00
14	Tamil Nadu	256.25	0.00	0.00
15	U.P.	697.20	0.00	688.10
16	Uttrakhand	101.25	89.29	0.00
17	W.B.	670.50	0.00	204.40

1	2	3	4	5
NE Region				
1	Assam	2.62	0.00	0.00
2	Tripura	27.52	0.00	0.00
	UTs	0.00		
1	Puducherry	0.00	100	0.00
2.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	9.00
TOTAL		5862.523	2536.01	4391.00

Statement-I (d)

*State-wise Central assistance released during the year 2008-09 to 2010-11
under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojana (Boys Hostels)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Central	assistance
released			
	(2008-09)	(2009-10)	(2010-11)
1	2	3	4
1	A.P.	0.00	0.00
2	Bihar	340.00	0.00
3	Chattisgarh	72.645	33.75
4	Haryana	0.00	2.98
5	H.P.	0.00	0.00
6	Jharkhand	83.16	0.00
7	Karnataka	167.50	0.00
8	Kerala	110.34	54.75
9	Madhya Pradesh	211.54	180.70
10	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00
11	Orissa	755.929	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
12	Rajasthan	0.00	191.00	384.00
13	Tamil Nadu	297.33	0.00	0.00
14	UP	447.25	157.05	294.00
15	Uttrakhand	41.39	0.00	0.00
16	WB	0.00	0.00	950.00
NE Region				
17	Assam	46.20	0.00	75.00
18	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	100.00
TOTAL		2573.27	620.23	3428.10

Statement-I (e)

*State-wise Central assistance released during the year 2008-09 to 2010-11
under Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Central	assistance
released			
	(2008-09)	(2009-10)	(2010-11)
1	2	3	4
1	A.P.	5167.85	3668.49
2	Bihar	4009.15	1916.86
3	Chattisgarh	547.21	666.69
4	Gujarat	959.52	932.86
5	Goa	0.00	0.00
6	Haryana	1213.48	1350.53
7	H.P.	517.08	498.20

1	2	3	4	5
8	J&K	230.48	173.22	290.75
9	Jharkhand**	574.94	0.00	0.00
10	Karnataka	3605.30	2464.41	2994.35
11	Kerala	813.12	763.24	881.21
12	M.P.	4806.42	3653.47	4608.72
13	Maharashtra	4222.80	2880.66	0.00
14	Orissa	2832.14	2209.99	1261.37
15	Punjab	1004.07	1075.88	1362.33
16	Rajasthan	3331.86	3460.63	4301.05
17	Tamil Nadu	6002.81	4605.30	6786.56
18	U.P.	14351.57	10426.82	16621.42
19	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	621.41
20	West Bengal	4503.80	4502.75	5230.75
NE Region				
2	Assam	1089.04	249.22	662.97
2	Manipur	0.00	0.00	29.11
3	Sikkim	40.06	22.60	82.84
4	Tripura	311.42	355.58	460.21
UTs				
1	Pududicherry	0.00	0.00	20.31
2	Chandigarh	25.00	18.75	0.00
TOTAL		60159.12	45896.15	58727.57

NR- Not Reported

Statement-I (f)

State-wise Central assistance released during the year 2008-09 to
2010-11 under the Scheme of assistance to Scheduled
Castes Development Corporations (SCDC)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Central assistance released		
		(2008-09)	(2009-10)	(2010-11)
1	Gujarat	192.16	0.00	192.16
2	Haryana	0.00	83.00	383.56
3	Himachal Pradesh	194.08	200.00	240.04
4	Karnataka	252.29	600.00	0.00
5	Kerala	559.00	617.00	0.00
6	Punjab	240.00	0.00	197.06
7	Uttar Pradesh	400.00	0.00	987.18
UTs				
8	Chandigarh	62.47	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		1900.00	1500.00	2000.00

Statement-I (g)

State-wise Central assistance released during the year 2008-09 to 2010-11
under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Implementation of the Protection
of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled
Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Central assistance released		
		(2008-09)	(2009-10)	(2010-11)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	787.56	878.79	642.99
2.	Bihar	27.28	55.00	90.00
3:	Chhattisgarh	40.75	40.64	108.59

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Goa	1.00	1.50	3.25
5.	Gujarat	217.46	186.08	303.32
6.	Haryana	59.93	19.59	136.18
7.	Himachal Pradesh	10.45	54.80	29.00
8.	Jharkhand	0.00	39.54	Nil
9.	Karnataka	670.38	967.18	674.36
10.	Kerala	135.15	361.81	0.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	574.75	1107.11	1869.09
12.	Maharashtra	274.98	1197.43	869.79
13.	Orissa	60.00	69.58	645.58
14.	Punjab	50.00	76.35	114.70
15.	Rajasthan	157.89	175.66	175.40
16.	Tamil Nadu	235.14	612.15	176.77
17.	Uttar Pradesh	931.29	904.36	960.98
18.	Uttarakhand	5.77	0.00	0.00
NE Region				
19.	Sikkim	5.95	8.18	6.40
20.	Tripura	00.50	0.60	0.00
Union Territories				
21.	Puducherry	50.00	50.00	87.08
22.	A & N Islands	0.00	-	5.49
23.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.65	59.23	60.00
24.	Daman & Diu	4.57	0.00	8.94
25.	Chandigarh	3.00	0.00	15.00
TOTAL		4306.45	6865.58	6982.91

Statement-I (h)

*State-wise Central Assistance released during the year 2009-10 to
2010-11 under the Centrally Sponsored Pilot Scheme of
"Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana".**

(Rs. in crore)

States	Central assistance released	
	(2009-10)	(2010-11)
Bihar	1.3	21.425
Rajasthan	1.4.	21.325
Assam	0.00	10.10
Tamil Nadu	1.3	21.425
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	22.725
TOTAL	4.0	97.000

* [PMAGY was approved in March, 2010]

Statement-II (a)

*Statement of release of funds during last 3 years under the Centrally
Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships for OBC students.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No. State/UTs		Central assistance released		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1676.89	2035.00	1693.00
2	Bihar	1977.72	1752.00	4861.88
3	Goa	38.44	16.00	41.00
4	Gujarat	288.69	568.31	745.19
5	Haryana	491.00	563.00	71.56

1	2	3	4	5
6	Himachal Pradesh	22.00	0.00	0.00
7	Jammu & Kashmir	188.77	0.00	359.00
8	Jharkhand	444.78	282.00	1385.00
9	Kerala	161.67	0.00	0.00
10	Karnataka	454.43	445.57	1000.00
11	Madhya Pradesh	1425.34	1612.00	3534.87
12	Maharashtra	2307.08	2587.00	5677.11
13	Orissa	441.00	0.00	0.00
14	Punjab	552.00	0.00	391.00
15	Rajasthan	754.49	833.00	1982.00
16	Tamil Nadu	1485.45	1140.32	2344.68
17	Uttar Pradesh	3962.88	4436.00	9742.02
18	Uttaranchal	189.58	104.00	504.54
19	West Bengal	740.00	0.00	380.55
20	Andaman Nicobar	0.00	0.23	0.00
21	Daman & Diu	5.28	0.00	1.89
22	Chandigarh	1.09	1.03	0.00
23	Pudducherry	41.39	0.00	0.00
24	Assam	0.00	659.19	253.43
25	Manipur	120.00	25.00	140.49
26	Tripura	193.18	230.10	202.00
27	Sikkim	5.78	7.20	12.36
Total		17968.93	17296.95	35323.57

Statement-II (b)

Statement of release of funds during the last 3 years under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Pre Matric Scholarships for OBCs students

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
		Amount released	Amount released	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	407.90	533.00	0.00
2	Bihar	446.43	0.00	0.00
3	Goa	7.68	0.00	0.00
4	Gujarat	267.24	290.00	227.00
5	Haryana	0.00	79.00	0.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	27.58	28.00	25.25
7	Jharkhand	30.55	0.00	31.45
8	Karnataka	50.00	50.00	238.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	158.00	0.00
10	Maharashtra	518.30	0.00	0.00
11	Orissa	0.00	96.00	140.00
12	Punjab	124.35	0.00	100.00
13	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	245.00
14	Tamil Nadu	100.00	320.00	846.00
15	Uttar Pradesh	894.41	1159.00	2241.00
16	Uttaranchal	0.00	135.00	117.00
17	West Bengal	42.56	0.00	88.64

1	2	3	4	5
18	Andaman Nicobar	0.00	4.40	0.00
19	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	21.69
20	Chandigarh	0.00	1.36	0.00
21	Delhi	0.00	3.69	0.00
22	Assam	40.81	51.33	32.65
23	Manipur	125.00	108.36	68.36
24	Tripura	127.34	146.00	49.00
25	Sikkim	6.79	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		3216.94	3163.14	4471.04

Statement-II (c)

*Statement of release of funds during last 3 years under the
Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Hostels for OBCs Boys and Girls*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
		Amount released	Amount released	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	542.50	240.00	0.00
2	Chhattisgarh	17.28	0.00	0.00
3	Gujarat	420.00	120.00	490.00
4	Haryana	192.50	65.00	210.00
5	Jharkhand	156.32	81.33	121.41
6	Karnataka	299.95	147.17	205.00
7	Kerala	241.50	89.00	119.00

1	2	3	4	5
8	Madhya Pradesh	287.11	345.00	775.00
9	Orissa	0.00	0.00	72.79
10	Rajasthan	283.75	17.50	210.00
11	Tamil Nadu	472.50	189.00	236.25
12	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	502.20	0.00
13	West Bengal	86.87	0.00	0.00
14	Puducherry	24.20	0.00	0.00
15	Assam	150.00	255.00	0.00
16	Manipur	156.23	0.00	140.00
17	Sikkim	123.95	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		3454.66	2051.20	2579.45

Financial assistance to disabled children for home study

2583. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Right To Education Act contains any provision for giving financial compensation/assistance for home schooling done for severely disabled children falling within the prescribed age bracket;

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

(c) if not, steps Government taken/propose to take to benefit this group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years including children with disability. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the main vehicle for implementation of the RTE Act. SSA aims at providing inclusive education to all children with special

needs. It supports special training, education through open learning system, special schools and home schooling, wherever necessary, itinerant teaching, remedial teaching, community based rehabilitation and vocational education. The component of programme for children with special needs includes their identification, educational: placement, aids and appliances, support services, teacher training, resource support, individualised education plan, parental training and community mobilization, curricular access, building synergy with special needs, removal of architectural barriers, research peer sensitization. The provisioning of fund for this purpose is calculated at the rate of Rs. 3000 per child, per year. However, the actual expenditure on a child with special needs may vary from case to case.

Collective upliftment of forest dwellers

†2584. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribals living in forests in the country, State-wise;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for collective upliftment of tribals living in the forests; and

(c) whether Government will declare any time bound programme to bring these tribals in the mainstream?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) Demographic details in respect of people residing in forest areas in the country are maintained by the respective State/Union Territory Governments.

(b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing various Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes for the socio-economic development of tribal people in the country. These schemes/programmes are meant for the welfare of all the tribal people, including those living in the forest areas of the country. In addition, the Ministry is also implementing the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generation but whose rights could not be

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

recorded to ensure (a) tenurial security, providing them relief against the physical and psychological alienation from land belong to them; (b) livelihood, in terms of agriculture and ownership of minor forest produce, including right of access to collect, use and dispose of the same; and (c) traditional and customary rights. The Ministry has also asked to State/Union Territory Governments to plan convergence of existing welfare and development initiatives for the title holders in the forest lands under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 so that their conditions improve and they are weaned away from timber related activities.

(c) Upliftment of tribal people living in the forests, with the aim of bringing such tribal people in the mainstream of the country, through implementation of various schemes/programmes of the Ministry, is an on-going process. No specific time limit can be prescribed for this purpose.

Cases registered for manual scavenging

†2585. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the practice of scavenging could still not be abolished from the country;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken or any case has been registered against the person forcing scavenging on schedule caste/tribes people or involved in continuing the scavenging practice in the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Certain instances of manual scavenging have been brought to this Ministry's notice, which have been referred to concerned State Governments for verification.

(b) and (c) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, only the Government of Uttar Pradesh had reported that 27,114 prosecution cases were filed in the Judicial Magistrate's court in various local bodies in the State for contravention of provisions of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993, which prohibits manual scavenging.

Integration of transgenders

2586. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether equality is not being applied for transgenders even though the constitution affirms it in all sphere;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that there is no space for transgenders in hospital wards and no separate toilet facilities;

(c) if so, whether Government intends to integrate the same into the mainstream community;

(d) whether neighbouring countries like Nepal and Pakistan have remarkably progressive laws that deal with their concern; and

(e) if so, how does India plan to follow in their path?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The Constitution of India guarantees right to equality to all citizens of the country and prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Accordingly, all citizens, including transgenders, are entitled to enjoy the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

(d) and (e) As per available information, no specific law to deal with discrimination faced by transgenders has been enacted by the Government of Nepal. Information regarding enactment of such a law in Pakistan is not available.

Financial liability for Post Matric Scholarship scheme

2587. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committed financial liability on account of implementation of Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students will be passed on to the State Government/UT Administration after the Eleventh plan or after Twelfth Plan period i.e. from 01 April, 2012 or 01 April, 2017;

(b) whether all the expenditure on implementation of Post Matric Scholarship Scheme is borne by Government for all eligible SC students pursuing their studies after Matriculation or for only a small percentage of such students; and

(c) whether the State Government/UT administration implementing the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme impose a condition that only a limited percentage of eligible SC Students will be allowed benefit under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Centrally Sponsored Post-matric Scholarship for SCs is implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, which receive 100% Central assistance from the Government of India for the total expenditure under the scheme, over and above their respective Committed Liability. The level of committed liability of respective State Govts./UT Admns. for a year is equivalent to the level of actual expenditure incurred by them under the Scheme during the terminal year of last five year plan. Accordingly, the expenditure incurred under the Scheme during the terminal year of XI Five Year Plan shall be taken into consideration for fixing the Committed liability of the States/UTs during XII Five Year Plan.

The Scheme was revised w.e.f. 1.7.2010 which included:

- (i) upward revision of income ceiling from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs.2 lakh p.a;
- (ii) revision of maintenance and other allowances; and (ii) rationalisation of grouping of courses.

Additional committed liability arising on account of the revision of the Scheme w.e.f. 01.07.2010 shall be passed on to the States/UTs at the end of the XII Five Year Plan (w.e.f. 01.04.2017) and not at the end of the XI Plan.

It is an open ended Scheme and there is no upper cap on the number of students to be covered. All the SC students, eligible to get scholarship under this scheme are entitled for scholarship.

Development Scheme for Scheduled Caste

†2588. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) details of the schemes being implemented for the development of Scheduled Caste; and

(b) whether these schemes are working as per the set targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The Ministry is implementing the following schemes for development of the SCs.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Schemes of Educational development

- Pre-matric scholarship for children of those engaged in 'unclean' occupations(for SCs and non SCs)
- Post matric scholarship for Scheduled Castes
- Scholarship for "Top Class Education"
- National Overseas Scholarship
- Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship
- Upgradation of Merit
- Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana
- Free Coaching for SC and OBC students

Schemes of Economic Development

- Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCA to SCSP)
- Self-employment scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers
- National Scheduled Caste Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC)
- National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC)
- State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations (SCDCs)

Other Schemes

- Scheme for Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955, and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
- Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)
- Assistance to Voluntary organisations working for Welfare of SCs
- Dr. Ambedkar Foundation

(b) The actual expenditure under the above schemes during 2010-11 was Rs.3327.12 Crore, as against the B.E of Rs.3325.00 Crore.

Employment of specially abled in private sector

2589. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes available with Government to encourage private sector to employ specially abled people in different vacant posts;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been any representation from trade bodies regarding suggestion to improve the employment rate of specially abled people in private sector; and

(d) the details thereof and status so far in the implementation of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) A Scheme for providing Incentives to the employers in the Private Sector for Employment of Persons with Disabilities was launched w.e.f. 01.04.2008 to encourage employers to employ more persons with disabilities. Under this Scheme, the Government of India provides the employer's contribution for Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) and Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) for 3 years, for persons with disabilities employed in the private sector on or after 01.04.2008, with a monthly salary upto Rs.25,000.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Schemes for disabled

†2590. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:

SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of schemes being undertaken by Central Government for disabled persons;

(b) the details of target and achievement made between January, 2008 and March, 2010 regarding above said schemes, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether there is any mechanism to ensure that the benefits of schemes meant for disabled persons are reaching to needy people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The following main schemes are being implemented by the Ministry for persons with, disabilities:

(i) Scheme of Assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances (ADIP Scheme).

(ii) Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS).

(iii) Scheme for implementation of persons with disability Act (SIPDA).

(b) The above mentioned schemes are demand driven and funds are released on the basis of proposals received from State Governments and other Implementing Agencies within the overall allocation under the schemes. The details of grants released under these schemes in financial years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in Statements-I to III respectively (See below).

(c) and (d) Several measures are in place for effective monitoring of the utilization of the allocated fund in the disability sector, which include inspection and monitoring of the functioning of the grantee, obtaining their periodic progress reports, audited statement of accounts, utilization certificates etc. Further, nodal officers have been appointed by the Ministry for various States/UTs for monitoring the implementation of the schemes. Following seven National Institutes working in the field of Disability have also been entrusted with monitoring and inspection of organizations receiving grants:

1. National Institute for the Visually Handicapped (NIVH), Dehradun.
2. National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (NIEPMD), Chennai.
3. Swami Vivekanand National Institute for the Rehabilitation, Training and Research (SVNIRTAR), Cuttack.
4. National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped (NIHH), Mumbai.
5. National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped (NIMH), Secunderabad.
6. National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped (NIOH), Kolkata.
7. Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya Institute for the Physically Handicapped, IPH, New Delhi.

Statement-I

*State-wise release of funds for the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and
2009-10 under ADIP Scheme for camp activity*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	126.67	121.00	137.00
2	Bihar	142.35	68.62	16.99
3	Chhattisgarh	11.53	40.75	7.50
4	Goa	0.91	4.00	0.00
5	Gujarat	73.29	154.75	85.45
6	Haryana	25.32	53.00	23.50
7	Himachal Pradesh	12.99	21.25	25.00
8	Jammu and Kashmir	9.41	36.00	0.00
9	Jharkhand	12.06	27.42	46.00
10	Karnataka	54.65	91.25	73.00
11	Kerala	218.5	6.75	140.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	12.76	188.65	140.40
13	Maharashtra	50.67	190.88	129.25
14	Orissa	7.07	93.00	97.00
15	Punjab	71.25	44.45	56.50
16	Rajasthan	66.92	196.50	128.00
17	Tamil Nadu	459.19	203.58	159.11
18	Uttar Pradesh	353.17	387.16	240.25
19	Uttarakhand	63.29	21.37	17.75

1	2	3	4	5
20	West Bengal	105.55	61.90	100.20
21	Andaman & Nicobar	0.85	4.00	0.00
22	Chandigarh	1.00	0.00	0.00
23	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	1.50	2.00
24	Daman & Diu	0.00	3.00	0.00
25	Delhi	63.53	28.50	5.60
26	Lakshadweep	0.00	1.50	2.00
27	Puducherry	1.17	7.50	0.00
28	Arunachal Pradesh	3.3	53.00	53.00
29	Assam	152.79	324.68	317.50
30	Manipur	0.00	20.84	0.00
31	Meghalaya	3.16	40.00	40.00
32	Mizoram	0.00.	34.00	34.00
33	Nagaland	0.00	37.00	37.00
34	Sikkim	1.17	22.00	0.00
35	Tripura	12.8	71.00	71.00
Total		2117.32	2660.80	2185.00

Statement-II

*State-wise details of grant-in-aid released during 2007-08,
2008-09 and 2009-10 under DDRS*

(Rs. in Lakh)				
Sl.No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andman & Nicobar	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1807.74	1317.78	1586.81

1	2	3	4	5
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10.67	7.37	6.72
4	Assam	84.72	121.92	87.4
5	Bihar	112.62	87.75	45.48
6	Chandigarh	5.11	0	10.5
7	Chhattisgarh	39.23	76.69	31.52
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9	Daman & Diu	0	0	0
10	Delhi	314.12	193.55	170.24
11	Goa	14.87	13.09	18.3
12	Gujarat	81.17	82.2	57.4
13	Haryana	186.31	127.92	78.36
14	Himachal Pradesh	11.49	40.83	17.99
15	Jammu & Kashmir	7.91	27.93	7.19
16	Jharkhand	16.68	10.06	12.01
17	Karnataka	1135.92	814.66	857.24
18	Kerala	237.19	378.4	386.96
19	Lakshdweep	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	134.63	170.35	99.56
21	Maharashtra	188.41	254.23	150.51
22	Manipur	125.7	196.76	130.14
23	Meghalaya	85.16	75.65	25.64
24	Mizoram	12.5	19.6	6.58
25	Nagaland	1.43	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
26	Orissa	418.51	367.34	448.66
27	Pondicherry	12.56	15.63	13.36
28	Punjab	105.67	94	35.38
29	Rajasthan	182.7	93.14	168.81
30	Sikkim	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	481.75	474.37	366.18
32	Tripura	11.86	10.81	21.36
33	Uttar Pradesh	704.54	700.21	718.82
34	Uttarakhand	43.98	63.02	53.6
35	West Bengal	449.94	641.12	543.22
Total		7025.09	6476.38	6155.94

Statement-III

*State-wise amount sanctioned for the years 2007-08, 2008-09
and 2009-10 under SIPDA Scheme*

Year	Name of the States/UTs Government Institutions CU	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3
2007-08	Himachal Pradesh	16.00
	Ravenshaw University	92.66
	Uttarakhand	16.00
	Uttar Pradesh	10.78
	Uttar Pradesh	4.78
	West Bengal	16.00
	Gujarat	5.00

1	2	3
	University of Goa	24.00
	University of Himachal Pradesh	12.03
	University of Rajasthan	47.42
	Society for Child Development	1.00
	Assam	42.74
	Chhattishgarh	16.00
	Himachal Pradesh	5.00
2008-09	Sikkim	0.37
	Sikkim	1.12
	Manipur	63.82
	Nagaland	9.14
	National Trust	469.00
	University of Nagaland	23.10
	Anna Institute of Management	4.99
	NSIC Ltd.	5.40
	Jammu & Kashmir	30.04
2009-10	Postal Staff College India, Ghaziabad	4.79
	Bihar	28.34
	Orissa	22.50
	Kerala	31.93
	NIVH	22.52
	Postal Staff College India, Ghaziabad	17.02
	National Trust	35.00

1	2	3
	NSIC Ltd	4.50
	NSIC Ltd	21.17
	NSIC Ltd	3.37
	NIVH	151.50
	Manipur	19.35
	Madhya Pradesh	57.87
	Lal Bahadur Shastri AA, Mussorrie	47.94

Public Welfare Schemes

†2591. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public welfare schemes being undertaken by Government of India through the Ministry and the details thereof; and

(b) whether State Government has submitted projects for approval/grant to Government during the years 2009-10 and-2010-11 and if so, by when these projects will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The mandate of the Ministry is to empower its target groups, namely, (i) Scheduled Castes, (ii) Backward Classes, (iii) Persons with disabilities, (iv) Senior Citizens and (v) Victims of alcoholism and substance abuse through programmes for educational, economic and social development and rehabilitation as appropriate. The list of the major schemes implemented by the Ministry at present for the welfare of these target groups is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) The submission of proposals by the State Governments seeking central assistance under various schemes is an on-going process. The proposals are approved and funds released by

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the Ministry if they are complete in all respects, in conformity with the guidelines of the relevant Scheme, accompanied with Utilization Certificates for the funds released to the State Government in the previous years and audited accounts for the relevant year as per General Financial Rules. Release of grants is also subject to availability of adequate budgetary provisions under the relevant schemes.

Statement

List of the Major Schemes being Implemented by the Ministry

Sl.No.	Major Schemes Implemented
1	2
Scheduled Castes Development	
1	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chatrawas Yojana (Boys Hostels)
2	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chatrawas Yojana (Girls Hostels)
3	Free Coaching for Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Class students
4	Upgradation of Merit of Scheduled Caste Students
5	Top Class Education for Meritorious Scheduled Caste Students
6	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships Scheme
7	National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Caste Students
8	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan
9	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana
10	Assistance to Voluntary Organizations Working for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes
11	Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corporations
12	Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers
13	Pre Matric Scholarship for Children of those Engaged in Unclean Occupations

1	2
14	Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes
15	Assistance to States/UTs for Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Cases & Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

Other Backward Classes Development

1	Pre-Matric Scholarship to Other Backward Class (OBC) students
2	Post Matric scholarship to Other Backward Class students
3	Assistance for Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls
4	Assistance to Voluntary Organizations working for Welfare of Other Backward Classes

Disability

1	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances
2	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme
3	Scheme of Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995
4	Scheme of Incentives to Employers in the Private Sector for providing Employment to Persons with Disabilities

Social Defence Bureau

1	Integrated Programme for Older Persons
2	Scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse and for Social Defence Services

Allocation for most backward classes

†2592. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of budget amount allocated, year-wise, for upliftment of most Backward Classes except OBC in last five years;

(b) whether any kind of loans for this category have been waived off; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment allocates funds for educational, economic and social empowerment of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and no separate allocation is made for Most Backward Classes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Complaints of untouchability

†2593. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the complaints of untouchability against Scheduled Castes are still cropping up in different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the number of cases that came to the knowledge of Government during the last three years and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, prescribes punishment for the enforcement of any disability arising from the practice of untouchability. The Act is implemented by the concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. As per the data provided by the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, during 2007-09, 622 cases were registered under the aforesaid Act. Data for the year 2010 is not available.

The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are addressed from time to time to implement provisions of the Act in letter and spirit and are provided admissible Central assistance for implementation of the Act. A Committee constituted, in 2006, under the Chairpersonship of the Union Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment, has also held seventeen meetings wherein Implementation of the Act in 24 States and 4 Union Territories has been reviewed.

Foreign satellites on rent

2594. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has decided to rent foreign satellites for a short period to meet the rising demand for transponders which the agency is unable to meet due to low transponder capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ISRO has 175 transponders at present and has taken 86 transponders on lease;

(d) whether there are huge orders from users such as DTH broadcasters, VSAT operators and Disaster Management Service providers and the current demand for transponders from different users is pegged at around 2000 and also expected to raise; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the growing demand?

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

(b) A 'Request for Proposal' (RFP) has been initiated to obtain the responses from interested foreign satellite operators for leasing satellite(s) with transponders working in Ku and C-band frequencies.

(c) Yes, Sir. At present Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has 187 transponders from 9 Indian communication satellites including the transponders of G-SAT-12 which was launched successfully on July 15, 2011. Further it has taken 86.5 transponders, on lease basis, from foreign operators through Antrix Corporation Limited, the commercial arm of Department of Space (DOS).

(d) The requests from various user segments such as Government users, strategic users, DTH broadcasters, VSAT operators and societal applications are received. The current requested demand from different users is for 221 transponders in C, Extended C and Ku bands. The demand is expected to rise.

(e) In order to meet the growing demand, it has been planned to increase the transponder capacity by building and launching communication satellites, namely, GSAT-9, GSAT-10 and GSAT-11. It is also planned to augment the capacity through short term leasing of transponders from foreign satellites.

Foreign satellites launched from India

2595. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

state:

(a) the number of foreign satellites that have been launched from India since 2004; and

(b) the details of the countries to which these satellites belong to and the payment that has been received for the launch of those satellites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Since 2004, Indian Space Research Organisation has successfully launched 22 foreign satellites from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota using Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV).

(b) These satellites belonged to the following countries viz. Algeria, Argentina, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Singapore, Switzerland and Turkey.

The payment that has been received for the launch of these satellites is nearly Rs.125 crores.

Designing of new genre of rockets

2596. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian space scientists are designing a new genre of rockets and their variants to host heavy satellites into space;

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

(c) whether ISRO would also test air-breathing technology using a scramjet fitted on sounding rocket; and

(d) if so, the details of plans of ISRO in this regard?

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

(b) Indian Space Research Organisation has taken up the design and development of a new generation rocket named Geo-Synchronous Launch Vehicle - Mark- III, with capability to launch 4 tonne class communication satellites into geo-stationary transfer orbit.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As part of the advanced technology initiative, in the area of Air- Breathing technology, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has successfully conducted the flight testing of its advanced high performance sounding rocket, fitted with passive scramjet engine combustor module.

It is planned to carry out, the flight testing of the active scramjet engine combustor module, fitted to the sounding rocket during 2012-13.

Families displaced for SAIL

2597. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families that had been displaced for Steel Authority of India (SAIL) in the past from various States of the country;

(b) the figures of displaced families, State-wise and steel plant-wise;

(c) the number of displaced families that had not been given rehabilitation benefits and rehabilitation employment benefits till date; and

(d) whether Government would consider to give rehabilitation and employment benefits to these left out displaced families?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) Around 19000 families had been identified as displaced on account of land acquisition for setting up steel plants/mines of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL).

(b) The State-wise and steel plant-wise details of the identified displaced families are as under:

SAIL Steel Plants	State	Nos. identified as displaced
Bhilai Steel Plant	Chhattisgarh	5684
Durgapur Steel Plant	West Bengal	-
Rourkela Steel Plant	Orissa	4094
Bokaro Steel Plant	Jharkhand	6019
IISCO Steel Plant	West Bengal	-
Salem Steel Plant	Tamil Nadu	3002

Alloy Steel Plant	West Bengal	-
Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Plant	Karnataka	-

(c) The requisite amount of compensation on account of acquisition of land has been deposited with the respective State Governments as rehabilitation of displaced persons is a State subject and the land for setting up of SAIL Steel Plants was acquired by respective State Governments.

The details of employment provided by SAIL steel plants at Bhilai, Rourkela, Bokaro and Salem under the displaced persons category over the period is as under:

SAIL Steel Plant	Employment provided under displaced category
Bhilai Steel Plant	4468
Rourkela Steel Plant	6257
Bokaro Steel Plant	16000 (approx)
Salem Steel Plant	214

(d) Employment of displaced persons is being regulated in terms of guidelines which have been upheld by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India whereby other things being equal, displaced persons are considered and given preference for employment.

Supply of iron ore to small scale industries

2598. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of supply of iron ore to small and medium scale industries by the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) during the last three years;

(b) whether the supply of iron ore being made by NMDC to the said industries has been discontinued;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to ensure the smooth supply of iron ore to small and medium scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) The supply of iron ore by NMDC is not based on a gradation of small and medium scale industries or otherwise. NMDC has been offering iron ore from Bailadila

to various Chhattisgarh based Sponge/Pig Iron units based on

recommendations of State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB), Government of Chhattisgarh. As per State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB), Chhattisgarh, generally units up to 50 tonnes per day (50 TPD) capacity are classified as "small" (investment below Rs.5 crores) and units up to 100 tonnes per day (100 TPD) capacity are classified as "medium" (investment below Rs.10 crores).

Out of approximately 85 units to whom NMDC is supplying iron ore in the State of Chhattisgarh as recommended by SIPB, Chhattisgarh, only 31 units are covered under "small & medium scale". The details of iron ore supplied by NMDC to these industries during past 3 years are as follows:

(Quantity in Lakh Tonne)

Type of enterprise/industry	Nos.	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Small Scale	10	0.22	0.03	0.03
Medium Scale	21	2.07	1.96	2.45
Total (Small + Medium)	31	2.29	1.99	2.48

(b) No, Sir.

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

(d) Iron ore is in deregulated sector and Government does not control supply of iron ore to individual steel industries. The supply of iron ore to individual units is dependent upon their individual tie up with iron ore producers.

Production of sponge iron

2599. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Steel Association's global ranking has declared that India is the largest producer of sponge iron and third largest producer of crude steel;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken to achieve the projected production capacity of 120 million tonnes so that India could become the second largest producing nation;

(c) whether the installed capacity of steel producing Units is being fully utilized; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to utilize 100 per cent capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) As per ranking by the World Steel Association during 2010, India was the largest producer of sponge iron and 4th largest producer of crude steel in the world.

(b) The role of Government in a liberalized economic/market scenario like India is that of a facilitator. In this capacity, the Government has released the National Steel Policy which has laid down the broad roadmap for encouraging supply side growth for the Indian steel industry. An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has also been constituted in the Ministry of Steel having representation from the concerned Ministries/Departments and State Governments, to monitor and coordinate issues concerning major steel investments. The Group meets regularly to monitor and review coordination problems concerning steel investments.

(c) During 2010-11, provisional data from Joint Plant Committee (JPC) indicates that overall capacity utilization for production of crude steel in India stood at 89%.

(d) Steel is a deregulated sector. As such decision to increase/moderate capacity utilization is taken by the steel producers based on prevailing market conditions of demand and supply, both domestic and international.

Location of CPSUs under Ministry

2600. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the names and location of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) working under the Ministry;

(b) the number of contract/casual labours appointed therein during the last three years;

(c) the areas/jobs in which these contract/casual labours were appointed;

(d) the number of contract/casual labours who were regularized during the last three years;

(e) the mechanism adopted to ensure minimum wages to these workers;

(f) the mechanism to ensure that the provisions of various labour

laws are not violated by contractors and others; and

(g) the actions taken in case of complaints and violations by contractors?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) The names and locations of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) working under the Ministry are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Location
1.	Steel Authority of India Limited	Registered Office-Ispat Bhawan, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003.
2.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	Administrative Building, Visakhapatnam-530 031, Andhra Pradesh.
3.	NMDC Limited Castle	Khanij Bhavan, 10-3-311/A, Hills, Masab Tank, Hyderabad- 500028, Andhra Pradesh
4.	MOIL Limited	1-A, Katol Road, Nagpur-440013, Maharashtra
5.	MSTC Limited	225-C, Acharya Jagdish Bose Road, Kolkata 700020, West Bengal
6.	MECON Limited Jharkhand	Vivekanand Path, P.O. Doranda, District - Ranchi-834002,
7.	KIOCL Limited Bangalore-	II Block, Koramangala, 560034, Karnataka
8.	Hindustan Steelworks (Hastings), Construction Limited	5/1, Commissariat Road, Kolkata-700022, West Bengal
9.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited Avenue,	FSNL Bhavan, Post Box No.37, Equipment Chowk, Central District - Durg, Bilai-490001, Chhattisgarh
10.	Bird Group of Companies	AG 104, Saurav Abasan, 2nd Floor, Sector- II, Salt Lake

City,

Kolkata-700091, West Bengal

(b) and (c) In the CPSUs under the Ministry of Steel, job cotracts are awarded to contractors in non-core activities to carry out different season/temporary activities incidental to their core work. Contractors engage contract/casual labourers in the jobs of material handling loading/unloading, cleaning, security etc. As per the available information, 73012 contract/casual labourers were engaged.

(d) Nil.

(e) to (g) The amenities as prescribed under the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 are being provided to the contract labour engaged in the contractual jobs by the respective contractors in various PSUs under the Ministry of Steel. All the CPSUs are required to ensure payment of wages, Bonus and Social Security Schemes available in terms of Labour Laws namely, Provident Fund (PF) and Employees State Insurance (ESI) benefits to the contract labourers by the contractors through well laid procedures/systems. In case of complaints about violations by the contractor, action is initiated by the respective management and necessary compliance as per law is enforced for safe guarding legitimate interests of the labourers.

Tourism in Kollam district of Kerala

2601. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has submitted any proposal for the development of tourism in Kollam district;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Ashtamudi lake related tourism projects is pending with Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):
(a) to (c) Development and promotion of various tourism destinations/products/fairs/festivals/events are primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism infrastructure development projects/fairs/festivals/events identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, inter-se-priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

As on date there is no proposal of the State Government of Kerala

pending with the Ministry of Tourism for development of tourism in Kollam district.

The Ministry of Tourism has, however, sanctioned following projects in Kollam district, Kerala.

1. Development of major tourism destination at Kollam providing Entertainment and Children's Traffic Park as a tourist destination at Ashramam for an amount of Rs.2.86 crore in the year 2008-09.
2. Rural Tourism Project at Village Clappana, District Kollam for a total amount of Rs.0.67 crore in the year 2008-09 and 2009-10.
3. Development of Ashtamudi Lake Cruise Circuit for an amount of Rs.5.38 crore in the year 2008-09.

Mega Destination Development Scheme

2602. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on 'Mega Destination Development Scheme' for consolidation of tourists resources in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the tourist places in the country included for development under the scheme especially in Haryana;

(c) whether Government propose to include the world renowned tourist site Kurukshetra under the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):

(a) to (b) The Ministry of Tourism, at present has identified 45 mega destinations/circuits in the country. The details of these mega destinations/circuits are given in the Statement (See below).

For each identified mega destinations and circuits, the Ministry of Tourism contribution, as central financial assistance, is capped at Rs.25.00 crore and Rs.50.00 crore respectively under the scheme "Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits".

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Tourism has already sanctioned Mega Tourism Circuit 'Panipat-Kurukshetra-Pinjore'. Phase-I of this circuit was sanctioned in 2006-07 at a cost of Rs.16.30 crore and Phase-II in 2008-09 at a cost of Rs.15.45 crore.

Statement

The details of Mega project/Circuits

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Name of the Mega Project/Circuits	Year of Sanction	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Charminar area of Hyderabad-Destination	2007-08	9.95
2.		Tirupati Heritage Circuit	2008-09	46.52
3.		Kadapa Heritage Tourist Circuit	2008-09	36.93
4.	Assam	National Park Mega Circuit covering Manas, Orang, Nameri, Kaziranga, Jorhat Sibsagar & Majouli	2010-11	Identified.
5.	Bihar	Bodhgaya-Rajgir-Nalanda- Circuit	2006-07	19.22
6.	Chhattisgarh	Jagdalpur-Tirathgarh-Chitrakoot-Barsur-Dantewada-Tirathgarh Circuit	2008-09	23.47
7.	Delhi	Illumination of monuments- Circuit	2006-07	23.75
8.		Development of Dilli Haat, Janakpuri	2011-12	Identified
9.	Goa	Churches of Goa Circuit	2008-09	43.10
10.	Gujarat	Dwarka-Nageshwar-Bet Dwarka Circuit	2008-09	7.99
11.		Shuklatirth-Kabirvad-Mangleshwar-Angareshwar Circuit	2011-12	46.51

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Haryana	Panipat-Kurukshetra-Pinjore Circuit	Phase-I 2006-07 Phase-II 2008-09	31.75
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Eco and Adventure Circuit (Kullu-Katrain-Manali)	2009-10	Identified.
14.	Haryana & Himachal Pradesh	Panchkula-Yamunanagar (Haryana) -Ponta Sahib	2010-11	32.53
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	Mubarak Mandi Heritage Complex, Jammu - Destination	2010-11	Identified.
16.		Naagar Nagar Circuit (Watlab via Hazratbal, Tulmullah, Mansbal and Wullar Lake), Sri nagar	2011-12	38.15
17.		Development of Mega Circuit in Leh	2010-11	Identified.
18.	Jharkhand	Mega Destination at Deoghar	2011-12	23.71
19.	Karnataka	Hampi Circuit	2008-09	32.84
20.	Kerala	Muziris Heritage Circuit connecting historically and archaeologically important places of Kodungalloor	2010-11	40.53
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Chitrakoot as Mega Destination	2009-10	24.02
22.		Jabalpur as Mega Circuit	2010-11	Identified
23.		Bundelkhand comprising of Tikamgarh, Damoh, Sagar, Chhatarpur and Panna as Mega Circuit	2011-2012	Identified
24.	Maharashtra	Vidarbha Heritage Circuit	2008-09	37.38

25.		Aurangabad Destination		Identified
26.		Mahaur- Nanded Vishnupuri- Back Water Kandhar Fort as Mega Circuit	2011-2012	Identified
27.	Manipur	INA Memorial	2010-2011	12.39
28.	Meghalaya	Uiam (Barapani) as Mega Destination	2011-2012	Identified
29.	Orissa	Bhubaneshwar- Puri-Chilka- Circuit	2008-09	30.23
30.	Puducherry	Puduchery Destination	2010-11	45.11
31.	Punjab	Amritsar Destination	2008-09	15.86
32.	Rajasthan	Ajmer- Pushkar Destination	2008-09	10.70
33.		Desert Circuit(Jodhpur- Bikaner-Jaisalmer)	2010-11	Identified
34.	Sikkim	Gangtok- Destination	2008-09	23.91
35.	Tamil Nadu	Mahabalipuram- Destination		13.13
36.		Pilgrimage Heritage Circuit (Madurai-Rameshwaram-Kanyakumari)		2010-11
	36.48			
37.		Thanjavaur	2010-11	14.75
38.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar-Rishikesh-Munikiireti- Circuit	2008-09	44.52

1	2	3	4	5
39.		Nirmal Gangotri	2010-11	Identified
40.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circuit	Phase-I East Gate 2005-06 West Gate 2006-07 Phase-II 2009-10	37.58
41.		Varanasi-Sarnath-Ramnagar Circuit	Phase-I 2006-07 Phase-II 2008-09	22.02
42.		Development of Mathura-Vrindavan including renovation of Vishramghat (Mathura) as Mega Destination	2010-2011	Identified
43.	West Bengal	Ganga Heritage River Cruise Circuit	2008-09	20.42
44.		Dooars (Jalpaiguri District)	2010-11.	Identified
45.	Tripura	Mega Lake Circuit including Mata Bari	2010-11	Identified

Pilgrimage tourism in Haryana

2603. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to develop the pilgrim tourism in Haryana especially Kurukshetra, Thanesar, Panchkula, Jyotisar and Pehowa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any allocation has been made by Government for the development and promotion of pilgrim tourism in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):

(a) and (b) Development, promotion and implementation of tourism projects is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territories. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects, which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories, including destinations of pilgrim tourism.

A project for Development of Panipat-Kurukshetra-Pinjore as Mega Tourist circuit has been sanctioned for Rs.1545.22 lakh in 2008-09 by the Ministry of Tourism. The project includes places of pilgrim importance at Kurukshetra, Pehowa and Pinjore.

In addition of the above, an inter State Mega Tourism circuit for Development of Yamunanagar-Panchkula (Haryana)-Paonta Sahib (Himachal Pradesh) incorporating places of pilgrim importance like Mansa Devi Temple complex in Panchkula and Adi Badri, Kapal Mochan complex, Ved Vyas Mandir, Saraswati Tirth, Laxmi Narayan Temple complex and Dargah Hazrat Sayeed Shah in Yamuna Nagar has been sanctioned in the year 2010-11 for Rs.3253.06 lakh.

(c) and (d) The project proposals submitted by the State Government/Union Territory Administrations are prioritized based on discussions in the prioritization meetings held in the Ministry of Tourism. The proposals that are complete as per scheme guidelines are examined and appraised for sanction subject to inter-se priority, availability of funds and status of utilization of funds released earlier under various schemes.

Remuneration of contractual faculty of hotel management

2604. DR.CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) present rate of remuneration given to the contractual faculty in the Hotel Management Colleges affiliated with the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT) alongwith the year when the present rate of remuneration had been decided;

(b) since the rates have not been revised for long, whether Government had any proposal to revise the rate of remuneration for the contractual faculty keeping in view the current rate of inflation;

(c) if so, time by which the rates of remuneration are likely to be revised; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):

(a) The present rate of remuneration given to the contractual faculty in the Central Institutes of Hotel Management affiliated with the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT) is Rs. 18,000/- per month. This rate has been in effect since the year 2009.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Since the remuneration was raised substantially from Rs. 12,000/- per month to Rs. 18,000/- just two years back, at present there is no proposal to raise it any further.

Funds allocation for historical spots

2605. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides any special package to States for promotion of tourist spots of historical importance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds allocated/released and utilized by the State Government for promotion of tourist spots in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):

(a) to (c) The development and promotion of tourist places including those of historical importance are primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance for promotion of tourism projects based on proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority in accordance with the Scheme Guidelines. The details of projects and amount sanctioned to various State/UTs, during the first four years of the 11th Five Year Plan are given in the Statement (See below). This Statement also includes the projects sanctioned under the Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan for Jammu & Kashmir.

Statement

Tourism projects sanctioned during 11th Five Year Plan upto 31.03.2011.

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	40	193.85
2	Arunachal Pradesh	51	143.57
3	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.00
4	Assam	21	84.86
5	Bihar	18	57.59
6	Chandigarh	17	30.74
7	Chhattisgarh	10	45.23
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	0.24
9	Daman & Diu	1	0.12
10	Delhi	23	75.57
11	Goa	7	72.92
12	Gujarat	14	34.61

1	2	3	4
13	Haryana	29	98.98
14	Himachal Pradesh	40	128.32
15	Jammu and Kashmir	112	219.94
16	Jharkhand	15	19.12
17	Kerala	33	139.77
18	Karnataka	25	118.53
19	Lakshadweep	1	7.82
20	Maharashtra	15	80.20
21	Manipur	31	107.09
22	Meghalaya	25	61.14
23	Mizoram	26	65.68
24	Madhya Pradesh	51	162.76
25	Nagaland	56	111.51
26	Orissa	34	116.00
27	Puducherry	16	74.45
28	Punjab	14	62.30
29	Rajasthan	25	110.91
30	Sikkim	78	188.53
31	Tamil Nadu	43	140.03
32	Tripura	42	76.12
33	Uttar Pradesh	33	117.39
34	Uttarakhand	17	96.02
35	West Bengal	37	120.74
GRAND TOTAL		1003	3162.65

Fashion event during series blasts in Mumbai

2606. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether holding/organizing fashion shows falls within the ambit of the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details of the shows organized during the last three years;

(c) if not, whether the Minister attended a fashion show in Mumbai on the day of series of blast in Mumbai on 13 July, 2011; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Minister was not aware of the said incidents and continued to stay and watch the fashion show, if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination, showcasing varied tourism products of the country, including culture, cuisine, handicrafts, textiles, fashion etc., inter alia through media campaigns, outdoor branding and events. The Ministry has not organized any fashion show during the last three years.

(c) and (d) The Minister attended the programme in his personal capacity.

Rural tourism in Rajasthan

2607. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme to promote rural tourism in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, details thereof and the present status of rural tourism thereof;

(c) the details of rural tourism projects sanctioned in the state; and

(d) special package provided to State Government to promote rural tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):

(a) and (b) Under its Rural Tourism Scheme, Ministry of Tourism provides

Central financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, including the State of Rajasthan, 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.

(c) and (d) The details of the Rural Tourism projects sanctioned to the State of Rajasthan under the Rural Tourism Scheme are given below:

Year	Name of Project	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)
2003-04	Infrastructure development at Village Neemrana, District Alwar 49.46	
2003-04	Infrastructure development at Village Samode, District Jaipur 50.00	
2004-05	Capacity Building at Village Neemrana, District Alwar	20.00
2004-05	Capacity Building at Village Haldighati, District Rajsamand	19.32
2004-05	Capacity Building at Village Samode, District Jaipur	20.00
2006-07	Infrastructure development at Village Haldighati, District Rajsamand	50.00

Development of tourist circuits in Punjab

2608. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified some travel circuits in the country on annual basis and develop them to international standards to attract tourists both domestic/foreign;

(b) if so, the circuits developed in Punjab during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether any request from the State Government of Punjab is lying pending with Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):

(a) to (d) Development of tourism infrastructure are primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. The tourism destinations/circuits to be developed with the financial assistance from Ministry of Tourism (MOT) are decided in the prioritization meetings held with the State/UTs every year. Further, MOT provides financial assistance to States/Union Territories on the basis of project proposals received which are complete in all respects in

accordance with scheme guidelines subject to availability of funds and inter-se-priority.

The details of projects and amount sanctioned for Punjab by Ministry of Tourism for development and promotion of tourism during the 11 Five Year Plan up to 31.03.2011 are given in the Statement.

Statement

The details of projects and amount sanctioned for development of tourism in Punjab during the 11th five year plan

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
2007-08		
1.	Integrated development of Hoshiarpur	397.89
	TOTAL	397.89
2008-09		
1.	Integrated development of Amritsar, Punjab as a mega tourist destination	1585.53
2.	Development of Chamkaur Sahib as tourist destination in Ropar Distt. Punjab	223.00
3.	Development of Khuruli, Tehsil Garhshankar Distt. Hoshiarpur	159.57
	TOTAL	1968.10
2009-10		
1.	Development of Bhaini Sahib, Punjab as Tourist Destination	301.62
2.	Integrated Development of Bhatinda as a Tourist Destination in Punjab	343.90
3.	Integrated Development of Ludhiana as a Tourist Destination of Punjab	302.43
	TOTAL	947.95
2010-11		
1.	Creation of Wayside amenities at various locations in Punjab (Patiala-Ludhiana-Jalandhar-Amritsar-Bhatinda-Milkfed Locations)	651.91

1	2	3
2.	Integrated Development of Sangrur as a tourist destination in Punjab	474.11
3.	Fairs/Festivals in Punjab (i) Patiala Heritage Craft Mela-25.00 Lakhs (ii) Rural Sports Mela Quila Raipur, Ludhiana, Rs. 12.50 Lakhs (iii) Harballah Sangeet Sammelan Jalandhar Rs. 12.50 lakhs	50.00
TOTAL		1176.02
2011-12		
1.	Integrated Development of Fatehgarh, Sirhind as a Tourist Destination in Punjab	423.38
TOTAL		423.38
GRAND TOTAL		4913.34

Impact of collapsed economy on tourism industry

2609. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment regarding collapse of global economy, specially economy of US on the Indian Tourism Industry;

(b) if not, whether any study is proposed to be made; and

(c) the initial assessment made, if any, with special reference to Goa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):

(a) to (c) The actual impact of recent problems with the United States (US) economy as well as the global economy on the tourism industry in India would be known after some gap.

The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during 1st to 17th August, 2011 is estimated to be 260641 as compared to 252755 during the same period of 2010, registering a growth of 3.1%. The country-wise and port-wise (including Goa) break- up of these figures are not available.

After studying the data on FTAs in India from US and other countries in the next 2-3 months, an assessment of the impact including the need of

a study with specific reference to Goa can be made.

Tourism infrastructure in backward States

2610. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any plan to develop tourism infrastructures in economically backward States like Bihar having abundant tourism potential;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of foreign tourists that visited India during the last three years and how many of them lodged complaints concerning rape, murder, fraud etc; and

(d) the quantum of foreign exchange earned from tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):

(a) to (b) Development of tourism infrastructure is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance to States/Union Territories on the basis of project proposals received from them in accordance with scheme guidelines subject to availability of funds and inter-se-priority. State-wise details of projects and amount sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism for development and promotion of tourism including Bihar during the 11th Five Year Plan up to 31.03.2011 are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during 2008, 2009 and 2010 (Provisional) were 5.28 millions, 5.17 million and 5.58 million respectively. The Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) from Tourism in 2008, 2009 and 2010 is estimated to be Rs.51294 Crore, Rs.54960 Crore and Rs.64889 Crore respectively.

'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, prevention of crime, including crime against foreign tourists is the primary responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories. Ministry of Tourism does not compile the data on crimes, including crimes against foreign tourists.

Statement

*State-wise projects sanctioned during 11th Five Year Plan upto
31.03.2011.*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	40	193.85
2	Arunachal Pradesh	51	143.57

1	2	3	4
3	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0.00
4	Assam	21	84.86
5	Bihar	18	57.59
6	Chandigarh	17	30.74
7	Chhattisgarh	10	45.23
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	0.24
9	Daman & Diu	1	0.12
10	Delhi	23	75.57
11	Goa	7	72.92
12	Gujarat	14	34.61
13	Haryana	29	98.98
14	Himachal Pradesh	40	128.32
15	Jammu and Kashmir	112	219.94
16	Jharkhand	15	19.12
17	Kerala	33	139.77
18	Karnataka	25	118.53
19	Lakshadweep	1	7.82
20	Maharashtra	15	80.20
21	Manipur	31	107.09
22	Meghalaya	25	61.14
23	Mizoram	26	65.68
24	Madhya Pradesh	51	162.76
25	Nagaland	56	111.51
26	Orissa	34	116.00

1	2	3	4
27	Puducherry	16	74.45
28	Punjab	14	62.30
29	Rajasthan	25	110.91
30	Sikkim	78	188.53
31	Tamil Nadu	43	140.03
32	Tripura	42	76.12
33	Uttar Pradesh	33	117.39
34	Uttarakhand	17	96.02
35	West Bengal	37	120.74
GRAND TOTAL		1003	3162.65

Promotion of religious and historical tourism

†2611. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing special packages to some State Governments for promoting religious and historical tourism of the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof including Uttarakhand; and

(c) the year-wise amount of funds allocated/released to the State Governments and spent by them, for this purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):

(a) to (c) The development and promotion of tourist places including the religious and historical places are primarily undertaken by the State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance for promotion of tourism projects based on proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority in accordance with the Scheme Guidelines. The details of projects and amount sanctioned to various State/UTs including Uttarakhand. during the first four years of the 11th Five Year Plan given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

[Refer to the statement appended to answer to USQ No.2610 part (a) and (b)]. This statement also includes the projects sanctioned under the Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan for Jammu & Kashmir.

National policy for welfare of tribals

2612. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a national policy for the welfare of tribal groups of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has addressed the issues of participation of tribal community in legislative machinery of the country and in the formulation of national tribal policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has formulated a draft National Tribal Policy for the welfare of tribal groups of India in order to address the critical issues concerning tribals such as lower Human Development Index, poor infrastructure, diminishing control over the natural resource base, persistent threats of eviction from their natural habitat, inequality in distribution of wealth and opportunities, lack of empowerment and to ensure their active and informed participation in development. The draft policy aims at ensuring access of the Scheduled Tribes to mainstream education, health care and income generation to improve the quality of their life.

(c) and (d) One of the objectives of the proposed National Tribal Policy is ensuring protection of political rights by active participation of tribals in political bodies at all levels. Various tribal organisations and forums were consulted by the Ministry during the course of formulation of the draft National Tribal Policy.

Schemes in Chhattisgarh

†2613. SHRI SHIVPRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the names of ongoing schemes for development of Scheduled Tribes in Chhattisgarh; and

(b) the amount being given by the Central Government for such schemes along with the details of amount already released and the amount remaining for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) A list of ongoing schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the development of Scheduled Tribes in the country, including in the State of Chhattisgarh, are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) As per the availability of Budget, funds are released to the States/UTs after the proposals alongwith Progress Reports and Utilization Certificates of earlier released funds from the State Governments/UT Administrations are received. No fund is carried over to the next financial year. The details of schemes-wise amount released during the last three years are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Major schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes

Central Sector Schemes

1. Grant in Aid to NGOs for Scheduled Tribes including Coaching and Allied and award for exemplary service
2. Vocational Training in Tribal Areas
3. Educational Complex in Low Literacy-Pockets
4. Grant-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation for Minor Forest Produce
5. Development of Primitive Tribal Groups
6. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Scheduled Tribe Students
7. Scheme of Institute of Excellence/Top Class Institute
8. National Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Tribes
9. Investment in TRIFED

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

10. Schemes of Post Matric, Book Bank & Upgradation of Merit of Scheduled Tribe Students
11. Girls Hostel & Boys Hostel for Scheduled Tribes
12. Ashram Schoels in Tribal Sub Plan Areas
13. Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others
14. Information and Technology, Special Area Programme
15. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan
16. Grant-in-Aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

Statement-II

Details of funds released to State Government of Chhattisgarh and NGOs in Chhattisgarh under the various schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs during the last three years.

(Rs. in Lakh)				
Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2008-09		
2009-10	2010-11			
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Schemes of Post Matric, Book Bank & Upgradation of Merit of Scheduled Tribe Students			
	(a) Post Matric Scholarship for ST Students	160.28	375.95	1253.97
	(b) Upgradation of Merit	-	37.54	17.06
2.	Establishment of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas	886.80	-	-
3.	Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	803.83	830.83	-
4.	Grant-in-aid to voluntary organization including Coaching for ST & special incentive	111.66	137.26	113.26
5.	Strengthening Education of ST Girls in low Literacy district	39.13	28.93	34.91

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Vocational Training Centre	124.14	-	-
7.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)	615.33	17.58	2257.61
8.	Grant-in-aid to STDCCs etc. for MFP Operations	249.00	87.00	-
9.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan	6829.20	6322.88	9953.00
10.	Grant-in-Aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution.	3211.43	2834.80	7786.00
11.	Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others			
	(a) Grant-in-aid to Tribal Research Institute (TRI) 18.08		-	21.95
	(b) Exchange of Visit by Tribals	-	-	2.58
	(c) Organisation of Tribal Festivals	-	5.95	-
12.	Grant-In-Aid to Voluntary Organisation	56.65	95.85	113.26
13.	Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts	39.13	28.93	34.91
14.	Coaching For Scheduled Tribes	72.76	41.41	-
15.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups	615.33	17.58	2257.60

Rehabilitation of landless tribals

2614. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Kerala has submitted a project proposal for the rehabilitation of landless tribals in the State vide D.O. letter No. 15745/D2/09/SCSTDD dated 03/08/2009; and

(b) if so, the details of the project proposal and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be

laid on the Table of the House.

Sub-plans for tribal area

†2615. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided by Central Government to the States in year 2011-12 for development of Schedule Caste Sub-Plan area on the pattern of Maharashtra State;

(b) whether State Government has utilised the given amount in due course if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government proposes to give more funds under Special package to Rajasthan State in coming financial year for development of tribal areas, if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) As per information received from Planning Commission, State-wise allocation under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) for 2011-12 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The utilization of funds allocated for the year 2011-12 is not available at this stage as it is reported by the States only in the next financial year.

(c) There is no such proposal at present for 2011-12.

Statement

State-wise allocation under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) for 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States/UT	% of SC	Annual Plan 2011-12	
		Population (2001 Census)	Total State Plan Outlay	Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	16.20	42915.37	*
2	Assam	6.90	10772.72	*
3	Bihar	15.70	24000.00	*

1	2	3	4	5
4	Chhattisgarh	11.60	16500.25	*
5	Goa	1.80	3100.00	*
6	Gujarat	7.10	37152.68	
7	Haryana	19.30	20358.00	*
8	Himachal Pradesh	24.70	3300.00	*
9	Jammu & Kashmir	7.60	NR	*
10	Jharkhand	11.80	15300.00	*
11	Karnataka	16.20	38070.00	4632.99
12	Kerala	9.80	11030.00	*
13	Madhya Pradesh	15.20	23000.00	3575.58
14	Maharashtra	10.20	41500.00	*
15	Manipur	2.80	3210.00	89.62
16	Orissa	16.50	15000.00	*
17	Punjab	28.90	11520.00	3323.52
18	Rajasthan	17.20	27500.00	4555.62
19	Sikkim	5.02	1400.00	*
20	Tamil Nadu	19.00	23000.00	*
21	Tripura	17.40	2642.00	*
22	Uttar Pradesh	21.10	47000.00	*
23	Uttaranchal	17.90	7800.00	1404.00
24	West Bengal	23.00	19425.00	*
25	Chandigarh	17.50	20358.00	2554.09
26	Delhi	16.90	13600.00	*
27	Pondichetry	16.20	2500.00	*
All India		16.20	462530.64	57408.59

Source: Planning Commission.

NR: Not Reported.

* Not finalised as yet

Gender gap/Discrimination in India

2616. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient finds and facts, regarding Gender Gap/discrimination in India, as revealed in World Economic Forum's global Gender Gap Report-2010 and UNDP Human Development Report-2010;

(b) regarding Gender Gap, how does India compare with neighbouring/development countries;

(c) the status of Gender discrimination against women and girl child on various parameters; and

(d) horrendous scenario of Wife-Beating as revealed in NFHS II and III?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per "The Global Gender Gap Report 2010" of the World Economic Forum, India ranks at 112th position amongst 134 countries, with Global: Gender Gap Index of 0.6155. The UNDP "Human Development report 2010" on the Gender Inequality Index ranks India at 122nd position amongst 169 countries, with a score of 0.748.

(c) Some important indices depicting the status of women in India are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) According to NFHS-II, 18.8% of women experienced beating or physical mistreatment since age 15 by their husbands. As per NFHS III, 28.6% women in the age group 15-49 have ever experienced physical violence since age 15, inflicted by their husband. The approach taken to measuring domestic violence in NFHS III is different from that taken in NFHS II and the data from the two surveys are not comparable.

Statement

Some indices depicting the status of women in India:

Sl.No.	Indicator	Value	Source
1	2	3	4
1	Sex Ratio (Total Population)	940	Census 2011
2	Sex Ratio (0-6) years	914	Census 2011

1	2	3	4
3	Infant Mortality Rate 2008	52 (Male) 55 (Female)	SRS Bulletin, October 2009
4	Literacy Rate	82.14% (Male) 65.46% (Female)	Census 2011
5	Prevalence of Anaemia	24.2% (Male) 55.3% (Female)	NFHS III (2005-06) Report
6	Persons with BMI below normal in the age group 15-49 yrs	34.2% (Male) 35.6% (Female)	NFHS III (2005-06) Report
7	Work Force Participation rate	51.93% (Male) 25.68% (Female)	Census 2011
8	Employment in the organised sector	80.1% (Male) 19.9% (Female)	Employment Review 2009, DGET, M/o Labour & Employment

Juvenile jails

2617. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Juvenile Jails or observation homes in the country, State-wise details thereof;

(b) the number of inmates in such Jails/observation homes;

(c) the number of staff required, State-wise data;

(d) the number of posts that are vacant, State-wise data;

(e) the steps that Government is taking to fill-up the vacancy, if so, when these would be filled up; and

(f) whether the instances of maltreatment of the inmates have come in the notice of Government, if so, the steps that Government is taking to stop it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 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 in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) from 2009-10 under which financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations, inter-alia, for setting up and maintenance of Homes. The State-wise number of Homes provided financial assistance under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) during 2010-11 for juveniles in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection, along-with the number of inmates in it, are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) to (e) The Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development does not maintain data on the number posts lying vacant in these Homes. However, the State Governments and UT Administrations are urged from time to time to ensure that requisite staff is provided in the Homes. The Ministry of Women and Child Development supports the salary of fourteen (14) staff members for a Home of 50 children, under ICPS.

(f) A few cases of maltreatment have been reported by the children to the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)'s teams during their visit in 2010 and 2011 to the Observation Homes in Chennai, Delhi, Mathura, Agra, Hoshiyarpur, Faridkot and Ludhiana. Pursuant to the visits of NCPCR's teams, the gaps in the functioning of such Homes, including the complaint of maltreatment of children, have been reported to the concerned State Governments and Authorities for remedial action.

Statement

State-wise details of number of Homes assisted and beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Homes	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	102	6012
2	Assam	5	285
3	Bihar	21	785

1	2	3	4
4	Delhi	23	1904
5	Gujarat	57	2490
6	Haryana	12	361
7	Karnataka	62	2541
8	Kerala	31	1001
9	Maharashtra	738	52688
10	Manipur	12	520
11	Meghalaya	4	86
12	Mizoram	4	225
13	Orissa	29	1598
14	Puducherry	6	217
15	Tamil Nadu	41	2187
16	Tripura	9	328
17	West Bengal	43	2807
TOTAL		1199	76035

Orphan children

2618. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that about 20 million children are orphan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the children have been abandoned because of poverty; and
- (d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take for social security of these children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No authentic data is available with the Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development as no survey has been carried out in this regard.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), from 2009-10, under which financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up and maintenance of Children's Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) for providing facilities required for rehabilitation and reintegration of children in need of care and protection, including orphan and abandoned children.

Prevalance of female foeticide

2619. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that as per the recent census there is a big drop in the numbers of girls per 1000 boys up to the age of six to 914 from 927 a decade ago;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is prevalence pf female foeticide; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and all the actions taken by Government to prevent female foeticide in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) As per the provisional data of Census 2011, the sex ratio has improved from 933 in 2001, to 940 in 2011 for the country as a whole. However, child sex ratio viz. the number of girls per thousand boys, in the age-group of 0-6 years, from has declined 927 in 2001 to 914 in 2011.

In order to curb female foeticide and improve child sex ratio, Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy which includes legislative measures, advocacy, awareness generation measures and programmes for socio-economic empowerment of women.

The legislative measures comprise the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994(PCPNDT), under which sex selective abortions are punishable. The Government in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is responsible for administration of this Act and is monitoring its implementation with the State Governments.

For advocacy and awareness generation and to create national awareness on issues relating to girl child, Ministry of Women and Child Development declared in 2009; January 24 as the National Girl Child Day. Further, to encourage change of mind sets, Government of India has introduced on pilot basis, 'Dhanalakshmi', a scheme for incentivising birth of the Girl Child. A number of States are also implementing their own schemes to incentivise the birth of a girl child.

Besides, the Government of India has undertaken a number of initiatives for socio-economic empowerment of women, such as Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act(MGNREGA), National Rural Livelihood Mission(NRLM) and disbursement of loans to Self Help Groups through the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh.

Working women's hostel

†2620. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of working women's hostel in the country including Uttarakhand;

(b) the parameters to sanction financial assistance for building working women's hostel;

(c) whether Government has received proposals from some State Governments to build more working women's hostel;

(d) if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(e) the action taken thereon; and

(f) the year-wise details of financial assistance sanctioned, released and utilized by State Governments every year during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Since the inception of the scheme, 891 working women hostels have been sanctioned in the country including 07 working women hostels in Uttarakhand. State-wise number of working women's hostels sanctioned throughout the country is given in the Statement (See below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Scheme of Working Women Hostel has been revised and notified on 26-11-2010. As per the revised norms of the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the eligible implementing organizations such as State Government agencies and Civil Society Organizations etc. upto 75% of the cost of construction of the hostel building for working women on public land as per the prescribed area norms. There is also provision of extending financial assistance for hostels to be run in rented premises. Corporate houses or associations like CII, ASSOCHAM, FICCI etc., can also seek financial assistance for a matching grant (50:50) for hostel building construction on public land only. There is also a provision of one-time non-recurring grant @ Rs.7500/- per inmate for purchase of furniture and furnishings.

(c) to (f) During the last three years and the current financial year, no proposal has been received from the State Government for financial assistance under Working Women Hostel Scheme.

Statement

State-wise number of working women's hostels sanctioned in the country

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Hostels
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10
3	Assam	14
4	Bihar	06
5	Chhattisgarh	10
6	Chandigarh	07
7	Goa	02
8	Gujarat	26
9	Haryana	20
10	Himachal Pradesh	13
11	Jammu & Kashmir	05

1	2	3
12	Jharkhand	02
13	Karnataka	51
14	Kerala	148
15	Madhya Pradesh	62
16	Maharashtra	136
17	Manipur	17
18	Meghalaya	03
19	Mizoram	04
20	Nagaland	16
21	Orissa	29
22	Pondicherry	04
23	Punjab	14
24	Rajasthan	39
25	Sikkim	02
26	Tamil Nadu	96
27	Tripura	01
28	Uttar Pradesh	41
29	Uttaranchal	07
30	West Bengal	38
31	Delhi	20
TOTAL		891

Women's Empowerment Policy, 2000

2621. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives of the Women's Empowerment Policy, 2000;
- (b) how far these have been achieved;
- (c) the details of the factors responsible for tardy progress in achieving the objectives; and
- (d) the steps taken to accelerate the progress in achieving the objectives of the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d)) The Government had adopted the National Policy for Empowerment of Women on 20th March, 2001 with the objective to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women and to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women.

To translate the National Policy into action, a draft Plan of Action (PoA) setting goals for implementation of the policy prescriptions was prepared after extensive consultations with the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, State Governments and Experts. But it is not finalised. However, the policies/programmes of the Government are all directed towards achieving inclusive growth with special focus on women in line with the objective of the National Policy for Empowerment of Women.

Given the long term nature of issues which impact on women, need was felt to strengthen the processes that promote all-round development of women by focussing on a coordinated approach for implementation of the schemes of the concerned Ministries/Departments and by creating an enabling environment conducive to social change. With this in view, the Government has set up National Mission for Empowerment of Women on 08.03.2010 which focuses on economic & social empowerment of women and elimination of violence against women, progressively. The objective of the National Mission will be achieved by securing convergence of schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments of Government of India as well as State Governments/UT Administrations.

Corruption in ICDS

2622. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has proposed to give money directly in the hand of mothers or to Panchayats to root out corruption in the ICDS Programme;

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

(c) whether any consultations in this regard have been held with the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the outcome of such consultations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) No, Sir; there is no proposal of the Planning Commission to give money directly in the hands of mothers or to Panchayats under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. However, there is a proposal for strengthening and restructuring of ICDS Scheme for which consultations have been held with the Planning Commission.

Measures to correct worsened sex ratio

2623. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether concrete measures have been planned to correct the worsened sex ratio as reported in the Census report released this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of clinics following sex tests identified;

(d) the details thereof; and

(e) the number of persons convicted for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) 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 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 has taken following further steps:

- i. Rule 11(2) of the PC & PNDT Rules, 1996 has been amended to provide for confiscation of unregistered machines and further punishment of organizations which fail to register themselves under the Act.
- ii. The National Inspection and Monitoring Committee has been reconstituted and apart from inspections, further empowered to oversee follow-up action by Appropriate Authorities against the organizations found guilty of violations under the Act during inspections.
- iii. States have been asked during appraisal of the annual Programme implementation Plan (PIP) to take advantage of funding available under NRHM for strengthening infrastructure and augmentation of human resources required for effective implementation of the PC & PNDT Act.
- iv. Operational guidelines for PNDT-NGO Grant in Aid Scheme have been revised to ensure targeted use of resources for effective implementation of the Act.

As per the Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) received from the States/UTs, total of 874 cases relating to non-registration, non-maintenance of records, communication of sex of foetus, advertisement about Pre-Natal/Pre-Conception Diagnostic facilities and other violations of PNDT Act/Rules, have been filed against violators of the PC&PNDT Act/Rules. 78 convictions has been secured so far. The State-wise details of cases under the PC & PNDT Act, 1994 are given in the Statement-I (See below). The State-wise details of the bodies registered under PC&PNDT Act, 1994 is given in the Statement-II (See below).

For advocacy and awareness generation and for creating national awareness on issues relating to girl child, in 2009, Ministry of Women and Child Development has declared January 24 as the National Girl Child Day. Further, to encourage change of mind sets, Government of India has introduced on pilot basis, 'Dhanalakshmi', a scheme for incentivising birth of the Girl Child. A number of States are also implementing their own schemes to incentivise the birth of a girl child.

Besides, the Government of India has undertaken a number of initiatives for socio-economic empowerment of women, such as Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), The Mahatma Gandhi

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and loans through the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh.

Statement-I

Details of cases filed against violators of the PC & PNDT Act/Rules (upto March, 2011)

Sl. No.	State /UT	Non Registration	Non- mainte- nance of records	Communication of sex of foetus	Advt. about prenatal/ conception diagnostic facilities	Other violations of Act/ Rules	Total ongoing cases	No. of convictions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	11	5	-	-	-	19	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
3	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
4	Bihar	6	-	3	-	1	10	0
5	Chhattisgarh	5	-	-	-	-	5	0
6	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
7	Gujarat	7	67	0	5	0	79	4
8	Haryana	11	18	22	6	0	57	29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	0	-	0	7	7	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
11	Jharkhand	-	-	0	-	-	0	0
12	Karnataka	8	-	1	-	4	13	0
13	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	3	5	1	2	-	18	0
15	Maharashtra	44	67	28	9	0	148	17
'16	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
17	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
18	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
19	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
20	Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	17	0
21	Punjab	15	36	30	6	26	113	23
22	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	177	0

23	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	67	3	1	1	5	77	0
25	Tripura	-	0	-	-	-	0	0
26	Uttarakhand	1	5	2	1	-	9	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	14	1	2	4	34	55	0
28	West Bengal	7	-	-	-	-	7	0
29	A & N. Islands	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
30	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	2	. 2	1
31	D. & N. Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
33	Delhi	40	5	2	9	5	61	4
34	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
35	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Total		239	212	92	43	84	874	78

Statement-II

Details of State-wise bodies registered under PC and PNDT Act, 1994

Sl. No.	State /UT	Type of body							Total
		G C C	G L	G C	USC/IC	JAGCC/ GL/GC	MC (V)	OB/IVFC/IC	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	91	199	410	2297	1006	70	56	4129
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	23
3	Assam	-	-	-	456	-	-	-	456
4	Bihar	-	1090	-	-	-	-	-	1090
5	Chhattisgarh	16	-	-	3	390	4	3	416
6	Goa	-	-	-	133	-	-	-	133
7	Gujarat	212	43	1053	767	1377	17	41	3510
8	Haryana	67	-	-	1194	-	-	-	1261
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	212	-	-	-	212
10	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	88
11	Jharkhand	-	-	-	572	-	-	-	572

12	Karnataka	49	122	228	1663	139	50	63	2314
13	Kerala	-	-	-	-	1510	-	-	1510
14	Madhya Pradesh	3	4	-	1442	14	26	15	1504
15	Maharashtra	205	29	330	7152	267	24	13	8020
J6	Manipur	-	-	1	23	5	-	-	29
17	Meghalaya	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	23
18	Mizoram	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	33
19	Nagaland	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	21
20	Orissa	-	-	-	592	-	-	-	592
21	Punjab	68	-	-	1193	-	10	6	1277
22	Rajasthan	-	3	174	1096	471	33	27	1804
23	Sikkim	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24
24	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	4642	-	-	4642
25	Tripura	-	-	-	54	-	3	-	57
26	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	410	-	14	2	426
27	Uttar Pradesh	321	3	308	3396	324	12	30	4394
28	West Bengal	143	-	-	830	20	-	5	998

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29	A & N.Island	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10
30	Chandigarh	-	-	3	-	65	-	-	68
31	D. & N. Haveli	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	13
32	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	11
33	Delhi	0	3	80	1227	455	-	8	1773
34	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	18
35	Puducherry	-	-	-	67	1	-	-	68
TOTAL		1175	1496	2587	25034	10695	263	269	41519

Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

GCC - Genetic Council Centre

GL - Genetic Laboratory

GC - Genetic Clinic

USC/IC- Ultra Sound Clinic/Infertility Centre

JAGCC- Jointly and Genetic Council Centre

MC- Mobile Clinic

OB - Other Bodies

IVFC- IVF Centre

IC- Infertility Centre

Gender budgeting to strengthen women

2624. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved the targets for improvement in the position of women by strengthening of administrative process through lending of gender budgeting;

(b) if so, the details of targets so far achieved in Orissa since 2004-05 till date; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) No specific targets have been set for improvement in the position of women in the society since Gender Budgeting is a process that entails maintaining a gender perspective at all stages of the planning and budgetary processes as well as during implementation and monitoring of policies and programmes. Gender being a cross-cutting issue, the Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development has been pursuing with all Ministries/ Departments to set up Gender Budgeting Cells who can take up the process of engendering the Schemes/Programmes to improve the position of women in the respective sectors.

The Government of India has also introduced a Gender Budget Statement 20, as part of the Union Budget, with effect from 2005-06, to reflect 30% and above allocations made for women in respect of Schemes/Programmes of different Ministries/ Departments. Over the last three years, allocation reflected in the Gender Budget Statement has increased from Rs.56,857 crore to Rs.78,251 crore over 2009-10 and 2011-12 respectively.

Gender Budgeting being a process, no specific targets have been set for the State of Orissa. As per the information received from the State Government of Orissa, Gender Budgeting has been initiated in the State in the year 2010-11 and a Gender Cell has been made operational for the same.

Information Management System for ICDS

2625. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any targets have been fixed under the steps that have been taken to revamp the existing Management Information System of the ICDS programme to ensure consistent and accurate recording and reporting of critical programme implementation data etc.;

(b) if so, the details of targets achieved so far, State-wise, specially Orissa; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Government has initiated the process of strengthening and revamping the existing Management Information System (MIS) in ICDS programme by revising the records/registers and reporting formats. Under the steps for this process, field testing of the revised MIS formats was scheduled during September - December 2010 in one block each in six States viz., Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. This has been completed in all these States.

Judicial power to NCPCR

†2626. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of crimes against children has increased heavily in the country in recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is considering to give judicial powers to the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per data maintained by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), crimes against children under different categories in the country are on the increase. The figures for 2007, 2008 and 2009 are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) No Sir; there is no such proposal. Under Section 14 of the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has been

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

conferred with all the powers of Civil Court to try a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908) and, in particular, with respect to the following matters, namely:

- (i) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;
 - (ii) discovery and production of any document;
 - (iii) receiving evidence on affidavits;
 - (iv) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any Court or office; and
 - (v) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents.
- These powers are conferred on NCPCR for the discharge of its functions of inquiring into complaints and taking *suo-motu* notice of matters specified under Section 13 (1) (j) of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005.

Statement

Crimes against children in the country

Sl.No.	Crime Head	Year		
		2007	2008	2009
1.	Murder	1377	1296	1488
2.	Infanticide	134	140	63
3.	Rape	5045	5446	5368
4.	Kidnapping and Abduction	6377	7650	8945
5.	Foeticide	96	73	123
6.	Abetment of suicide	26	29	46
7.	Exposure and abandonment	923	864	857
8.	Procuration of minor girls	253	224	237
9.	Buying of girls for prostitution	40	30	32
10.	Selling of girls for prostitution	69	49	57
11.	Other Crimes	6070	6699	6985
Total		20410	22500	24201

Source: Crime in India, 2009, NCRB, MHA

Women Welfare Scheme in rural areas

2627. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the cases of anaemia and malnutrition have been found high among young mothers in rural areas as compared to urban mothers across the country;

(b) if so, whether the women welfare schemes not reaching in the rural areas of the country; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure women welfare schemes benefit reaches to all the urban areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) As per National Family Health Survey-3, 2005-06, prevalence of anaemia and chronic energy deficiency (measured as low Body Mass Index) in women aged 15-49 years is 55.3% and 35.6% respectively.

In urban and rural areas, anaemia in women (age 15-49 years) is 50.9% and 57.4% respectively while prevalence of chronic energy deficiency is 25.0% and 40.6% respectively.

The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature. The approach to dealing with the nutrition challenges has been two pronged: Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinants of malnutrition in targeting nutrition in schemes/programmes of all the sectors. As the multi-sectoral approach takes some time to show results and when implemented together, have a trickle down and horizontal effect to benefit the population over a period of time, other part of the approach is direct and specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups such as children below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

The Government has accorded priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. These programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of

Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as Direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food, Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

Several of the schemes namely, ICDS, NRHM, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna have been expanded/universalized to provide increased coverage and improved services to the people which would further improve the nutrition situation.

For effective implementation of the programme like ICDS, a five tier monitoring and review mechanism has been set up at the National, State, District, Block and the Anganwadi level. Regular review meetings with States and field visit/inspection are also carried out.

Norms for nutritional level

2628. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified the number of children plagued by malnourishment in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government has set norms for nutrition level of meals through Anganwadi Centres;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the nutrition levels of the current meals offered through Anganwadi Centres is sufficient to meet nutritional need of children and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of steps Government is taking to increase the nutritional contents of meals for children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (g) As per the National Family Health Survey-3, 2005-06, the

percentage of underweight and anemia for children below the age of 5 year is 42.5% and 69.5% respectively in the country. State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (See below).

The problem of malnutrition is multidimensional and intergenerational nature which needs to be tackled through focused and coordinated intervention in areas of food security sanitation and safe drinking water, nutrition, health, family welfare and poverty alleviation and income generation. Since there are multiple determinants of malnutrition, this can not be addressed by single sector scheme or intervention alone. This requires multisectoral, direct and indirect interventions. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is one of the many scheme which addresses the problem of malnutrition.

ICDS is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, implemented by the State Government/ UT Administrations. It provides a package of services including supplementary nutrition to children below six years of age, pregnant and lactating mothers. Supplementary nutrition under the ICDS is primarily designed to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Average Dietary Intake (ADI) and is not a substitute to any meals to be given to children at home. Beneficiaries under the ICDS are required to be provided Supplementary Nutrition, in accordance with Guidelines issued by Government of India on 24.02.2009 and endorsed by Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 22.04.2009. The nutritional norms, revised in 2009 are as under:

Sl. No.	Category	Old norms		Revised norms (per beneficiary per day)	
		Calories (K Cal)	Protein (g)	Calories (K Cal)	Protein (g)
1.	Children (6-72 months)	300	8-10	500	12-15
2.	Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	600	20	800	20-25
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	500	15-20	600	18-20

The SNP norms along with ADI is sufficient for the nutritional needs of the targeted beneficiaries. Deficiencies such as supply of fewer calories, protein against those prescribed disruption in supply of supplementary nutrition, insufficient quantity, reduced ingredients etc.

have

come to notice of the Government during the course of field visits sample testing and review meetings with States/UTs. The respective State/ UT is conveyed the deficiencies for immediate remedial action.

Statement

State-wise details of underweight and anemic children

Sl.No.	State	% Underweight Children	% Anemic Children
1	2	3	4
	India	42.5	69.5
1	Madhya Pradesh	60.0	70.8
2	Jharkhand	56.5	69.6
3	Bihar	55.9	56.9
4	Meghalaya	48.8	78.0
5	Chhattisgarh	47.1	71.2
6	Gujarat	44.6	57.0
7	Uttar Pradesh	42.4	38.2
8	Orissa	40.7	69.7
9	Rajasthan	39.9	72.3
10	Haryana	39.6	54.7
11	Tripura	39.6	58.6
12	West Bengal	38.7	70.3
13	Uttrakhand	38.0	70.4
14	Maharashtra	37.0	44.5
15	Karnataka	37.6	74.1
16	Himachal Pradesh	36.5	63.4
17	Assam	36.4	49.1

1	2	3	4
18	Andhra Pradesh	32.5	64.4
19	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5	44.2
20	Tamil Nadu	29.8	NA
21	Delhi	26.1	65.0
22	J&K	25.6	66.4
23	Nagaland	25.2	69.7
24	Goa	25.0	59.2
25	Punjab	24.9	64.2
26	Kerala	22.9	62.9
27	Manipur	22.1	73.9
28	Mizoram	19.9	61.4
29	Sikkim	19.7	61.0

Underweight children in India

2629. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is in possession of data indicating percentage/ number of underweight children in India in the year 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(b) whether any progress has been made over the last decade in reducing child malnutrition in the country;

(c) the programmes and schemes are being run by the Ministry for improving the nutritional status of children; and

(d) the total amount of expenditure incurred by Government under each of these schemes during 2009-10 to 2010-11, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Yes, the Government is in possession of data for

underweight children in India in the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 under the ICDS MPR. However, due to adoption of WHO standards, currently the States are in transition from old Harvard standards to new WHO standards. Due to mix and combination of different standards the data is not comparable for conclusive analysis.

As per National Family Health Survey-3, 2005-06, the prevalence of underweight in children below 3 years of age has declined from 42.7% in 1998-99 (NFHS-2) to 40.4% 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 Government accords high priority to the issue of malnutrition, particularly, in children, adolescent girls and women being vulnerable group and has been implementing the following schemes/programmes of the Ministry having nutrition as one of the objective through State Governments/UTs.

(i) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme for children under six years and pregnant women and lactating mothers provides a package of six services namely supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition & health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services. 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 The fund released and expenditure are given in the Statements-I, II and III (See below).

(ii) (a) The Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-SABLA which provide a package of services including health and nutrition to adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years in 200 districts across the country on pilot basis. The scheme was launched during the last quarter, 2010-11 and 34.86 lakh Adolescent girls were covered under the scheme The fund allocated and released is given in the Statement-IV (See below).

(b) Kishori Shakti Yojna (KSY) for the development of adolescent girls using the infrastructure of ICDS continues in operation as before in remaining districts and Grant -in - aid @ 1.1 laks per projects is released to States / UTs under KSY. The funds released under KSY during 2009-10 and 2010-11 are Rs. 3705.26 lakhs and Rs. 3364.9 lakhs respectively.

(iii) The Government has recently approved implementation of

"Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)" - a Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) scheme nearly 12.5 lakh Pregnant and Lactating women per annum, from 52 selected districts, are expected to benefit under IGMSY. The fund allocated and released is given in the Statement-V.

Statement-I

*State-wise position of funds released and expenditure reported under ICDS Scheme
(General) during year 2009-10 and 2010-11*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Funds released and Expenditure of Govt of India	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released and Expenditure of Govt. of India	Exp. Reported by States
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	34974.13	38787.19	34784.04	35544.83
2	Bihar	28965.41	31936.06	24380.95	13155.65
3	Chhattisgarh	14068.71	14051.59	11717.92	9252.353
4	Goa	816.47	827.87	802.74	802.05
5	Gujarat	15631.96	20852.35	18542.23	11863.21
6	Haryana	7940.70	10813.28	10534.06	11760.06
7	Himachal Pradesh	7002.53	817508	8669.69	4405.61
8	Jammu & Kashmir	8282.34	8383.48	14470.74	4368.01

9	Jharkhand	12697.56	14210.21	17629.62	14923.35
10	Karnataka	20579.49	22455.76	19039.59	25934.32
11	Kerala	14037.04	13939.26	12595.35	9952.02
12	Madhya Pradesh	19973.34	33876.48	30430.04	26445.14
13	Maharashtra	31780.80	46795.76	41719.66	16180.03
14	Orissa	22026.29	20363.01	21230.41	24121.61
15	Punjab	8779.45	10508.30	11704.90	12443.24
16	Rajasthan	22254.95	20252.76	16803.64	15532.35
17	Tamil Nadu	17653.51	23576.79	25965.27	14596.75
18	Uttarakhand	3596.44	5171.40	3762.59	5081.57
19	Uttar Pradesh	50853.63	55257.16	48102.00	62027.87
20	West Bengal	36739.78	36741.91	30419.35	32101.28
21	Delhi	3137.32	2952.40	3584.50	3461.85
22	Pondicherry	222.47	303.84	355.54	350.62
23	Andaman & Nicobar	288.66	292.06	322.89	326.59

1	2	3	4	5	6
24	Chandigarh	252.29	252.29	240.87	240.87
25	D. & Nagar Haveli	129.84	126.57	137.53	69.94
26	Daman & Diu	56.55	56.65	58.18	58.16
27	Lakshadweep	121.03	75.87	27.49	22.82
28	Arunachal Pradesh	3122.59	3507.97	6321.28	3567.93
29	Assam	23551.88	18713.10	35901.57	22078.69
30	Manipur	3307.42	2464.68	3581.11	3720.66
31	Meghalaya	2047.16	2505.69	2443.06	2400.38
32	Mizoram	2081.27	1681.91	2293.96	2117.39
33	Nagaland	4994.32	2499.13	2225.38	4539.71
34	Sikkim	660.21	627.69	480.80	710.38
35	Tripura	7362.81	3290.20	8099.64	4266.00
	LIC	691.80		742.00	
	TOTAL	430682.15	476325.75	470120.58	398423.29

Statement-II

*State-wise position of funds release & expenditure on supplementary
nutrition during year 2009-10 and 2010-11*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11	
		Funds released and Expenditure of Govt of India	Expenditure including State share reported by the States.	Funds released and Expenditure of Govt. of India	Expenditure including State share reported by the States
1	2	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	31285.70	52316.99	16003.74	69979.08
2	Bihar	40695.19	92263.92	48335.94	49763.58
3	Chhattisgarh	7461.68	21324.67	14211.95	16591.02
4	Goa	375.94	918.75	418.23	570.44
5	Gujarat	8696.39	24690.5	11985.65	12639.80
6	Haryana	6884.01	14571.00	5211.60	872.70
7	Himachal Pradesh	2939.36	5939.35	2466.48	3398.70

1	2	5	6	7	8
8	Jammu & Kashmir	1671.09	0	1949.78	
9	Jharkhand	16893.64	53308	23438.78	16576.41
10	Karnataka	26325.26	56641.93	23585.19	32619.62
11	Kerala	7545.81	15826.29	8071.33	7303.60
12	Madhya Pradesh	22339.36	51990.71	38917.63	58625.81
13	Maharashtra	20350.12	48660.00	20350.12	73509.16
14	Orissa	13968.2	32185.78	19490.01	37773.10
15	Punjab	1748.03	8825.7	4402.84	1754.42
16	Rajasthan	11014.23	30464.83	20449.06	26231.86
17	Tamil Nadu	13268.00	26558.00	12395.76	10769.43
18	Uttar Pradesh	86778.09	178809.82	138267.06	198737.39
19	Uttarakhand	740.47	1488.21	1303.60	622.74
20	West Bengal	13577.01	55101.17	35274.00	23014.42
21	A & N Islands	144.8	511.84	106.95	327.18
22	Chandigarh	193.78	216.31	129.88	68.20

23	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	91.58	55.30	62.90	0.00
24	Daman S Diu	50.37	179.63	33.58	21.83
25	Lakshadweep	42.87	0	29.69	
26	Delhi	4171.53	6878.70	4004.05	8960.11
27	Pondicherry	139.91	462.19	395.95	257.23
28	Arunachal Pradesh	856.32	956.32	3047.89	2834.01
29	Assam	17660.74	17590.73	21579.99	17876.97
30	Manipur	1477.61	2422.45	4449.60	2572.54
31	Meghalaya	5301.00	6972.28	5650.42	4505.16
32	Mizoram	2020.79	2496.63	2241.65	2359.56
33	Nagaland	2658.79	3304.66	4782.37	2113.14
34	Sikkim	794.39	622.59	362.44	367.41
35	Tripura	2851.68	3617.54	3464.40	1297.50
TOTAL		373013.74	818172.79	496870.51	684914.12

* Expenditure figures for Bihar, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh and Assam indicates expenditure reported upto 31.12.2010

Statement-III

*State wise details of Release and utilizes by the states during the last
2 yrs*

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2009-10		2010-11	
		Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1332.63	1219.94	1855.21	1307.60
2	Arunachal Pradesh	56.13	13.18	70.25	70.13
3	Assam	297.71	297.71	500.86	398.34
4	Bihar	799.07	774.04	804.25	863.89
5	Chhattisgarh	325.20	329.56	346.73	436.40
6	Goa	22.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	355.39	229.45	390.30	552.51
8	Haryana	235.86	205.60	283.78	300.93
9	Himachal Pradesh	85.98	161.78	57.42	114.85
10	Jammu & Kashmir	46.74	0.00	280.88	0.00
11	Jharkhand	194.26	150.00	288.38	381.50
12	Karnataka	456.99	385.32	349.10	475.89
13	Kerala	250.00	249.95	156.41	311.42
14	Madhya Pradesh	545.04	470.08	742.65	689.44
15	Maharashtra	457.58	637.11	783.70	573.92
16	Manipur	80.08	0.00	126.60	63.30
17	Meghalaya	54.99	54.82	39.83	47.63
18	Mizoram	7.96	11.66	22.00	14.31
19	Nagaland	31.09	31.09	38.63	38.63

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Orissa	477.81	428.78	447.27	519.05
21	Punjab	481.51	74.69	127.48	159.53
22	Rajasthan	295.08	214.11	210.71	329.36
23	Sikkim	23.32	19.91	22.49	14.24
24	Tamilnadu	313.56	157.68	354.57	173.75
25	Tripura	35.39	39.22	32.57	40.40
26	Uttar Pradesh	689.30	692.88	529.35	772.90
27	Uttarakhand	121.29	109.92	95.20	160.50
28	West Bengal	276.71	620.41	297.68	574.71
29	A & N Islands	2.97	0.00	2.41	2.40
30	Chandigarh	2.21	0.00	3.58	3.58
31	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Delhi	72.49	62.43	59.96	64.25
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Puducherry	26.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		8453.41	7641.32	9320.25	9455.36

Statement-IV

State-wise expenditure under the SABLA during 2010-11

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2010-11
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	1963.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	119.58

1	2	3
3	Assam	1018.79
4	Bihar	2773.77
5	Chattisgarh	938.71
6	Goa	79.81
7	Gujarat	1357.68
8	Haryana	405.22
9	Himachal Pradesh	307.18
10	Jammu & Kashmir	290.55
11	Jharkhand	754.27
12	Karnataka	711.68
13	Kerala	881.73
14	Madhya Pradesh	2470.40
15	Maharashtra	2568.49
16	Manipur	116.29
17	Meghalaya	142.48
18	Mizoram	73.32
19	Nagaland	87.05
20	Orissa	1553.44
21	Punjab	591.3
22	Rajasthan	1777.37
23	Sikkim	41.8
24	Tamil Nadu	1271.8
25	Tripura	.240.35

1	2	3
26	Uttar Pradesh	4689.86
27	Uttaranchal	355.49
28	West Bengal	1647.06
29	Andaman & Nicobar	31.76
30	Chandigarh	32.94
31	Daman & Diu	12.66
32	D & N Haveli	18.19
33	Delhi	333.68
34	Lakshdweep	6.61
35	Pondicherry	8.56
TOTAL		29673.41

Statement-V

State-wise expenditure under the IGMSY during 2010-11

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl.No.	State/UT	2010-11
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	1021.11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15.8
3	Assam	674.85
4	Bihar	983.53
5	Chattisgarh	435.73
6	Goa	68.87
7	Gujarat	276.09

1	2	3
8	Haryana	50.01
9	Himachal Pradesh	64.93
10	Jammu & Kashmir	148.08
11	Jharkhand	502.52
12	Karnataka	740.61
13	Kerala	357.69
14	Madhya Pradesh	770.55
15	Maharashtra	456.895
16	Manipur	48.81
17	Meghalaya	61.16
18	Mizoram	31.43
19	Nagaland	26.99
20	Orissa	557.81
21	Punjab	373.41
22	Rajasthan	884.82
23	Sikkim	13.86
24	Tamil Nadu	449.085
25	Tripura	85.59
26	Uttar Pradesh	901.81
27	Uttaranchal	134.45
28	West Bengal	1023.05
29	Andaman & Nicobar	24.02
30	Chandigarh	114.64

1	2	3
31	Daman & Diu	7.33
32	D & N Haveli	35.8
33	Delhi	426.56
34	Lakshdweep	22.24
35	Pondicherry	5.76
TOTAL		11795.89

Commission for protection of child rights

2630. DR. BHARAT KUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that majority of States have not set up National Commission for Protection of Child Rights;

(b) the names of the States, which have so far not set up such Commission; and

(c) the efforts/steps taken by the Ministry to persuade the States to set up such Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The States/Union Territories which have not set up State Commission for Protection of Child Rights under The Commission for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 are:

(i) Andhra Pradesh (ii) Arunachal Pradesh (iii) Gujarat (iv) Haryana (v) Himachal Pradesh (vi) Jharkhand (vii) Kerala (viii) Manipur (ix) Meghalaya (x) Mizoram (xi) Nagaland (xii) Tamil Nadu (xiii) Tripura (xiv) Uttar Pradesh (xv) Uttarakhand (xvi) West Bengal (xvii) Andaman and Nicobar (xviii) Chandigarh (xix) Dadra and Nagar Haveli (xx) Daman and Diu (xxi) Lakshadweep (xxii) Pondicherry. The Act is not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) The CPCR, Act, 2005 while providing for setting up of State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights, does not make it mandatory for the State Governments to do so. However, the State Governments have been urged from time to time by the Ministry in writing and during discussions with them at the Conferences of State Ministers/State

Secretaries that they should set-up these Statutory Bodies.

National Commission for Women without Chairman

2631. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Commission for. Women (NCW), was running without its permanent Chairman for quite some time;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are a lot of vacancies in the membership of National Commission for Women; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons for not appointing permanent Chairman and filling up the vacancies of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The position of Chairperson, National Commission for Women (NCW) last fell vacant on 8.4.2011. The vacancy was filled on 02.08.2011 with the appointment of a new Chairperson. During the intervening period from 09.04.2011 to 14.07.2011, one of the Members of the Commission has officiated as Chairperson, NCW.

(b) and (c) Three positions of Members are vacant in the NCW. These vacancies have occurred, one each on 29.06.2009, 07.06.2010 & 14.07.2011. The Government is in the process of identifying suitable candidates with requisite standing and experience prescribed under the NCW Act 1990, for appointment against these vacancies.

Survey conducted by SOS children's villages of India

2632. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a survey conducted by SOS children's villages of India, an NGO that helps orphaned children' which has listed nearly 100 districts across the country as child vulnerable areas wherein children are at a high risk of losing parental care and getting exposed to difficult circumstances as appeared in the media on June 21, 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any special plan to protect the children in these districts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by the SOS Children's Villages of India, they have conducted a study titled 'India - National Child Vulnerability Situational Analysis' in the year 2008, primarily through an analysis of secondary data on children, with the help of an external research partner. The study was aimed at internal planning of the organisation to identify locations for their future programmes and facilities.

(c) and (d) The Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development has introduced, in 2009-10, the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under which financial assistance is given to State Governments and UT Administrations to provide care and rehabilitation services to children in difficult circumstances as well as other vulnerable children. ICPS inter-alia provides grants for setting up and maintenance of Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards as well as Homes of various types and open shelters for children in the States/UTs. Non-institutional Care is also provided for such children through adoption, foster-care and sponsorship.

Budgetary allocation for sports

2633. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the budgetary allocation for sports for the year 2011-12 has decreased as compared to that for the year 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such a decrease;

(c) whether Government plans to sanction special grants-in-aid towards the preparation of Indian sportsmen for the 2012 Olympic Games; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Allocation made for sports during 2010-11 was Rs.2099.95 crore, which included Rs. 1137.43 crore for Commonwealth Games, 2010. Allocation for sports excluding CWG-2010 component was Rs.962.52 crore and the expenditure was Rs.934.65 crore. Budgetary allocation for sports for current financial year 2011-12 is

Rs.700 crore, which is less than the allocation of Rs.962.52 crore for sports excluding CWG-2010 during 2010-11. The Ministry has sought additional funds by way of 1st Batch of Supplementary Demands.

(c) and (d) With a view to prepare athletes and teams for forthcoming London Olympics, the Department of Sports has launched Project 'Operation Excellence for London Olympics 2012' (OPEX 2012) under which core probables are being identified and they are being provided comprehensive and intensive training, both within country and abroad and competition exposure in international sports competitions. Based on the approved funding norms, which are at par with CWG-2010 scales, with further upscaling in certain areas such as lodging, nutrition, scientific support and daily allowance, the budget has been estimated at Rs.258.39 crore for the period April 2011 to August 2012 covering expenditure towards maintenance charges towards field of play (Rs. 7.60 crore), boarding and food supplements (Rs. 36.95 crore), lodging (Rs. 49.74 crore), scientific & medical support (Rs. 5.06 crore), consumable sports equipment including competition kit (Rs. 18.58 crore), non-consumable sports equipment (Rs. 4.37 crore), Indian coaches (Rs. 2.91 crore), foreign coaches (Rs. 20.00 crore), support personnel (Rs. 7.84 crore), foreign competition and training exposure (Rs. 75.45 crore), competition exposure within India (Rs. 19.18 crore) and sports kit (Rs. 3.80 crore). Discipline-wise details of estimated expenditure are given in the Statement (See below). Funds for the OPEX-2012 will be made available from the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations and National Sports Development Fund.

Statement

Discipline-wise details of estimated expenditure

Sl. No	Discipline	No. of Campers (men - women - coaches-support personnel)	No. of Days in coaching camps on an average	Total Amount (in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Archery	16+16+9+7	400	9.22
2.	Athletics	21+27+24+9	400	15.94
3.	Badminton	24+14+15+7	400	13.09
4.	Boxing	40+40+22+10	400	27.20
5.	Gymnastics	40+8+1+7	400	13.58
6.	Hockey	45+45+10+14	400	20.50

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Judo	28+28+06+04	400	12.07
8.	Rowing	16+12+9&	400	8.74
9.	Shooting	62+30+16 + 7	400	43.80
10.	Swimming	21+22+10+7	400	12.73
11.	Table Tennis	20+18+8+7	400	14.62
12.	Taekwondo	28 +28+05+03	400	9.41
13.	Tennis	5 players under NSDF		2.17
14.	Weightlifting	24+26+12+7	400	11.20
IS.	Wrestling	56+ 28+15+06	400	15.72
16.	Yachting	10+2+5+7	400	8.40
TOTAL				238.39

Rupees 238.39 Crores on preparations + Rupees 20 Crores for foreign Coaches = Total
Rupees 258.39 Crores

Facilities to players of rural areas

†2634. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to provide the facility of swimming pools and sport programmes to those players of big villages of rural areas who are getting attracted towards sports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most of the players of rural areas are left deprived of sports because of the lack of facilities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) At present, the Ministry does not propose to provide the facility of swimming pools to those players of big villages of rural areas, who are getting attracted towards sports. However, with a

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

view to promote sports facilities in rural areas financial assistance is given to the State Governments and Union Territories Administration under the Scheme called "Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)" launched in the year 2008-09 for development and maintenance of playfields. Financial assistance is also provided to the State Governments/UTs under the scheme, for the conduct of competitions at block panchayat, district, state and at national levels. There are 20 sports disciplines in which competitions are conducted at the national level under the PYKKA Scheme and swimming is one of the disciplines. The 20 disciplines included at the national level are subject to the condition that minimum 8 states are opting for these disciplines at state level competitions and further participating at the national level.

(b) During the financial years 2008-09 to 2011-12 (upto 31st July, 2011) an amount of Rs. 503.47 crore has been released to the State Governments and Union Territories for development of 48,475 playfields at village/block panchayat level. During the same period, an amount of Rs. 130.32 crore has been released to the State Governments, Union Territories, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and Sports Authority of India, (SAI) for the conduct of annual sports competitions under PYKKA.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government have launched the implementation of a nation-wide rural sports infrastructure scheme called "Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)" to provide sports facilities for rural youth in a phased manner over a period of ten years, beginning from 2008-09.

CAG report on Commonwealth Games

2635. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether CAG has submitted its report regarding Commonwealth Games recently to Government;

(b) if so, the details of the salient recommendations of CAG on CWG;

(c) whether CAG has pointed out a number of serious irregularities on the part of Government during CWG;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has taken any action on report of CAG;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS
(SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The report has been presented to the Parliament on 5.8.2011.

(b) to (g) The report will be examined and action taken in due course as per laid down procedure.

Statement by Minister correcting Answer to Question

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Statement by Minister correcting the answer.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Sir, I make a statement correcting the reply given in the Rajya Sabha on the 11th August, 2011 to a supplementary question arising out of the answer to Starred Question 164 regarding "Indians in Pakistani jails".

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

II. MoU between G.O.I. and Airport Authority of India

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, on behalf of Shri Vayalar Ravi, I lay on the Table:

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, under Section 55 of Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India Act, 2008:-
- (1) G.S.R. 702 (E), dated the 25th August, 2010, publishing the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority Appellate Tribunal (Forms for Application and Appeal and Fee) Rules, 2010.
 - (2) G.S.R. 389 (E), dated the 19th May, 2011, regarding Airport Economic Regulatory Authority Appellate Tribunal (Forms for Application and Appeal and Fee) Rules, 2010.

(3) G.S.R. 436 (E), dated the 7th June, 2011, regarding Airport Economic Regulatory Authority Appellate Tribunal (Forms for Application and Appeal and Fee) Rules, 2010. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 5134/15/11]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation Notification No. G.S.R. 597 (E), dated the 2nd August, 2011, publishing the Airports Authority of India (Major Airports) Development Fees Rules, 2011, under Section 43 of the Airports Authority of India Act, 1943. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4832/15/11]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Civil Aviation) and the Airports Authority of India, for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4975/15/11]

Notification of the Ministry of Shipping

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Shipping Notification No. G.S.R. 553 (E), dated the 20th July, 2011, publishing the Chennai Port Trust Employees' (Conduct) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5000B/15/11]

Report (2010) of the Central Vigilance Commission

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 14 of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), for the year 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4975A/15/11]

Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): Sir, I lay on the Table:

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:

(1) S.O. 1047 (E), dated the 10th May, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 135 (E), dated the

20th January, 2010.

- (2) S.O. 2316 (E), dated the 17th September, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 2479 (E), dated the 29th September, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) S.O. 2372 (E), dated the 30th September, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 692 (E), dated the 26th March, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) S.O. 2373 (E), dated the 30th September, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 283 (E), dated the 8th February, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) S.O. 2381 (E), dated the 30th September, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 1182.802 to K.M. 1307.900 (Chilakaluripet-Rudra Kota Section) on National Highway No. 5 in Prakasam District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (6) S.O. 2457 (E), dated the 8th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 39.800 to K.M. 43.000, K.M. 45.800 to K.M. 49.900 and K.M. 50.800 to K.M. 56.500 (Salem-Coimbatore Section) on National Highway No.47 in Namakkal District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (7) S.O. 2575 (E), dated the 14th October, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 1345 (E) dated the 9th June, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) S.O. 2581 (E), dated the 18th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M.15.340 (Chennai Port-Maduravoyal Section) on National Highway No. 4 in Chennai District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (9) S.O. 2593 (E), dated the 19th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 62.290 to K.M. 126.750 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No. 9 in Nalgonda District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (10) S.O. 2595 (E), dated the 19th October, 2010, regarding

acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.
203.000 to K.M. 293.000 (Hyderabad-Bangalore Section) on
National Highway No. 7 in Kurnool District in the State of
Andhra Pradesh.

- (11) S.O. 2596 (E), dated the 19th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 44.200 to K.M. 93.800 (Delhi - Agra Section) on National Highway No.2 in Palwal District in the State of Haryana.
- (12) S.O. 2670 (E), dated the 28th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 30.000 to K.M. 54.000 (Hyderabad-Yadgiri Section) on National Highway No.202 in Nalgonda District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (13) S.O. 2700 (E), dated the 2nd November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure at K.M. 13.800 on National Highway No. 4 and at K.M.12.600 on National Highway No. 5 in Tiruvallur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (14) S.O. 2701 (E), dated the 2nd November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 40.000 to K.M.85.600 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) on National Highway No. 66 in Viluppuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (15) S.O. 2729 (E), dated the 8th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 30.000 to K.M. 86.500 (Bahadurgarh-Rohtak Section) on National Highway No.10 in Rohtak District in the State of Haryana.
- (16) S.O. 2844 (E), dated the 26th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 20.500 to K.M. 44.200 (Delhi-Agra Section) on National Highway No. 2 in Faridabad District in the State of Haryana.
- (17) S.O. 2913 (E), dated the 9th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 43.000 to K.M. 96.714 (Kerala/Tamil Nadu Border Kanniyakumari Section) on National Highway No. 47 and K.M.0.000 to K.M.16.376 (Nagercoil-Kavalkinaru Section) on National Highway No. 47B in Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari Districts in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(18) S.O. 2916 (E), dated the 9th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 203.000 to K.M. 293.000 (Hyderabad-Bangalore Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Kurnool District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (19) S.O. 2946 (E), dated the 15th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 75.200 to K.M.94.000 (Tiruchirapalli - Karaikudi Section) on National Highway No. 210 in Sivaganga District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (20) S.O. 2948 (E), dated the 15th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 122.000 to K.M.174.500 (Karaikudi-Ramanathapuram Section) on National Highway No. 210 in Ramanathapuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (21) S.O. 177 (E), dated the 28th January, 2011, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 1093 (E), dated the 14th May 2010.
- (22) S.O. 271 (E), dated the 7th February, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 1.40 (E), dated the 20th January, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (23) S.O. 273 (E), dated the 7th February, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 2730 (E), dated the 30th October, 2009, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (24) S.O. 296 (E), dated the 8th February, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 2013 (E), dated the 24th November, 2006, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (25) S.O. 1348 (E), dated the 9th June, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure on Chhindwara Bypass Section on National Highway No. 26(B) in Chhindwara District in the State of Madhya Pradesh. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (25) See No. L.T. 5026/15/11]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways Notification No. S.O. 996 (E), dated the 4th May, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 76 (E), dated the 20th January, 2005, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (3) of Section 50 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002. [Placed in

Library. See No. L.T. 5027/15/11]

- I. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Private Limited, New Delhi and related papers.
- II. MoU between Government of India and ITDC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):
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) Eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (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. 4997/15/11]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Tourism) and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited (ITDC), for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4997A/15/11]

Report and Accounts (2009-10) of IWAI, NOIDA and related papers

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Sir, on behalf of Shri Mukul Roy, I lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 24 of the Inland Waterways Authority of India Act, 1985:
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) NOIDA, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (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. 4488/15/11]
- I. **Report and Accounts (2009-10) the NIEPMD, Chennai and related papers.**
- II. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the NISD, New Delhi and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): Sir, on behalf of Shri D. Napoleon, I lay on the
Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- I. Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (NIEPMD), Chennai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5031/15/11]
- II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), New Delhi for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5030/15/11]
- (b) Reviews by Government on the working of the above Institutes.
- (c) Statements giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

**Report of the Department related Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Information Technology**

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2010-11) on 'Disbursement of Wages to labourers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act by Post Offices'.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in First Report
of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Social Justice and Empowerment**

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Situation arising out of the problems being faced by Sri Lankan Tamils

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): I am grateful to the Chair, I am grateful to all the political parties and I am grateful to the entire House for

facilitating this meaningful discussion. I have raised the question of Sri Lankan Tamils and their problems several times in this House. Once again, I rise to

raise this issue. In fact, I initiate this discussion with great amount of anguish and pain. I do not stand here to shed tears for those thousands of Tamil people in Sri Lanka who were massacred, who were killed. I do not stand here to condole their deaths, but, definitely, I stand here to demand justice for those thousands of Tamil people who were killed in Sri Lanka. I stand here to demand justice for those Tamil people who are alive even today in Sri Lanka and who are alive elsewhere in the world. I stand here to demand an impartial international investigation of the war crimes and the abuse of human rights that took place in Sri Lanka. I also stand here to question the moral responsibility of my own country, our own Government, and the role of our Government in helping Sri Lankan Tamils get justice and in finding a political solution to their problems.

Sir, Sri Lanka is the closest neighbour of our country. Sri Lanka has two nationalities. One is, Sinhala nationality and the other is the Tamil nationality. The Sinhala nationality is the majority nationality while the Tamil nationality is the minority nationality. What happened to the Tamil nationality is one of the worst tragedies in the history of the world. If the Sinhala nationality had been a minority there and if they had been subjected to such tragedies, such inhuman treatment, I would certainly have been the first to raise my voice in defence of that community also. It is not because something happened to the Tamil nationality that I stand here and raise my voice. It is not at all so. It is the question of human rights. It is a question of democracy. It is a question of the rights of a minority community, minority in a particular nation.

Sir, Sri Lanka is a democratic, socialist republic. They call themselves the democratic socialist republic of Sri Lanka. What happened to the Tamils does not indicate that it is democratic and socialist in its true nature. That is why I raise this issue. The Tamils have been there since 1948. They were the backbone of the Sri Lankan economy, the Sri Lankan development. Sri Lanka got Independence in 1948. Since then, systematically, the Tamil people have been subjected to torture. The Tamil people were being decimated. They were deprived of their rights. The first anti-Tamil act was the disenfranchisement of one million Tamils in Sri Lanka. When that happened, the Tamil population was reduced and that became an issue there. Sri Lanka has two languages, Sinhalese and Tamil, but the Sri Lankan Government passed a legislation which made

Sinhalese the only official

language. In Sri Lanka, if there had been two languages since the beginning, it would have remained one nation but if there is only one language, it would become two nations. That is how people's sentiments started boiling and, subsequently, the successive Governments in Sri Lanka went in for standardisation. In the name of standardisation, they created obstacles for Tamil people for entering into jobs, for entering into the administrative set up and, systematically, in order to change the demography of Sri Lanka, they allowed 'Sinhailisation'. This went on and, systematically, the rights to the Tamil people were denied and they were subjected to torture.

Sir, I now come to the 2009 full-scale war on Tamils. Before that, the august House should understand that the first anti-Tamil pogrom took place in the year 1956. Then, the second pogrom took place in the year 1958. Then, there was a pogrom in 1962. Then, there was a pogrom in 1977 and there was a pogrom in 1983. In all these anti-Tamil pogroms, thousands of Tamil people were killed, thousands of Tamil women were raped and thousands of Tamil children were left orphan. It is countless; this tragedy went on. This led the Tamil people who were fighting on Gandhian lines - I am reminded of one name here, that of Dr. Selvanayakam, who was a Gandhian from Sri Lanka; he led the Tamil people in the struggle -- to fight for their rights. They followed the Gandhian, non-violent method of struggle. But the successive Sri Lankan Governments systematically denied all the rights which led to some militant actions and militant activities. Several young groups of youths were started, and LTTE was one of those groups which took to arms having seen all this denial of human rights and democratic rights by successive Governments. This is not the place where I argue for LTTE; I don't need to argue for LTTE and I do not subscribe to their idea. That is a separate issue. But the point is that in the name of fighting LTTE what Sri Lankan Government did was a full-scale war on Tamils. This full-scale war took place in the year 2009. It was a full-scale war in the name of fighting militancy. In the name of fighting LTTE, what Sri Lankan Government did was a full-scale war on Sri Lankan Tamils. In the month of May 2009, 40,000 people were massacred. I call it a *; nothing but *; nothing but 'massacre'. You have not seen such a killing, such a * and such a massacre in any country in the contemporary history. It never happened in Europe; it never happened in Arab countries; it never happened in Africa or in Latin America. It happened in our closest neighbour Sri Lanka. Sir, 89,000 Tamil women are war widows. It is not one or two. People may question my

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figure. But let them give the figure. This is one independent study which put the figure that 89,000 Sri Lankan Tamil women remained war widows; thousands of Sri Lankan Tamil children have become orphans, they have lost their limbs, they have lost their legs and they have been wounded; 15,000 young women and young men are declared to be disappeared and nobody knows their fate. This is what happened in the month of May 2009. But * -- I take his name because he is the Head of the State -- and his Government said there were no civilian casualties. They said that what happened in Sri Lanka was a humanitarian operation. All war operations were called by that Government as humanitarian operations. They called concentration camps as welfare centres, this is what they claimed. But the international community has to raise its voice. The Secretary General of the United Nations appointed a three-member Committee. That three-member Panel gave its Report on 31st March, 2011. That Panel has said that there were human rights abuses; there were war crimes. This is what they said. They massacred 40,000 Tamil civilians; they took away over 15,000 people for interrogation whose fate is not yet known; they held over 300,000 people in concentration camps denying them access to international humanitarian agencies. Many people died in these camps due to lack of food and medicine and 1,46,679 are still unaccounted since the end of the war. These are all figures from the Report given by the UN Panel. The UN Panel called it 'killing fields of Sri Lanka'. Sir, we thought that this war would go without any witness. But, fortunately, there were some human beings who had some feelings for Sri Lankan Tamils.

They videographed all this war, the war operations by Sri Lankan Army. This was shown by British channel, 'Channel 4 News'. In India, I must say, this was shown by the *Headlines Today* channel, the only channel in India which showed the war operations, the abuse of human rights, the killings of Tamils in Sri Lanka. And, I must also mention that one young lady journalist from Chennai, Priyamvata, representing the *Headlines Today*, went to Sri Lanka and she had recorded, "I witnessed Genocide: Inside Lanka's Killing Fields". That is the document, Sir. If Members are interested, I have got all the CDs and I have the reports of the UN Secretary General's panel. A three-member panel has given this report. I think, there is a need to sensitise the feelings of the Members also. These are all photographs where the war took place, how the Tamil people were

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

massacred and killed. The book contains all the horrible photographs. No human being can tolerate such crimes that took place in Sri Lanka. Now, there is a demand for an international, impartial investigation, and this demand was not raised by India. So far, India has not raised this demand. But, the international community has raised this demand. And, I must say, the European Union has raised this demand. The European Union has come out with a strong statement which has said that evidence is very credible and there is a need for an independent, impartial international investigation on war crimes. But, what does the Sri Lankan Government say? Sri Lankan Government says, "America is not the international community, or, Canada is not the international community, or, the European Union is not the international community." What about Russia? What about China? What about India? In fact, * claimed, "I waged India's war". This is what Sri Lankan President claims, "I waged India's war and I demand an answer from the Government of India." Did you ever deny the Sri Lankan claim? The Sri Lankan Government claimed, "I waged India's war". What does he mean? What does the Sri Lankan Government tell the world? India was the collaborator in the war against Sri Lankan Tamils. The Government of the day was the collaborator in the war against Sri Lankan Tamils. Are you having the sense of guilt? That is why, you are keeping quiet, not raising issue of an international investigation. Why do you keep the silence? What is the meaning of your silence? Why is India not speaking? When Bangladesh War took place, India took a stand. India interacted with the international community. India justified the cause of Bangladesh and India justified its support to Bangladesh. In this case, I ask the Government whether they ever took up this issue in SAARC. Did you ever take up this issue in the Non-aligned Movement? Did you ever take up this issue in the United Nations? Did you ever take up this issue with our neighbouring countries? Did you ever talk to China? Did you ever talk to Pakistan? Did you ever talk to our neighbouring countries, mobilising their opinion to stop this genocide, to stop this massacre? There, I said, I find the Government of India totally failed to defend the Sri Lankan Tamils, to protect their interest. Otherwise, how can the Sri Lankan Government make such a claim? That is where I say, Sir, and I take this opportunity even to appeal; I appeal to the Chinese leadership; I appeal to the Russian leadership; I appeal to those countries who are siding with the Sri Lankan Government till this minute. I want them to have a serious interaction, at least, with India and try to understand what actually happened in Sri Lanka. It

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is not just killing of one person. It was a full-scale war on one particular nationality - Tamil nationality. In two days, 40,000 people were killed. Where else did such a thing happen? That is why, Sir, I said that this House must express its strong feeling. The Government of India should take a stand. What is the stand of the Government of India? I am not very clear about that. Why has the Government of India not demanded an impartial international investigation of war crimes? Sir, something happened in Libya. The Australian Government, the American Government demanded that the former Libyan President must be prosecuted in the International Court of Justice. Here, I take the names of * who is the President, and, his brother, * who is the Defence Secretary; both of them speak venom against the Tamil nationality and justify the war on Tamils as humanitarian operations. Sir, * went to the extent of accusing one of your elected Chief Ministers in the country. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was ridiculed by * but the Government has no time to react; the Government has no time to take up the issue. Why is it happening, Sir? This is what I am asking. Why does not the Government have that will? Somewhere down the line, the Government has lost the moral authority, Sir, I must say and I admit that till the time of Madam Indira Gandhi, the world used to look up to India to know what India had to say on a particular issue at a particular point of time when certain things happened in international arena. Now, who cares for India? It is because you have lost your moral authority. You don't want to discharge your moral responsibility. I am not entering into the internal affairs of a sovereign country. I admit that Sri Lanka is a sovereign country but the problems do not remain the problems of Sri Lanka. Since 1948, we have been receiving refugees from Sri Lanka. Even today, more than one lakh Sri Lankan Tamils are living in Tamil Nadu and other places as refugees. Is this not the problem of India? How many agreements have been entered between India and Sri Lanka since the first disenfranchisement agreement? How many agreements have been signed since the late Rajiv Gandhi-Jayawardene Agreement? What happened to those agreements? Could you save the Tamil people? Could you protect their democratic rights? Could you protect their human rights? Why? This is what I am asking. You are now building 'strategic relationship' with Sri Lanka. What do you mean by 'strategic relationship' with Sri Lanka? You are not demanding an impartial investigation at the international level. Are you keen only to have investments in Sri Lanka? Sri Lanka plays the geo-political equation. If India is keen to have investments in Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka is

keen to have

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Chinese investments. Sri Lanka is keen to have other investments and Sri Lanka tries to play a geo-political equation. Sri Lanka tries to blackmail, and, you succumb to that blackmail. You don't want to raise your voice. Otherwise, India should have raised its voice and India should have asked for an impartial international investigation. India should have talked to China and Russia. India should have built an international public opinion in the interest, and, in the defence of the rights of the Sri Lankan Tamils. Why did you not do this? This is what I am trying to ask you. I am asking the Government. The Congress-led UPA-II Government should answer this questions-otherwise, nobody will have respect for India in the international arena. I am telling this to you. 'Now, India is trying to become a Permanent Member in the UN Security Council. I say that the Sri Lankan Tamil issue is a test case for India as to whether India can play a role as a Permanent Member in the UN Security Council or not. Otherwise, what is the need for India to go to the Security Council as a Permanent Member? I am one of those Indians who wish India to become a Permanent Member in the UN Security Council. I wish India to be there, and, the UN Security Council must be more representative. India should find a place; Africa should have its own representative. Having said that, my question is as to what are you going to do in the UN Security Council if you cannot raise your voice in the interest of Tamils in Sri Lanka, the closest neighbour. It is a test case. Somewhere, I find that your foreign policy towards Sri Lanka has completely failed. It has to be admitted that the foreign policy towards Sri Lanka has completely failed. The Government will have to recast its foreign policy towards Sri Lanka. This can have implications. I admit. But these implications will have to be faced by India. Consequences will have to be faced by India. India is not, as some people think, a banana republic. It cannot be blackmailed by anybody like this; it cannot be pressurized by anybody like this. India should stand up. India should gain that moral courage in the context of international affairs. That is where I question the Government. You have completely failed to protect the Sri Lankan Tamils. The Government of India let down Sri Lankan Tamils. I can use the harsh word also, Sir. The Government of India 'betrayed' the Sri Lankan Tamils at a crucial moment. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I am saying....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): What are you talking about? ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI D. RAJA: The Government of India has betrayed. That is what I am saying. It is a fact. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have signed different agreements and you have committed to protect Sri Lankan Tamils. What happened finally? When the war was going on, what were we told? Even the Home Minister...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: I have come to the end, Sir.

What did the Home Minister, Mr. Chidambaram, say when the war was ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why I am asking. When the war was in full-scale, what did he say? He said that combat operations came to an end. That stopped the fasting of the then Chief Minister, the DMK Chief. He sat on a fast in the interest of Tamils. But the Home Minister then claimed that the combat operations, were over. The fast came to an end within an hour. I do not know; people doubted why the fast was begun when it was known that it would be over in an hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: I don't know ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): You are saying that ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Please don't trivialize the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.V. RAMALINGAM: Why are you talking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): You are ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pandian, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't make this a debate between the two Parties. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am stating the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not politicizing the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am stating the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I submit that let the issue not be trivialized. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. You are taking the discussion to the party level. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are discussing ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am stating the facts. Facts are bitter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, Mr. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am stating the facts. What happened in the crucial days of final stage of war?

What happened in Tamil Nadu? What happened in the country? Why could India not intervene at that stage? Why? That is my question. Let them answer. They are part of the Government. Why did India not intervene at that point of time to save the Tamils? My simple question is why it happened. This is my question. Let the Home Minister reply. Let the External Affairs Minister reply, if necessary.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At the end of the debate, you will get a reply.

SHRI D. RAJA: The problem is, the Government should take the responsibility collectively. It is Government's moral responsibility.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, you have taken more than the allotted time.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, finally comes the question of fishermen. Even today, there are reports that Indian fishermen are being harassed, are being killed, are being subjected to tortures by the Sri Lankan forces. Why are we not able to protect our own fishermen? There is a problem, Sir. That problem is Katchatheevu Agreement. I have the statement given by the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a separate issue.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am just finishing it. I am saying this because it is related to it. The External Affairs Minister has given the statement in the same House where he said, 'The access to Katchatheevu does not cover the right to fishing'. Right to access to Katchatheevu does not cover the right to fishing by Indian fishermen.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, you are clubbing the two issues. The debate is going on on the problems being faced by the Sri Lankan Tamils. Please conclude, A number of Members are participating in it. You should respect it. That's all.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I will conclude. Had the interruption not been there, I would have concluded it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There was no interruption.

SHRI D. RAJA: My point is this. Earlier I demanded to reopen that Agreement. Now I think that the time has come when the Government will have to think of revoking the Katchatheevu Agreement in the interest of Indian fishermen. That is my submission. The Government will have to consider it.

Finally, Sri Lankan Tamil people have not got their political solution. India is helping to rehabilitate Sri Lankan Tamils. India is giving generous financial aid and support to Sri Lankan Tamil

people. But that support does not reach the needy Tamil people there. And that is being used for various other purposes. The Government will have to find some mechanism to monitor how that fund is utilised and spent.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, you have taken 27 minutes. Half of the time of the debate is taken. Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, my point is that the Government of India should make its stand clear and demand an impartial international investigation on war crimes. The Government of India will have to take up this issue in the United Nations. The Government of India will have to take up this issue in the United Nations Human Rights Commission. Already the Chairperson of the Human Rights Commission raised this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a repetition, Mr. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am summing it up. This is a serious issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In this way, we cannot conclude the debate.

SHRI D. RAJA: The whole House will have to join me in demanding that the Government should come out clearly in order to find a political solution to Sri Lankan Tamils. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I request all the Members who are going to participate in this debate that they should not take the names of dignitaries of the other countries in the debate ...(*Interruptions*)... You can say this by telling their designation, not by their names. I remove the names wherever they came.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is a very important issue. The entire Tamil Nadu, the entire Tamil community throughout the world is very much anxious to know about the stand of India. Actually, Tamils of Sri Lanka are having three separate entities. One side is north-east part, which is dominated by ancient Tamilians who settled there many, many years ago. The eastern part is having Muslim population who speak Tamil. The central part of Sri Lanka is occupied by the people of Indian origin who in 1960s were around 15 lakh. There was an agreement between India and Sri Lanka which is known as the Shastri-Bandaranaike Agreement and five lakh people were given citizenship there and the rest of the people were asked to go out of Sri Lanka. Five lakh people were taken as repatriates to India. I know that in the past 40 years how the repatriates suffered there; how they came to India and settled by the Government of India.

The issue now is this. During the period of 1980s, there was a struggle for their own identity. They want to show themselves as equal citizens of Sri Lanka. Sir, on that basis, the people started to fight against the Government. They finally came to the conclusion that unless the Tamil area, which is now known as 'Eelam,' which is the northern and eastern part, is bifurcated and given to the separate entity, their rights cannot be protected. At that time, Sir, the international forces were not helping in that aspect. On the basis of the UN Security Council's Resolution, terrorism had to be curtailed there from 2001 onwards. At that time hon. Vajpayeeji was the Prime Minister of India. He knew the foreign policy of India throughout the years. Therefore, he followed the principle which was laid down by the earlier Government. Rajiv Gandhiji went there to sign an agreement with Jayawardane. And on the basis of that agreement, Sir, the Constitution of Sri Lanka was amended. That is called the thirteenth amendment of the Constitution of Sri Lanka. By that, three important positions were made clear. One is, 'Tamil' was uplifted as the official language, as a national language, along with Sinhala. That was accepted by the Government, and an amendment was also carried out in Chapter 5 of the Constitution. Second one is, the Ealam area which was demarcated as the North-East area was also made a single province and that single province should get all the powers just like the Indian States, which are having their separate State powers. Similarly, those powers were also given as 'provincial powers'. 'Reserve powers' were given to the Central Government. The concurrent powers were with both. That was the arrangement made by Rajiv Gandhi's agreement. That was an excellent architecture on which Sri Lanka could become a strong nation with equality given to Sinhalese, Tamils, Muslims and all other religious and linguistic people living there. That was the correct structure on which the foreign policy was built up. Subsequently, according to the Security Council's Resolution No.1377, terrorism was to be removed. Accordingly, all the nations throughout the world were supporting it. They banned LTTE and on that basis, they had gone for a war. Sir, during the last days of the war, there was a report by the United Nations, which clearly gives the information as to how much damage has been caused to the innocent Tamil people. Three lakh innocent Tamil people taken away by LTTE just to protect themselves from the bullets of the Sinhalese Army. That was given in the United Nations report. Six counts of errors were committed by LTTE and five counts of errors were committed by the Sri Lankan Government. That was given in the report.

Sir, I would like to read the extracts of the emergency meeting, a special meeting, which was conducted by the International Human Rights Council. The Council called the meeting in May 2009.

There, they had given a clear undertaking. The Government of Sri Lanka also gave an undertaking. I am reading from that portion. I quote, "Welcoming also the recent assurance given by the President of Sri Lanka that he does not regard a military solution as a final solution, as well as his commitment to a political solution with implementation of the thirteenth amendment to bring about lasting peace and reconciliation in Sri Lanka". This was asserted, and the Sri Lankan Government also accepted it. Similarly, Sir, subsequently, it was also mentioned as to how the people have to be protected. I quote para 4. It says, "Welcomes the announcement of the proposal to safely resettle the bulk of internally displaced persons within six months and encourages the Government of Sri Lanka to proceed in these endeavours with due respect for the persons belonging to the national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities." This wants also to be done before December 2009. They delayed it. At that time, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalam, was invited by the President of Sri Lanka to directly interact with the internally displaced persons. He nominated Congress Members and DMK Members of Parliament and also Mr. Thirumavalavan to go and visit the places. We visited the places. There were about three lakh people who were put up in the same area, in the open area, and on the basis of the United Nations Relief Fund, they had put up tents and other things. Sir, we demanded that all the people should be resettled. Accordingly, they could make it within a period of 15 days. They resettled 1.5 lakh people to their original places where they had their own houses, land, and where they had Government jobs and other things.

Subsequently, Sir, for the rest of the people, the resettlement is very much delayed. At that time, we demanded the same thing. We put up the things here also as a debate in the Parliament. The Government of India took the initiative and sanctioned Rs.500 crores as a first instalment for the help. In the meantime, 100000 dollars were also given as part of the effort to have all rail link to be restored. And also the road to be restored. The agricultural land has to be de-mined. Then, it has to be handed over to the agriculturists. The Government of India has sent seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural related things so that Tamilians could resettle themselves in the northern part of the Sri Lanka. They got two best crops in their life after 25 years of disbanding that land. Yesterday, the parliamentary forum on Human Rights for Global Development had a discussion with eight Tamil political parties from Sri Lanka. They came down to New Delhi. Our Members of Parliament from all

political parties from different States have interacted with them. At that time, they told that the Sri

Lankan Army was there. The Army is dominated, more or less, by the Sinhalese alone. The Tamilians are not a part of the Army, Navy and the Air Force. They are dominating there. If you take the area of the northern part, more than one lakh Army personnel are there. The people are living under fear and wondering whether they were living in their own country and whether they were enjoying civil rights. Now, we have to request the Sri Lankan Government to withdraw the Army from that area and deploy police so that the civilian rule comes back.

Sir, when we are giving thousands of crores of rupees for constructing 50,000 houses, the first level of a pilot project which was started is somewhat slow because the identification of the persons was done by the civil administration. They call it as Government agents, District Collectors. They are empowered with that. For this purpose the Army has to give clearance. They have given a proper list for the first time and then they withdrew it. Then, the Indian High Commissioner has taken interest and told that people who were affected and displaced would have to be accommodated. Now, they have given another list.

Already there was an election at the grass root level. The Tamil parties have won the elections in that area. There are elected panchayat bodies. They should be in charge of identifying the persons and they should be allowed to construct the houses. Whatever funds we are giving should be utilized through the elected government rather than through the Army people.

Similarly, I would like to attract the attention of the Government on this issue. The parties who have participated in the meeting yesterday requested that immediate steps should be taken on the so-called take over of the land by the Army under the guise of the high security zone and must be dismantled properly. They have taken over Mulaitheevu and other important places against the wishes of the Tamilians. They are emotionally attached to these places. The Army has taken over it in the name of de-mining process. Those areas are under Army's occupation. They are asking Tamilians to go away from there. In lieu of that they are giving more than 1000 acres for settlement. They are asking Tamilians to shift from there. Sir, Mulaitheevu and other places are sea-shore places. The Tamilians are fishing there since ancient times. They were using that place for fishing. Now, if they are shifted to some other place, how could they fish? We are getting reports that Sri Lankan Government has brought Sinhalese in that place and allowing them to fish. Now, fighting

is

going on between Tamil fishermen and Sinhalese fishermen. That has to be looked into. Therefore, there should be a body of fishermen representatives in both the countries. They should regulate themselves. The Army must be withdrawn from the North and East because the threat of the Army rule has to be taken away. The Government of Sri Lanka has controlled terrorism. Now, they have opened up the sea route between Colombo and Tuticorin. They have to open up Talai Mannar and Rameswaram route, then, everything will become normal because all the districts nearby are totally affected for the past 30 years. In the areas of Tamil Nadu also there is no industrial development. The sea-shore area starting from Ramanathapuram to Virudhu Nagar to Tirunelveli in Kanyakumari District is a very fertile area and Tuticorin is a modern port, but the business is very dull because there was always war in Sri Lanka. Therefore, there was a threat and no businessman was coming forward to invest in that area. The southern parts totally don't have any industrial development. Therefore, our interest is also protected if there is a peaceful settlement to the Tamilian issue in Sri Lanka.

The third point is that all the land grab schemes must be halted. We were told that in each and every part of Tamil occupied areas, the original Tamil places, they were sandwiched between Sinhalese habitations. We can't accept it. Already, the international fora have condemned these types of things in the case of Israel. It has done like that. Similar things should not happen here. It should be stopped at this stage itself.

The fourth point is that the political prisoners must be released forthwith.

The fifth point is a conducive atmosphere must be created in the north and east of Sri Lanka for the refugees in India to return and restart their lives in the original places. More than two-and-a-half lakh refugees are living in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and other places. They are not given any special treatment in India. For the past 28 years they lost their property; they lost their own culture. They lost all their properties in Sri Lanka. They want to go back. When they go back, if their properties are occupied by non-Tamilians or by the army people and the Sinhalese, how can they go and settle there? What is the security for their life? Therefore, we have to create an atmosphere, and for which the Sri Lankan Government should come forward, to understand the issue of their emotional attachment to the land, that is, Eelam. They

have to see to it that the Thirteenth

Amendment is properly implemented. If it is implemented, nothing will happen to the Sri Lankan integrity. Sri Lanka will remain as a single country and there will be integration and peace.

Here I just want to make a correlation with the Thirteenth Amendment of the United States of America. Abraham Lincoln brought the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America in 1865 for the abolition of slavery. Had they taken away the Thirteenth Constitution Amendment, Mr. Obama could not have become the President of the United States of America. We visualise a day when a Tamilian, an Eelam man, would become the President of Sri Lanka by accepting the Thirteenth Amendment. It was also accepted by the Government of Sri Lanka in various fora. In the latest booklet released by their Defence Ministry a humanitarian analysis is given. In that also they have accepted the Thirteenth Amendment. Why I am stressing on the Thirteenth Amendment again and again is because there is a new thinking in the policy makers that they have to go beyond the Thirteenth Amendment. This is the policy followed by all the parties including BJP after Rajiv Gandhi. What he had laid as a foreign policy for Sri Lanka is to have the Thirteenth Amendment implemented in toto, so that there is peaceful settlement. The Sri Lankan Government has started tampering with the Eighteenth Amendment by which they want to take away the police power from the State, that is, the Provincial Council. If they start doing things like that one after the other and if they take away the land right also, there will be no settlement in Sri Lanka. Therefore, I request, through you, Sir, to the Government of India that it should clearly say that the Thirteenth Amendment is helpful not only to the Tamil people but also to the Sri Lankans. The Tamil people will be benefited by getting their land, their rights again and identifying the areas. The entire Sri Lankan people are going to benefit by the Thirteenth Amendment because it is devolution of powers to the people including Sinhalese, Muslims and Indian origin people, in the six provinces. All the people are going to get power. Therefore, it has to be enforced as it is.

Along with lifting of the state of emergency, other similar provisions in other laws and the Prevention of Terrorism Act also must be repealed. When we have accepted it and the international bodies have also accepted it that terrorism in Sri Lanka is totally curbed, this is the correct situation to withdraw these laws.

Finally, I want to conclude by saying that we are trying to create

unanimity among the Tamil parties in Sri Lanka. We could succeed yesterday by asking them to sit across the table for two days

and discuss and come out with, their points. They gave their points to our parties. All the Indian parties MPs have attended that discussion. Similarly, I request all the Diaspora—they are having their own international bodies in three places, that is, in the United States, the UK and Germany -- to communicate with the Government of India so that we can have a peaceful Sri Lanka which will be helpful for them, for Tamil Nadu and also for India. Thank you.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my heart goes out to all those tens of thousands of civilians who suffered inhuman brutality and tragic consequences from the actions of both sides during the armed conflict in Sri Lanka. I watched a few videos and photographs of the atrocities suffered by the innocent civilians. Those are terribly horrible. Women, children and the elderly bore the brunt of suffering. You cannot help but feel frustrated when you see such visuals of atrocities committed against the human kind. The civilians lived under constant gunfire, intense shelling and acute shortage of essential items like water, food and medicines.

Sir, I was present in the House when the hon. Minister made a statement on the 4th of August regarding the situation in Sri Lanka. But, I am sorry to say that it was not reassuring. Whatever assurance we wanted from the Government, we could not get that. I know the limitations of a sovereign nation against another sovereign nation. I also agree that India and Sri Lanka share historical, cultural and civilizational ties. We want that relationship to continue. We are committed to the unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of that country. But, Sir, can we be mute spectators of what is going on there against a section of their own population? They are our immediate neighbour. Those people who are suffering are of Indian origin.

The Minister has narrated in detail the various steps taken by the Government of India for the welfare of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). There are three lakh Internally Displaced Persons. In the answer the Minister had said that out of that, 2,90,000 people were settled. But what is the Sri Lankan Government doing on its part? We do not know. If reports are to be believed, no adequate pro-active steps have been taken to resettle and rehabilitate the IDPs. If I go by his answer, I have to believe that a major part of the IDPs are believed to be still languishing in refugee camps; although the Minister's statement pegs that figure at around 10,000. There have been no tangible efforts to ensure

proper rehabilitation of the large number of displaced Tamilians in the north and east provinces of the country.

Will merely allowing the refugees to go to their villages solve their problems? It will not. What about their lost livelihood? What about development of infrastructure ravaged in the military action? The Government of India should ensure that all the Tamils who are living in refugee camps are resettled in their own places and are allowed to live with dignity and with equal constitutional rights on par with their Sinhalese brethren. This is the duty of the Government of India. While maintaining friendly relations, we need to put pressure on Sri Lanka that the Sri Lankan Tamils do deserve a life with dignity and equal constitutional rights which are being denied by the Sri Lankan Government. The hon. Minister of External Affairs, in his statement, expressed satisfaction that his counterpart in Sri Lanka assured commencement of a structured dialogue on pursuing a political solution for national reconciliation as well as reconstruction and development. I take this assurance with a pinch of salt. Their words and actions do not match; what they say and what they do do not match. A structured dialogue with Tamil representatives is not possible without creating an atmosphere conducive for such a reconciliatory process. Normalcy in the armed conflict-affected region is very far from reality. Unless and until the resettlement and rehabilitation process is completed on an armed conflict footing basis and to the complete satisfaction of the Tamil community, there cannot be a meaningful engagement with them to find a long lasting solution. That is the need of the hour. I remember the Minister advising this House in December, 2009, that at that time it was not appropriate for an Indian Parliamentary Delegation to visit Sri Lanka because of the Presidential elections in that country. Sir, now that a popular Government is in place in Sri Lanka, how about a visit by a Parliamentary Delegation to gather first hand information about the resettlement? A Joint Parliamentary Delegation can go there and they can get the first-hand information.

There have been serious questions relating to the conduct of the armed conflict. In the final phases of military action, there had been numerous reports of indiscriminate killings of innocent civilians and human rights violations. The U.N. Secretary-General's Panel of Experts, which focused on alleged armed conflict crimes committed by both the Sri Lankan Forces and the LTTE, during the months leading up to the end of the armed conflict in 2009, found serious and credible allegations against the Sri Lankan Government on the following counts: (i) Killing of civilians through widespread shelling; (ii) Shelling of hospitals and

humanitarian objects; (iii) Denial of humanitarian assistance; (iv) Human rights violations suffered by victims and survivors of the conflict, including both IDPs and

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suspected LTTE cadre; and (v) Human rights violations outside the conflict zone, including against the media and other critics of the Government. The U.N. Expert Panel has recommended in their Recommendation No.2, and I quote: "The Government of Sri Lanka should implement the following short-term measures, with a focus on acknowledging the rights and dignity of all the victims and survivors in the Vanni:- (i) End all violence by the State, its organs and all paramilitary and other groups acting as surrogates of, or tolerated by, the State; (ii) Facilitate the recovery and return of human remains to their families and allow for the performance of religious rites for the dead; -- Sir, it is very unfortunate that people have not got the dead bodies of their near and dear ones. They are running from pillar to post; they are not getting any response -- (iii) Provide death certificates for the dead and missing, -- people are running from one place to another to get the death certificates so that they can file for the insurance claims. But they are not getting even the death certificates -- expeditiously and respectfully without charge, when requested by family members, without compromising the right to further investigation and civil claims; (iv) Provide or facilitate psychological support for all survivors, respecting their cultural values and traditional practices; (v) Release all displaced persons and facilitate their return to their former homes or provide for resettlement, according to their wishes; and (vi) Continue to provide interim relief to assist the return of all survivors to normal life." Sir, the Government of Sri Lanka should investigate and disclose the fate and location of persons reported to have been forcibly disappeared. They are not allowing any group to negotiate or discuss with them.

In this regard, the Government of Sri Lanka should invite the Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearance to visit Sri Lanka.

In the light of the political situation in the country, the Government of Sri Lanka should undertake an immediate repeal of Emergency regulations and modify all those provisions of the Prevention of Terrorism Act that are inconsistent with Sri Lanka's international obligations. When they claim that there is no terrorist now on their soil, why do they have this draconian law? They should withdraw that. Sir, I submit that every short-term recommendation of the UN Panel merits acceptance and immediate implementation by the Sri Lankan Government. Rather than speaking about their implementation, the Sri Lankan

Government is understood to have rejected the

recommendations of the Panel altogether. They have not at all considered the recommendations. They have rejected them.

It may be worth noting that the Panel of UN Experts concluded that "during the final stages of the armed conflict, the United Nations political organs and bodies failed to take actions that might have protected civilians". At least, now is the time for us to take up the cause of Sri Lankan Tamils at all available fora. Sir, there is a need for a permanent political solution.

A pragmatic political solution within the framework of united Sri Lanka that is acceptable to all sections needs to be provided. There is an urgent need to restore equal rights of citizenship, which are at par with the Sinhalese, to Sri Lankan Tamils. The Sri Lankan Tamil community has historically inhabited the north and east provinces. Therefore, they have to be allowed greater participation in the governance of these provinces. Political reforms, with further devolution of powers, are the need of the hour and the aspiration of the Sri Lankan Tamil community.

Sir, the notion that the LTTE has gone and so has the Sri Lankan Tamil issue is a misplaced notion. They believe that the LTTE has gone and the Tamil voice is now killed. It is not so. I say this with responsibility. The issue may resurface sooner or later unless you address the core issues of proper resettlement and rehabilitation of the armed conflict victims and adhere to the 13th Constitutional amendment. Sir, the 13th Constitutional amendment is very dear to you. What is the 13th amendment? It was signed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India, and President Jayewardene in July, 1987. What did it say? The key provisions were: in addition to Sinhala, Tamil shall also be an official language of Sri Lanka, with English as the link language; the north and east to be merged into one province subject to referendum; Provincial Council to be elected every five years; a Governor with executive powers to be appointed by the President in each Province; Provincial High Courts to be established; 'Reserved' and 'Provincial' Lists detail powers of the Centre and the Provinces respectively. A 'Concurrent' List outlines shared powers, though ultimate authority for these issues remains with Parliament; financial provision for the Provinces to be directed by Parliament; Provincial Councils can be overruled by regulations promulgated by the President under the Public Security Ordinance. But in the name of Public Security Ordinance, they have never

implemented the 13th amendment. That was the sole objective behind the Rajiv Gandhi-Jayewardene Pact. That was denied and that is the reason why the Tamils in Sri Lanka had been raising their voice. Sir, there is, in fact, nothing that the Sri Lankan authorities are doing to see that the Tamils and, for that matter, all minorities, feel that they are a part of the Government, a part of the system and a part of the administration. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he had any opportunity to discuss with his counterpart specifically on the progress or stage of devolution of powers as agreed upon by the President of Sri Lanka. I would like the Minister of External Affairs to share with the House the information he has in this regard.

Sir, there is another problem concerning Our fishermen, Tamilian fishermen.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

As per the agreement of 1974, again as per the agreement between Sri Lanka and Government of India in 1976, every vessel of Indian fisherman and Sri Lankan fisherman would enjoy each other's waters such rights as they traditionally enjoyed therein. But, it is not being implemented. Everyday, we find a news that there is a problem and they catch our fishermen, they kill our fishermen; their navy people are killing our fishermen, they are snatching their boats. They are not allowing our fishermen go there and fish, which is their livelihood, from where they earn their bread and butter.

Sir, ultimately, I sincerely urge the Government, through you, to prevail upon the Sri Lankan Government to implement the U.N. Panel's recommendation in their earnest and vigorously pursue the Thirteenth Amendment to its logical conclusion so that a lasting solution is found and durable peace is established in our neighbourhood. Sri Lanka is the immediate neighbourhood. Sir, we want peace in that area, we want peace, tranquility and right of honour for our people and the Sri Lankan people, to live in dignity. That is my submission, Sir. I believe, the Minister would consider it and would pursue the matter further. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned for thirty minutes, for lunch.

The House then adjourned, for lunch, at six minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after Lunch at thirty-eight minutes past one of the
clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, Shri Ambeth Rajan.

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I thank you very much for the opportunity being given to me to express the stand of the Bahujan Samaj Party on the issue of problems being faced by the Sri Lankan Tamils. Sir, the problem arose when the demand was made for a separate nation for Sri Lankan Tamils. Sir, it is a well-known fact...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, there is no Minister present here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not even MoS. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Sir, some Minister should be present in the House. The Minister should listen to us.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He will come now. ...*(Interruptions)*... I agree with you. He will come now. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am supporting you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, he will come.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The Minister should be present here to take the notes. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government has not taken note of the problems of the Sri Lankan Tamils for the last two-and-a-half years. At least, now they should listen to the Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Sir, at least, they should listen to us.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, not even a single Minister is present. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have 70 or 80 Ministers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): The former Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): सर, यह नया tradition शुरू हो रहा है कि Former Minister हाउस में हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप कहिए कि उनको वर्तमान मिनिस्टर बनाएंगे, तो हम लोग बोल देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: हम लोगों को इसमें कोई एतराज नहीं हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आप कहिए कि former को present कर देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Minister is coming immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*... He was just here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ashwani Kumar was here.

...(Interruptions)... Maybe, he has gone out. ...(Interruptions)... He is coming. ...(Interruptions)... Just he was here. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: अगर कोई मंत्री नहीं आएंगे, तो बोलने का क्या मतलब है?
...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Cabinet Minister has come.
...(Interruptions)... Now Shri Ambeth Rajan can start again.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to express the stand of Bahujan Samaj Party on the issue of Sri Lankan Tamil problems. Sir, the problem arose when the demand was made for a separate nation for Sri Lankan Tamils. Sir, it is well known fact that not only Tamilians but people from other parts of India also had gone to Sri Lanka for various reasons, particularly to work in tea estates. From a particular point of time, people started settling there itself. Hence, their demand should have been considered in a right perspective. But things went away from the desired direction. Now the world has realized that Army and war alone cannot bring peace. We have heard about mercy killing. But for the first time in history we are seeing mercy itself being killed and that too in the land of Buddha and Buddhism. Now the important point in the context of report given by the 3-member UN panel, which I do not want to quote because everybody knows it and the previous speakers have highlighted the contents of the report. (1) There is a need for open and fair trial on war crimes. (2) India should spell out its stand because India is a major player in the Asian region. (3) There should be resettlement of displaced people in Sri Lanka which is the most important task. (4) The Union Government should extend all help for the well being of the refugees who are living in various camps. (5) People who are living as refugees in India should be sent back to their original places of living. (6) Frequent attack on Tamil fishermen is the most serious problem which should be addressed immediately. (7) Every one knows about the long pending problem, but no one is giving solution. I, on behalf of Bahujan Samaj Party and its National President Kum. Mayawati, insist that India should come forward with a political solution to take care of not only Sri Lankan Tamils but also of Tamils living all over the word. Thank you.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. Our External Affairs Minister on 4th August made a suo motu statement here. I was not fully convinced with that statement because reality speaks in a different

way. So, what has happened? I wanted to draw the attention of this august House to the point that the conflict in Sri Lanka ended in May 2009. After that, our External

Affairs Minister visited Sri Lanka several times. Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister visited here. Our Foreign Secretary went there. They came here. Several joint statements were issued. Sir, as soon as the war was over, the Sri Lanka President assured 3Rs. What are the 3Rs? One is, relief two is, relocation and three is rehabilitation. I am sorry to say nothing tangible happened. Neither the Tamils in Sri Lanka nor other fishermen are happy. So, the result is, nobody is happy. Sir, I went to Colombo last year. In the last week of August I was there. I discussed with so many people, some intellectuals, both Tamil intellectuals and some other intellectuals also. Sir, Sri Lankan Tamils are fighting for their rights for the past fifty years. Everybody knows that subject. From 1983, our party, CPI(M) have been saying that war is not the solution. The Government it should honour the Tamil people's wishes. While opposing terrorist activities we have always urged for an understanding and aspiration of the Tamil population in Sri Lanka through appropriate mechanism within United Sri Lanka. The long period of armed conflict in Sri Lanka in May 2009 has ended. I would like to ask the Government what happened to Rajiv-Jayawardena Government. This is a sovereign Government. You have entered into an agreement with another sovereign Government. It was endorsed by everybody. So, nothing was implemented till time. No solution was found. Sir, even two years after the civil war, the President of Sri Lanka is not prepared to solve the ethnic issue. In fact, the situation in Sri Lanka has become worse than earlier. Sir, in the last phase of the armed conflict when Sri Lankan Army attacked LTTE in Vanni region, some 40,000 innocent people were killed. It is not an ordinary thing. It is a tragedy which we have seen in this part of Asia, in the beginning of the 21st Century. That was narrated fully by hon. Member, Mr. Raja and others. I don't want to repeat that tragedy. We have never seen that type of tragedy because we are living peacefully for the past 2000 years. We have not seen the First World War or the Second World War. We have not seen this type of massacre. That massacre has been done by the Sri Lankan Army. Sir, 50,000 people are still in camps. Government may say 10,000 or 15,000 or 20,000 but the people there say that 50,000 people were not provided anything and 10,000 Tamil people are missing. Nobody knows whether they are alive or dead. This is the situation in Sri Lanka at the moment. Here comes the UN Panel Report which says there were series of Human Rights violations during the last phase of the war. Human Rights violation, wherever it happens, whether in India or elsewhere, we must lend our voice. We must lend our helping hand wherever human right

is violated. It has happened with your neighbour.

You are a Member of SAARC. You are a leader of SAARC. It is happening in Sri Lanka. We are not able to raise our voice at least diplomatically. I don't know. When the Minister replies I expect him to say whether he raised about the UN Report. My point is, the British television documentary, was rightly mentioned by hon. Member, Mr. D. Raja, "Sri Lanka's Killing Fields" Air Channel 4, I have seen that. Many of the hon. Members would have watched that. Executions were carried out by Sri Lankan troops during the final stage of the battle against Tamil Tigers. I would like to know whether the External Affairs Minister's meeting with Sri Lankan counterpart has discussed about Human Rights violations with Sri Lankan Government.

Sir, we must urge the Sri Lankan Government to constitute an independent commission to inquire into the human rights violations. Whenever something happens here, we ask the Government to constitute a commission and inquire. There must be an independent commission. On that commission, Tamils should be there. Also, women should be there because both the genders have been affected by this.

Another very important question agitating the minds of Tamil people is about Kachchatheevu. It was stated in the Tamil Nadu Assembly by the hon. Chief Minister that the agreement of Sri Lanka was not endorsed in the Indian Parliament. I expect a reply on this from the External Affairs Minister when he makes his reply. I would like to know whether we can still negotiate with the Sri Lankan Government to allow this to be freely used by our fishermen. We have been using this from 1974 to 1983. Only after 1983 this was banned. The agreement was there. I heard Mr. Ahluwaliaji's speech. Our BJP friends in Tamil Nadu wanted to hoist the flag in Kachchatheevu. Mr. Vajpayeeji was the Foreign Minister in 1977 and NDA was running the Government for 6 years, then, what happened? Why have you not taken that Island? Why have you not endorsed that in this Parliament? Sir, please permit me to quote, not anybody else, but the former Sri Lankan President, Chandrika Kumaratunga. She was silent for years. Now, she has opened her mouth. On July 24, 2011 after watching Channel 4, she said this, and I quote, "I cannot blind myself to the fact that although we have won the civil war, we have not even begun to win the battle for peace." This is the former President of Sri Lanka. Winning peace implies bringing/including others fully and honestly not only in development but also as full and equal partners in the process of the Government - to power-sharing." She accused the President Mahinda

Rajapakse of following ...(*time-bell rings*)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sorry, Sir. I have-not even touched this point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, you can give him the time of BSP. Seven minutes are left, he can use them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The revised time-table has been agreed upon, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, please permit us. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is the feeling of all the Indians. She accused the President, Mahinda Rajapakse of following a policy, 'winner takes all.' She coined that word after eliminating the last of the Tamil tigers in May, 2009. This is what Mr. Ahluwaliaji also said in a different way. Eliminating LTTE does not mean that Tamil problem has died. It is still more alive. Yesterday, we met all the eight parties here in Delhi. We are able to understand their feelings.

Sir, the hon. Minister did not mention the suffering of women. Women are the worst affected in the civil war. About 80,000 women were affected. This figure was quoted by Mr. Raja. His is right. It may be more. Definitely, it cannot be less. There are 80,000 widows. Do you know what will be the position of widows in the Asian continent? In Europe, it may be different. A widow is ill-treated by the society and by the family too. When I was in Sri Lanka they told us that in one family, mother, who is 80 years old, is widow. She has four daughters. Out of this, three daughters are widows. One is unmarried. There is no match available. There is no boy. All the youths have been completely perished. This is the situation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: No, please permit me, Sir. I beg you.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No, no. No question of begging. It was agreed that minimum of 15 minutes will be given to all the Members from Tamil Nadu. There is no question of begging on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it was agreed that at least 15 minutes will be given to the Members from Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Otherwise, no Bill will be allowed to be passed today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Fifteen minutes for every Member from Tamil Nadu.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, our Minister, in his Statement, says that, "We have given 500 tractors to Tamil people." Sir, only 75 tractors were given to Tamil farmers and the rest were taken to the non-Tamil areas. India had promised construction of 50,000 houses for affected Tamil people. Our Foreign Minister laid the foundation stone in November, 2010, but not even .50 houses have been built. Sir, para 6 of the Standing Committee Report says - please see Chapter III of the Sixth Report - "The projects are carefully chosen to have maximum impact on rehabilitation and well being of Internally Displaced People in Sri Lanka." Then it says, "... Finance Division scrutinizes the cost estimates in detail and conveys its concurrence. The overall supervision of each proposal is with High Commission of India (HCI), Colombo on the ground. To monitor the project, a Committee is set up, comprising of senior officers of the HCI under overall supervision of High Commissioner." I would like to ask the Minister whether you have supervised that all the tractors were given to Tamilians. Whether you have supervised as to why delay is taking place in construction of houses. What is the reason? You have given our money. We wanted to help them. But nothing has been fruitfully done.

Sir, the situation on the ground is that there is Army everywhere. Today, there is complete militarization of North and South. Sir, people are terrorized and are unable to lead a normal life. The police stations are manned by Sinhalese officers. Whether it is a marriage or funeral, they have to seek permission of the Army. We all know what happened during emergency in our country. We have undergone the suffering of emergency. I would like to ask our hon. External Minister to please try to restore civil rights and emergency law and the Army should be withdrawn. This is our bounden duty. We are criticizing the Army rule, wherever it is. When Sri Lanka has got that type of civil rule with the help of Army, and a section of people are harassed, it is, really, a sorrowful thing. We cannot be a spectator to that.

Sir, TNA placed before the Government delegation the discussion papers setting out proposals in regard to: (i) The structure of Governance; (ii) The division of subject and functions between the Centre and the devolved units. Financial power and others, relevant to achieve the acceptable and durable political solution. For this, there is no response even after ten rounds of discussion. Ten rounds of discussion

are over. No light has been shown to them. Sri Lankan

2.00 P.M.

Government has not taken any worthwhile steps to reach a political settlement on the Tamil question. The President is now talking in terms of a Parliamentary Select Committee to go into the question. This is very important. Our Government should take this. What is Parliamentary Select Committee? Why does a President talk like that? Sir, it is a dilatory step. They want to cheat the people. We must see that Rajiv Gandhi-Jayewardene Agreement is implemented. Now, the President says, "We will go to the Parliamentary Select Committee." Sir, the CPI (M) wants to place on record, it is essential that wide-ranging political consultations be held and specific measures taken for devolution of power and provisions of autonomy to the Tamil-speaking areas in the Northern and Southern region. Along with that the Sri Lankan Government should step up efforts to resettle and rehabilitate displaced persons affected in the conflict.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, conclude.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Finally, Sir, the serious allegations of atrocities and human rights violations by the armed forces should be inquired into through a high-level independent inquiry. The Government of India should make all necessary efforts to ensure that a political settlement is arrived at at the earliest, so that minority people can lead their lives with dignity and as equal citizens in a united Sri Lanka.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीलंका में जो minority community है, चाहे वे तमिल हों या मुस्लिम हों, उनके साथ जो कुछ हो रहा है, उन पर जो बीत रही है, उस पर चर्चा करने के लिए जब हम इस सदन में इकट्ठा हैं, तो मुझे नहीं लगता है कि हम श्रीलंका के आंतरिक मामले में दखल दे रहे हैं, क्योंकि श्रीलंका के साथ हमारा संबंध कुछ इस तरह का है कि वहां की जो अंदरूनी हालत है, वह हमारे देश को भी प्रभावित करती है। श्रीलंका की ही अंदरूनी राजनीति के चलते हमने एक भूतपूर्व प्रधानमंत्री को खोया है और श्रीलंका की अंदरूनी हालत के चलते हमारे देश में श्रीलंका के लाखों रिफ्यूजी आकर तमिलनाडु में बसे हुए हैं, जिनका भार हम ढो रहे हैं। महोदय, जब पहली दफा आतंकवाद में फिदायीन हमले की शुरुआत हुई थी, हमें याद है उस समय हमारी नज़र लिट्टे की तरफ गई थी और तब यह कहा जाता था कि दुनिया का सबसे संगठित और सबसे effective कोई आतंकवादी संगठन है, तो वह लिट्टे को माना जाता था। उस समय हमने यह जानने की कोशिश की कि आखिर यह

प्रभाकरन या लिट्टे का जो संगठन है, वह ऐसा कैसे बना? तो हमने महसूस किया, जो अभी हमारे कॉमरेड राजा बता रहे थे कि किस तरह से वहां की तमिल पॉपुलेशन पर जुल्म हुआ, अत्याचार हुआ, उनका संहार किया गया और हम ऐसा मानते हैं कि जो हाशिए पर रहने वाले हमारे समाज के लोग हैं, जो minority community है, अगर उनको इंसाफ नहीं मिलता है, उनको न्याय नहीं मिलता है, तो वहीं से हिंसा का जन्म होता है। हम लोगों को अपने देश का भी तजुर्बा है और दुनिया भर में, जहां कहीं हिंसा है, उस हिंसा का जो कारण है, उसकी जब हम तलाश करते हैं, तो हम इसी नतीजे पर पहुंचते हैं कि इंसाफ का नहीं मिलना हिंसा को जन्म देता है। अभी रंगराजन जी बता रहे थे कि जब हाल में श्रीलंका का दिवस मनाया जा रहा था, तब वहां चन्द्रिका राणातुंगा भंडारनायके मौजूद थीं। उनकी मां भी वहां की प्रेजिडेंट थीं और पिता भी वहां के बहुत बड़े नेता थे। तो उन्होंने उस मीटिंग में, जहां श्रीलंका के प्रेजिडेंट मौजूद थे, कहा कि हमें यह जो विजय हासिल हुई है, हम लोगों ने लिट्टे का खात्मा किया है, इससे हमें संतुष्ट नहीं होना चाहिए। यह जो जीत है, उसको consolidate करने के लिए हमारे मुल्क की जो तमिल आबादी है, उनको हमें confidence में लेना चाहिए और उनको इस बात का एहसास होना चाहिए कि इस देश में एक नागरिक के रूप में उनका भी उतना ही हक है, जितना सिंहली आबादी का है - यह उन्होंने खुद कहा और टेलीविज़न के चैनल 4 वगैरह पर हमने जो कुछ देखा, उसके बारे में चन्द्रिका राणातुंगा ने कहा कि हमारा बेटा विदेश में रहता है, विदेश में पढ़ता है, उसने हमें फोन करके कहा कि यह जो टेलीविज़न पर हम देख रहे हैं, वहां श्रीलंका की फौज जिस ढंग से निहत्थे मासूम लोगों पर जुल्म कर रही है, जिस तरह से नरसंहार कर रही है, तो हमको यह कहने में संकोच होता है, शर्म आती है कि हम लोग श्रीलंका के नागरिक हैं - यह चन्द्रिका राणातुंगा ने श्रीलंका के वर्तमान प्रेजिडेंट के सामने कहा। हमें याद है अभी वहां की असेम्बली के स्पीकर साहब के नेतृत्व में एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल यहां आया था। हम लोग चेयरमैन साहब की दावत में उस प्रतिनिधिमंडल से मिले थे और वहां यह सफाई देने की कोशिश की गई कि यह मीडिया में, चैनल 4 वगैरह में जो नरसंहार दिखाया गया, यह concocted है। यह बनाया हुआ है। हमें भी लगा कि हो सकता है कि यह बनाया हुआ हो, लेकिन उसके बाद जब हमने चन्द्रिका राणातुंगा का बयान पढ़ा और प्रेजिडेंट के सामने जब उन्होंने यह आरोप लगाया कि हमारे बेटे ने फोन करके हमें ऐसा कहा है, तो प्रेजिडेंट के पास कोई जवाब नहीं था। सर, वहां की हालत बहुत खराब है। यह बात सही है कि लिट्टे का जो संगठन जाफना में, श्रीलंका के उत्तरी इलाके में था, उसको श्रीलंका की फौज ने पराजित किया, लेकिन उस पराजय के पीछे जिस तरह से * हुआ - जिस * शब्द का कॉमरेड डी. राजा ने इस्तेमाल किया, वह बिल्कुल दुरुस्त किया - अगर उसकी जांच नहीं होती है, उस अपराध के जो कर्मी हैं, उनको अगर सजा नहीं मिलती है तो इस बात का खतरा रहेगा, जिसके बारे में हमारे साथी श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया साहब ने इशारा किया कि जो अन्याय का

जर्म है, कीड़ा है, वह कहीं फिर एक दूसरा रूप धारण न कर ले। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय फोरम है, उस फोरम पर, हम अपने देश की जो गुडविल है, उसका इस्तेमाल करते हुए, वहां पर जो वार क्राइम हुआ है, उस वार क्राइम की जांच के लिए कोई स्वतंत्र संगठन, और यदि संभव हो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन बने तथा जिन लोगों ने अपराध किया है उनको सजा मिले। तब वहां के लोगों को लगेगा कि हमारे ऊपर जो जुल्म हुआ है, जो अत्याचार हुआ है, जो अन्याय हुआ है, ऐसा करने वालों को सजा मिली, हमें इंसाफ मिला। साथ ही साथ एक नागरिक के नाते उनका जो अधिकार है, वह अधिकार उन्हें मिलना चाहिए। हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि वहां पर पंचायतों का जो चुनाव हुआ, उस चुनाव में उत्तरी इलाके में जो तमिल संगठन हैं, उनको भारी बहुमत मिला है। इससे साबित होता है कि उनके अधिकारों को सुरक्षित रखने की जरूरत है, ताकि वे यह महसूस करें कि वे इस देश की मुख्यधारा के साथ हैं। तभी जाकर वहां शांति स्थापित होगी और हमारे देश में भी श्रीलंका की अंदरूनी राजनीति के चलते जो हलचल मचती है, उससे भी शांति मिल सकेगी। इसलिए सरकार को इसमें पहल करनी चाहिए। महोदय, हम लोग वहां पर श्रीलंका की सरकार को, तमिलों को रीहेब्लिट करने में जो मदद कर रहे हैं, वह एक अच्छा काम है, लेकिन हमें देखना चाहिए कि हम जो मदद कर रहे हैं, उस पर ईमानदारी के साथ वहां काम हो रहा है या नहीं। अपने प्रभाव का इस्तेमाल करते हुए, जो कुछ वहां अपराध हुआ है, उसकी जांच हो और दोषियों को सजा दिलवाने का काम सरकार करे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, आपने जो समय दिया, उसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, please permit me to speak in Tamil. I have already informed about that.

†My colleague said that he had not come here to shed tears but to point out certain reasons. Sir, as far as I am concerned, I am standing here withholding my tears. During the course of my speech, I may get emotional, I may lose self-control and break into tears.

We belong to the Tamil race which has always provided prosperous livelihood to the immigrants through many ages. A significant section of our race is totally annihilated. We are standing here with the loss of considerable population of our race. While Tamils are being exterminated in clusters, we are pleading for a solution. We have shown great tolerance. We have held so many processions in our state. We have conducted so many conferences. But we cannot find any solution to their problem. We are firm that this is not the problem of Tamils alone. Otherwise, what is the need for speaking in this august House?

Whenever there is injustice to humanity, in any part of the world, India is the first nation to raise its voice against that injustice. I would like to remind about the rule of Idi Amin in Uganda. History did not forget the steps taken by Shri Morarji Desai, the then Prime Minister of India for protecting the Gujaratis in Uganda, during the rule of Idi

Amin.

†English Translation of the original speech

During the separation of Bangladesh from Pakistan, Mr. Siddharth Shankar Ray, the then Chief Minister of West Bengal asked whether the Centre would send army or he would have to send the state police to protect the affected Bengalis. This is also safely documented in the pages of history. Whenever there was injustice to humanity in any part of the world, India raised its voice against it. But, lakhs of Tamils are being massacred in Sri Lanka. When we speak about their misery, no person with clear conscience and humane concern can escape shedding tears.

Aringnar Anna, our former leader and founder of our party had said, "Dear brother, do you know the reason for the salinity of sea water. Due to the tears shed by the Tamils abroad, the sea water has turned saline."

Our leader Dr. Kalaignar had said, "I am a Tamil by language, a Dravidian by race, an Indian by nationality, but a human being in the world arena". None of these can be compromised for the other.

The unrest in Sri Lanka did not result from the demand for a separate nation. After the independence of Sri Lanka in 1948, the Sinhalese gradually gained domination over Tamils. Sinhala became the official language of the nation. Buddhism became their national religion. I would like to highlight certain issues of the past. I am deeply pained and ashamed to share this issue. But, I want to mention those points to my Hon'ble colleagues who have a conscience. Members from all parties and from all states have participated in this discussion.

In the streets of Sri Lanka, there were sign boards which proclaimed "the flesh of Tamils will be sold here". For the first time in this history of the world, such sign boards have been displayed in Sri Lanka. Our Tamil women's upper garments were removed in streets and the letter 'Sri' in Sinhala language was stamped over their bare chests. Tension has been created in the nation since then. Some youth who could not bear such heinous acts began to struggle. Mr. Selva, who was fondly addressed as Sri Lankan Gandhi was killed. Violence was unleashed against the Tamils gradually. The library in Jaffna was burnt down.

Sir, all of us may know about the history of China. In China, there was a king who thought that the future generation of China should not have knowledge about any of his predecessors. He burnt all the history books in China. He arrested and imprisoned all the historians. It is also said that the Great Wall of China was built with their labour. History has said that libraries were burnt down in

order to destroy a language, to eliminate a race. In a similar way, the first step taken in Sri Lanka against the Tamils is the burning of library in Jaffna.

Sir, we fondly remember the wonderful programmes broadcast by the Tamil division of Sri Lankan Radio. We used to listen to them regularly. We enjoyed the melodious voices of Tamil announcers of Sri Lankan Radio. We were attracted by their accent. We cannot listen to those voices now. It has become a memory of the past.

My dear friend and a member of this House, Dr. Sudarsan Nachiyanppan mentioned that a Tamil would be the President of Sri Lanka in future provided the Rajiv Gandhi-Jeyawardhene agreement was implemented. He compared his dream with Barack Obama's Presidentship in America. I would painfully state that his dream of having a Tamil president in Sri Lanka will never come true. Because, Tamil men were not found in Sri Lanka, at the present time. Almost the entire male population of Tamils, is slain there. That was mentioned by my Hon'ble Colleague Mr. T.K.Rengarajan.

I would like to point out another bitter truth. At present, no child borne by Tamil women in Sri Lanka is fathered by Tamil men. Our Tamil women are forced to bear Sinhalese children. Almost all Tamil women are subjected to sexual harassment. Only women and children are found in the areas of Tamils. Men are totally absent in those areas. Women have to live in abject fear every day. Each war widow has to live with fear about who will come and what will he do.

The Sri Lankan Government is narrating stories of what is happening there. And we have been silent spectators. As citizens of India, we are pleading for their welfare. We did not ask whether to send State Police like Sidharth Shankar Ray. We trusted this Government. But, what had happened?

Germany has filed a case against Sri Lanka, in a Human Rights Organisation in Geneva. Many nations have supported Germany's case against Sri Lanka. But, India has supported the Government of Sri Lanka that they have not committed any crime.

I would like to narrate a story about Lord Sri Ram. Our colleagues from BJP know very well about it. When Sri Ram returned from Sri Lanka, he reached Rameswaram. When he was about to take bath, he planted his bow and arrow in the soil. There was a convention that they were not supposed to lay it in soil and that they ought to plant it in soil. After

finishing his bath, he took the

arrow from soil. He was shocked to find that a frog was hurt by the arrow and that it was struggling for life. Sri Ram asked the frog why it had not shouted when the tip of the arrow was pierced over its body. The frog replied, "Lord Ram, whenever somebody hurt me, I would call Lord Ram for help. But, now I am hurt by Lord Ram himself. Whom will I ask for help?" This is an episode from Ramayana.

Sir, we are in the same position now. The nation which has to protect Tamils, is assisting the Sri Lankan Government's activities. Where shall we go now to plead for justice?

To discuss this issue, we have to struggle so many times. We have discussed various issues – about the past, about the future, and about various other issues repeatedly in this House. But, to discuss this issue, how much did we have to struggle? How many days did we have to wait to bring a resolution on this issue? We do not like to point out at the previous Government and at the present Government of Tamil Nadu. All of us have struggled for their welfare. A mention was made here about the fast of our leader, Dr. Kalaignar. He observed fast at the age of eighty six for the welfare of Tamils.

The Sri Lankan President is giving smiling postures. The Defence Secretary of Sri Lanka speaks as he likes while giving interview to a TV channel. Nobody questions them.

Earlier, in the name of war, hundreds of thousands of civilians were killed. Then, in the name of hunting LTTE, thousands of civilians were killed. Now, our women are being sexually assaulted. Our children are deliberately starved. They are malnourished. Deliberately, the Sri Lankan Government is involved in the genocide of Tamils. What is the use of giving financial assistance to them?

Have we ever checked whether our financial assistance has reached the targeted mass? Rupees five hundred crore was sent by Government of India for the welfare of Tamils. But was the fund used for the welfare of Tamils? Is there any occasion either for our External Affairs Minister or for the Indian officials, to monitor the situation in the rehabilitation camps of Sri Lanka? No journalist is allowed there.

In Jaffna, eight thousand people live per square kilometer. Fourteen thousand people live per square kilometer in Colombo. But, in the refugee camps, three and a half lakh people are forced to reside in an area, less than a square kilometer. This implies that they are overcrowded.

The Tamils are deliberately starved. They have no food. No proper drinking water is given to them. No medicine is given to them. Two years have passed after the war. Still, there is no safety for them. No livelihood is provided to them.

Hon'ble Member Shri S.S.Ahluwalia, my dear friend, spoke before me. He mentioned about the U.N. Panel. The Panel does not include any member from Tamil Nadu. It consists of three men-one from America, one from Indonesia and one from South Africa. They were shocked on seeing the reality at those rehabilitation camps. Their report says that war crimes are committed in Sri Lanka and that human Rights are violated. What is the action taken in this regard?

Our External Affairs Minister made a statement in this House on 4th August, 2011. We have to analyse the words mentioned in those statement impartially.

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 UN Secretary General on Accountability in Sri Lanka. There have also been public reactions to the telecast of '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." Then, what is the punishment for these people who have committed war crimes? The Panel appointed by the United Nations, have mentioned this.

They must be tried in the International Court of Justice. It is one of the recommendations made by the Committee appointed by Ban Ki-Moon, the Secretary General of the United Nations.

Sir, I think, it is not possible since Sri Lanka is not a signatory of the Rome Statute. Trying them in an international court of law is not possible. If at all it could be done, it can be done only by way of discussing it in the Security Council. Even that is not possible because China and Russia are in favour of Sri Lanka. What is the remedy left? When we practically understand that it is not possible to try them in an international criminal court of law, which the President of Sri Lanka is also well aware of, there is one more option which I would urge the Government to consider. We appeal to you, just impress upon the US Government. The US Government, as a matter of policy, must fully investigate war crimes and crimes against humanity allegations against

its citizens and permanent residents on

the basis of any available theory indicating their responsibility. May I submit to you, Sir, because * the brother of the President of Sri Lanka and the Defence Secretary is a naturalized US citizen, and former Army Commander * is a permanent resident of the United States, making use of your close ties with the United States Government, strongly demand for an investigation and trial, if necessary, within the US courts or in the international criminal court? This is our submission. Why can't it be done when a Government has exceeded all its limits, when it has hunted all the people? This is not killing of Tamils; this is *. Their intention is that Tamil race should not survive or exist in the land of Sri Lanka in the future. Sir, may I again caution you, caution the Government of India, don't think that your border is only in the North, East or North-East? It is also in the South? The sensitive sea border is there. The North-East portion of Sri Lanka which was dwelled by our Tamil people, was a security to you. You were also there. But you totally neglected it. I do not want to name any country. A country which is totally unfriendly to India, is having a strong base now in Sri Lanka. What are you going to do in the future? Why have you not concentrated on all these things? Saying that we are all sovereign powers and we cannot interfere in the affairs of another country, you cannot allow them to do whatever they like. Sir, we have spent all our energy. We have submitted in all manners possible but we have got no result. I second Mr. Ahluwalia's suggestion that a Parliamentary delegation could be sent to Sri Lanka. Moreover, Sir, kindly understand our sentiments. So far we have given rupees five hundred crores. I will just mention this very very important thing. Ms. Nirupama Rao, Foreign Secretary, before her retirement visited Sri Lanka. After her visit the report came, "The progress of work has been painfully slow. Since the Indian-built houses seem the best among the available options, there have been reports of beneficiaries waiting for the project to be completed. Ms. Rao wanted to inaugurate the first batch of houses before she demitted office. In the first phase, 1,000 houses are to be built by the public sector Hindustan Prefab Limited. The Indian authorities have confirmed that the first lot of homes - a mere 50 - is nearly ready". When you have aimed at thousand of houses and when your first phase of building houses is thousand, only fifty houses, after two long years, are ready, the President of Sri Lanka says that internally displaced people have been settled. I remember one thing. When we were in prison during Emergency, I was then a student, everything was new - a prison was new, a jail experience was new, We were all imprisoned. After

†English Translation of the original speech

some ten days, the radio, which was the only source of news to us, announced that all the *detenues* have been released, the political prisoners, only smugglers are inside. Like that, Sir, Mr. * says that all the internally displaced persons have been removed and they have been settled. No, it is not so. If at all the numbers in the camps are less, it is not that they have been settled. They might have been killed. We are afraid of it. Where can we go to vent our feelings like this? There is no other place than this supreme body, our Parliament. The Government should take it as a humanitarian consideration. Today is the first time when we are expressing our views like this. Losing so many lives is unconsolable. Most of all, we consider our women as our assets, and those women are being hunted every day by the Sinhalese males. What is the remedy? Kindly do something. Punish those who have committed war crimes. Rehabilitate at least the remaining Tamils. The Minister has given a list of fishermen who have been arrested and released, but not the list of fishermen who have been killed. Not even one fisherman, if at all, has been killed in the Indian waters by the Sri Lankan Navy. I think we cannot assure of the reaction of the fishermen in Tamil Nadu and so also the Tamils. I started speaking in Tamil. Why? Only because of one reason. The last man, not only in this country but outside also, who knows at least some Tamil, and in their camps people who may happen to watch the proceedings of our Parliament on which we are reposing our confidence, if at all understand a few words which we speak will console them. That is why I started my speech in Tamil. Kindly understand our feelings. Sir, no child being born by our women there is fathered by a Tamil person, but all by Sinhalese. The Government should act at the right moment. Thank you, Sir.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to speak on this particular problem out of moral compulsion. The Sri Lankan Tamilians are as much Sri Lankans as Sinhalese Tamilians. But today they are tortured. Massacre has taken place. As Rajaji has rightly said, it is *. We have been talking about this problem. We have been raising it but our voice is so soft that nobody cares. Thousands of women have become widows; thousands of children have become orphans; and they are nowhere. The peace in this area is threatened. As you know, peace threatened anywhere is peace threatened everywhere. This particular region has become disturbed. During the British times, thousands of Indians migrated to other countries. And they are living there. Tamilians once must have migrated but they have become the nationals of Sri Lanka. But today they

are tortured. Not only

†English Translation of the original speech

their civil rights but their human rights are also violated; they are trampled. These people, our Tamilian people in Sri Lanka have served Sri Lanka with their sweat, blood and tears. They have contributed their mite. But today this has created a very crucial situation and we cannot remain mute. Our voice should be heard. I am not going to take much time. But I would make two or three suggestions. As Ahluwaliaji said, let us send a Parliamentary delegation to study, to interact with the people there, to visit the camps, so that we can understand this problem.

Secondly, this problem should be taken up by our Prime Minister with his counterpart there. The matter has to be seriously taken up.

Now we are a Member of the Security Council. Why not take this problem there? This problem has got international significance. It is not the problem of Tamilians. It is the problem of all Indians. This is an Indian problem. This is our national problem. I would remind that we have lost the precious life of a Prime Minister of this country for this particular problem.

Therefore, the matter has to be taken very, very seriously and our voice must be heard and in that tone, we have to speak to that Government. Thank you very much.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद श्रीमन्। आज डी. राजा साहब ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। वह इस दृष्टि से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है कि अगर हमारे देश के पड़ोस में कहीं अशान्ति है, कहीं मानवाधिकारों का हनन हो रहा है, लोगों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है, तो उसका असर किसी-न-किसी रूप में हमारे यहां भी पड़ता है। अतीत में दुनिया भर में ऐसी बहुत सारी घटनाएं हुई हैं कि पड़ोस में कोई दिक्कत हुई, तो उसका असर बगल के किसी दूसरे देश पर पड़ा। हम जानते हैं कि जिस तरह से तिब्बत के इश्यू के बाद भारत और चीन के रिश्तों में फर्क आया। तत्कालीन पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में जब human rights का violation हो रहा था, लोगों को मारा जा रहा था, कत्लेआम किया जा रहा था, तब किस तरह की स्थिति बनी। इसलिए यह बिल्कुल स्वाभाविक है कि अगर हमारे पड़ोस में किसी देश में अशान्ति है, तो उसका असर हम पर पड़ेगा। अगर हम बिल्कुल neutral रहेंगे और कुछ नहीं करेंगे, तो उसका adverse असर हमारे ऊपर पड़ सकता है। जैसा लंका में तमिलों के साथ हो रहा है, वह, कभी दक्षिण अफ्रीका और रोडोशिया में काले लोगों के साथ जो व्यवहार होता था, उस स्थिति से भी ज्यादा खराब है।

श्रीमन्, पिछले दिनों एक बहुत ही प्रतिष्ठित संस्था ने श्रीलंका में तमिलों के ऊपर होने वाले अत्याचारों को लेकर यूनाइटेड नेशंस की Human Rights Council को एक रिपोर्ट दी थी। मैं आपकी अनुमति से उस रिपोर्ट के

एक पैराग्राफ को quote करना चाहूंगा। "In the final days of the war, there were at least 30,000 Tamil civilians killed by forces of the Government of Sri Lanka. Additionally, it is alleged that many LTTE combatants were summarily executed, even though they were surrendering with clearly visible white flags. After the end of hostilities, more than three lakh fifty thousand Tamil civilians were detained in camps. When the Secretary-General visited the camp at Malik Farm, he declared the situation to be the worst that he had ever seen. He was, of course, shown the best parts of the camp. An undisclosed number of LTTE combatants are in detention, and the International Committee of Red Cross and other humanitarian organisations are unable to visit them. Tamil youth continue to be 'removed' from detention camps, and cannot be located." Tamil youths को deliberately कैम्प से निकाल कर undisclosed destination पर ले जाया जा रहा है। They are being liquidated. It is unthinkable, जिस तरह का अत्याचार हो रहा है। इससे सम्बन्धित, human rights violation से सम्बन्धित रिपोर्ट UN के सेक्रेटरी जनरल ने जारी की। 26 अप्रैल 2011 को United Nations released a report on human rights violation in Lanka but India remained silent. इंडिया का केवल क्या comment था? Ministry of External Affairs says that the issues raised in the report need to be studied carefully. It is very unfortunate. हम यह नहीं कहना चाहते हैं कि आप किसी के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप करें, लेकिन Indian fishermen को लंका की नेवी के लोग पकड़ कर torture करें और मारें, इसके बावजूद हम कुछ न कहने की स्थिति में हों, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। तो जब आप लंका के सामने ही मुंह खोलने की स्थिति में नहीं होंगे, तब और पड़ोसी देश तो आपके हिस्से की जमीन को मांगेंगे ही, जो मांग रहे हैं। क्या आपका दृष्टिकोण इतना कमजोर हो गया है कि आप सही बात भी नहीं कह सकते हैं? तमिलिस के साथ ह्यूमेन राइट्स का जो वॉयलेशन हो रहा है, उस पर आप कुछ नहीं कह रहे हैं, सो नहीं कह रहे हैं, लेकिन आपके जो फिशरमैन जाते हैं, श्रीलंका की नेवी उन्हें पकड़कर मारती है, टॉर्चर करती है, उस पर भी क्या स्ट्रांगली आप अपनी प्रतिक्रिया नहीं दे सकते, उन्हें नहीं रोक सकते?

हिन्दुस्तान इतना बड़ा देश है, इसके बावजूद भी अगर लंका के लोग, लंका की नेवी हमारे लोगों को टॉर्चर करे, यह बहुत निराशाजनक है। आपने उन्हें 500 करोड़ रुपया दिया, एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर ने यहां पर अपना एक स्टेटमेंट दिया था, उसमें कहा था कि श्रीलंका को 500 करोड़ रुपये का पैकेज दिया गया है, 500 ट्रैक्टर दिए गए हैं, और भी तमाम चीजें दी गई हैं, लेकिन क्या आपने कभी जानने की कोशिश की कि उसका प्रयोग कहां हो रहा है? यह स्थिति है कि जो पैसा दिया गया, उससे जो रोड्स बनाई जा रही हैं, वे तमिल रीजन के उस इलाके

में बनाई जा रही हैं, जहां से तमिल्स को कुचलने के लिए, उन्हें सप्रेस करने के लिए आर्मी को आराम से मोबिलाइज़ किया जा सके। खेती के लिए जो ट्रैक्टर दिए जा रहे हैं, वे भी दूसरे परपज़ से प्रयोग किए जा रहे हैं। सिंघलीज़ अपनी सुपीरियॉरिटी को छोड़ने के लिए, कम करने के लिए बिल्कुल तैयार नहीं हैं। जब तक श्रीलंका पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दबाव नहीं होगा, तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। उनसे खास तौर पर हिन्दुस्तान प्रभावित हो रहा है। बंगलादेश से जब रिफ्यूजीज़ आए थे तो मजबूरन इन्दिरा जी को कदम उठाना पड़ा था और उसका रिज़ल्ट आपने देखा। हमारे यहां पर तमाम रिफ्यूजीज़ हैं, लेकिन आप श्रीलंका को एक शब्द भी नहीं कह पा रहे हैं। क्या हमारा देश इतना कमजोर है? अगर दुनिया की निगाह में हमारा देश कमजोर हो जाएगा, फिर तो छोटे से छोटा पड़ोसी देश भी आपको आंख दिखाने लगेगा ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि थोड़ा सा मजबूती दिखाइए जिससे आपका रुतबा बना रहे, रौब बना रहे और आपकी बात अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कम्युनिटी में भी सुनी जाए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR V. MAITREYAN: Mr. Vice Chairman, I am thankful to the Chairman for permitting this Short Duration Discussion today on the plight of the Sri Lankan Tamils.

I am particularly thankful to the non-Tamil speakers who have participated in the debate today, namely, my friend, Mr Ahluwalia, Mr. Shivanand Tiwari, Dr. Janardhan Waghmare, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Dr. Ashok Ganguly, Dr. Manohar Joshi, Mr. Kumar Deepak Das, Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan and Mr Rajniti Prasad.

I am particularly thankful to Shri Ahluwalia for having kindly lent his party's extra time of 15 minutes which will be in addition to my own time of 15 minutes. When the debate was scheduled. ...*(Interruptions)*... there was a dilemma in my mind whether to speak in Tamil or English. If I speak in Tamil, probably, I will satisfy my conscientiousness. But I thought it is more important to reach out to other Members of Parliament here and arouse their consciousness. That is why today I ventured to speak in English.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Translation is there.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Original voice is always better than the translation.

After I became a Member of this House in 2007, two specific dates stand out as thorn in my heart. The first is 4th June, 2009. After the UPA-II assumed charge in May, 2009, the House convened, for the first time, on 4th June. The month of May that year also witnessed the most horrific war of our time in Sri Lanka culminating in the genocide of the Eelam Tamils. The top two places

where massive number of people was massacred as war targets were Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Mullivaikkal in Sri Lanka stands third. In the final days of the war alone, more than 40,000 Tamils were slaughtered by the Sri Lankan Army and Air Force. Against this background, I was shocked, when the House convened after two weeks that Rajya Sabha did not even shed a drop of tear or pass a condolence resolution. In this House, we have been witnesses to so many obituary references relating to some countries which we would not have even heard of. But on 4th June, 2009, we would not even stand up for a minute to observe silence condoling the death of thousands of innocent civilians just 12 kilometres across the coastal border of Tamil Nadu, people who are our umbilical cord brothers and sisters.

The second date was 1st August, 2011, the first day of this Session, with mixed emotions -- shock, horror, disbelief, despair and frustration -- I was a mute spectator as the Chair welcomed the Parliamentary delegation from Sri Lanka, a country that successfully completed the ethnic cleansing of my Tamil brethren in Sri Lanka. * could not maintain his schedules in Oxford University and US due to opposition...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The name is expunged.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: "The hon. President of Sri Lanka", are you satisfied?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Okay. But it is unfortunate that his team got a red-carpet welcome in India even after Mullivaikkal carnage.

This is all the more hurting because the newly elected Tamil Nadu Assembly, on the very 1st day of its first Session on 7th June, 2011 passed a unanimous resolution urging the Government of India to take up with the United Nations Organisation to declare those found guilty of war crimes as war criminals and also to initiate action by working with other nations for imposing economic embargo on the Government of Sri Lanka. That historic resolution was moved by none other than the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and my beloved leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi. Mrs. Hillary Clinton, the US Secretary of State, appreciated this when she met the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Subsequent to Clinton visit, the US House Foreign Affairs Committee voted to ban aid to Sri Lanka.

On 4th August, 2011, the hon. External Affairs Minister, Mr. S. M.

Krishna, made a suo motu statement on the situation in Sri Lanka. Emboldened by this statement, on 8th August, Mr. Gotabaya Rajapaksa, Sri Lanka's Defence Secretary, severely criticised the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister-you

†Not recoeded.

can't expunge his name because he has criticised my Chief Minister –and the unanimous resolution passed by the Tamil Nadu Assembly without knowing the facts. A war criminal like Gotabaya Rajapaksa has no right whatsoever to even take the name of my leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi. I strongly condemn him and warn that, sooner than later, he and his group will have to stand before the International Criminal Court as "war criminals". It is really unfortunate that three weeks after the incident, so far, the Government of India has not condemned it.

As early as 2009, the US Department of State submitted a report to the US Congress on the incidents during the recent conflict in Sri Lanka.

The Report of the UN Secretary General's Panel of Experts on accountability in Sri Lanka, if at all there is any accountability, was released on 31st March, 2011. Its conclusions are very significant. The conclusions are: There is a reasonable basis to believe that large scale violations of international humanitarian and human rights law were committed. As a direct consequence, tens of thousands of Sri Lankan civilians were killed and hundreds of thousands suffered immensely, including the loss of loved ones, serious injuries, displacement and loss of homes and livelihood.

The credible allegations against the Sri Lankan Government fall into five core categories: (1) killing civilians through widespread shelling; (2) shelling of hospitals and humanitarian targets; (3) denial of humanitarian assistance; (4) human rights violations suffered by victims and survivors of the conflict; and (5) human rights violations outside the conflict zone, including against the media and other critics of the Government.

The UN Panel further stated that the Panel's assessment of what happened during the final stages of the war and, therefore, the political, legal and moral obligations that follow stand in stark contrast to the position of the Government of Sri Lanka, which continues to hold that it conducted a "humanitarian rescue operation" with a policy of "zero civilian casualties" and, therefore, has no responsibility for any wrong-doing. The UN Panel further notes that two years after the end of the fighting, the root causes of ethno-nationalist conflict between the Sinhalese and the Tamil population of Sri Lanka remain largely unaddressed and human rights violations continue. That is why my Party General Secretary, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, is demanding that the hon. President of Sri Lanka and his

team should be tried as war criminals. Since justice cannot be obtained from the accused, I strongly urge that there should be an independent international investigation.

That it was indeed a war crime is proved by the excellent pictorial compilation in the Book, titled "What is to be done about this" and also by the video cassette, titled "Killing Fields of Sri Lanka" telecast by the 'Headlines Today' news channel.

The most devastating proof of the * was provided by Priyamvada, a young news correspondent of the Headlines Today channel, the first international journalist to travel to the Vanni area in the 1st week of August, 2011. This is the video documentary titled "I witnessed * inside Sri Lanka's killing fields" telecast on 9th and 10th of August, 2011. She spoke with scores of Tamil civilians who were witness to the war crimes and human rights abuses during that time. These people have also told her about sub-human living conditions, sexual assaults on women and torture in camps they were interned in by the Sri Lankan army after the end of the conflict.

The victims still live in fear in one of the most densely militarized zones of the world, devoid of any hope of ever getting justice. The entire Vanni region is swarming with soldiers of the Sri Lankan army. There was a soldier on patrol every few metres and a check post every 100 metres. The army has built major military cantonments across the Vanni region. The sad tales of these men, women and children of war-torn Tamils are still ringing in this land.

Mr. Minister, in your statement, you have said, "Around 2,90,000 IDPs have already been resettled and only around 10,000 IDPs remain in camps". This is untruth. The Vavunia camp alone has more than 15,000 IDPs. What about the Mullaitheevu camp, the Mannar camp and the Pudukudiyiruppu camp? Your officials were told by the Sri Lankan officials only about the green camps. What do you know about the orange camps and the red camps? Do you have any idea about the secret camps?

In your statement, Mr. Minister, you have mentioned about the Indian aid for relief, rehabilitation and resettlement. India has pumped crores and crores of rupees and tonnes and tonnes of relief material. What has happened to the Indian aid? Where has all the money gone? The delegation of the UPA Members of Parliament, which went * to Sri Lanka two years back, gave a very rosy picture. But that has been completely demolished

by the Priyamvada documentary. There is no resettlement at all. The hapless Tamils were moved away from the camps and dropped like hot

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

potato in jungles to fend for themselves. There are no houses, no buildings, not even tents, no food, no water and no sanitation.

Mr. Minister, in Para 8 of your statement, you are eloquent about the commitment of the Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister regarding expeditious and concrete progress in the ongoing dialogue...

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, he has used the word *

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, Mr. Natchiappan, at least, spoke half truth today. Now he wants to go back on that. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: That was not a *
...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I forgot to add one more word - Not only a *

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: There were three lakh IDPs. He visited that place. Was it a * for him?

DR. V. MAITREYAN: You had visited that place. What is the report you gave to the Government?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't make it a party issue.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The delegation had gone there, with some responsibility.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't make it a party issue.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: They were authorized by the Government. They are all Members of Parliament. They cannot be named like that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Dr. Maitreyan, don't make it a party issue. The entire House is supporting you. Then why do you make it a party issue?

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Para 6 mentions that 50,000 houses are to be constructed by the efforts of the Indian Government, and inauguration of the construction of thousand houses at Ariyalai at Jaffna. There is a news-item in the New Indian Express, dated 22nd August, 2011, about flaws in Indian-built houses. Forget about 50,000 houses! Forget about 1,000 houses! Our Minister inaugurated the construction of 150 houses. Even in this case, the work had to be suspended because of flaws in Indian-built houses. Actually, the Hindustan Prefab Limited had given a sub

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

contract to Sri Lankan contractors, and because of that, there were problems in the construction. So, even the construction of those 150 houses has been suspended. This is what the 22nd August issue of the Indian Express has reported.

Mr. Minister, in Para (8) of your statement, you are eloquent about the commitment of the Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister regarding expeditious and concrete progress in the ongoing dialogue and about the devolution package, building upon the 13th Amendment. Do you still believe in what the Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister says? Whether you believe it or not, we have no belief in you. And Mr. Gotabaya Rajapakse threw egg on your face. In his interview on 8th August, he categorically stated that "the existing Constitution is more than enough for us to live together. I don't think there is any issue on this more than that. Devolution wise, I think, we have done enough. I don't think there is a necessity to go beyond that." This is what Mr. Gotabaya Rajapakse has said, as latest, on 8th August. Today the surviving Eelam Tamil community feels that it is betrayed and orphaned by the International community, particularly, by India. The average Eelam Tamil is not concerned about the devolution package, 13th Amendment, and all those high-flung phrases. He wants food to survive; he wants drinking water; he wants livelihood, shelter and, above all, to live without fear, fear from the brute Sri Lankan Army. Mr. Minister, if Foreign Policy is about anything, it should be about stopping this kind of inhumanity. I look into your eyes straight and ask a question: If it were your families, what would you do? Mr. Minister, if it had been your families, what would you have done? Please answer. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, I am on a point of order. Mr. Maitreyan, in the course of his speech, has denigrated ...*(Interruptions)*... I have been allowed by the Chair. Sir, he has made remarks denigrating. Members of Parliament ...*(Interruptions)*... He has stated that it was a * I would like to seek a clarification ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to seek a clarification from Dr. Maitreyan ...*(Interruptions)*... His leader had stated, "During war, it is natural that people will be killed." Can he clarify this? Now they are shedding crocodile tears. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will go through the record and if there is anything wrong or unparliamentary, I will expunge it.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is very difficult to match either the voice or the rhetoric of my colleagues who have spoken now. This is not an issue of one political virsus another political party. I stand here as an Indian, as a proud Indian. Now, this is not a problem of the people of Tamil Nadu alone. Their mother-tongue is Tamil. But this is a problem which concern Indian. I acknowledge what my previous speakers have said, and it is all a matter of record from which they have quoted. The saddest event which has happened recently is that the Government of Sri Lanka has decided that the National Anthem, which used to be sung both in Sinhala and Tamil, is no longer going to be rendered in Tamil. In India, we have several languages, but we have one National Anthem. To play with the National Anthem is to play with the sentiments of mother tongue and the sentiments of a nation. Never has in the recent history of human right violation in the world is matched by event in Sri Lanka -- whether it is the way the Jews were presented during the Second World War or whether the manner in which Yugoslavia broke down with a series of atrocities. Our Tamilian brethren in Sri Lanka have faced huge destruction in the hands of their fellow citizens which has raised emotions of this House. But emotions are not enough; solutions have to be found. Those whose mother-tongue is Tamil will have to live in peace and dignity in Sri Lanka. We have a responsibility towards our neighbours and towards our fellow citizens. When some Indians get ill-treated in Australia, there is a hue and cry. When there is something that happens in a United States campus, we protest. You can protest against a civilized Government. In the case of Sri Lanka, I think it has to be made clear that this country along with the Tamil speaking brethren of Sri Lanka has made huge sacrifices over the years. Our beloved Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, was killed by the agents of the LTTE. One can fling accusations on all sides. We are not looking for accusations, Mr. Vice-Chairman; we are looking for a peaceful solution. The Tamil-speaking people of Sri Lanka have every right as citizens. This is not a game that fhust be allowed to go on -- where the Chinese are brought in Hambantota; where other people are being drawn into this conflict. This is an international conflict. It is a conflict of national shame. We are in this House gathered together to express our collective solidarity with our fellow citizens in Sri Lanka and to appeal to the international community to recognize the atrocities and bring to trial those who have perpetrated such atrocities, no matter which community they belong to. I am very proud to be able to participate in this debate. I

know we

3.00 P.M.

are running short of time. But I have to stand up and share strong feelings, Mr. Vice-Chairman, with the rest of the House so that the strong feelings of this House are unanimous and not partisan. I thank you.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I have purposely selected this topic for my speech today for two reasons. Firstly, my Party, Shiv Sena, and the Parties of Tamil Nadu - DMK, AIADMK and others -- are all regional Parties. Secondly, my Party, Shiv Sena, strongly believes that the nation always comes first; then comes the State. This issue is absolutely a national issue and I hope that all political parties will support this issue. I am told that there are two crore Sinhalese and forty lakh Tamils in Sri Lanka. The number of Sinhalese is more than the number of Tamils. But, as I said earlier, the issue is not of Tamils staying in Sri Lanka, but the issue is between India and Sri Lanka. I know for certain that a number of atrocities have been committed and if we really want to stop these atrocities, new measures will have to be found. Sir, I must also admit that India and Sri Lanka have had relations for a very long time.

And the issues for both the countries are almost the same. We have problems of unemployment, terrorism, etc. The same are with Sri Lanka. There are also a number of challenges. Surprisingly, but surely, there are common challenges like unemployment, etc., and there are same opportunities for both countries. The strong stand against Tamils -- according to me, they are also Indians -- taken by the President of Sri Lanka is a matter of grave concern. Therefore, this issue has to be tackled very carefully but with firm hands. I would like to ask the hon. External Affairs Minister: Are you serious on the issue? Sir, when a number of innocent people have been killed, I do not think that the Government is serious about it. I have also seen that if somebody wants his point to be made, the only alternative is to come on the streets. Therefore, I would like to know, who all supported this issue, whether they are prepared to come on the streets for saving our brothers in Sri Lanka. If we do it, I am sure, this Government will surrender. We have experienced it recently; unless the people unite and show their strength, the Government would not surrender. I am sorry to say that, but in this case, the Government takes a stand as if these are the different people of the other country and it cannot do anything. But, I have also read a

number of times that if any mistake

happens in any part of India, because of that mistake if any country suffers, that country never keeps silent. It immediately would like to take action. Therefore, I hope, on this issue, a unanimous resolution should be passed. In fact, I am very happy that Shri Raja and my other colleagues brought this issue before the House today.

What are the demands? Sir, the demands are very simple. The armed forces of the Government of Sri Lanka should be withdrawn from the area where people of Indian origin stay. These armed forces have created this civil war. These armed forces have also tried to come in the way of the Tamil people staying in Sri Lanka. The Government must immediately prevent further torture, harassment, rape and killing of Tamils. If this is not done, the day would come when the issue becomes more serious. Do you want this to happen? The agitated Members of Parliament have spoken in their speeches to say that there seems to be no alternative than the Government taking action against those who committed these crimes. They are not allowing us to go there; they are not allowing us to visit those camps; and, therefore, the Secretary-General of the U.N. and other officials visited and they made a number of demands from the Government of Sri Lanka. The killing of Sri Lankans should immediately be stopped. Their objective should be to give assistance on humanitarian basis and the Government of India should take up this matter with the U.N. organisation to declare those found guilty as war criminals. If this is done, I am sure, the MPs who spoke today on this issue would be happy. I have read the Statement made by the hon. Minister of External Affairs in the other House. I think the Government is not in any way interested in helping our brothers and sisters there. Therefore, people from those areas should be saved, their lives should be saved. If that is done, the issue will be resolved. Sir, I am only assuring all my friends in Sri Lanka that with the people from Tamil Nadu, we would like to agitate on this issue all over the country. In Maharashtra, you can be assured that Shiv Sena will be on your side all the times on this issue. Thank you, Sir.

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, first, I would like to make an observation that, today, we are debating an issue of great national importance. I think, in both the Houses, full work is going on. I think, perhaps, this is being debated there also. It is a motion by all sections of the House and the views, collectively, are also the same. Since we have some excitement outside the House for the last number of

days, a thought comes to me, that Parliament today, here and in

the other place, is affirming its central place to India's Constitution and its primacy. Let nobody be confused that they can put it off balance; it is a thought. Sir, as far as this issue is concerned, first, Sri Lanka is our age-old neighbour. We have great cultural, scriptural and every kind of links with them. I know in Punjab, Guru Nanak's travels have been there and we discuss them everyday-where he went and whom he met. Therefore, I have to say that our goodwill, our good feelings for the people and country of Sri Lanka was and will remain. These are aberrations of time. What has happened there is very unfortunate. But, having said that, every body has spoken. I take interest in these matters. I have been reading for a long time and I have followed very closely 20 years of this unfortunate bloodletting. Recently, the Channel 4, the other ones they have referred to and the UN Report, I have gone through them very closely. I think there is no doubt in the House or outside that a terrible kind of a thing has taken place. The Armed Forces have done terrible things to the civil population, citizens of their own country. They have done terrible things. The World- belief of free and democratic people, who value human rights, is there. If that is so, I also see that the Government of Sri Lanka is trying something which will not succeed -- try and push under the carpet, give ostensible acceptance and ostensible actions. But as my friend from the CPM said, "In realilty, there is nothing." Even the money which had been given by us is, perhaps, either not being used or not being given to the right people in the right way. So, all these concerns are true. I do want to say, through you, Sir, to the Government of Sri Lanka, with all the goodwill, that this policy, if pursued, will be a wrong one. It will not succeed in the long run. Sir, I am told that there was 24 per cent Tamil population in Sri Lanka. A large number of people have gone as refugees from Southern districts of Tamil Nadu. They are still suffering there. But, even today, there is about 20 per cent population. Sir, nowhere in the world, Palestine or here or any other country I follow, can you really keep the people down? The only way to keep people properly in their place and united in a country is by giving justice, by giving fair and equal treatment. And I think, Sri Lanka Government has to focus on that. Reference has been made to section 13 of the Rajiv Gandhi-Jayewardene Agreement and various other things. Sir, they have to carry them out, and the Government of India must press this hard because unless you have those provinces of the north with their Governors, with their legitimate power for development and looking after their people, as we have in all the States in India, you

will not succeed. Sir, I noticed what Mr. Siva said and I do believe,
there is a worry there. If you carry on

this kind of a negative policy, you will come to a greater trouble. Mr. Tiwari also said this. You will come back to some such thing which, then, would be difficult for them and difficult for us, because our geography, pur neighbourhood and our interests cannot change.

I also see a certain attempt there. The accord with China was referred to by my colleagues. I am aware of the Hambantota Port in the south, which is being totally developed by them and, perhaps, some other economic projects. Reference has been made by our friends from the south. I am aware of that. But India's Foreign Policy since Nehru's times has been a moral and principled one and we cannot be frightened off by any threat of playing one against the other. We are not that kind of a push-over; I hope not. And, if we are in the Security Council and if we hope to be permanently there, then, we have to play roles which are correct and which are principled. And, when it is our own backyard, how can we ignore it?

This is the way I see it and I would hope -- the Foreign Minister is here -- they will take a little more interest in this business. We heard our friends from the south. There is every reason in their passion and I think, we must take note of that. The real politic as a policy never goes wrong. I don't think it succeeds anywhere, nor do we have to be particularly worried about this kind of a thing. We are their friends, as a country; we wish them well and, at the same time, we do insist that justice must be given to the 20 or 25 per cent people. Tamil Nadu cannot hold a large refugee population in perpetuity. A parliamentary delegation, I think, Sir, is a good idea. They should be requested to host one and let us have a good look. Finally, we would all request the hon. Foreign Minister to please take interest in this and push the Rajiv Gandhi agreement and other relevant things so that those people get justice and they are at peace and we are at peace.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I wish to make some points with regard to the Tamil issue in Sri Lanka.

Sir, I am convinced that this is not a problem of Tamil people alone; it is a problem of humanity; it is a problem of restoration of human rights in Sri Lanka.

Sir, I am in support of finding a political solution to the Tamil people's problems and justice to the Tamil people living in Sri Lanka but without having strained relations between India and Sri Lanka because it

is an age-old relationship and the relationship became strong when an MoU was signed between Sirimavo Bhandarnaike and late Lai Bahadur Shastri, our former Prime Minister, in the 60's.

Our relations with Sri Lanka are historical, "cultural and traditional and ancient too. But I am sorry to say that the Tamils of Sri Lanka have been living in acute misery and squalor. Sir, the recent estimates that have been reflected in the UN Panel report were that 40000 people were killed in the war. It can easily be calculated that 80 per cent civilians of those 40000 were people who were killed in Sri Lanka under the guise of fighting insurgency. There is a need for an independent and full accounting of the facts in order to ensure that allegation's of abuse are addressed and human rights violation is avoided.

Sir, we have seen the British Documentary aired by Channel 4. It showed horrific images of blood and bodies, photographs of terror and distress of survivors. It was horrible. This is not the problem of Tamils only. It is a problem of human rights. It is fair to expect that * Government would, at least, relieve the problems of survivors. By all accounts, Tamils of Sri Lanka have been living in acute misery and in squalor.

Sir, on 17th May this year, at the end of the visit of Sri Lankan Foreign Minister, Prof. Peris to New Delhi, the External Affairs Minister, Shri S.M. Krishna, urged the Sri Lankan Government for expeditious implementation of measure to ensure resettlement and genuine reconciliation, including early return of Internationally Displaced Persons (IDPS) to their homes, early withdrawal of emergency regulations, investigations into allegation of human rights violation, restoration of normalcy in affected areas and redress of humanitarian concerns of the affected families.

Has it been done? Has the Ministry of External Affairs reviewed those situations? If yes, what is the outcome? There is a need of new venture from the Government of India for a dignified and honest existence for the Tamils in Sri Lanka.

It is a fact that the Tamil people in Sri Lanka have essentially no future in Sri Lanka except within the narrow confines of what the Government will allow. Therefore, there is a need of immediate steps which must address the underlying cause of conflict -- the situation of Tamil people - and ensure that the Government of Sri Lanka and Tamil people are able to enter in meaningful dialogue on how to resolve the Tamil issue and ensure human rights of Tamil people in Sri Lanka.

With these few words, I conclude my speech. And, I again demand the

Government of India to request them to withdraw the Army from Tamilian area immediately. Our Government has good relation with Sri Lankan Government. So, please take up the issue at Government level so that a

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

political solution can be drawn. If the Government fails to do so and fails to convince the Sri Lankan Government, take up the issue of Tamil people at international level.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, not present. Shri Rajniti Prasad.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार): महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले तिरुची शिवा को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ और साथ ही उनको भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने उनके भाषण का Interpretation किया। इनका भाषण यह show करता है कि इनके दिल में वहां की atrocities के प्रति कितना ज्वालामुखी है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि पूरी दुनिया में जहां भी इस तरह की atrocities हुई हैं, वहां UNO बीच में आ जाता है और वह उस देश की atrocities का मूल्यांकन करता है।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

मूल्यांकन करने के बाद दुनिया में कई ऐसे राजा हुए हैं, जिनको International Court of Justice में सजा भी हुई है। इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि श्रीलंका के ऊपर इस हाऊस में किसी भी तरह का विवाद नहीं है और इस पर सभी लोगों का एक मत है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि श्रीलंका में कत्ले-आम हुआ है, atrocities हुई हैं और ऐसा भी war crime हुआ है कि जो लोग सरेंडर करने के लिए सफेद झंडा लेकर जा रहे थे, उनको भी मार दिया गया। मैं Mr. Vaiko जी को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। His name is Vaiko. He has prepared very good clips and cassette. मान्यवर, मैं जब उसको देख रहा था तो मेरी आंखों के आंसू रुकते नहीं थे। उस कैसेट में इतनी atrocities दिखाई हैं, इतना ज्यादा inhuman दिखाया है कि हमारे ख्याले से मि. वाइको का जो कैसेट है, वैसे और भी कैसेट होंगे, हमारे फॉरेन मिनिस्टर साहब को भी उसको देखना चाहिए। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि उनके पुनर्स्थापन के लिए, विस्थापितों के कल्याण के लिए आप लोगों ने जो कुछ किया है, आपने जो पैसा दिया है, आपने जो सामान दिया है, उसके लिए आप जरूर देखिए कि उसका कुछ हो रहा है कि नहीं हो रहा है। अगर आप इसको नहीं देखेंगे तो जो तमिल people हैं, जिनके लोग वहां हताहत हुए हैं, उनके लिए जो सहायता आपने दी है, उसका कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। मुझको यह जानकारी मिली है कि जो आदमी कैम्प में रह रहे हैं, उनको बढ़िया खाना नहीं मिलता, पानी नहीं मिलता, उनको स्वास्थ्य की सुविधा भी नहीं है। मुझको यह जानकारी भी मिली है कि जो लोग कैम्प में रहते हैं, वे लोग कैम्प में डरकर रहते हैं, क्योंकि रात में मिलिट्री के लोग उनसे पूछते हैं कि कहां गए थे, कौन हो, क्या है, आदि। वहां के नौजवानों को चुन-चुनकर, उस कैम्प से निकालकर, पिछले एक साल से कहां रखा

हुआ है, यह पता नहीं है। इसलिए मैं अंत में विदेश मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि हम लोगों ने बहुत सहायता की है और हम लोगों ने लंका के एक सुपर, एक अनमोल रत्न को भी यहां गंवा दिया है। हमारे यहां एक अनमोल रत्न थे, जिनका नाम आप सभी जानते हैं। आप कुछ ऐसा करिए, जिससे यह समस्या समाप्त हो जाए। अंत में मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर आपने इसको नहीं सम्भाला तो यह बीज बहुत फैलेगा और हो सकता है कि बाद में एक वटवृक्ष बन जाए और जो समस्या है, वह समस्या उससे भी और आगे बढ़ जाए। धन्यवाद।

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to convey my gratitude and thanks to all the Members who have participated in this debate which was initiated by my esteemed friend, Shri D. Raja. And, a number of distinguished Members - Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri S.S. Ahluwalia, Shri Ambeth Rajan, Shri T.K. Rangarajan, Shri Shivanand Tiwari, Shri Tiruchi Siva, Dr. Janardhan Waghmare, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Dr. V. Maitreyan, Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly, Dr. Manohar Joshi, Dr. M.S. Gill, Shri Kumar Deepak Das and Shri Rajniti Prasad - have participated in this very important debate. The debate has been one which has been fairly well structured and it has been a very responsible approach to a problem which is very sensitive but, at the same time, very critical and very vital for India. We have an excellent relationship with Sri Lanka, and this is not a development of the recent past. History, civilization has brought both the countries so close together, and, we will have to develop on that cordiality of relationship that exists between two sovereign countries. I am indeed very happy that every Member, who participated in this discussion, was extremely concerned basically about two things, namely, the welfare of the Tamil-speaking Sri Lankan citizens and their relationship with the Sinhalese-speaking people of Sri Lanka. They have to live together and they will have to pursue whatever they have been doing in cooperation with other citizens of Sri Lanka. So, it is in this backdrop that we will have to look at this issue of finding a lasting solution to the problems that the island nation has been facing. For three decades, they have been struck by civil war and killings of scores of innocent people have taken place, which does not bring any credit to any nation.

There are humanitarian questions, there are questions of rehabilitation, and, there are questions of the rightful place that the Tamilians demand within a united Sri Lankan polity. I was myself in Sri Lanka at the invitation of the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka. I spent five days there. I went to the north, I went to the south, and, I went

all over. And, here, I will have to record my deep sense

of appreciation that the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister, brushing aside all his other assignments, kept my company for all the, five days, and, travelled with me throughout my sojourn in Sri Lanka. I was indeed touched, you know. I don't know whether I would have been able to do that when he came here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Perhaps, he did not want you to go to unwanted places. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Well, I think, that would be giving a very subjective interpretation of his gesture, which he showed to India, not to me in my personal capacity. But this is the kind of gesture that he showed to India, and, that is the reason why I thought it proper to make its mention here. Yes, there are many unresolved problems. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: During your visit, did you have the chance to visit the camps there? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: No, I did not visit the camps but I visited ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: That is why, he accompanied you for five days. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: I visited the places ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please allow him to reply, and, then, you can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Well, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I heard the speeches all the time that I was here but the debate is going on in the other House also. That is how I have missed two important speeches, one by Mr. Tiruchi Siva and the other by Dr. Maitreyan. I would have loved to have heard them so that my understanding of the situation would have become clearer. But, nonetheless, let me convey that India will pursue with the Sri Lankan authorities, with the Sri Lankan Government. I will certainly convey the sentiments of this august House to the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka.

A number of issues have been raised and raised justifiably. When hon. Member Shri Raja was speaking, he spoke with a lot of conviction. He spoke with total commitment, and perhaps all the speakers who spoke today, whether they come from the South or the North or the East or the

West ,

the degree of commitment that they have brought into this debate and to the plight of the Tamil-speaking Sri Lankan citizens was indeed touching, Mr. Deputy Chairman. I will certainly convey this to my counterpart in Sri Lanka, and, I am sure, they would also be very keenly following the debates in both Houses of Parliament in India.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, the primary objective in all that we are doing in Sri Lanka is to ensure welfare and well being of Sri Lankan Tamils, including the IDPs and to assist them in the development of northern Sri Lanka in particular. I am happy to convey, and it came out in speeches of some hon. Members, that around 2,90,000 internally displaced persons have been resettled.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: That is what I am saying...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: And, leaving only around 10,000 according to the reports which we have been able to obtain.

SHRI D. RAJA: This figure is contradicting, Sir. That is why we request you to look into the issue.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Okay. Well, now, I will come to what we can do as Members of Parliament, to a latter part of my response to the debate. But, this is the report that we have and this can certainly be verified, and I will deal with that aspect a little later. The Government of India have announced a package for Sri Lanka. Rupees five hundred crores have been announced for relief and rehabilitation. I think, Mr. Natchiappan mentioned about 2.5 lakh family relief packs which have been provided. 10,400 metric tons of shelter material and 4,00,000 cement bags for the IDPs have been provided. To renew the agricultural activities in northern Sri Lanka, we have gifted about 95,000 agricultural starter packs, seeds and about 500 tractors. A point has been made that some of these tractors have been diverted to somewhere else. I think that again could be verified. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sorry to interrupt you, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... A major part of what the Indian Government has given to them seems to have been used for organisations of the Sinhalese in the Tamil areas. It has been used only for that purpose.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: We have been informed by the representatives of Sri Lankan Tamils that the tractors, seeds, and agricultural implements gifted by the Government of India have greatly

benefited the resettlement of the people and have contributed to lowering the cost of food production in the area. We have also announced that 50,000 houses will be constructed. Construction of 50,000 houses is a huge task. And we are still working out a process or a methodology as to how we can proceed with implementing this assurance which we have conveyed to the Government of Sri Lanka for the benefit of the internally displaced persons. The Government of India has given a line of credit of 800 million US dollars for the restoration of northern railway lines. Apart from all this, India is also assisting in the rehabilitation of Kankesanthurai Harbour, restoration of Duraiappah Stadium, and construction of cultural centre in Jaffna, and a vocational training centre in Batticaloa and Nuwara-Eliya. These have been mentioned.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: You are saying resettlement and reconstruction. What is this?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: To the extent that some concerns have been expressed uniformly by every Member who has participated in this debate, they have raised a Report of the United Nations Secretary-General's Panel of Experts on Accountability in Sri Lanka. India has taken note of the Report and we have heard the views of the Sri Lankan Government, including during the visit of the External Affairs Minister to New Delhi in the month of May 2011 and during the meeting of Troika in Colombo June 2011. It may be recalled that the Panel was set up by the UN Secretary-General with the objective of advising him on development in Sri Lanka in the last stages of the conflict. In general, there are still questions on the Report and the issue has not so far come up for discussion in the formal agenda of any of the relevant United Nations Intergovernmental Bodies. We are just waiting for this to come up in any one of the Intergovernmental Bodies the United Nations, so that India can take a position to express its views on that.

To the extent that concerns have been expressed by various quarters on the Panel Report and that Channel 4 Documentary, which has been seen by a large number of people in India and a large number of hon. Members of Parliament, it is for the Sri Lankan Government, in the first instance, to investigate and enquire into them and establish their veracity or otherwise through a transparent process. We know that it is also doing this through its Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission which has been set up in Sri Lanka.

The Government has reiterated, and will continue to reiterate, to the Government of Sri Lanka the urgent and imperative need for taking expeditious steps towards genuine national reconciliation including early return of internally displaced persons to their respective homes, early withdrawal of emergency regulations, investigations into allegations of human rights violations, restoration of normalcy in affected areas, reduction and ultimate elimination of high security zones, accountability for the list of missing persons and redress humanitarian concerns of affected families.

Some Members have also raised questions of safety and protection of the civilians during the conflict. I wish to emphatically state that during the conflict, particularly its last phase, the Government of India repeatedly called upon the Government of Sri Lanka to be mindful of the welfare and safety of civilians caught in the crossfire and consistently emphasised that the rights and welfare of the Tamil community of Sri Lanka should not get enmeshed in the ongoing hostilities.

Members have also referred to a media interview by the Defence Secretary of Sri Lanka. We have noted that some specific comments were made about an elected Chief Minister of a State of India which are without justification and we reject them. If the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has made a point about the plight of Tamil-speaking Sri Lankans in Sri Lanka, it is with ample justification. She was just making an appeal to the Union Government, and we eventually would have taken it up with them and it did not befit the Defence Secretary to make that statement.

Members also expressed concerns about the fishermen. This House has debated it a number of times. I have said, and I have very consistently held this view, that it is necessary for the fishermen on both the sides. They are all Tamil-speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, the conflict is between Tamil-speaking Indian fishermen and Tamil-speaking Sri Lankan fishermen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we have tried to bring about an understanding. We have encouraged delegations to go to Sri Lanka and then talk with the representatives of the fishermen. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, unfortunately, it has not yielded the desired results. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, nonetheless, we need to keep up this tempo because we are dealing with a sovereign nation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. He has not concluded. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you seek clarifications in between? His

reply to the debate is not yet over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, the Minister is ready to hear. Sir, the Sri Lankan vessels or Sri Lankan fishermen are permitted to pass through the Maldivian waters in Arabian Sea. There is an agreement between Sri Lankan and Maldivian Governments. Why can't we have such an agreement with Sri Lanka about the fishermen fishing in those areas? This is done traditionally. For the past thousands of years, our fishermen are taking catches only in that area. Law cannot violate the traditional things.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Well, the hon. Member knows that there is what is known as the international maritime waters. So, each country will have to confine itself, whether it is fishing or any other business.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not a debate.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: They have to confine themselves to the international maritime waters, Lakshman Rekha which has been accepted by every country. But none the less, about our fishermen regardless of whatever is the provocation, there is absolutely no justification for killing our fishermen for violating international waters. So, that is an understanding both have now arrived at. Under no circumstances will violence be used. Well, they could be captured, they could be tried and both of us could negotiate. As of now, there is not a single fisherman in Sri Lankan jails. But, on the other hand, we have a number of fishermen who have been taken into custody in India. We are in the process of sorting it out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: What about killing of Indian fishermen? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are telling about the Sri Lankan fishermen you have apprehended. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the number of Indian fishermen apprehended by the Sri Lankan Navy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: If you want to go into the numbers, I have the numbers.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: You have already given it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Yes. I have already given it.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: How many Indian fishermen have been killed by the Sri Lankan Navy? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We are interested to know about the number of Tamil

fishermen killed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Wait, wait. In 2008, the number of Indian fishermen arrested 1,456, one reported missing and five reported dead. In 2009, 127 arrested, reported missing nil, reported dead nil. In 2010, 34 have been arrested and none missing and one reported dead. In 2011 till August, 164 have been arrested, nobody is reported missing and six are reported to be dead. ...(Interruptions)... These are the figures available.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, the Minister can give the figures which he has got. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: These are wrong figures. What about the IDPs? ...(Interruptions)... You are wrongly fed. It is very unfortunate.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Are they questioning my figures?

DR V. MAITREYAN: Obviously.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Obviously! Well, if you have any questions, convey it to me, then, I will certainly take it up.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We have told you about it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. You are not allowing the hon. Minister to reply. You are interrupting in between. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: What you have said whether it is IDPs, whether it is your commitment. ...(Interruptions)... You are not answering them.

SHRI D. RAJA: It is a fact that the Sri Lankan Government is acting in violation of all international conventions with regard to safety of fishermen on sea. That is what the Minister of External Affairs should take note of. Every day there is a report that Tamil fishermen are being captured and tortured.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, as the hon. Minister has rightly said, he has the figures which he is giving it to the House. If you have any other information, please pass it on to him, he will look into it.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: When he said that Indian fishermen have been apprehended ...(Interruptions)... whereas we have some Sri Lankan fishermen in prison. But we are asking how many Indian fishermen have been killed by the Sri Lankan Navy? But no single fisherman from Sri

Lanka has been killed by our Navy. So, we can't differentiate the number of people who are imprisoned and the number of people who are killed. They are doing it repeatedly. We have raised the same issue several times on the floor of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has mentioned that nobody killed them. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: They have been killed. How could they die? How could they miss and die? ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: They have been killed themselves. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want to discuss the Sri Lankan fishermen and all that, you give a separate notice. That can be discussed. Now, the debate is on the plight of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Coming as I do from the neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu, if I don't understand the sentiments, I am sure that nobody else could understand the sentiments. I totally understand the sentiments. But you will have to factor in our own limitations in acting. Well, if you have anything concrete to contradict the figures which I have given, you are free to write to me and correct me. I will certainly take it up with my sources. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Kindly see to it that no fisherman is killed any more.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Now, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we have been encouraged -- I will be concluding now -- by the existence of a structured dialogue mechanism between the Government of Sri Lanka and Tamil National Alliance. We were concerned with the recent break-down and resulting stalemate, and we encourage both parties to the dialogue to resume purposeful discussions towards a genuine political settlement. The Government of India is of the view that the end of conflict in Sri Lanka provided 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 however kept in mind that this is a long-standing issue and Sri Lanka is going through this internal process. 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. The Government of India will do

whatever it can to support this process.

In this context, our emphasis has been to persuade the Sri Lankan Government to move towards a new system of institutional reforms, including a devolution package built upon the Thirteenth Amendment. The Joint Press Statement issued on May 17, after Sri Lankan Foreign Minister visited India, stated this position, "We would continue to impress upon the Sri Lankan Government to pursue these institutional reforms so that Tamil people will have a feeling that they are equal citizens of Sri Lanka and they can lead a life with dignity and self-respect". We will have to also bear in mind the fact that, as per the agreement that we have concluded in 1974, Kachchathivu Island lies on Sri Lankan side as the maritime boundary. This agreement was placed before the Parliament. Therefore, it is not for us...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: It is not ratified by the Parliament.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: ... to question that agreement. But there is a process which is going on and we will just await the outcome of that process. ...(Interruptions)... During the recent meeting with the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in Chennai, the Sri Lankan High Commissioner to New Delhi has conveyed the invitation of President of Sri Lanka to the Chief Minister to Tamil Nadu to visit Sri Lanka.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J.KURIEN) in the Chair]

He has also invited a Parliamentary team not only from Tamil Nadu but also from other areas to visit Sri Lanka, including northern Sri Lanka. The hon. Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha has been invited by the hon. Speaker of the Sri Lankan Parliament to visit Sri Lanka. The Leader of the Opposition has accepted the invitation. She is scheduled to visit Sri Lanka between 16th and 20th of September, 2011. I also welcome the suggestions made by the hon. Members regarding the visit of a Joint Parliamentary Delegation to Sri Lanka to get firsthand information on various developments there. We will work out a suitable timeframe for the visit in consultation with the Sri Lankan Government. Thank you.
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will allow you to ask only one question each.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, with due respect to the hon. Minister, Shri S.M. Krishna, I must reiterate my point that the Government of India has failed to take a stand on the UN Panel report. The Government cannot wait

for an issue to come up before intra-Governmental or inter-Governmental

organization under the UN. As an independent sovereign .Government, what is the stand of our Government, our nation on such a report? This is what I have asked. The Minister could not reply to it.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: The Minister did reply.

SHRI D. RAJA: You said, "We will wait". Then on the Kachativu Agreement, he reiterated the earlier stand that Kachativu falls on the Sri Lankan side. Earlier, we used to demand that there was a need to reopen that issue. Now the time has come to revoke that agreement and renegotiate with that Government. Why can't the Government take this stand? We are a sovereign nation. They are a sovereign nation. It does not mean that we should not raise the issue related to bilateral agreements. Why can't India raise it? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am not at all satisfied with the reply given by the hon. Minister.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What is your clarification? There is no room for statement.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it s a Short Duration Discussion in which we have put a series of questions. But the Government response has not satisfied us. In fact, the plight of Sri Lankan Tamils is miserable and they are helpless. I find that my own Government stands helpless before the Sri Lankan Administration. I can't understand this position of the Government. Therefore, my Party stages a walkout.

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the Minister has not taken note of the unanimous resolution passed by the Tamil Nadu Assembly of which his party was also a part. He has not mentioned anything about the pro-active steps our Government is going to take for bringing the war criminals to book. The Minister has not mentioned anything about Gotabaya Rajapaksa's statement regarding the devolution. I am not talking about any other thing. He has ridiculed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, his answer is not satisfactory. Regarding the IDP camps, you have grossly misquoted the numbers. The actual picture is totally different. Your statement may probably convince people in Sri Lanka, the Sinhalese in Sri Lanka, but it does not convince us. So in protest we are staging a walkout.

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

4.00 P.M.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, among the reconstruction projects, the most ambitious project is construction of 15,000 houses.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, we are also staging a walkout.

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Shrimati Nirupama Rao, before her retirement, visited Sri Lanka by the end of July. Her report says that in the first phase, 1,000 houses are to be built. The Indian authorities have confirmed that the first lot of homes, a mere 50, is nearly ready. We are very sorry. Of course, we do not agree with what is going on there and these effective steps are not at all satisfactory.

At least, these things are not being implemented to the level that has been expected. Rehabilitation measures have to be expedited; kindly give us the details. Building of houses, at least, should be very fast. And, keeping in mind all those emergency measures that are being enforced upon these IDPs, I would request the Government to kindly prevail upon the Sri Lankan Government to help these people live peacefully and give them relief from sub-human living conditions. The houses which have been constructed so far are just 50, whereas our ambition is 50,000. When will these be completed? When will they be shifted? Kindly give us the actual details and also do the things quite fast.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, we have given Rs.500 crores; we have given 500 trucks, and we have agreed to build 50,000 houses. But not even 50 houses have been built. My point is, -- I had also mentioned it in my speech -- in the 15th Lok Sabha, the External Affairs Minister mentioned, in the Action Taken Report on the Sixth Report, and I read: "It has been carefully chosen to have a maximum impact of rehabilitation, and for the well-being of Internally Displaced People of Sri Lanka, the overall, supervision of each proposal..."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You are reading out something. Kindly put your question.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: No supervision has been done. No help has gone to them. I do not know what the External Affairs Minister is doing. The second point which I raised was about the fishermen. Sri Lanka has an agreement with Maldives. Their fishermen are fishing in the Arabian Sea,

in their area. Why is our Government not discussing it with Sri Lanka to protect our fishermen? This is not happening. From 1973 to 1984, when the conflicts were there, after the Agreement between India and Sri Lanka, our fishermen were going there. Still, our fishermen are not able to get justice. So, I am not satisfied with your reply, and I am also walking out.

(At this stage, the hon. Member left the Chamber.)

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, though we have expressed our views and sentiments, we are not satisfied with the action taken by the Government of India. So, we are also compelled to stage a walk-out.

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, it should be noted that the entire Opposition is not satisfied with the reply of the hon. Minister.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, Sri Lanka is a Buddhist country. When Ahimsa is Paramadharma, why are they indulging in killings? Why don't they invoke Buddhism instead of practising violence against the Tamils?

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now we will take up the National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993, be taken into consideration."

The National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993, came into force, I think, in July 1995, with the intent that since teachers are at the fulcrum of our educational system, it is important for us to formulate a prescription through which quality education can be imparted to our children. As education is in the Concurrent List, we wanted to ensure that, throughout the country, those who impart education to our children should be qualified teachers. And the prescription and qualifications should be laid down by an entity which will impact the recruitment of teachers throughout the

country. Recruitment, of course, takes place at the State levels. But what we need are qualifications which must be prescribed on an all India basis so that those who are recruited within the State Government actually have the necessary qualifications to teach our children.

That applies to primary schools, secondary schools and higher secondary schools.

This Act has been enforced right from 1995. But, suddenly, in the year 2008, in its judgement on 12th February, 2008, the Supreme Court held that qualifications of teachers would be governed by the State Acts rather than the NCTE Act. The Supreme Court, in interpreting the NCTE Act, limited its operations to teachers' training institutions. Now, this brought about an anomaly because the NCTE is applicable throughout the country and everybody had been following uniform standards laid down by the NCTE. And there was a fear that if this judgement were to be acted upon, we would have a situation arising in the country where different States would have different qualifications for their teachers, which, of course, is not acceptable. It is in that context and in that background, Sir, that we decided to amend the Act and, therefore, we moved the National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010. In that Bill what we tried to do was to add sub-clause 4 in section 1 of the principal Act to clarify that provisions of the Act would apply to institutions, to students and teachers of the institutions, to schools imparting pre-primary, primary, upper primary, secondary or senior secondary schools and colleges providing senior secondary or intermediate education, irrespective of by whatever names they may be called, and teachers of schools and colleges referred to in clause (c). That is one amendment that we sought, under that Amendment Bill.

Sir, we also sought another amendment by adding section 12A after section 12 of the principal Act in which we stated, "For the purposes of maintaining standards of education in schools, the Council may by regulations determine the qualification of persons for being recruited as teachers in any pre-primary, primary, upper primary, secondary, senior secondary or intermediate school or college by whatever name called established, run, aided or recognized by the Central Government or State Government or a local or other authority."

Having said that, we have also provided for a proviso by which those who had been recruited earlier and who were not duly qualified under the NCTE would not lose their jobs except that they would, either through the

NCTE or under the Right to Education Act which now prescribes qualifications for all school teachers, will attain the qualification that they did not have within a certain

period of time. That was the purpose of the amendment in 2010, Sir. This, of course, then went to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee looked into the entire matter and made certain suggestions. Those suggestions have been accepted by the Ministry and, in addition to the Amendment Bill, we are also moving some formal amendments in the context of the fact that we have also accepted the amendments suggested by the Standing Committee. And the further amendments that we are proposing is to incorporate the definition of 'local authority' in the Act, incorporate the definition of 'a school' in the Act as suggested by the Standing Committee, and take out unnecessary words and other provisions of the Act which refer to 'schools', and then, of course, to ensure that whatever prescriptions have been laid down under the Right to Education Act, and, possibly, to follow under the NCTE for those teachers who do not have the qualifications as on today. This, really, Sir, is the intent both of the Amendment Bill of 2010 and the amendments now moved after the report of the Standing Committee, which will, of course, now have to be an Amendment Bill of 2011. This really covers all the amendments to this particular Act.

I commend this Bill for the consideration of this House and for passing.

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Shreegopal Vyas. Hon. Members, I think, all of you are aware of the direction of Mr. Chairman which was published in the Bulletin also that requests for inclusion of names in the speakers' list cannot be accepted after the debate starts. I am getting a number of requests for inclusion in the list and I am unable to accept them today because we have to pass this Bill and another Bill. Please cooperate. I am simply following the direction of Mr. Chairman. That is why I am not accepting 2-3 names. I am bound by that. Please adhere to time-limit.

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद् (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2010 पर अपने विचार रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बिल के बारे में बताते हुए यह कहा है कि सब कुछ ठीक चल रहा था, परन्तु सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक निर्णय दे दिया, उसके कारण यह संशोधन लाना पड़ा। मेरे पास हिन्दी में जो कुछ उपलब्ध है, मैं उसके आधार पर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ। माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने बेसिक शिक्षा बोर्ड बनाम उपेन्द्र राव और अन्य के मामले [2001 की अपील (सिविल) 8034] में यह

अभिनिर्धारित किया है कि अधिनियम, प्राथमिक विद्यालयों आदि जैसी शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं के संबंध में कार्यवाही नहीं करता है। अतः प्राथमिक विद्यालयों जैसी साधारण शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में अध्यापक के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिए अर्हताएं पूर्वोक्त अधिनियम के अधीन विहित नहीं की जा सकती हैं और प्रत्येक राज्य में आवश्यक अर्हताएं स्थानीय अधिनियमों और विनियमों द्वारा विहित की जाती हैं। यह 1993 का ऐक्ट है। इसके अनुसार राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1993 देश में अध्यापक शिक्षा प्रणाली के योजनाबद्ध और समन्वित विकास को प्राप्त करने और उक्त प्रणाली में मानदंडों तथा स्तरों के विनियमन और उचित रखरखाव की दृष्टि से एक राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद् की स्थापना करने और उससे संबंधित विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए अनिवार्य किया गया है।

मान्यवर, मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि वे कुछ और भी संशोधन लाने का विचार रखते हैं। शायद इसका कारण यह है कि जो मेरे पास बिल है, इसमें माननीय मंत्री जी के हस्ताक्षर 12 मार्च, 2010 के हैं। मेरे पास विभाग संबंधित मानव संसाधन विकास संबंधी, संसदीय स्थायी समिति का 226वां प्रतिवेदन है। यह राज्य सभा में 30 जुलाई, 2010 को रखा गया है। अर्थात् बिल पहले लाया गया है और संसदीय स्थायी समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया गया है...। वह जुलाई, 2010 में किया गया है। मेरे पास जो कागज हैं, मैं उनसे ऐसा कह सकता हूँ। महोदय, पहली बात तो यह है कि मैं जब इसको पढ़ रहा था, इसका जो मूल ऐक्ट है, उसको पढ़ रहा था, तब भी यह विचार मेरे ध्यान में आया था। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान उस तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ, यदि उनके पास हो तो, In the National Council for Teachers Education Act, 1993, on page no. 2, sub-section 2(I) says, "Teacher education means programmes of education, research or training of persons for equipping them to teach at pre-primary, primary, secondary and senior secondary stages in schools and includes non-formal education, part-time education, adult education and correspondence education." अब जैसाकि आपने स्वयं कहा कि उच्च न्यायालय ने कहा कि प्राथमिक और पूर्व प्राथमिक शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में यह लागू नहीं होता है, इसलिए यह अमेंडमेंट लाया गया है, तो सिब्बल साहब, आप तो बहुत बड़े वकील हैं, जब यह यहां लिखा गया है कि Teacher Education का मतलब, pre-primary, primary इत्यादि सभी मिलाकर, तो आपकी ओर से जो आर्ग्यूमेंट करने गए थे, उन्होंने कोर्ट के सामने यह क्यों नहीं कहा कि आपका 1993 का जो ओरिजनल ऐक्ट है, ...सिब्बल जी, आप बाद में इकट्ठा बता दीजिए, कोई बात नहीं है। आप एक-एक बिन्दु नोट कर सकते हैं, नहीं तो आपको कई बार खड़ा होना पड़ सकता है, मैं आपको उससे बचाना चाहता हूँ। जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ, मैं कोई बहुत बड़ा वकील नहीं हूँ, लेकिन वकालत जरूर पास की है और मैं इसमें देख रहा हूँ कि जब यहां पहले लिखा ही है, pre-primary,

primary इत्यादि एजुकेशन के बाद, तो फिर आप लोगों ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट का यह कहना कैसे मान लिया कि आपको प्राथमिक शालाओं के शिक्षकों के बारे में कहने का अधिकार नहीं है। हां, मैं मानता हूं, एक बात है, जो आपने इनकॉर्पोरेट भी की है, वह अर्हन्ताओं के बारे में है। प्राथमिक शिक्षकों की अर्हन्ताएं क्या हों, इसके संबंध में जो टिप्पणी की गई है, इसके लिए आपके द्वारा कोई न कोई सुधार करना आवश्यक था, मैं यह मानता हूं और आपने आगे अर्हन्ताओं के बारे में यह किया भी है। आप अभी जो संशोधन लाए हैं, उसमें जो 12 नंबर पर दिया गया है, उसमें आपने यह किया है, परंतु शायद यह आप हमको बताएंगे कि पहला हिस्सा बताने में क्यों आप तो वहां वकालत करने गए नहीं होंगे, परंतु आपकी ओर से कोई खड़ा हुआ होगा, इसमें हमें कोई अविश्वास नहीं है आप तो खड़े होने पर अवश्य ही जीत जाते हैं परंतु माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जहां तक स्थायी समिति का सवाल है, मुझे बड़ी कठिनाई से अभी-अभी दो मिनट पहले यह मिला है, मैं दो दिन से मांग रहा हूं तथापि यह मुझे अब मिला है, तभी तो मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि आपका स्थायी समिति का प्रतिवेदन, कम से कम राज्य सभा में 30 जुलाई को रखा गया है और आपने हमको 10 मार्च को ऐक्ट दिया है, यदि ये दोनों सही हों तो माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं यह मानने के लिए विवश हूं कि आपने समय की कमी के कारण उनका समावेश यथारीति से नहीं किया होगा। यदि किया है, जैसाकि आप कह रहे हैं, तो फिर वह तो देखने की बात है। मैं आपके ध्यान में कुछ बातें ला रहा हूं। स्थायी समिति का जो कुछ भी काटा-पिटा हुआ कागज मुझे प्राप्त है, मैं आपको उसमें से बता रहा हूं। जैसाकि आपने कहा है कि यह समवर्ती विषय है, राज्य का भी विषय है, तो फिर इन संशोधनों को लाते समय या समग्रता से विचार करते समय आपने सभी राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इसके संबंध में कोई बैठक बुलाकर विचार-विमर्श किया होगा, मैं ऐसा मानता हूं।

यदि आपने किया है और इतने व्यापक और बड़े देश में शिक्षा के सभी अर्हताओं की जो आवश्यकता है, उसका आपने विचार किया होगा, तो आप कृपया अवश्य बताएं और अगर नहीं किया गया हो, तो यह कब करेंगे, कृपया यह भी बताएं।

महोदय, यह भी स्थायी समिति ने ध्यान में लाया है कि निम्न स्तर पर, यानी प्राथमिक स्तर पर, शिक्षकों की बहुत बड़ी कमी है और उसमें भी प्रशिक्षित लोगों की बहुत बड़ी कमी है। इसलिए, संख्या की कमी और प्रशिक्षित लोगों की कमी, इन दोनों की ओर स्थायी समिति ने आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया है और उसने ऐसे अनेक प्रदेशों के नाम लिखे हैं, जो इससे प्रभावित हैं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि उसका प्रावधान आपने किया होगा। यदि आपने नहीं किया होगा तो कब करेंगे, यह भी आप कृपया बताएं। हम सब ने मिलकर यह आर.टी.आई. का जो कानून लागू किया है, उसके कारण ये बातें अनेक स्थानों से आ रही हैं कि शिक्षकों की संख्या बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए और कई जगह उनकी स्थिति बहुत गम्भीर हो गई है, जिसके कारण शिक्षा और साक्षरता बहुत प्रभावित हुई है। अनेक प्रांतों के नाम उसमें लिखे हैं, सब के नाम मैं आपको नहीं बताता हूं, दो-चार के नाम मैं बता सकता हूं। ये हैं - असम, बिहार, झारखंड, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल, जम्मू-कश्मीर आदि। मुझे मालूम नहीं है, क्योंकि आप तो साधारणतया कोई भी चीज़ लागू करते हैं तो जम्मू-कश्मीर को छोड़ कर के। भगवान जाने, इसमें आपने क्या किया है? मैं नहीं सोचता हूं कि आप जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों को पढ़ाई में पीछे रखना चाहते होंगे।

महोदय, एक और बात भी ध्यान में लाई गई है। वह यह है कि अनेक स्थानों पर, ये कहां हैं यह तो मुझे मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन आप जानते होंगे, वे आवश्यकता से अधिक भी हैं। तो उसने एक सुझाव दिया है कि आप कुछ ऐसे प्रावधान करें जिनसे इसका संतुलन बनाया जा सके। जहां आवश्यकता से अधिक लोग हैं, प्रशिक्षित हैं, तो उन्हें आप वहां उपलब्ध कराएं जहां पर उनकी आवश्यकता है। अब इसको कानून में लाना या नहीं, यह आप ही विशेष रूप से सोच सकते हैं। महोदय, यह तो मैं आपको स्थायी समिति की ओर से बोल रहा हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो अध्यापकों की परिषद बनाने की या संस्था बनाने की बात है, मैं उससे ज्यादा चिन्तित हूं, माननीय मंत्री जी, इस देश में शिक्षा का जो स्तर है, जो उसकी गुणवत्ता है, विशेष कर इस देश के लिए शिक्षा के साथ-साथ अनुकूल संस्कार देने की अनुकूलता है, यह और गम्भीर विषय है। इसमें अनेक बातें हैं। संविधान कहता है कि हम सभी विद्वान लोगों से सुनते हैं कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा बच्चे की मातृभाषा होनी चाहिए। यह आवश्यक भी है। भगवान ने उसको जो शक्ति और बुद्धि दी है, उसके आधार पर वह शिक्षा ग्रहण करता है। यदि प्राथमिक शिक्षा उसकी मातृभाषा में ही नहीं होगी तो फिर आगे जाकर कुछ भी और सीखने की उसकी पात्रता में कमी आती जाएगी, यह आप जरूर मानेंगे। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस देश में हजारों स्कूल चलते हैं और नए-नए प्रयोग हो रहे हैं, नई-नई छूट दी जा रही है, यह कहने के लिए कि अंग्रेजी माध्यम से ही पढ़ाया जाए। मुझे ज्ञात नहीं है, अंग्रेजी भाषा हमारे कौन-से schedule में लिखी हुई है, जिसके कारण हम प्राथमिक शिक्षा भी अंग्रेजी में देना चाहते हैं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि प्राथमिक स्तर पर आप जो अध्यापक तैयार करेंगे, तो इस बात का खयाल रखेंगे कि संविधान के अनुसार भी और पढ़ाई के किसी भी क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले का जो मनोविज्ञान है, उसके आधार पर भी वे अध्यापक, जहां के वे हैं, वहां के बच्चों को उनकी मातृभाषा में प्राथमिक शिक्षा देंगे। ... (समय की घंटी) ... महोदय, मैं एक-दो मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आपकी पार्टी से एक और सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं, इसलिए आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास: महोदय, मैं जल्दी ही खत्म कर रहा हूं। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश के बारे में कहा गया है:

एतद्देश प्रसूतस्य सकाशादयजन्मनः।

स्वं स्वं चरित्रं शिक्षेरन् पृथिव्यां सर्वमानवः॥

यह देश उसके लिए प्रसिद्ध है। सारी दुनिया को शिक्षा देने के लिए यह देश प्रसिद्ध है। वे किस प्रकार के शिक्षित रहे होंगे और महोदय, यदि हम प्राथमिक शिक्षा में उन संस्कारों का खयाल नहीं रखते हैं, तो बहुत दुर्घटनाएं होंगी। मैं केवल एक श्लोक कह कर और एक उदाहरण देकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। शिक्षा कैसी दी जानी चाहिए, उसके लिए कहा गया है:

न चोरहार्य न च राजहार्य,
न भ्रातृभाज्यं न च भारकारि।
व्ययेकृते वर्द्धते एव नित्यं,
विद्याधनं सर्वधनं प्रधानं॥

महोदय, उसको चुराया नहीं जा सकता, राज्य उसका हरन नहीं कर सकता, भाई उसका बंटवारा नहीं कर सकता और न वह भारकारी है, वह बांटने से बढ़ती है। ऐसी विद्या आपके प्राथमिक शिक्षा के अध्यापक दे सकें, यह मैं प्रभु से कामना करता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं एक और उदाहरण देकर समाप्त करूँगा। कल से बहुत चर्चा हो रही है और मैं भी कहने के लिए बहुत उत्सुक था। अच्छा होता कि आप चेयर पर होते और मैं निवेदन करता कि मुझे भी एक मिनट दिया जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): मैंने तो आपको ज्यादा समय दिया है। अब मैं क्या करूँ?
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास: महोदय, मैं एक उदाहरण देकर समाप्त करूँगा। आप जानते हैं कि शिक्षक का एक नाम आचार्य भी है। आचार्य चाणक्य थे, उसका एक सीरियल चल रहा है, उसको नहीं देख रहे हैं, तो उसको देखें। उसमें बहुत अच्छा दिखाया जा रहा है और उस सीरियल का नाम "चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य और चाणक्य" है। चाणक्य के कमरे में एक विदेशी आता है, तो चाणक्य जिस दीपक से पढ़ रहा था या काम कर रहा था, उसको बुझा देता है, क्योंकि वह जानता है कि यह विदेशी है और कोई व्यक्तिगत काम से आया होगा। उस विदेशी ने पूछा कि आपने दीपक बुझा दिया है, तो बात कैसे होगी? चाणक्य ने कहा कि मैं इस दीपक से शासकीय काम कर रहा हूँ, आप किसी व्यक्तिगत काम से आए हैं, इसलिए इस काम के लिए मैं शासकीय तेल का उपयोग नहीं कर सकता हूँ। अभी मैं दूसरी बत्ती जलाता हूँ, जो मेरी व्यक्तिगत है, फिर मैं आपसे व्यक्तिगत बातचीत करूँगा। इस प्रकार का आचार निर्माण हो, तो फिर जिन कई सारी बातों पर हम भ्रष्टाचार आदि पर विचार कर रहे थे, वे कभी नहीं खड़ी होंगी। इतना कह कर मैं आपको धन्यवाद देकर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। यह बहुत ही विचारणीय विषय है, विधेयक है। सरकार "राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद् विधेयक" में जो संशोधन ला रही है और केन्द्रीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री ने जो संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका स्वागत करती हूँ। इससे राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद् अधिक मजबूत और सशक्त बनेगी। इसका उद्देश्य यह है कि इससे शिक्षण संस्थानों, विद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों में और अधिक सुयोग्य अध्यापकों का चयन हो, उनकी नियुक्ति हो। शिक्षण संस्थानों में जैसे शिक्षक होंगे, जैसे अध्यापक होंगे, वैसे ही विद्यार्थी वहाँ से पढ़ कर निकलेंगे और इसका उस पर एक प्रभाव पड़ेगा, इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करती हूँ।

महोदय, चाहे "भारत निर्माण योजना" हो, "ग्रामीण विकास योजना" हो या कि चिकित्सा का क्षेत्र हो, जिस तरह ये सभी सरकार की प्राथमिकताएं हैं, उसी तरह शिक्षा के क्षेत्र की भी प्राथमिकता है। इसी के तहत सरकार ने एक बहुत ही अच्छी योजना "सर्व शिक्षा योजना" चला रखी है। शिक्षा को गांव-गांव में प्रोत्साहन मिले, गांव के स्कूलों के बच्चों को शिक्षा मिले, इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने "मिड डे मील" की व्यवस्था कर रखी है, इसके लिए सरकार बधाई की पात्र है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कुछ नये प्रयोग किये हैं। शिक्षा को और अधिक व्यावहारिक, उपयोगी और आजीविका से जोड़ने संबंधी उनके जो प्रयास हैं और शिक्षण क्षेत्र को वैश्विक स्तर पर जोड़ने की उनकी जो शैली है, हम उसका भी स्वागत करते हैं।

इसके साथ ही, मैं यह भी बताना कि कई जगह सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह पाया है कि चाहंगी यह वास्तविकता है कि बी-एड कॉलेजिज़ को गली-गली में लाइसेंस मिल गये हैं। कई लोग बिना मान्यता के भी टीचर्स ट्रेनिंग इंस्टिट्यूट्स चला रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगी कि ऐसे कॉलेजिज़ पर कड़ी नजर रखी जाए और उन पर कड़े दण्ड लगाने का भी प्रावधान किया जाए। उन लोगों के लिए भी जरूर कुछ प्रावधान किया जाए, जिन्होंने उन्हें वहां पर नियुक्त किया या जिन्होंने बिना नियमों के अनुसार ही उन इंस्टिट्यूट्स को चलाने के लिए स्वीकृति दे दी। उनके ऊपर कड़ी कार्रवाई की जानी आवश्यक है, यह मेरा अनुरोध है।

महोदय, गुरु का दर्जा प्राचीन काल से ही इस देश में बहुत अहम माना गया है। उसका बड़ा सम्मान माना गया है और उसे सर्वाधिक सम्मानित दर्जा दिया गया है। जिस तरह बच्चे की पहली गुरु माँ होती है, उसी तरह बाद में गुरु होता है, जो उसे संस्कार और शिक्षा देता है। उसका जीवन आगे कैसा बनेगा, एक बच्चे के चरित्र-निर्माण और राष्ट्र-निर्माण में एक अध्यापक की बड़ी अहम भूमिका होती है। इसीलिए गुरु को कहा गया है, "गुरुर्ब्रह्मा गुरुर्विष्णुः गुरुर्देवो महेश्वरः। गुरुः साक्षात् परं ब्रह्म तस्मै श्री गुरवे नमः।" इस तरह गुरु की अभ्यर्थना की गयी है।

महोदय, कई बार इन विधेयकों के हिन्दी अनुवाद आते हैं। क्योंकि आप मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री हैं, इसलिए मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ कि इनका अनुवाद कौन करते हैं? वे ऐसी कठिन हिन्दी लिखते हैं और हिन्दी के ऐसे कठिन शब्द ढूँढ-ढूँढ कर लाते हैं कि वे मेरी समझ से भी परे हैं, जबकि मैंने हिन्दी साहित्य में पीएचडी की है, तो वे और लोगों को क्या समझ आएंगे! इससे लोग हिन्दी से जुड़ेंगे या हिन्दी से दूर जाएंगे? इसलिए इसका भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि राजभाषा में जब कुछ लिखा जाता है, तो कृपा करके उसे सरल हिन्दी में लिखा जाए। अब जैसे जहाँ "क्वालिफिकेशंस" लिखा है, तो इसका बड़ा अच्छा अनुवाद यह है कि उसे "विशिष्टताएँ" लिख दें या "विशेषताएँ" लिख दें, लेकिन उसके लिए "अर्हताएँ" लिखा गया है। क्या यह जरूरी है कि ऐसे-ऐसे क्लिष्ट शब्द ढूँढ कर लाए जाएँ कि कहीं कोई उनको समझ न ले और वे अंग्रेजी से ज्यादा मुश्किल लगे? इसके ऊपर भी ध्यान दिये जाने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, जो भी प्राथमिक, उच्च प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक या सीनियर सेकेंडरी स्कूल्स हैं, उनमें पूर्णतया प्रशिक्षित, शिक्षित और सुयोग्य शिक्षकों के चयन की जो प्रक्रिया है और उनको ट्रेनिंग दिये जाने की जो प्रक्रिया है, वह बहुत जरूरी है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूंगी कि ट्रेनिंग केवल शिक्षा की दृष्टि से ही न हो, बल्कि संस्कारों की दृष्टि से भी हो, क्योंकि टीचर्स बच्चों को संस्कार भी देते हैं। उनकी ट्रेनिंग में व्यवहारिक रूप से यह भी कहीं जरूर शामिल किया जाए कि उनका बच्चों के प्रति व्यवहार कैसा हो। ऐसा न हो कि वे अपने घर की टेंशन अपने साथ लेकर आएँ और बच्चों पर अपना गुबार निकाल दें। कई बार अध्यापकों के व्यवहार के कारण बच्चों को पढ़ाई से अरुचि हो जाती है या उन्हें उस विषय से अरुचि हो जाती है। वे पढ़ाई के नाम से ऐसे भागने लगते हैं, जैसे कोई भूत को देख कर भागने लगता है। अध्यापक किस तरह से पढ़ाते हैं, कितने अपनेपन से पढ़ाते हैं, इससे बच्चों के पढ़ने पर बहुत फर्क पड़ता है। उनका व्यवहार कैसा है? उनका आचरण कैसा है? उनके मन में जात-पात, ऊँच-नीच या अमीर-गरीब को लेकर किसी प्रकार का कोई भेदभाव तो नहीं है? महोदय, इस तरह के शिक्षक बच्चों का कैसा चरित्र निर्माण करेंगे? उनके व्यवहार में, उनके चरित्र में वह बात जरूर होनी चाहिए। इसलिए उन की ट्रेनिंग के अंतर्गत इस विषय पर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, कई जिलों में अक्षर ज्ञान को ही पूर्ण साक्षरता मान लिया जाता है। महोदय, एक बात यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि प्रौढ़ों के लिए पांचवीं कक्षा तक पढ़ने की कोई योजना अवश्य बनायी जानी चाहिए जिससे कि वे अखबार, पत्रिका या पुस्तक आसानी से पढ़ सकें।

महोदय, मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा कि स्कूलों में निज भाषा में पढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। यह एक अच्छा विचार है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि इस बारे में उन्हें एक option जरूर दिया जाए। साथ ही आज जो शिक्षण संस्थाएं व्यावसायिक दुकानें बन गयी हैं, उन्हें कम और कमजोर करने के लिए भी मैं सरकार से मांग करती हूँ। महोदय, आज एक चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी भी अपने बच्चे को English medium स्कूल में पढ़ाना चाहता है, वह उसे रोजगार दिलाने में मददगार होती है। मैं उन की भावना का स्वागत करती हूँ, लेकिन सरकार देखे कि हर स्कूल में शिक्षा का दर्जा और स्तर एक जैसा हो। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगी कि वह सुनिश्चित करे कि अंग्रेजी को एक ऐच्छिक विषय के रूप में अवश्य रखे। अगर बच्चा अंग्रेजी माध्यम से पढ़ना चाहता है तो वह सुविधा उसे अवश्य मिलनी चाहिए। इससे अंग्रेजी स्कूलों की monopoly खत्म होगी। महोदय, आज बड़े-बड़े एजुकेशनल सेंटर्स मनमाना चंदा वसूल करते हैं। चाहे बी.एड. कॉलेज हों, मेडिकल कॉलेज हों, एम.बी.ए. कॉलेज हों, उन में भारी-भरकम फीस लेकर पढ़ाया जाता है। यह विचारणीय है कि वहां के अध्यापक कैसे स्टूडेंट्स तैयार करेंगे? एक तरफ हम भ्रष्टाचार की बात करते हैं वहीं उस के सामने प्रश्न उठता है कि जहां फीस के रूप में लाखों रुपया दिया है, वे उसे कैसे वसूल करें? महोदय, जो बच्चे ऐसे टीचर्स के यहां ट्यूशन पढ़ने आते हैं, वे उस टीचर के favourite होते हैं, उन्हें अच्छे नम्बर दिए जाते हैं।

महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने एक बात अच्छी की है कि स्कूलों में बच्चों को फेल कर के discourage न किया जाए बल्कि अगली कक्षा में promote कर दिया जाए। इससे उन का मनोबल बढ़ता है। साथ ही यह भी जरूर ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिए कि जो प्रतिभाशाली बच्चे हैं, उन को प्रोत्साहन मिले, जो पढ़ने वाले बच्चे हैं, उन को प्रोत्साहन मिले और वे ज्यादा नम्बर लाएं। साथ में जो बच्चे पढ़ने में लापरवाही करते हैं, उन को भी यह महसूस हो कि हम पीछे रह गए हैं। हमें आगे बढ़ना है।

महोदय, आज टीचर्स को उन की परीक्षा में 50 प्रतिशत अंक लाने जरूरी हैं, लेकिन आज विद्यार्थियों को कई जगह 90% अंक लाने पर भी स्कूल, कॉलेजों में admission नहीं मिलता है। महोदय, आज हम एक तरफ तो शिक्षा के प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए हर सम्भव कदम उठा रहे हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ गांवों में टीचर्स के हजारों हजार पद खाली पड़े हैं। वहां टीचर्स उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करे कि वहां टीचर्स उपलब्ध हों। हालांकि सरकार यह देख रही है कि कैसे ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा योग्य शिक्षक तैयार हों, लेकिन इस बारे में त्वरित गति से काम करने की आवश्यकता है।

उपसभापति (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): प्लीज समाप्त करें।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: महोदय, यह भी देखने में आता है कि कई जगह गांव में बहुत से बच्चे स्कूल में पढ़ने आ जाते हैं, लेकिन वहां टीचर्स नहीं आते हैं और अगर आते भी हैं तो वे अपनी मर्जी से चले जाते हैं। उन में से कई टीचर्स को "मिड डे मील्स" के काम में लगा दिया जाता है। महोदय, वहां स्कूलों में पूरे टीचर्स होने चाहिए ताकि वे बच्चों को ठीक से शिक्षा दे सकें।

अंत में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगी कि शिक्षा का क्षेत्र ऐसा है कि आजकल बहुत सारी लड़कियां शिक्षित हो रही हैं। हर गांव में शिक्षित बेटियां और बहुएं, जिन्होंने बी.एड. किया हुआ है, मिल जाएंगी। मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि उनको अध्यापन के क्षेत्र में प्राथमिकता दी जाए। यह मेरा एक बहुत ही important issue है, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि आप इस क्षेत्र में ज्यादा से ज्यादा महिला टीचर्स का समावेश करें, कम से कम स्कूली शिक्षा तक समावेश करें, क्योंकि विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में तो वैसे ही टीचर्स की बहुत कमी महसूस की जा रही है, लेकिन गांवों की जो महिलाएं हैं, जो पढ़ी-लिखी हैं, उनको आप स्कूली शिक्षा संस्थानों में प्राथमिकता दें और कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत महिला टीचर्स हों, क्योंकि ये जो employment exchanges बने हुए हैं, इनमें महिलाओं के नाम ठीक से नहीं आते हैं। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा अध्यापिकाएं लगाई जाएं। मैं यह भी मांग करती हूं कि अच्छी शिक्षा व्यवस्था हो, सुयोग्य टीचर्स हों तथा इसके लिए आप जो विधेयक लाए हैं, मैं इसका स्वागत करती हूं। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you. Now Dr. T.N. Seema. Please take only two-three minutes. Everybody's time is cut. Congress Party's time is cut by twenty-five minutes. So, be brief because we have to pass this Bill before 5.00 p.m.

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. We are all very fond of using wonderful quotations about the great profession 'teaching'. A famous quote says that 'teaching is a profession that teaches all other professions'. It underlines the importance of this profession. I think, I am privileged to say this because I was also a teacher in a Government college for almost two decades.

Sir, I take this opportunity to appreciate the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development for putting many valuable suggestions, especially on the definition of 'school'. I appreciate the hon. Minister also for accepting that definition. It is very important. Since the education is in the Concurrent List, there should be enough consultation and discussion with the State Governments. The Standing Committee had shown much concern about the importance of the consultation process. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this has taken place or not. We know that in many States, there are authorities which are functioning well. For example, in Kerala, SCERT is functioning very well. Without taking into account the State specific situation and State specific demands, imposing regulations on States from a centralized authority is against the spirit of federalism.

Sir, we know that for effective implementation of RTI Act, we need more teachers. The teacher-student ratio has been brought down to 1:30 and 1:35. There is acute shortage of teachers in the country. I am not going into the details of the numbers. Sir, the HRD Ministry has announced relaxation in the minimum qualification rules for appointing teachers in schools because of this shortage. We all know that without strict monitoring system and proper guidelines these relaxations may be misused in many ways. This will act as contradictory to the regulations which are envisaged in the NCT amendment Bill which we are discussing about. Sir, the great thinker, Aristotle said, "Those who educate children well are more to be honoured than they who produce them; for these only gave them life, those the art of living well". But, what is the condition of our teachers' life here? Sir, why do we lack sufficient good teachers? Even the unemployment rate is very high in our country. Why the young educated people are not getting attracted to the teaching profession? The main reason is lack of even reasonable salary and proper welfare measures. In many unaided schools and private institutions, they are not getting even minimum wages. We all know about this pathetic

condition of our teachers who are working in these unaided schools. Sir, I would like to recall what the hon. HRD Minister said in his inaugural speech which he delivered in one of the meetings with parents in a Delhi school. He said that the private schools could not be regulated and that they had the right to fix fee and salary of teachers. We know that this is the reality. But even in the RTE Act, there is no provision to end discrimination and exploitation which teachers are facing. I strongly believe that unless we ensure good salary and better working condition, we cannot attract good qualified and committed teachers.

Sir, there is no doubt that standardising teacher education institutions should get the topmost priority in the process of regularisation by the NCTE. There are many reports which say that the irregularities in the field of teacher education are alarmingly high. For example, in Haryana, out of 461 B.Ed. colleges, 442 are self-financed with a total number of 61,000 seats. The number of seats is more than the number of candidates. Then they brought down the minimum marks for admission to accommodate more students. I am very doubtful who is more responsible here for the deterioration of quality of education. I want to know whether it is the people who have commercialised education for profit or the students who are ready to spend any amount of money to buy a degree or whether it is the lack of responsibility on the part of authority. Who is responsible for regulating teacher education?

Sir, it is very important to regulate the mode of recruitment of teachers also. Unless we ensure a transparent recruitment mechanism based on merit and qualifications, the quality of teachers cannot be ensured. There are many complaints that private aided institutions in Kerala are selling teaching jobs for lakhs of rupees. How is the NCTE going to regulate the recruitment process? This also should be treated as a matter of great concern. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I am delighted to be able to speak on this subject because I participated very actively, as the Minister, Mr. Kapil Sibal, knows, in the deliberations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee which had considered this Bill at some length.

I am also very grateful to the hon. Minister for having in his introductory remarks sought to accommodate more important concerns which the Parliamentary Standing Committee had presented to him and to the Department in its 224th Report.

Given the shortage of time, Sir, I wish to bring to the kind attention of the Minister only three issues, which, I believe, deserve his attention. First and foremost, I draw his attention to page three of the Standing Committee's Report. It is clause 3.1 read with insertion 12A read with the subsequent paragraph of 3.3 on the same page. What is this? Sir, section 23 of the Right to Education enjoins certain minimum qualification on teachers. However, Mr. Minister, if you see that in the amendment which you are proposing by 12A in the Bill, you are not prescribing any minimum eligibility criteria. I really wish to suggest for your consideration how this dichotomy between what is prescribed under the Right to Education and what you propose to prescribe here in some way can be reconciled.

I would just for your attention read out a small portion of what you are saying in the Bill. What you are basically saying is that even para-teachers are okay because it says, "...a State Government, a local or other authority, immediately before the commencement of the National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Act, 2010 solely on the ground of non-fulfilment of such educational qualification as may be specified by the Council." That is not exactly on the same footing or obligation which you are prescribing under section 23 of the Right to Education Act. Sir, please have a look on what you can do.

Sir, my second point is that there is some degree of ambiguity in relation to paragraph 4.5 on page 4 of the Report of the Standing Committee as well as paragraph 4.6. Just look at the last sentence of paragraph 4.5. The Minister is well aware of this. The part of the motivation of this Bill is to rectify the infirmity of the judgement of the Supreme Court in the Basic Education Board, UP vs. Upendra Rai and Others. What was that infirmity? That infirmity was that the Government did not necessarily have a right to prescribe the minimum qualification. So, it is not very clear to us whether in the proposed Bill, the NCTE can impose the minimum qualification for teachers as the Minister seeks to do so under the Act. In view of the shortage of time, my third and the last point is this. I would again draw the kind attention of the Minister to page 6, paragraphs 5.8 and 5.9 of the Report. **...(Time-bell rings)...** Sir, there was a lot of debate in the Standing Committee on consultation processes with the States. In fact, the representatives from West Bengal who spoke for themselves told us that the West Bengal Government has some serious reservations. I would submit for your

consideration that looking at all the things and looking at the fact that it falls under the Concurrent List, whether consultative processes with the States will be conducted in the manner and whether the prescription of eligibility for teachers would be fully adhered to. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Mr. Rama Jois. Please take 2-3 minutes. Please take less than five minutes in any case.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, I will be very brief. Sir, this enactment, the National Council of Teachers Education Act, was enacted in 1993. Earlier, under the Constitution, 'education' was a State subject. By 42nd Amendment of the Constitution, it was made a 'concurrent' subject. After that, this enactment has been passed. But, this exclusively deals with teachers' training in education and not school teachers. In fact, it is said गुरोर्गुरुभ्यो नमः, that is, teachers' teacher's training. Even this 'teacher education' definition is also like that. 'Teacher education' means programmes of education, research, teaching, etc. to teach at training. So, it is with the object of training teachers that there are DIETs. Four hundred DIETs, District Institutes of Education and Training, are there in all the districts. My point is, education may be a Concurrent subject, but, Entry 41 deals with State Services. Under Entry 41 read with Article 309 of the Constitution, the power to prescribe conditions of service of all civil servants which includes teachers entirely belongs to the State. It is a State subject. Therefore, in my submission, Section 12A proposed to be incorporated, is an encroachment on the jurisdiction of the State Legislature and, therefore, it is not competent for the Parliament to enact this amendment. In fact, already, there is Section 12 which authorises NCTE to give guidelines. That is all right. But, instead of that, taking the power to prescribe qualifications for a teacher when that power exclusively belongs to the State Legislature is, according to me, beyond the power of the Parliament. The second is, it is also an infraction on the federal structure because the federalism is also one of the elements of the basic structure of the Constitution. Therefore, in every matter, like the formation of National Tribunals, etc., learned Minister is making inroads into the federalism and concentrating powers in the Centre.

Sir, another most important point is about qualifications. Now, Sir, whether the State Government prescribes or whether the Centre prescribes, qualifications normally are intermediate

or degree. These things are prescribed. I am more on
disqualification. Children learn more from

emulation than instruction. Therefore, there should be conditions of disqualification, particularly for primary school teachers. I am not referring to other civil servants. For example, smoking beedior cigarettes or taking alcohol is rampant among the teachers. ...(Time-bell rings)...यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्ठः तत्त देवेत्तरो जनाः If teachers are smoking children imitate. ...(Time-bell rings)... Sir, five minutes are not yet over.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, take one minute more.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: I appeal to the Minister that for primary school teachers prescribe a disqualification also. They should not have smoking habit. They should not be alcoholic addicts. That is important. As far as mother tongue is concerned, you have article 350 A which has been ignored. I can inform you that in Karnataka High Court in a full Bench presided over by me we gave a judgement that primary education shall be in mother tongue. It has been confirmed by the Supreme Court.

I want to make the last point, Sir. Everyone knows Guru Brahma, Gurur Vishnu. But there is another definition "अज्ञान तिमिरान्धस्य ज्ञानांजन शलाकया, चक्षुरुन्मीलितम् येन तस्मै श्री गुरुवे नमः।" One who is in darkness, his eye is opened by a guru with the instruments of knowledge.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Kapil Sibal to reply.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for asking me to get the Bill passed by 5 o'clock. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Everybody is cooperating. You can also cooperate.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Okay. Vyas sahib has made a point in the beginning that why our Counsels did not refer to the honourable Supreme Court obvious provisions of the Act. It is because the Government of India was not a party to the proceedings. So, there was no Counsel of the Government. So, obviously we were not heard. That is just a quick answer.

Some other suggestions that have been made those children should be taught in their mother tongue. I want to inform the House that they are taught in their mother tongue. That is the prescription under the Right to Education Act as well which says as far as possible in their mother tongue. Yes, we must have honest teachers. There is no doubt about it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Well, Minister we have half-an-hour discussion at 5 o'clock. You can send the replies in writing to the hon. Members.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: One minute. Shrimati Prabha made some very valuable suggestions. We will certainly take note of them. Seemaji with her experience as a teacher also made some suggestions. Of course, Seemaji knows that salaries are not decided by the Centre. All these are done by the State Government.

As far as the distinguished Member, Shri N.K. Singh is concerned, in fact, his concerns are already incorporated through the official amendments in the Bill. He need not worry about it. Qualifications are already prescribed under Section 12 (d) of the old Act. So, there is no need to worry about. So, all these concerns are taken care of in the present amendments. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The question is:

That the Bill to amend the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 3 were added to the Bill.

New Clauses 3A and 3B

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is one amendment by Shri Kapil Sibal.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I move:

3. That at page 2, after line 11, the following new clause be inserted namely:-

"3A. In section 2 of the principal Act,-

(i) after clause (e), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

'(ea) "local authority" means a Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee, Municipal Council, Zila Parishad, district board or

Nagar Panchayat or Panchayat, or other authority (by whatever name called), legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Government with the control or management of a municipal or local fund;'.
'.

(ii) after clause (k) insert-

'(ka) "school" means any recognised school imparting pre-primary, primary, upper primary, secondary or senior secondary education, or a college imparting senior secondary education, and includes-

(i) a school established, owned and controlled by the Central Government, or State Government or a local authority;

(ii) a school receiving aid or grants to meet whole or part of its expenses from the Central Government, the State Government or a local authority;

(iii) a school not receiving any aid or grants to meet whole or part of its expenses from the Central Government, the State Government or a local authority;

That at page 2, after line 11, the following new clause be inserted namely:-

"3B. In section 12 of the principal Act, in clause (d), the words "in schools or" shall be omitted".

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clauses 3A and 3B were added to the Bill.

Clause 4 - Insertion of new section 12A

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is one amendment by Shri Kapil Sibal.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I move:

4. That at page 2, for lines 24 and 25, the following be substituted namely:-

"(Amendment) Act, 2011 solely on the ground of non-fulfilment of such qualifications as may be specified by the Council:

Provided further that the minimum qualifications of a teacher referred to in the first proviso shall be acquired within the period specified in this Act or under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009".

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

5.00 P.M.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 - Short title and commencement

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is one amendment by Shri Kapil Sibal.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I move:

2. That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure "2010" the figure "2011" be substituted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): There is one amendment by Shri Kapil Sibal.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I move:

That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-first", the word "Sixty-second" be substituted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I thank every Member for his cooperation. It is exactly 5 o'clock.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Points arising out of the answer given in the Rajya Sabha on 12th August, 2011,
to Starred Question No. 183 regarding 'Development of higher and technical education in underdeveloped states'

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बिहार) : सर, तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 183 जो राज्य सभा में 12 अगस्त, 2011 को उठाया गया था और जिसका जवाब माननीय मंत्री कपिल सिब्बल साहब द्वारा दिया गया था। आपने जिस संदर्भ में उत्तर दिया था, उससे हम काफी सदस्य उद्वेलित हो गए थे। इसका विषय था कि "अल्प-विकसित राज्यों में उच्च

और तकनीकी शिक्षा का विकास" किस प्रकार से पूरे देश में हुआ। महोदय, जो उत्तर था, उसमें दो-तीन उद्देश्य दिए गए थे और वैसे भी आपकी अंग्रेजी अच्छी है, तो आपके विभाग की भी अंग्रेजी अच्छी होगी और आपने उसमें बड़े स्पष्ट तौर से कहा था, you have given very good answers in the reply to the question. जो सरकार में औसतन उपयोग होता है, वह आपने भी किया था, यह कोई नयी बात नहीं है। लेकिन आपने कहा था, "the intent of the Government is to have an inclusive...", "there should be equality", "there should be an equitable situation", and "the Universities being established or the education centres being established should be accessible". अगर इसको हिन्दी में परिवर्तित करें, तो समग्रता हो, जब भी कहीं नयी संस्था बनायी जा रही हों, तो उसमें समग्रता हो, उसमें गुणवत्ता हो, उसमें जो हम निर्णय लें, वह समाज के लिए न्यायसंगत हो और सुगम हों। यह आपने उसमें पहली चार लाइन में उत्तर दिया। अगर आप अपना उत्तर देखें, तो उसमें आपने लिखा है कि, "Government has taken several initiatives for the development of under-provided areas". This was the gist of the beginning of your reply. और उसमें तो सामान्य रूप से हमारे बिहार के सदस्य ने पूछा कि आप केन्द्रीय विश्व विद्यालय बना रहे हैं, बिहार में भी बनाने का प्रस्ताव है? आपने 16 केन्द्रीय विश्व विद्यालय स्वीकृत किए हैं, जिसमें झारखंड में भी है, उड़ीसा में भी है और बिहार में भी है। जब यह स्वीकृत हो गया तो आपसे पूछा गया कि इस केन्द्रीय विश्व विद्यालय को बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री, बिहार की जनता चाहती है कि इसको चम्पारन में बनाया जाए। जैसे ही हम लोगों ने इस विषय को उठाया, जो आपका संवाद था, क्षमा कीजिए आप सांसद भी हैं, आप वरिष्ठ वकील भी हैं, पता नहीं आपको देश और दुनिया से कितना सरोकार है, लेकिन दिल्ली से हैं, तो हो सकता है कि दिल्ली के सीमित दायरे में आप कई बार विषय को सोचते हों, ऐसी स्थिति में, आपका उत्तर था कि जिस स्थान पर केन्द्रीय विश्व विद्यालय बनाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है, यह एक दूर-दराज क्षेत्र में है, बिहार के एक कोने में है, वह बहुत दूर है, वहां पर पहुंच नहीं सकते हैं, वहां पर पहुंचने के लिए सड़क नहीं है, वहां हवाई अड्डा नहीं है, वहां रेल लाइन नहीं है यानी कि देश में जहां पर हवाई अड्डा नहीं होगा, जहां रेल लाइन नहीं होगी, जहां पर सड़क मार्ग से पहुंचने का रास्ता नहीं होगा, तो वहां विद्यालय नहीं होंगे, वहां अस्पताल नहीं होंगे, वहां विश्व विद्यालय नहीं होंगे, सरकार के नये सोचने का तरीका ये है कि ऐसे स्थानों पर जहां सहूलियत नहीं होगी, जहां संरचनात्मक आधार नहीं होगा, वहां पर हम कुछ करना नहीं चाहेंगे। यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि आप तो कांग्रेस पार्टी के वरिष्ठ सदस्य भी हैं, समय-समय पर हवाई अड्डे पर भी जाते हैं, रामलीला ग्राउंड की समस्याओं का निदान करने की कोशिश करते हैं। मैं तो बता रहा हूं कि आप वरिष्ठ हैं, आप प्रयास करते हैं। मैं सिर्फ आपको एक चीज़ की जानकारी देना चाहता हूं, पता नहीं शायद आपने बचपन में पढ़ा होगा, हम तो उसी राज्य से हैं - एक

जगह है जिसका नाम चम्पारण है। इतिहास में जब आप चम्पारण का नाम सुनेंगे, तो चम्पारण से कई चीजें जुड़ी हुई हैं। अगर आप चम्पारण के इतिहास में जाएंगे, तो पाएंगे कि राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी भी उससे जुड़े थे। एक समय में वहां पर नील की खेती होती थी। इस देश में 1912-13 में किसानों का एक बड़ा आंदोलन हुआ था। बिहार में भी वह आंदोलन हुआ। उसमें बहुत से किसानों के साथ अत्याचार हुआ। उस समय श्यामाप्रसाद शुक्ल जी स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सदस्य थे, उन्होंने महात्मा गांधी जी से आग्रह किया कि आप बिहार चलिए, वहां किसानों का एक बड़ा आंदोलन हो रहा है। उसी समय लखनऊ में इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस ने एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया कि जो मोतिहारी आंदोलन चल रहा है, हमारा उसको समर्थन है, क्योंकि किसानों के साथ अत्याचार हो रहा है। उसी संदर्भ में महात्मा गांधी वहां पहुंचे, अंग्रेजों ने उन पर रोक लगाई। उन्होंने सत्याग्रह किया। इस तरह से इस देश में सत्याग्रह की प्रथम शुरुआत उसी आंदोलन से हुई और आज तक इस देश में लोग उसका अनुसरण करते हैं। हो सकता है कि जो विभाग से कपिल सिब्बल साहब की ब्रीफिंग आई थी, उसमें पश्चिम चम्पारण, पूर्वी चम्पारण और मोतिहारी की चर्चा नहीं हुई होगी, महात्मा गांधी जी की चर्चा नहीं हुई होगी, हो सकता है, इसलिए उन्होंने वहां हवाई अड्डा, रेलवे लाइन, बस आदि की बात कही हो। महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि जो बिहार का इतिहास है, उसमें 45 वर्ष तक कांग्रेस का लम्बा शासन रहा है। उसके बाद एक दूसरे 15 वर्ष का शासन रहा है। इस तरह से बिहार के 60 वर्ष तो वैसे ही निकल गए। केवल पांच वर्ष ही मिले। हमने इन पांच वर्षों में कई काम प्रारम्भ किए और उस प्रयास में बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने यह भी कहा कि हमारे यहां एक विश्वविद्यालय की जरूरत है, क्योंकि चम्पारण और मोतिहारी के लोगों ने इसकी मांग की है। आपने यह कहा कि वहां पर विश्वविद्यालय संभव नहीं है। हो सकता है, बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने आपको हिन्दी में पत्र लिखा हो, कई बार भारत सरकार पर हिन्दी में पत्र लिखने का प्रभाव नहीं होता है। हम अगली बार बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री से आग्रह करेंगे कि जब भी आप प्रभावशाली ढंग से लिखना चाहें, तो कम से कम कपिल सिब्बल साहब को जब इन विषयों के बारे में कहें, तो आप पत्र अंग्रेजी में लिखें। जो परम्परा बन रही है, उसमें अंग्रेजी से कुछ ज्यादा काम निकल सकता है, ऐसा लगता है कि हिन्दी में पत्र लिखने से कम काम निकलता है। इस विषय पर बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने कितने ही पत्र लिखे हैं। वैसे मैं अंग्रेजी के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। मैं खुद ही अच्छी अंग्रेजी बोल लेता हूँ, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि प्रभाव की दृष्टि से, आपके दृष्टिकोण से बेहतर होगा। अगर भारत सरकार से आग्रह करना हो, तो हिन्दी में पत्र न लिखें, ऐसा मुझे लगने लगा है। यह सत्य नहीं हो सकता है, मैं मानने के लिए भी तैयार नहीं हूँ।

महोदय, इसके अलावा एक मामला और भी है। हम कहते हैं कि पूरे देश में विकास का काम है। There is something called constitutional propriety. राज्य सरकारों से बार-बार चर्चा होती है कि साहब, राज्य सरकारों पर केन्द्र सरकार दबाव डालती है कि आपको ऐसे ही काम करना होगा। सब राज्य सरकारें बार-बार यही कहती हैं

कि यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। आप हमें स्वायत्तता दीजिए। उस स्वायत्तता के बारे में हमेशा That fine fabric of relationship between the Centre and State is always discussed. आप यहां बैठकर तय करना चाहते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या मोतिहारी के लोगों का अधिकार नहीं है कि वहां पर केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बने। आप जिस अधिकार से कहना चाहते हैं, हमारी यह सोच है कि आपने जो आधार बनाया है और यदि मैं मामले को आगे लेकर बढ़ूं, तो जो संविधान का 7th शैड्यूल है, इसमें Education is under the Concurrent List. We agree to that. आपका भी उसमें अधिकार है। आप कहेंगे कि केन्द्र सरकार का अधिकार है, क्योंकि आप पैसा दे रहे हैं। केवल पैसा देने के अधिकार पर आप किसी राज्य सरकार को उसकी इच्छा से वंचित कर देंगे, तो यह कहां तक सत्य है, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा? अगर आपको लगता है कि मोतिहारी बहुत ही पिछड़ा इलाका है, तो अब बिहार राज्य बहुत पिछड़ा राज्य नहीं रह गया है। पांच सालों में वहां पर सड़कों का निर्माण हो चुका है, काफी विकास हो चुका है। वहां पर अच्छी स्थिति बनी है, इसलिए आप अपनी सोच में थोड़ा परिवर्तन करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, अगर उस राज्य को देश के प्रधान मंत्री विशेष दर्जा नहीं दे रहे हों, तो उसके अलग-अलग कारण हो सकते हैं। मैं उसके बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब आप मंत्री बनें, तब जवाब दे दीजिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): रूडी जी, आप दो-तीन मिनट में समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: मुझे स्मरण कराना पड़ेगा कि जैसे नेहरू जी के समय में, there was a concept of mixed economy, आप देखेंगे कि देश भर में बड़े-बड़े उद्योग बिठाए गए। बोकारो में, जिस समय कुछ नहीं था, वहां बोकारो स्टील सिटी बनी, भिलाई स्टील प्लांट बना, दुर्गापुर बना, इस प्रकार से देश में एक सोच थी कि जहां विकास नहीं है, वहां विकास पहुंचाने के लिए केंद्र की संस्थाओं को भेजा जाता था, ताकि विकास हो सके, लेकिन आज केंद्र सरकार ने नजरिए में एक बिल्कुल परिवर्तन है, ऐसा नजरिया है कि साहब, जो पिछड़ा इलाका है, उसको हम पिछड़ा रखेंगे। हमारा यह सुझाव है कि दिल्ली को पेरिस बनाने का विचार तब तक मत कीजिए, जब तक पूरा देश फ्रांस नहीं हो जाए। आप एक जगह को बनाना चाहते हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं इटली की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, मैं बता रहा हूं कि आपका जो विचार है, आपके सोचने का जो तरीका है, उसमें संशोधन की आवश्यकता है। बिहार के लोग चाहेंगे, हम सब लोग चाहेंगे कि केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की जो बात कही गई है, उसमें न्याय हो। सर, आप सहमत हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, आप भी सहमत लग रहे हैं। बिहार में जो केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाने की बात है, उसे निश्चित तौर से मोतिहारी में ही बनाया जाए। मैंने आपको इतिहास के कुछ संदर्भ दिए हैं, उदाहरण दिए हैं, अगर आपके विभाग के लोग थोड़ा अध्ययन करें और बिहार के प्रति आपकी संवेदना हो, वैसे भी आप कभी बिहार से राज्य सभा के सदस्य रहे हैं, इसलिए मेरा आपसे आग्रह है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): रूडी जी, समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: इस पूरे विषय पर विचार करते समय बिहार में ... (व्यवधान) ... माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि जो केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना करनी है, वह मोतीहारी में की जाए। मेरा यह आग्रह है कि पूरा उत्तर बिहार आपका आभारी रहेगा, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी धन्यवाद। उस दिन 12 तारीख को, जब माननीय मंत्री जी ने तारांकित प्रश्न 183 का जवाब दिया था, खास तौर से हम उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग, क्योंकि पूर्ण रूप से उपेक्षित उस प्रश्न के जवाब में उत्तर प्रदेश था, मैं कहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश नहीं, बल्कि उत्तर भारत को एक तरीके से जान-बूझकर, सुनियोजित तरीके से यह सरकार शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कमजोर कर रही है। क्योंकि राजनैतिक यश से मजबूत हम उत्तर भारत के लोग, खास तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश, जहां से लोक सभा के अस्सी सदस्य आते हैं, वहां हमें जान-बूझकर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में इग्नोर किया जा रहा है, हम इस पर उत्तेजित हुए और हम लोगों ने नोटिस दिया कि इस पर आधे घंटे की चर्चा दी जाए, आपने allow किया, तो उसी के सन्दर्भ में माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। यह बात सही है, जैसे हमारे भाई रूडी जी कह रहे थे कि आप दिल्ली को पेरिस बना लें, लेकिन जब तक आप हिंदुस्तान को शिक्षित नहीं बनाएंगे, दिल्ली कभी उसके बीच चमकेगी नहीं, कभी दिखाई नहीं देगी। श्रीमन्, उत्तर प्रदेश 21 करोड़ की आबादी का है। अगर देश होता तो शायद विश्व के किसी देश की रैंकिंग में उत्तर प्रदेश का भी नंबर आता। वहां पर एजुकेशन की क्या स्थिति है? आप हायर एजुकेशन देख लीजिए। सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम पर दो पुरानी यूनिवर्सिटीज, एक बनारस, एक अलीगढ़ हैं। बाद में एन.डी.ए. गवर्नमेंट के समय में इलाहाबाद को भी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी का दर्जा दिया गया। 21 करोड़ की आबादी के उत्तर प्रदेश में मात्र तीन सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं। एक आई.आई.टी. कानपुर, एक आई.आई.एम. लखनऊ है। जो राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान थे, वे आपने एक भी उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं दिए। आखिर क्यों? इसका कारण क्या है, क्या आप बताएंगे? केंद्रीय विद्यालय की संख्या कितनी है? उत्तर प्रदेश में मात्र 102 केंद्रीय विद्यालय हैं। श्रीमन्, जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय, 70 हैं। क्या इतने से संस्थानों से आप उत्तर प्रदेश की 21 करोड़ जनता को हायर एजुकेशन, प्राइमरी एजुकेशन, मिडिल एजुकेशन देंगे? आप संतुष्ट करना कहते हैं, कैसे संतुष्ट होगा? हम आरोप लगा रहे हैं, हम उत्तेजित हैं। आप देख लीजिए, मैं उत्तर भारत के सिर्फ पांच राज्य दूंगा। बिहार में शिक्षा का प्रतिशत प्राइमरी का मेल, फीमेल का 59.68 प्रतिशत और 33.12 प्रतिशत है, यह 2005 की सेंसेस के हिसाब से है, झारखंड में 66 प्रतिशत और 38 प्रतिशत है, मध्य प्रदेश में 76 प्रतिशत और 50 प्रतिशत है, उत्तर प्रदेश में 68 प्रतिशत और 42 प्रतिशत है, वेस्ट बंगाल में 77 प्रतिशत और 59 प्रतिशत है। ये पांच स्टेट, जो देश की सरकार बनाते हैं, उन पांच स्टेट्स में शिक्षा की स्थिति क्या है? मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे इसका जवाब चाहूंगा। आप "एजुकेशन टू ऑल" बिल लाए, लेकिन आपने राज्य सरकार से

कोई चर्चा नहीं की कि फाइनेंस की क्या स्थिति होगी, हम कहाँ से वित्तीय सहायता देंगे। आपने राज्य सरकारों को लिख दिया कि पचास-पचास प्रतिशत अंशदान आपका होगा। मुझे जानकारी है कि अधिकांश राज्यों ने इसका विरोध किया। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री ने आपको कम-से-कम तीन चिट्ठियाँ लिखीं। उन्होंने चिट्ठी हिन्दी में लिखी है, हो सकता है आप न पढ़ पाए हों, हम उन्हें इंग्लिश में translate कर देंगे। आज तक वित्तीय प्रबन्धन न होने के कारण आप जिस "Education to all" की बात कर रहे हैं, वह कहीं लागू नहीं हो सका। उत्तर प्रदेश ने यह कहा कि आप 90 परसेंट bear कीजिए, 10 परसेंट हम bear करेंगे, क्योंकि छात्र वेतन आयोग लागू होने के बाद वैसे भी राज्यों की वित्तीय स्थिति बहुत अच्छी नहीं रही, आज तक आपने इसका जवाब नहीं दिया। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने आपसे 3 साल के लिए 22,868 करोड़ रुपए माँगे। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आज आपसे जवाब चाहूँगा कि यूपीए ने दो चीजें बड़े जोर-शोर से घोषित की थीं - "Education to All" and "Food to All". मुझे तो आज तक न "Education to All" दिखाई दे रहा है, न "Food to All". अब आप ऐसी ही फर्जी घोषणाएं करेंगे, तो रामलीला मैदान रोज भरेगा ही। रामलीला मैदान कैसे खाली होगा? आप जो घोषणा करिए, उसका पालन करिए। अगर नहीं किया, तो वैसे भी जनता में आपकी साख खत्म हो गई है, आगे साख लौटने वाली नहीं है। आप यह गलतफहमी न रखिए कि आप 5 साल के लिए सरकार चला लेंगे, तो आप देश में बहुत बड़ा झंडा गाड़ देंगे। जब सरकार की साख जनता में होगी, तभी झंडा गड़ेगा।

श्रीमन्, मैं आपके सामने एक बात लाना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी, माध्यमिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में केन्द्र सरकार की क्या योजना है, higher education में केन्द्र की क्या योजना है? मैं यह कहूँगा कि आज शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्र का बहुत बड़ा योगदान है, लेकिन आप निजी क्षेत्र को कौन-सी प्राथमिकता दे रहे हैं? आज निजी क्षेत्र की बदौलत केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में करीब 300 इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजें हो गए। किसी जमाने में हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग इंजीनियर बनने के लिए कर्नाटक, मुम्बई, वगैरह जाते थे, आज उत्तर प्रदेश में खुद निजी क्षेत्र ने इसकी व्यवस्था कर दी है। लेकिन जब तक आप उनको facilities नहीं देंगे, जब तक आप उनको कोई सहायता नहीं देंगे, जब तक आप कोई नीति नहीं बनाएंगे, जब तक आप स्पष्ट विचारधारा नहीं रखेंगे, तब तक आप जो "Education to All" कहते हैं, आप सबको वह शिक्षा दे पाएंगे, इस पर हमें शंका है। पिछले मानव संसाधन मंत्री देश में तमाम डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज़ खोल गए थे, आपने आकर सारी डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज़ cancel कर दीं। छात्रों ने विरोध किया और जब माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने आदेश दिया, तो आपको डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को रोकना पड़ा। मंत्री जी, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत से लोग डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज़ चाहते हैं। मैं अपनी मुख्य मंत्री जी को बधाई दूँगा कि उन्होंने कम-से-कम उत्तर प्रदेश में तमाम स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटीज़ तो दीं। ... (समय की घंटी) ... लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी पर भी अपनी पॉलिसी की घोषणा करें। आप केवल माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के आदेश को रख कर उसी पर चलने लगें, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। जब तक आप कोई स्पष्ट नीति नहीं तय करेंगे, तब तक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में व्यापक सुधार होगा या नहीं, इस पर हमें शंका है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): अग्रवाल जी, आप कृपया समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल: आप बहुत बड़े सीनियर एडवोकेट हैं, आप Lawyer हैं, हमारे बड़े भाई भी हैं, मित्र भी हैं, मैं आपको सुझाव दूंगा कि आप शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जितनी सरलता लाएंगे, जितनी easiness लाएंगे, कानून को जितना व्यावहारिक करेंगे, शिक्षा का क्षेत्र उतना बढ़ेगा। जब तक देश शिक्षित नहीं होगा, माननीय मंत्री जी, मुझे शंका है कि देश के विकास के ऊपर कि यह विकसित होगा या नहीं। ... (समय की घंटी) ...

श्रीमन्, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं चाहूंगा कि चिन्ता हम सबकी है, हम सब चाहते हैं कि education 100 परसेंट होनी चाहिए, सबकी इच्छा है कि देश शिक्षित हो, आप आज कम-से-कम यह घोषणा करें, स्पष्ट करें कि कौन सी नीति है और "Education to All" में finance के बारे में आपका क्या विचार है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, the Minister will reply. ... (Interruptions) ... I will give you the opportunity. After the reply of the Minister, you can speak clarifications. There are three or four Members who want to seek clarifications. But everything should be over in half-an-hour.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री तथा संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री कपिल सिब्बल): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैं आपके सामने एक कन्फेशन करना चाहता हूं। मैं खुलेआम यह कह सकता हूं कि न तो मुझे ज्यादा अच्छी हिन्दी आती है और न ही ज्यादा अच्छी अंग्रेजी आती है। राजीव प्रताप रूडी जी, मैं मानता हूं कि आप अंग्रेजी भी मुझसे ज्यादा अच्छी जानते हैं और हिन्दी भी। मैं यह भी मानकर चलता हूं कि मुझे इतिहास का भी कुछ पता नहीं है, हालांकि मैं दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में मॉडर्न इंडियन हिस्ट्री पढ़ाता था, लेकिन मैं यह मानकर चलता हूं कि आपको इतिहास ज्यादा पता है और मुझे कम पता है। जहां तक रही बात सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ की ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Minister, only ten minutes are left. I know, there are three-four clarifications too. ... (Interruptions) ... You reply in four minutes.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I will reply in four minutes.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: मेरे शब्दों से अगर आपको चोट लगी हो तो मैं अपने शब्दों को वापस लेता हूं।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, we are extremely concerned. It is our endeavour to cooperate with all the State Governments, especially Uttar Pradesh and Bihar because, I think, these are two States which need enormous investments in the field of education. Of course, there are

other States also

like the State in the north-east, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan. All of these States need enormous investment in education.

बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री के साथ हम इसके लिए चेष्टा करते रहे हैं। मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहूंगा, लेकिन ये कुछ चिट्ठियां हैं, जो हमारे मंत्रालय ने मुख्य मंत्री जी व बिहार सरकार को लिखी हैं। इसके लिए मैंने उनसे आग्रह किया था, आग्रह इसलिए नहीं कि हम पैसा देते हैं और हम ही यह तय करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय यूनिवर्सिटी कहां होनी चाहिए, लेकिन आग्रह इसलिए किया गया था कि सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात बिहार के बच्चों की है। बिहार के बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा मिले, उच्च स्तर की शिक्षा मिले, अच्छे फैकल्टी के लोग नियुक्त हों, अच्छा इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर मिले। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल: क्या आप सिर्फ बिहार की बात करेंगे, यूपी के बारे में भी बताइए।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: दो मिनट, बिहार की बात करके मैं तुरन्त यूपी की बात ही करूंगा।

वाइस चांसलर ने हमें चिट्ठी लिखी है कि मोतिहारी में जो जगह है, वह सही नहीं है इसलिए यहां पर यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं बन सकती। इसके बाद मैंने मुख्य मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा, जवाब में उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, आप ही इसका कुछ करिए। इसके बाद मैंने वहां पर एक इंस्पेक्शन टीम भेजी। वह इंस्पेक्शन टीम वहां गई और उन्होंने भी हमें यही सुझाव दिया कि मोतिहारी में सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने के लिए जगह उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसके बाद फिर मैंने मुख्य मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा और कहा कि अगर यहां नहीं हो सकती, तो पटना में सोचिए, पटना में नहीं हो सकती, तो गया में सोचिए, गया में नहीं हो सकती, तो नालंदा में सोचिए अथवा किसी और जगह सोचिए, ताकि हम आपके साथ चल सकें। उन्होंने उत्तर दिया कि नहीं, सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी बनेगी तो मोतिहारी में, नहीं तो कहीं नहीं बनेगी। मैं आज भी आग्रह करता हूं ... (व्यवधान) ... जहां तक चम्पारण का सवाल है, हम मानते हैं कि इतिहास में वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण जगह है। मैंने उनको चिट्ठी में लिखा भी है कि अगर ऐसी ही बात है तो आप एक स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटी बनाइए, चूंकि हमारी एक स्कीम है, उसके तहत हम स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटी बनवाने में आपकी पूरी मदद करेंगे, चम्पारण में एक स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटी बनवा देंगे, लेकिन जहां तक केन्द्रीय यूनिवर्सिटी का सवाल है, हमें बिहार के बच्चों के भविष्य के बारे में सोचना है। आप और हम इकट्ठे साथ-साथ चलेंगे, तभी हम ऐसा कर पाएंगे।

जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश का सवाल है, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं पर सबसे ज्यादा सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं, तो वे उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं। चार सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ उत्तर प्रदेश में ही हैं, फिर चार सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ दिल्ली में हैं, तीन आन्ध्र प्रदेश में हैं, दो असम में हैं और बाकी स्टेट्स में केवल एक-एक है।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल: मेरी एक आपत्ति है, 21 करोड़ की आबादी पर केवल चार यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: एक मिनट, एक मिनट ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर मैं आपको आंकड़े बताने लगा तो बहुत समय लग जाएगा, लिखित में मैं आपको दे दूंगा। शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जितना पैसा हम उत्तर प्रदेश में खर्च करते हैं, शायद ही किसी और राज्य में खर्च करते हों। आंकड़े देकर मैं आपको यह बता सकता हूँ। मैं एक छोटा सा आंकड़ा आपको बताऊँ कि 2010-11 में केवल उत्तर प्रदेश की चार यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में ही 65,355 स्टूडेंट्स एनरोल्ड हुए हैं। सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ की टोटल एनरोलमेंट 1,78,000 थी। इनमें काफी संख्या में स्टूडेंट्स दिल्ली में हैं। 39% of all enrolment in India in Central Universities is in only Uttar Pradesh, which only shows that this Government is going as much as it can. आपको आईआईएम भी मिला है, आपको आईआईटी भी मिला है। सर, इग्नू के भी तीन रीजनल सेंटर्स बनारस, लखनऊ और ग्रेटर नोएडा में खुले हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम कभी उत्तर प्रदेश से भेदभाव नहीं करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Minister, there are two more questions. After that, you can answer. Only five minutes are remaining and only two-three questions more. Now, just a question...

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं सिर्फ एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। आपने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में चार सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं, उनमें से एक सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी डा. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर यूनिवर्सिटी, लखनऊ में है। माननीय मंत्री जी बहुत जानी हैं, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है, लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को उस यूनिवर्सिटी में आमंत्रित करना चाहता हूँ। वे जाकर देखें कि उस Central University का क्या हाल है। क्या उसका नाम बी.आर. अम्बेडकर विश्वविद्यालय है, इसलिए उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है? उस Central University का हाल यह है कि भारत सरकार के द्वारा उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। वहाँ professors की कमी है, teachers की कमी है, facilities नहीं हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): श्री रामविलास पासवान।

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता: मैं जानता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं यह बात आपकी जानकारी में लाया हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): अब टाइम नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको रिप्लाय नहीं मिलेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता: मुझे उम्मीद है कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर ध्यान देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, please.

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता: मैं आपको आमंत्रित करता हूँ कि आप कृपया वहाँ आकर देखें ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम आपका स्वागत करेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): अब आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... Okay, Guptaji, हो गया। Now, Paswanji, just a question. ... (व्यवधान) ... आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं रुडी जी का समर्थन करता हूँ। एक कहावत है कि 'पहले अंडा या पहले मुर्गी'। पहले infrastructure बनेगा या पहले विकास होगा? जब infrastructure बन जाएगा तब विकास automatically हो जाएगा। मैं भी मोतिहारी गया था। मोतिहारी एक बहुत important जगह है। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप प्रश्न पूछिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: ठीक है, सर। ... (व्यवधान) ... वह महात्मा गांधी की कर्मभूमि है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): नहीं तो रिप्लाइ नहीं मिलेगी। ... (व्यवधान) ... इस आधे घंटे में कवर होना है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: मैंने एक Unstarred Question भी पूछा था। ... (व्यवधान) ... मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि आप सारे नियमों को शिथिल करके और स्पेशल केस में मोतिहारी में Central University बनाने की व्यवस्था कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. Now, Shri Rajniti Prasad.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरी constituency हाजीपुर है, जो वैशाली जिले में है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): अब कहने का टाइम नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, वैशाली जिला भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। वह एक ऐतिहासिक जगह है। ... (समय की घंटी) (व्यवधान) ... सर, मैं क्वेश्चन पूछ रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): टाइम नहीं है, इसलिए रिप्लाइ नहीं मिलेगी। ... (व्यवधान) ... आपको रिप्लाइ नहीं चाहिए?

श्री रामविलास पासवान: मोतिहारी में इसे खोलने के लिए सरकार विचार करे। ... (व्यवधान) ... वह फाइन रिजैक्ट मत कीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Rajniti Prasad. Please put your question in only one sentence.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, मोतिहारी एक ऐतिहासिक जगह है। वहां हमें Central University खोलनी चाहिए, यह मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कोई और जगह भी है क्या? ... (व्यवधान) ... एक सेकंड, एक सेकंड ... (व्यवधान) ... एक जगह और आपके जो ... (व्यवधान) ... Sir, one

sentence. ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, one sentence. ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो क्या बिहार सरकार के इस आग्रह को आप मानेंगे कि मोतिहारी में Central University खोली जाए? धन्यवाद।

श्री एन.के. सिंह (बिहार): सर, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर प्रकाश डालना चाहेंगे कि वह कौन-सी ऐसी प्रक्रिया है और कौन-सा ऐसा criteria है, जिसके आधार पर मोतिहारी को reject किया गया है? क्योंकि, जितने प्रश्न मंत्री जी ने उठाये ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनके जवाब मुख्य मंत्री जी ने पूर्ण रूप से दिये हैं। लेकिन, कौन सी ऐसी प्रक्रिया है और कौन-सा ऐसा criteria है, जो fulfill नहीं हो रही है और जिसके कारण आप मोतिहारी में Central University के लिए नहीं मान रहे हैं?

श्री आर.सी. सिंह: सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): I just want to put one question.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, you should have given your name earlier. The Minister will reply.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: I just want to put one question.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, it is not possible. There are only two minutes left. Let him reply.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: There should be another Central University in West Bengal. It is a big State but there is only one Central University.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, a new Member is deprived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You should have given your name earlier. Please sit down. You should know the rules also.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I want to put a question in just one sentence.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You and all are equal here.

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: सर, अखिलेश जी ने कुछ सवाल बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर युनिवर्सिटी के बारे में उठाए हैं। मैं एक बार वहां गया भी हूं, लेकिन मैं आपके साथ भी जरूर चल पड़ंगा।

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता: आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: लेकिन, मुझे इतना मालूम है कि अम्बेडकर युनिवर्सिटी में जो enrollment है, वह पिछले तीन सालों में 796 से लेकर 1,396 हुआ है। तो वहां enrollment बहुत बढ़ा है। अम्बेडकर युनिवर्सिटी में जो investment है, वह plan स्कीम के तहत 58 करोड़ और non-plan

के तहत 26 करोड़ दिया गया है। यह पैसा

अम्बेडकर युनिवर्सिटी को दिया गया है। फिर भी मैं वहां गया हूं और मैंने खुद देखा है कि वहां नई-नई बिल्डिंग्स बन रही हैं, लेकिन मैं आपके साथ वहां जरूर चलूंगा।

जहां तक बिहार का सवाल है, तो हम किसी को इनकार नहीं करते। ... (व्यवधान) ... हम क्यों इनकार करेंगे? ... (व्यवधान) ... हमारी सोच भी ऐसी नहीं है।

श्री वैष्णव परिडा: सर, ... (व्यवधान) ... उड़ीसा के बारे में भी कुछ बताइए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: लेकिन, हमारा जो लक्ष्य है, वह यह है कि बिहार के बच्चों का भविष्य कैसे उज्ज्वल हो। यह हमारा लक्ष्य है। इसी संदर्भ में उनसे बातचीत करके कोई-न-कोई निर्णय जरूर करेंगे।

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on Thursday, the 25 August, 2011, allotted, time for Government Legislative Business, as follows:-

Business	Time Allotted
1. Consideration and passing of the Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Three hrs.
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by the Lok Sabha:-	
(a) The Customs (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2011	Two hrs.
(b) The Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Bill 2010	Two hrs.

The Committee recommended that the sitting of the Rajya Sabha fixed for Thursday, the 1st September, 2011 may be cancelled on account of Ganesh Chaturthi. Accordingly, there will be no sitting of the House on that day.

The Committee also recommended that the House may sit on Saturday, the 27th August, 2011 and 3rd September, 2011 and there will be no Question Hour on those days.

The Committee further recommended that the Private Members' Business (Resolutions) scheduled for Friday, the 26th August, 2011 and the Private Members' Business (Bills) scheduled for Friday, the 2nd September, 2011 may be taken up on Saturday, the 27th August, 2011.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we will take up Special Mentions. I request the hon. Members to lay their Special Mentions on the Table of the House.

SPECIAL MENTIONS**

Demand for introduction of more trains in the Punalur-Shencottai sector in Chennai and early conversion of rail lines into broad gauge in Punalur-Kollam sector

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, the Kollam-Punalur-Shencottai-Chennai Railway line is one of the oldest rail routes in the country. This old metre gauge line was the only line to connect the erstwhile princely State of Travancore to the other parts of the country. But later, when a broad gauge line was constructed from Thiruvananthapuram to Ernakulam, the need for a broad gauge line was very much felt. Till quite recently, the route was served with several trains. From Thiruvananthapuram, this is the shortest route to Chennai. As part of the uni-gauge programme, it was decided to convert the Kollam-Chennai metre gauge into broad gauge. The construction from Shencottai to Chennai, which is in Tamil Nadu, is completed, but the Kerala portion from Kollam to Shencottai is only partially completed, that is, from Kollam to Punalur. Construction in the remaining area, which covers less than 50 km, is not being taken seriously by the Ministry of Railways. If it is not completed within the stipulated time, the route which has served for more than 125 years and dismantled now would seriously affect the commuters of the State. The route which served several generations and continued to protect the people's right to travel must be made functional urgently.

The newly converted broad gauge from Kollam to Punalur, which covers a major part of the Kollam district, is not served well by the Railways. The line which had several express, mail and passenger trains now serves only four trips, and that too, at odd hours. Even the usual morning and evening commuters are finding it difficult to travel. At least, two long destination trains must be introduced from Punalur.

I urge upon the Government to take urgent steps to introduce more trains in the Punalur-Kollam sector and to complete the Punalur-Shencottai broad gauge conversion.

**Demand to focus on agricultural investment during the Twelfth Five Year
Plan**

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): The conservative fixing of agricultural target as 4 per cent in GDP is a barrier for the Government planning and investment in agriculture.

**Laid on the Table of the House.

From the sustaining dependence on agricultural investment by individual farmers to the extent of 98 per cent of their earnings and savings, in addition to their investment of 100 per cent assets, 99 per cent of their physical energy of 77 per cent of total population of India is to be recognized and enhanced for optimum level in XII Five Year Plan. For the past 64 years, agriculturists are very often not protected by proper agricultural insurance scheme. Even then they withstand the vagaries of weather and natural calamities.

Since the State Governments are also turning to popular ad hoc announcements in the era of electoral politics, the State Governments' investment in agriculture is reduced to the minimum. The Central financial aids are not reaching to the maximum of agriculturists because of old bureaucratic system prevailing in all levels.

The agricultural lands are invaded by real estate corporates. Natural resources such as water, fodder, etc., are shrinking and encroached by corporates in the name of industrialization. The public investment is also taken away in the name of industrial development. The NPA in PSU banks from the industrial side is increasing and silently wiped out. Huge tax concessions to the industries have led to savings and diversion of the profits to acquisition of foreign assets and brain drain to foreign countries to enhance that foreign investment.

I, therefore, demand that the Twelfth Five Year Plan should focus at agricultural investment and make the States to realise the truth and cooperate in nation building through agriculture.

**Demand to withdraw the proposal of increasing FDI in
insurance sector of the country**

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I wish to mention an important issue of proposed amendments in Insurance Act. The proposal to further hike FDI in Insurance Sector from 26 per cent to 49 per cent and other proposed amendments will affect crores of policy holders and its employees, officers and agents.

Sir, the Life Insurance Corporation is the backbone of the Indian economy with its huge investment in public infrastructure. It is also a stabilizing factor in the volatile market. With huge funds, its role will be more crucial in the days to come. The need of the hour is to give some more incentives to LIC, not to cut its limbs by diluting and removing the sovereign guarantee on LIC policies.

The proposed amendments to distribute 90 per cent instead of existing 95 per cent of the valuation surplus to its policy holders would mean that they would get lesser bonus. This will affect LIC's credibility and image, ultimately reducing its business. The proposed amendment that five per cent of valuation surplus may be utilized by the Central Government in any manner that it thinks fit is devoid of logic.

The proposal of increasing the equity capital of LIC from five to 100 crores and then to any extent through the notification shows the intention of Government to by-pass the Parliament and corporatize LIC through a public issue at a later date.

Sir, I request the Government to stall the proposed amendments and save the interests of LIC and its policy holder, officers, employees and agents. Thank you, Sir.

**Demand to give employment to the dependents of paramilitary
forces personnel on compassionate grounds**

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, संवेदनशील जगहों और विभिन्न प्रतिष्ठानों की सुरक्षा जिन अर्द्ध-सैनिक बलों के कंधों पर है, यदि उनकी सेवा काल के दौरान मृत्यु हो जाती है, तो हमारे होनहार सुरक्षा बलों के परिवार की महिलाओं को अनुकम्पा के आधार पर नौकरी के लिए दर-दर भटकना पड़ता है। इस दौरान उनका पूरा परिवार आर्थिक तंगी के कारण बिखर जाता है और दर-दर की ठोकरें खाता है।

विभागों की तत्परता का अंदाजा इसी बात से लगाया जा सकता है कि अनुकम्पा के आधार पर वर्ष 2007 में रोजगार के लिए 340 रिक्त पड़े पदों में से मात्र 4 महिलाओं को नौकरी दी गई तथा वर्ष 2008 में 3 महिलाओं को और वर्ष 2009 में 5 महिलाओं को केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बाल में रोजगार दिया गया।

विभागों के पास रोजगार न देने के कई कारण हैं, जैसे शारीरिक उपयुक्तता, योग्यताएं व अन्य मानदंडों का पूरा न होना। परन्तु, क्या इस बात पर कभी गौर किया गया कि जिन होनहार जवानों ने अपनी जान जोखिम में डाली और सेवा के दौरान अपनी जान दे दी, उनके प्रति विभागों का यह उत्तरदायित्व नहीं कि वे अर्द्ध-सैनिक बलों के परिवार के उज्ज्वल भविष्य के लिए बिना विलम्ब किए अनुकम्पा के आधार पर मानदंडों में थोड़ा लचीलापन लाते हुए उनके परिवार के सदस्य को विभाग में सेवा का अवसर दें और उनके दुखों को थोड़ा कम करें?

मेरी मांग है कि अर्द्ध-सैनिक बलों के आश्रितों की ओर से अनुकम्पा के आधार पर नौकरी के लिए आए आवेदनों को उच्च प्राथमिकता देते हुए उन पर कार्रवाई हो और महिलाओं के लिए मानदंडों में शिथिलता प्रदान करते हुए उन्हें अविलम्ब नौकरी प्रदान की जाए।

Demand to provide additional food grains to the hostels of SC, ST, OBC students, Madarsas and other similar institutions in Madhya Pradesh

सुश्री अनुसइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश के एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के छात्रावासों में निवास करने वाले छात्रों, शासन एवं सामाजिक संस्थाओं द्वारा संचालित मदरसों, वृद्धाश्रमों, अनाथालयों एवं अन्य संस्थाओं में निवासरत हितग्राहियों के लिए कम मात्रा में आबंटित किये जा रहे अनाज की कमी को दूर करने की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूँ।

उक्त संस्थाओं के लिए प्रति माह 15 किलोग्राम खाद्यान्न बीपीएल दर पर उपलब्ध कराने के भारत शासन के निर्देश हैं। उक्त योजनान्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में उपलब्ध हितग्राहियों की संख्या 2,02,142 है। 15 किलोग्राम प्रति हितग्राही प्रति माह के मान से राज्य की मासिक आवश्यकता 3,032 मीट्रिक टन प्रति माह है, जबकि राज्य को 437.5 मीट्रिक टन गेहूँ, 187.5 मीट्रिक टन चावल, कुल 625 मीट्रिक टन खाद्यान्न प्रति माह प्राप्त हो रहा है, जो कि राज्य की वास्तविक आवश्यकता के मान से 2,407 मीट्रिक टन कम है।

भारत शासन द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को उक्त योजनाओं के हितग्राहियों की संख्या के मान से खाद्यान्न का प्रदाय नहीं करने की वजह से प्रति कार्ड 3.412 किलोग्राम के मान से खाद्यान्न का वितरण किया जा रहा है।

भारत शासन द्वारा निर्धारित वितरण मान एवं राज्य में उपलब्ध हितग्राहियों की संख्या के मान से राज्य के कल्याणकारी योजना के खाद्यान्न के आबंटन में 1628.5 मीट्रिक टन गेहूँ एवं 778.5 मीट्रिक टन चावल की वृद्धि करते हुए प्रति माह 2066 मीट्रिक टन गेहूँ एवं 966 मीट्रिक टन चावल का आबंटन कराने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं सदन के माध्यम से भारत सरकार से मांग करती हूँ कि वह मध्य प्रदेश के एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के छात्रावासों के छात्रों, शासन एवं सामाजिक संस्थाओं द्वारा संचालित मदरसों, वृद्धाश्रमों, अनाथालयों तथा अन्य संस्थाओं में निवासरत हितग्राहियों के लिए आवश्यकतानुसार खाद्यान्न शीघ्र आबंटित करे।

Demand to incorporate value based education in the new curriculum of the schools in the country

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): It is learnt that Human Resource Development Department is preparing uniform curriculum for secondary and higher secondary education. This Special Mention is to draw the attention of the-Department to the recommendation of S.B. Chavan Committee (1999) to include basic values inherent in all religions in the school curriculum as also the recommendation of Justice J.S. Verma Committee (also of 1999) that chapter IV-A of the

Constitution of India which incorporates the fundamental duties of citizens should be included in the school curriculum and that the Supreme Court of India in the case of Arun Roy (2002(7) SCC. 368) reiterated the aforesaid two recommendations and held at paragraph 8 that "Truth (satya), righteous conduct (dharma), peace (shanti), love (prem) and non-violence (ahimsa) are the core universal values which can be identified as the foundation stone on which the value-based education programme can be built up and that these five are indeed universal values and respectively represent the five domains of human personality-intellectual, physical, emotional, psychological and spiritual should also be included. As these steps though slow are surely preventive remedies more effective than punitive measures for eradicating corruption and brashtachar which are rampant and eating into the vitals of the nation, attention of the Human Resource Development Department is invited to take into account the above recommendations in preparing a uniform curriculum for the nation not only for primary, secondary and higher secondary education but also for preprimary oral education. Thank you.

**Demand to frame clear policy regarding the creation
of new states in the country**

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, on 18.7.2011, an agreement has been signed between Government of India, Government of West Bengal and Gorkha Janmukti Morcha to form an autonomous body titled "Gorkhaland Territorial Administration" which will be constituted in place of Darjeeling Hill Gorkha Council. Soon after, the Chief Spokesman of Gorkha Janmukti Morcha declared that the agreement is welcome, but he is not a party of it. He also declared that his demand for a separate State of Gorkhaland stands as it is. This has resulted into clamoring for several separate States by divisive forces like K.L.O in the North Bengal. On July 20, 2011 the Government of West Bengal decided to release 52 political prisoners, which include several leaders of Kamtapur Liberation Organisation and some associates of the Greater Cooch Behar Movement. The KLO has been demanding creation of Kamtapur State, comprising six districts in Northern West Bengal and nine others in Assam. The Greater Cooch Behar agitation is based on a demand for a separate State comprising the territory of the erstwhile Cooch Behar Princely State. In one word, signing of an agreement with Gorkha Janmukti Morcha, without taking all political parties into confidence, has resulted into political turmoil all over North Bengal. I urge upon the

Minister of Home to spell out in clear terms about the policy of the Government towards creation of smaller/separate States in future including Telengana.

**Demand to merge the Waltaire railway division into
the South Central railway**

श्री नंदी येल्लैया (आंध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, हाल ही में रेल मंत्रालय ने बताया है कि ईस्ट कोस्ट रेलवे के वाल्टेयर डिवीजन को साउथ सेंट्रल रेलवे में merge करना संभव नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है तो रेलवे के विशाखापत्तनम, विजयनगरम और श्रीकाकुलम portions की administrative authorities को साउथ सेंट्रल रेलवे के विजयवाड़ा डिवीजन में merge कर दिया जाए। इस से इन इलाकों की एक करोड़ आबादी को कई किस्म के फायदे हो सकेंगे और इसके साथ ही वाल्टेयर डिवीजन का large portion अपने भुवनेश्वर हैडक्वार्टर के साथ मौजूदा ईस्ट कोस्ट रेलवे में ही बना रहेगा।

ऊपर बताए गए तीन इलाकों के रेलवे administration के साउथ सेंट्रल रेलवे में merger से कोई operational मुश्किल पेश नहीं आएगी क्योंकि साउथ सेंट्रल रेलवे के मौजूदा 6 जोन्स में विजयवाड़ा डिवीजन पहले से ही एक well established zone है।

यदि ऐसा कर दिया जाता है तो इस से साउथ-सेंट्रल रेलवे को, जिस का हैडक्वार्टर सिकंदराबाद है, हर साल दो हजार करोड़ रुपए का additional revenue मिलेगा। इस additional revenue को उत्तर आंध्र प्रदेश और साउथ सेंट्रल रेलवे के रेल प्रोजेक्ट्स के welfare measures पर खर्च किया जा सकेगा।

अतः मेरा रेल मंत्री से अनुरोध है कि वे मेरे इस अनुरोध पर गंभीरता से विचार करें और इस बारे में रेल मंत्रालय को जरूरी कार्यवाही करने के लिए आवश्यक निर्देश (instructions) जारी करें।

Demand to take measures to improve sports facilities in the country

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, there is a need to develop the overall sporting facilities in the country. Athletes of various sports have complained about severe shortage and poor quality training facilities, and also about the absence of well-qualified nutrition and dietary medical experts. Keeping in mind the recent doping scandals of the Commonwealth Games athletes, it is the duty of the Government and our sporting bodies and federations to ensure that no such incidents occur in the future.

As a country recognised for its rapid growth, we must also begin to exert our supremacy in various sporting events across the world. And, as a result, there is an urgent need to develop the required training facilities and other appropriate infrastructure such as stadiums, gymnasiums etc., and also recruit extremely well-qualified professionals who can guide our athletes successfully. We

have a very good number of able and talented youth who can elevate the image of our country to the world-level in sports and games provided they are identified and given proper training. Non-identification and non-recognition of deserving sports persons deprives the nation of its due place in Olympics and other similar international level sports events. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take special measures to improve overall sports facilities in the country.

**Demand to release and rehabilitate the muslim youth falsely
implicated in various terrorist cases in the country**

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the National Investigation Agency (NIA) and ATS in States have filed FIRs in cases of bomb blasts in Mecca Masjid, Hyderabad, Malegaon, Maharashtra, Ajmer Dargah and Samjhota Express, implicating certain organizations. FIRs have also been filed against certain individuals.

In every case, the investigating agencies, in the beginning, had arrested number of Muslim youths and claimed that they had enough evidence against these arrested Muslims. Now, their claim has fallen flat after other FIRs have been filed against certain terrorist organisations' activists. It is sorry to say that the Muslim youths arrested earlier are still languishing in jails. A few like those who were implicated in Mecca Masjid blasts have been released under court orders. But there is no move to rehabilitate those who were tortured and were booked up in false cases.

The investigation in the-bomb blast cases begins with blaming the foreign terrorists' organizations and the are falls on helpless Muslim youths, who are later arrested on the suspicion of being acting and abetting the act of terrorism.

The misuse of power by Police can only be checked by implementing the Supreme Court directive on Police Complaints Authority (PAC). The States are in contempt of not implementing the six Supreme Court directives, PAC being the most important one.

It is very essential that all those innocent Muslim boys who have been falsely implicated in the casos should immediately be released as the fresh FIRs have been filed against certain activists. Further, the Government should take immediate steps to rehabilitate them and strong punishment should be given to those investigating agency personnel, who falsely implicated them.

Demand to ban the export of cotton to ensure adequate availability to the domestic textile industry

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would request the Government to ban the export of cotton to save the domestic textile industry.

Cotton is the primary raw material for the textile industry and, more specifically, for the handloom weaving industry in Tamil Nadu. Out of 3012 spinning mills in the country, 1931 mills are located in the State of Tamil Nadu. So, majority of the cotton produced is generally consumed by these textiles mills in our State, but despite that our State constitutes about 37 per cent of the country's yarn production. After the recent announcement by Government for export during the current year, there was a continuous increase in the price of cotton. Owing to the large exports of cotton this year and the drop in production of cotton internationally, the price of cotton in the domestic market has gone up by almost 115 per cent compared to the previous year. This has resulted in the prices of yarn going up, leading to an increase in the price of cloth. The price of cotton in the international market has also increased by up to 182 per cent. Presently, the estimated production of cotton during the current year is 312 lakh bales and the estimated consumption is 300 lakh bales, which is almost equal to the estimated production. So, if cotton export is allowed, there will not be adequate cotton left for the spinning mills and this may cause a closure of textile mills, especially in Tamil Nadu.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government, through this House, to ban export of cotton immediately so that there is enough cotton available for domestic consumption.

Demand to grant adequate funds to Uttar Pradesh for development of road infrastructure in the State

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, road network in India is categorized as National Highways/Expressways, State Highways, major and other district roads and village roads.

In the year 2000, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana was launched to lay all-weather pucca roads in the rural areas. The National Highways Development Project was undertaken for the improvement and development of National Highways through National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). The NHAI undertakes various projects including Golden Quadrilateral and Express Highways in phases.

Uttar Pradesh is a big State, area-wise as well as population-wise, in our country and number of National Highways passes through it. The total length of National Highways in India is 70,934 km. Out of this total length, 6,774 km is in Uttar Pradesh. There are historically important places like Varanasi, Agra, Mathura and Lucknow. Tourists from various parts of the country visit these places. There are a number of villages in Uttar Pradesh. There is a need to lay pucca roads in villages, which requires massive funds by the State Government.

The Central Government has created a Central Road Fund (CRF) and release funds to State Governments for development of State roads/laying rural roads. Uttar Pradesh is continuously neglected in allocation of this fund. The allocation of funds under PMGSY during 2009-10 is Rs.87.67 crores, which is less comparing to previous years. Roads laid in the year 2009-10 are 38 and length is 272.53 km.

Sir, it is my earnest appeal to the Government to allocate adequate funds to Uttar Pradesh to develop road infrastructure.

**Demand to extend the Agricultural Debt Waiver Scheme,
2008, to all the farmers**

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Agriculture debt waiver/relief scheme, 2008, was announced by the Government of India. The facility was given to small and marginal farmers. But, the farmers holding lands more than two hectares have been categorized as 'other farmers' and they have not been included in the waiver scheme and only 25 per cent relief was announced, that too if they pay the 75 per cent amount in due time as per the scheme. The time limit for that was extended up to 30th June, 2010, and with that, the scheme was closed. Since the farmers do not have the capacity to repay, they were unable to make use of the scheme. Banks started imposing undue higher interest rate for the pending loan amount thus multiplying the farmers' burden. Moreover, banks are seemingly using unfair means also in collecting the loan from pathetic farmers. Other farmers not only lost their income, but also the capital which they invested and they are now debt ridden. I, therefore, demand that the plight of these 'other farmers' should be taken into consideration and the Government's waiver/relief scheme of 2008 may be revived and extension of time for one-time settlement scheme must be announced. The short-term production loans of 'other farmers' category may also be waived by fixing an upper ceiling limit of Rs. 1 lakh.

**Demand for strict implementation of MTP Act, 1971 and PNDT
Act, 1994 to check female foeticide**

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज पूरे देश में कन्या भ्रूण हत्या से लगातार गिर रहे लिंग अनुपात की तरफ इस सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। केन्द्र सरकार ने मुख्यतः दो ऐक्ट कन्या भ्रूण हत्या को रोकने हेतु बनाए हैं, जो MTP 1971 और PNDT 1994 ऐक्ट हैं। यह बहुत ही अफसोस व चिन्ता का विषय है कि इन ऐक्टों के बनने व लागू होने के बाद, गिरते हुए लिंग अनुपात को देखते हुए इसका उल्लंघन करने वाले गिनती के कुछ लोग ही हैं। पूरे देश में वर्ष 2001 में लिंग अनुपात 993/1000 था और 10 वर्ष बाद 2011 में लिंग अनुपात 940/1000 हो गया, अर्थात् सरकार के तमाम प्रावधानों व प्रयासों के उपरान्त मात्र न के बराबर ही लिंग अनुपात के बीच के अन्तर को कम किया जा सका है। तात्कालिक आंकड़े बहुत ही चौंकाने वाले हैं। केन्द्र शासित राज्य दमन और दीव का लिंग अनुपात देश में सबसे अधिक अन्तर के साथ 618/1000 है। इसके बाद हरियाणा में 830/1000 है, पंजाब में 846/1000 है और जम्मू में 859/1000 है। राष्ट्रीय क्राइम रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो के मुताबिक वर्ष 2008 में 73, वर्ष 2009 में 123 और वर्ष 2010 में 107 मामले MTP और PNDT Act के तहत दर्ज किए गए हैं। मैं पूरे विश्वास के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि जिस प्रकार कन्या भ्रूण हत्या पूरे देश में हो रही है, उसकी तुलना में दर्ज किए गए मामले बहुत ही कम हैं।

मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि कन्या भ्रूण हत्या एक सामाजिक बुराई है और इसको रोकने के लिए न केवल सरकार, बल्कि सभी लोगों को संकल्प लेना होगा कि हम इस सामाजिक बुराई को और अधिक नहीं बढ़ने देंगे तथा इसका उन्मूलन करेंगे।

इसी के साथ मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह MTP एवं PNDT Act को पूरे देश में प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करने हेतु ठोस व कारगर कदम उठाए तथा इन ऐक्टों में सज़ा के प्रावधानों को भी अधिक से अधिक कठोर किया जाए, ताकि इस सामाजिक बुराई व कुरीतियों को यथाशीघ्र रोका जाए।

**Demand to take effective measures to ensure the safety of
RTI Activists in the country**

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): The recent killing of Shehla Masood, an RTI activist from Bhopal has once again brought to light the safety issues surrounding whistleblowers in the country. Last year itself, a minimum of eight RTI activists were killed across the country. These individuals had been instrumental in exposing various illegal activities being undertaken across the country ranging from the diamond mafia to mining scams, and, land scams to hospital industry's violating environmental laws.

There is an urgent need to provide protection to these whistleblowers, and, to ensure that laws such as the RTI do not go waste due to fear created by the attacks the whistleblowers. Besides providing protection to them, there is a need to penalize information officers, who are not doing their duty, and, also to compel the public authorities to provide information. Also cases of investigation against the attackers need to be sped up and the guilty should be put behind the bars. When the law was introduced in 2005, very few foresaw the violence it would bring along with it. Six years on, and, with hundreds of activists having been assaulted, it is high time that the Government takes up the issue of safety of RTI activists seriously.

Demand to take steps for protection and conservation of a Shiva temple on the border of Thailand and Cambodia

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): A great Shiva Temple, 1100 years old, situated on the border of Thailand and Cambodia, known as Shikhareshwar Preah Vihear Temple is in danger of getting blasted away in an army conflict. The temple, with a mesmerizing image of the dancing Shiva, Indra, Ram, Lakshman & Sita, represents one of the best icons of Khmer architecture built between 9th and 12th centuries during the reigns of King Indrayuddha and King Surya Varman II.

Unfortunately, both the Buddhist countries, Thailand and Cambodia, are at war claiming the Shiva Temple. Although International Court of Justice has given its verdict in favour of Cambodia, there have been many armed exchanges damaging the temple. Fifteen soldiers belonging to Cambodia and Thailand have died in various firing incidents. I visited the Temple in June, 2011 and met the Deputy Prime Minister of Cambodia Mr. Sok An. All of them want a peaceful solution and have recognized that India, as a great democratic and friendly country a cradle to Hindu civilisation, should use her good offices to ensure that temple, a UNESCO World Heritage, remains safe in this era.

I demand the Government of India to take up the issue of the protection of the ancient heritage and have Archeological Survey of India to extend its expertise and help to restore the parts of the temple which are in ruins. This can be done on the pattern of its excellent and universally appreciated help in restoring parts of Angkor Wat temple.

**Demand to expedite the setting up of a world class university
at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): The Union Government have decided to locate one world-class university at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and requested the Andhra Pradesh Government to identify 700 acres of suitable land free of cost.

The District Collector, Visakhapatnam, identified the land in Antakapalli (297.63 acres), A. Sirsapalli (74.62 acres), Vangali (893.06 acres) and R.P. Agraharam (90.55 acres) (totalling 1,358.86 acres).

The State Government Education Department officials visited the said land in July 2008 and felt that the said land was suitable for a world-class university. But the Expert Committee of the HRD Ministry is yet to visit the site to take a final decision on establishment of world-class university at Visakhapatnam. The matter is pending for nearly three years with the HRD Ministry.

I urge upon the Union Government to send a high-powered committee to Visakhapatnam for setting up of this world-class university at the earliest.

GOVERNMENT BILLS - Contd...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we shall take up the State Bank of India (Subsidiary -Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2011.

The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2011

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the State Bank of Hyderabad Act, 1956 and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the transfer of ownership of the State Bank of India from the Reserve Bank of India to the Central Government was carried out pursuant to the coming into force of the State Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 2007. There are certain provisions in the State Bank of India, Subsidiary Bank Act, 1959 and the State Bank of Hyderabad Act, 1956, dealing with the approval of consultation with

the RBI, in the capacity as a owner of the SBI, in the management and functioning of the subsidiary banks of SBI. Due to change of ownership, those provisions need to be suitably modified to reflect the change in ownership. The Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha on 12th December, 2009 and was referred to the Standing Committee on Finance. The Standing Committee suggested two legislative amendments and the Government has accepted both of them. The first amendment, recommended by the Standing Committee, will enhance the ability of subsidiary banks of SBI to raise capital through a rights issue. The second amendment suggested by the Standing Committee on Finance relates to substituting original heading of the section 63 relating to powers of the State Bank to make regulations. With the words, "Power of the Subsidiary Bank to make regulations" the Bill was passed by Lok Sabha on 11th August, 2011.

The question was proposed

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me the opportunity to speak about the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2011. I am also grateful to the hon. Minister for giving us a brief background about what transpired and why this Bill has been introduced.

Sir, at the outset, I would like to begin by making an appeal to Shri Anna Hazareji to call off his fast, which, unfortunately, still continues. I think, the whole nation is troubled by it and it is the sense of the House also that we send our prayers for his good health and long life in the service of the nation.

Sir, I want to start with a small observation about the whole process of debating the Bills in this House. I had opened a debate on an earlier amendment to the State Bank Laws on 12th August, 2010. Sir, in that intervention, I had made some eight or ten important points about working of the State Bank of India and working of the banking system as a whole. Unfortunately, I found absolutely no response from the hon. Finance Minister on any of those eight or ten points. At the end of the day, I was left wondering that when we sit down for a debate, we burn the midnight oil, we come up with so many issues to be raised in Parliament; we certainly expect the Government to take note of it.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) in the Chair]

We certainly expect some response from the Government at the end of the day and, maybe, they are not able to reply in the course of the

debate, but one would, at least, expect that if so much

effort has gone into the debate, if hours have been spent on the debate, if hon. Members raised issues for the Government's consideration, then, at least, after the debate, somebody in the Government should look up what transpired during the debate; somebody in the Government must address some of those issues and, maybe, an action taken report can be submitted or, at least, the Member can be called and the points that he had raised discussed with him. Otherwise, I have spent two days preparing for this debate and I have a number of points to make. I am left wondering since at the end of the debate the Bills are always passed as they are moved. We do not literally get into every dot and coma of the Bill. But, at the end of the day, all the effort, all the dialogue, all the discussion, does not lead to any improvement in the whole system. So, I would urge upon the Government through the honourable Chair to consider a process by which debates in the House, when they cannot be addressed completely in the response of the Minister are, at least, sent back home in the Department, in the Ministry, and some sort of action is taken or, at least, we are advised where we are wrong in raising a certain issue. This is my humble submission and I hope the Government will take note of it.

Sir, I was looking at the background of this Bill. Obviously, it is a a very simple Bill. In a manner of speaking, when my leader told me that I have to speak on it and I read it, I said it is only an enabling Bill consequent to the purchase of the shares of the Reserve Bank of India in the State Bank of India by the Central Government. Really, it is only a simple Bill which allows for all the powers of the Reserve Bank to be transferred to the Central Government, the powers of approval of various laws.

Sir, when I sat down and read it and got into the details of the Bill, I found that there are many issues which can be deliberated upon on this subject. Of course, this Bill was approved in 2009 itself and it has taken two years, from September 2009, when it was introduced, to now when this Bill is to come up, for, hopefully, finally passing it and then go to the President. I was just looking at the original Act by which the State Bank of India was formed. The State Bank of India came into being out of the report of a committee that was set up in 1951. The Reserve Bank had set up a committee of Directors to study the existing banking system. That committee submitted a report on 28th December, 1954, that the, State Bank of India should come into being by amalgamation of

certain banks. On the 8th of May, 1955, the Bill was passed by both Houses and it was assented to by the

President of India, and the State Bank of India came into being. So, from the 28th December to 8th May, that is, in four months and fourteen days, the entire State Bank of India was created, and it takes this Government more than two years, or nearly two years, to come out with a Bill, get it approved by the Standing Committee, get it approved by Lok Sabha and bring it for our approval. One year and eleven months have passed just for an enabling provision, which should have taken, probably, a month or two at best.

So, I would urge upon the Government to think in terms of simplifying the whole process and also in terms of reducing the laws so that the important time of the House, the time that we get to debate issues of much more importance, is given to those issues rather than just enabling provisions being taken up.

Then, Sir, what happens is that Members like us or Parties take the opportunity of the Bill to raise all sorts of other issues. I am also going to do that because otherwise we do not have time to debate issues of national interest. So, instead of having so many laws, it may be a good idea if this Government addressed the issue of reducing the laws, reducing the excessive control that they want to exercise on the banking system. And then, we can have debates more on the overall working of the banking system. Now the ownership of State Bank of India has transferred to the Central Government from RBI. Of course, that also took 7 years since the time the Narsimhan Committee originally recommended it. But, in any case, it has happened and then consequentially certain amendments were required to be made. From 2007, when they were required to be made, we are in 2011 which means that technically the regulations of the subsidiary banks and the other laws that are framed in relation to the subsidiary banks, technically, all of them stand without approval as on today. We are given to understand that the State Bank of India sent the regulations under Section 63 to the Reserve Bank of India for their approval and got back a reply saying that since the amendment is under consideration of Parliament, we cannot approve it. I wonder, is that how the Government works. Suppose there is a bill under consideration -- knowing the track record it can take years -- I thought the existing laws prevail till such time as the new law is passed. In which case, why did the Reserve Bank of India not approve those regulations and let the banks working continue in an orderly fashion? I would urge the Government to spell out clearly to its various arms that till a law is

amended, the existing law continues and that they are supposed to function under the existing laws rather than leave things pending for future consideration after the law is amended. Sir, I, at the outset, would like to state that the basic premise of this Bill that since the ownership has transferred to the Central Government all functions should transfer to the Central Government for approval should be reconsidered by the Government because all they are doing is adding one more tier to the whole approval process. So, originally we had the Reserve Bank of India giving all the approvals in consultation with the State Bank of India in respect of the subsidiaries. With the ownership being transferred -- but Reserve Bank continuing to be a regulator -- now they have stipulated that the subsidiary will pass something, from there it will go for State Bank's approval for recommendation in different sections, from there it will go to the Reserve Bank of India either for their approval or recommendation under different clauses and then everything has to go to the Central Government. I fail to understand what is the necessity of the Government for excessive control. Why do they want everything to come to the Central Government? The logic they have used is that the ownership is with the Central Government. But that is the ownership of the holding company. The subsidiaries are owned by the State Bank of India. Let the State Bank of India approve the regulations and other requirements of their subsidiaries. Let them function under the control and supervision of the State Bank Board. Why should they be required to go to the Central Government for everything? As a regulator, the Reserve Bank continues to regulate it. But don't take excessive powers and don't increase the paper work. As you have shortage of staff, things remain pending for years and years together, important decisions are not taken, riffraff and reports and reports keep going up and up the ladder. So, you have every officer just pushing the file from the subsidiary to the State Bank, State Bank to Reserve Bank, come back to State Bank and State Bank goes to the Central Government for their final approval. Please, Sir, reduce the entire system of approval, make it simple and make the Bank competitive. These are commercial banks. They have to compete in the world stage with international banks and with private sector banks. Don't make their operations as cumbersome as it is envisaged to be. For example if the MD of State Bank of Hyderabad has to be appointed. Now the State Bank will deliberate in their Management Committee; it will get approved by the Board of State Bank; they will write to the Reserve Bank; they will consider it and recommend it and then it will go to the Central

Government. This whole process will take a long period of time. Another point which is even more important and worrisome, Sir, is the power to remove Directors, or, the power to remove the Managing Director and even more so, the power to supersede the Board of Directors.

Sir, I believe, the Central Government has no reason to interfere in the working of commercial banks. The regulator has to regulate that the bank is working in a good and orderly fashion. If at all they have to be removed, it should be by a decision of the regulator. It should be a decision of the Reserve Bank of India and I do not think that, it should go to the Central Government for their approval. It will only lead to political interference in the working of the subsidiaries. It will only lead to excessive control of bureaucrats in the working of the banking system, and especially the power for removal should be taken away from the Central Government. Even if they wish to keep the power for appointment, it is still okay. But, removal should be out of the political process. It should be left to the regulator themselves. I think, when there is an appointment to the post of a bank Chairman or a bank Executive Director, under the Banking Regulation Act, 1959, it does not require the process to be so cumbersome. The Central Government prepares a list. I think, the Search Committee comes out with some names. The Interview Committee sits where the DG of the Reserve Bank is a member. They approve the appointment and the Central Government appoints him. If at all the Central Government wants to keep this power, then the State Bank subsidiaries do a similar process. Why do you want to have State Bank in the picture other than RBI? Let there be a Search Committee. Let one representative of the State Bank be there. Already, the DG of the RBI is a member of the State Bank Board. Either let the State Bank Board itself approve, or, indirectly, if the Reserve Bank has any issues, the DG on the Board can handle that and simplify the whole process. In this age of liberalisation, I certainly think a little bit more autonomy in the whole system merits consideration.

Sir, they have added, as the hon. Minister just now mentioned, two issues based on the recommendations of the Standing Committee. One is the public issue. It should include the rights issue also. I have absolutely no problem. I was in that Committee and I was very happy that they have accepted our recommendation. But, in the earlier State Bank (Amendment) Act, they have already provided that private placement and preferential allotment of shares of State Bank and its subsidiaries can be done by the Government. Now, I am sure, my esteemed colleagues from the Left should be even more concerned than me. I am a votary of liberalisation and I rather believe that everything should be liberalised even more. But, I am very scared about this provision. In the normal course, what was mentioned by the Government was that it is only an enabling provision in

the event of an exigency or an urgency. Sir, the Government of India does not need enabling provisions in the

event of an emergency or an exigency. The Reserve Bank and the Government can take any action required when the situation so warrants. But the provision, such as this, slipped in quietly amongst so many other things, can lead to the danger that some Government some day may tie up with some multinational bank or with some private sector person and do a private allotment or do a private preferential allotment to somebody for 10 per cent or 15 per cent of the bank; that could lead to very dangerous portents for the banks like State Bank and public sector banks. So, I urge upon the Government to reconsider this clause of private placement and preferential allotment, especially in public sector banks or public sector undertakings.

Sir, there is one new section, section 63, which has been introduced. The Government has magnanimously accepted to change the marginal heading of that section. I have read that section about eight or ten times since yesterday because I find there seems to be an inadvertent error that has crept in, and it is an error which either they have to amend or they may have to withdraw this Bill because that will have to be got once again approved from the Lok Sabha. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to go to the last page of the Bill, page number six. He has his officials in the Official Gallery. I would urge them also to read it carefully because I think you make a big goof up on this. I do not know how we missed it in the Standing Committee. Sir, these are the powers of subsidiary banks to make regulations. They have added a sub-section (ze). I would urge you to see the first line of page six, sub-section (ze), in which it says, "The person or persons" in the State Bank by whom any powers, duties or functions conferred, imposed or entrusted on or to the State Bank under this Act may be exercised or performed;" I can't understand how this has crept in.

How can a subsidiary of State Bank of India make regulations as to who is the officer, and, after deciding the officer, how will he perform the duty of the parent bank. So, you are now giving the power to a subsidiary of State Bank of India to make a regulation which will imply that they will decide the person or persons in the parent bank, in the State Bank of India. It is an anomaly. Actually, this Bill needs to be withdrawn right away without further discussion because it is a mistake, which has crept somewhere in the Law Department or the Ministry of Finance. How can a subsidiary bank make a regulation to decide the person, who is to be nominated by the parent bank as the person or

persons by whom the parent bank's powers, duties or functions, which are conferred, imposed or entrusted on the State Bank, are going to be exercised or performed?

Sir, I urge the hon. Finance Minister to get somebody from the Law Department to quickly study this. On an earlier occasion, during a debate, my esteemed colleague mentioned that he is not as great a lawyer as was the former Law Minister, but he has studied law. Sir, I have also studied law. I don't practise law but, I think, this is some big goof up which has happened and which needs to be addressed.

Sir, the SBI's working has been on a decline for the last three years. I have all the statistics, but, for want of time, I will not get into the statistics. Unfortunately, I believe, this Government in the excuse of 2008-09 crisis has omitted to see that the crisis is now long over and we have already reached the next crisis after that. But during the intervening period, the working of the State Bank and its subsidiaries seems to be going down. It is obvious that the CAR has fallen; the deposits and advances growth is at a snail's pace, lower than the industry average. The business per employee has grown marginally by ten per cent last year. The profit per employee has fallen from Rs.4.7 lakhs two years ago to Rs.3.8 lakhs in the last year. The return on assets ROA which was 1.04 per cent in 2008-09, in the so-called year of crisis and global meltdown, in 2010-11, it is 0.71 per cent. So, after the Government introduced more capital, actually, the working has declined. The net NPA ratio has marginally improved but that is because of higher provisions. I think, everybody in the House must have seen the working of the State Bank in the last two quarters. There has been a significant drop in both the quarters compared to the corresponding period last year. Of course, when I checked it with the State Bank officials and on the website also, they have tried to suggest that there was additional provision of Rs. 7,000 crore for pensions, there was a teaser loan scheme, which had to be abandoned and Rs. 500 crore had to be provided for that.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

There were certain mitigating circumstances for the lower loss. But, the impression in the market, in the financial world is...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: No, no. I can't. I have to finish this, Sir. I have prepared myself for this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is correct but 18 minutes are already over.

6.00 P.M.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I spoke to Shri Rajeev Shukla, the hon. Minister, that I am going to take my thirty minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): But 18 minutes are over. Now, please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)... We have to finish it today. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, the impression in the banks is that every new Chairman who comes, for the first two, three quarters will report losses, will try to clean up the mess. So, is it true that the outgoing Chairman leaves behind a mess, and, the new Chairman tries to clean up the old mess so that he can get a clean slate to start working? I am not casting aspersions on anybody but it is the system. If you take into account the statistics of 20 PSU Banks and also the State Bank, you will find that it has happened very often, not always. I suggest that we should have a special audit by the RBI during the last six months of the retiring Chairman so that such things can come to light.

Obviously, Sir, BASEL-III is round the corner, TIER-1 capital has to go up ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, seven minutes are still there.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, we want to finish it today. You please cooperate. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I said to Rajeev that I am going to take my time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No. You request the Chair. There is no point in that.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I requested him when they were deciding the time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. Please. We want to finish it today. Please cooperate. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I think, it is important that the State Bank's working is given due consideration.

Sir, I am on a larger issue which I want to address, through the Chair, to the hon. Minister and that is about the amalgamation or restructuring of the rest of the five subsidiaries of the State Bank of India. We were assured long back that all the subsidiaries will be merged. But only two have been

merged so far; there are five associate banks which are yet to be merged. The Government conveniently says, 'we don't give directions in the matter. It is left to the Bank Boards to decide'. Sir, I think, it is important that the rest of the banks are also merged with the State Bank of India. Normally, the Government urges and prods the banks on what to do. It is not a question of their leaving it to the bank's discretion. I would urge the Government to study why they cannot merge the rest of the five banks in the near future which will bring in a lot of operational efficiency. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, one last and a larger issue which this Government needs to address is about bank consolidation as a whole. After so many years, India's largest commercial bank, the State Bank of India, is only the 62nd bank in the world ranking. It is time it competes with the world banks on the international arena. We must look at consolidation of Indian banks. Please don't give us your standard answer that it is left to the Bank Boards to decide. There is a vested interest of the Government to keep the banks separate. There is a vested interest to have more Chairmen, MDs and Directors. Therefore, the Bank Boards will never, on their own, come to you and say we want to merge.

Lastly, of course, there are issues of unions. Not so much union workers as much as the fact that leaders don't want to let go of their positions. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I would urge the Government to kindly look at bank consolidation in a serious fashion. Don't leave it to Bank Boards. We need eight or ten strong banks which can compete in the international arena and the Government should take proactive steps for the merger and consolidation of all the banks in the system. There are at least eight or ten PSU banks which are smaller than the subsidiaries of the State Bank of India. I don't see any reason for their existence. I don't see any reason for administrative cost spiralling, duplication of bank branches, and with all of that, there is still no financial inclusion in large parts of the country. So, maybe, larger banks, with more wherewithal, with more power, would be able to reach out to the rural and unbanked sectors much better.

Sir, lastly, I want to make an observation on one point. We have been hearing that the Government and the Telecom Department is considering converting the post offices into a bank. There is a talk that they may make a bank out of one lakh post office branches. I believe that will be counter-productive. They must do it. It is very important that post

offices become instruments of

financial inclusion and reach the rural areas. But, Sir, use the existing banking system. You have State Bank; you have twenty PSU banks. Those one lakh post offices, give them to the twenty PSU banks. Let them administer them. They will do a far better job of maintaining the interests of the depositors. They will use that money for social good. Today, banks don't have leverage to invest in infrastructure projects, in power, in roads. They don't have more capital. So, please convert the savings in post offices for funding of infrastructure through the existing banking channel. Don't create another bank. It will only duplicate the effort and tomorrow you may have a problem like Unit Trust of India on your hand with huge losses to the Government. Just one last point, Sir, before I conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): How many last points will you make?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, it is very important. If this Government really wants to do financial inclusion, giving new bank licences to the private sector is not the solution because none of them reaches out to the rural areas. They only stick to metros and cities. You may give licences; I don't mind. But the important thing is how they will reach the rural areas, how financial inclusion will reach the poorer sections of society. So, please stipulate laws or please stipulate restrictions on these new banks by which for every two branches they open in cities, they reach out to the rural areas, they reach out to the *Aam Aadmi*, on whose plank you have reached up to this position.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. It is over now. You have taken your full time.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I thank you very much, Sir. But, Sir, I do want the Minister, at least, to respond on the point regarding section 63 (ze). It makes the whole Bill absolutely infructuous. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He will respond to it. Now Shri P. Bhattacharya.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I support this Bill. On the one hand we say that the Government of India should not have more power. On the other hand we say that we require decentralisation. I feel that the Government of India, the Finance Ministry has brought a beautiful Bill. They have taken this decision of giving more power to the State

Bank of India. Now whenever the

State Bank of India along with its subsidiary banks feel, they can move according to their own will. They have to get the permission of the State Bank of India instead of depending on the Reserve Bank of India.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Take only two-three minutes.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): It is his maiden speech.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: No, it is not a maiden speech.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I think he does not want to declare it maiden.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: I am just making two-three points. That is all. It is not a maiden speech. I do not want to make a maiden speech now.

Sir, given the very limited time, it is very difficult to submit anything before this House or the hon. Minister. The second amendment suggested by the Standing Committee on Finance relates to substituting the original heading of section 63 'power of the State Bank of India to make the regulation' with 'power of the subsidiary banks to make regulation' as the regulation-making power is vested with the Board of Directors of subsidiary banks to be exercised in consultation with the State Bank of India after the enactment of the State Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 2007. Sir, it is not that the Central Government has taken or seized all the powers of subsidiary organisations of the State Bank of India. It is the usual practice of the Government of India to give them sanction or to allow them to take certain decisions. It is necessary because it is not that the subsidiary organisations are self-sufficient. They have to somehow depend on the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India. Now the power is transferred from the Reserve Bank of India to the State Bank of India. That means that same power now lies with the State Bank of India, so that it can function properly with its subsidiary organisations. It has been stated in the Act that the State Bank of India can take certain steps in making regulations for its subsidiary organisations. I feel it is better to take this kind of decision by the State Bank of India. Earlier subsidiary organisations had very limited power as far as expansion of banking industry was concerned. They did not have the power to open branches in different places. But now they have the power to open different branches in different places. I think that it is very important. Now the people will have this benefit of getting banking facility through its subsidiary organisations.

Lastly, I feel that this Bill will help its subsidiary organisations in their expansion and that will help the people. They can open their bank accounts in different places. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I stand to oppose this Bill although I understand that this Bill is consequential to the State Bank of India (Amendment) Act which has already led to transfer of ownership from Reserve Bank of India to the Government of India. This Bill is consequential to the Bill that has already been passed. But, since we opposed that Bill, in the same way, we are opposing this Bill also with a clear perception that this Bill is being brought to transfer the ownership and control to the Government from the RBI because the RBI cannot list the banks in the stock market; RBI cannot sell the shares of the banks; but, the Government can. That is why, when the State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill was debated in this House, at that time, what I had said, I would prefer to repeat that sentence, that this is being brought to make an enabling provision for disinvestment, and disinvestment through privatisation.

I understand and I urge upon my colleagues to understand this Bill in the perspective of other banking amendment Bills that are already in the pipeline like the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill and the overall policy of the Government to promote private sector in a much more aggressive manner in the banking sector and thereby, sideline the role of the public sector banks banking, under the people's ownership or Government ownership which has saved this country from an inevitable holocaust during the global financial crisis. That is how I understand it. While bringing about these financial sector reforms through these banking sector legislations, sometimes, I try to explore within myself to whom this Government is committed to. Is it a commitment to the national economy for which the country's financial sector must play an important role? In the given circumstances, seeing the global experience, instead of saving the banking system from the reckless gambling, you are pushing it through privatisation. You are making an enabling clause for disinvestment and in that way, doing it through phased privatisation. Today, you may say that you will be holding tip to 51 per cent and it will be under the control of the Government. But, mind it, by changing the ownership from RBI to Government, you are creating an enabling provision to place the shares through private placement and various other methodology.

Sir, another aspect is there. I agree with my colleague, Mr. Piyush Goyal, who has spoken out just now. By this way, on the one hand, you are trying to improve and strengthen the functioning of the banking system. On the other hand, you have created another tier from the State Bank subsidiary to State Bank management, from State Bank management to Government; Government will consult the Reserve Bank of India, etc. You are saying that you have to satisfy or comply with the Basel standard. And, on the one hand, you are mentioning Basel standards; on the other hand, you are talking about *aam admi*. You are creating a situation for the country's financial system including public sector banks which is going to create a serious disaster if you do not consider it or if this kind of process is not blocked. That is why, despite all political differences, the work force of the country's banking system -- right, left or centre -- are now together from *chaprasi* to senior executive. They are opposing these kinds of reforms. They are opposing the kind of process of merger in the name of consolidation because in that process, the whole banking system is getting decentralised. The need of the hour is to go in for rural areas to increase the coverage of the bankable population which is declining day by day. As on date, I do not know whether the Finance Minister will accept it or not in the name of the rural credit more than 60 per cent of the rural credit is being cornered by big firms. More than 60 per cent credit is being cornered by bigger firms at concessional rates situated in and around metropolis. That is the hard reality. By creating an enabling provision in the Bill, the Government is making fake disinvestment and fake privatization. I reiterate my firm opposition to this Bill. *...(Time-bell rings)...* Please give me some more time. I am going to conclude.

Sir, the second point is, there is a talk that the Reserve Bank of India is there as a regulator not as an owner. I feel that ownership and regulatory authority can go hand-in-hand. Very conveniently you cited an example of some country. But there are other big countries in the world where the ownership and regulatory functions go hand-in-hand. There is no binding, in the sense, that the regulatory function and ownership have to be separated. In the course of 64 years of our independence, RBI functioned very well. In 1970 there was a revolutionary change when the banks were nationalized. It is a tested system that the RBI by the monetary management, on the one hand, and by the banking sector regulation, on the other, has created a shock-proof financial system. This shock-proof, financial system regulated by the professional body

under the Reserve Bank of India has saved the country from the disaster.

Again, I refer to the last global financial crisis of 2008. We are being considered as an emerging market. The rich countries' economy has just collapsed. Their banks have become bankrupt. We are considered as a safe destination by them. You are weakening this strong weapon. You are frittering away our strength. So, I doubt your commitment. It is not to the national economy but something else. At the cost of the national economy, you are going to bail out the collapsing economy, through this piece of legislation. A concrete suggestion was made to have consultation with the RBI on this matter. Without the RBI's concurrence, the Government is going to arrogate to itself with this power. The RBI is a professional regulator and a time tested body. The Government is ignoring RBI because it wants to assume power so that it can put on the track the fake privatization and fake deregulation. It will be a disaster for us. I strongly oppose that. I record my strong opposition to that. In the past also, we have recorded our opposition against that kind of legislations. I urge upon the hon. Minister to review *de novo* not only this Bill but the whole approach towards the financial sector reforms, your whole approach in handling the bank, your whole approach to an important instrument which has insulated the country from global financial crisis. The global financial market is still volatile. It is still under crisis. Please don't open the floodgates. There has been resistance from the bank unions. Please take care of them. With these words, I reiterate my opposition to the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Thank you very much, Sir,

I have some brief observations to make for the Minister's consideration. These observations go beyond somewhat narrow confines of this Bill. But I think this is an opportunity for the Minister to, perhaps, consider the health of the Indian banking sector as a whole. I stand here to plead, Sir, that both domestic and international configurations are not necessarily very healthy and working to the advantage of the health of the Indian banking sector. Look at the domestic scenario for a minute. We have a slackening of the rate of growth. The Prime Minister is on admission. He believes that the economy is not likely to grow beyond eight per cent. Analysts place the growth of the economy closer to 7.5 per cent. So, you will, therefore, have lower growth conditions with stronger pressures on revenue buoyancy. We have a tightening of the interest regime with implications on the availability of liquidity. Slimmer interest margins are a consequence; moderating

profit growth is another consequence; and slippage in asset quality is my third big worry. Please have a look at what now careful analysts are telling us about the health of our banking sector, that the best stage for some

time may be behind us. We may draw some cold comfort from the fact that the Indian banking sector is not as excessively leveraged as some of the other international banks, but the asset quality of our banks is now becoming increasingly suspect, and the banking margins are coming under much greater pressure than they have in the last few years. The domestic weakness in the domestic demand environment is creating other constraints in regard to the ability of the banks to be able to raise deposits without raising the rates very significantly and, therefore, a slow-down in the real GDP numbers for the five successive quarters on a year to year basis for 2011 is really the fourth one. Commercial credit growth is on downward trajectory and the banking liquidity remains tight due to persistent gap in the banking credit and deposit growth. The Minister may like to reflect on the worsening domestic conditions for the health of our banking sector in terms of all the critical parameters by which you judge the health of the banking sector. Add to it, Sir, what is happening internationally. What is happening internationally is something which you might want to push aside. But here you have slipped into growing indebtedness and this is all because the debts of the banks have to be taken over by the Government and the Government is not in a position to discharge the debts of those banks. So, at the moment, we only hear of the crisis in Greece and the crisis in Italy. France is well on the way to be downgraded. The crisis in other countries like Spain is already well known. The trans-Atlantic crisis in the United States is only being moderately suppressed by interest rates being kept by virtually zero with vast amounts of quantitative restriction, QE-3, what the Americans are talking in terms of dumping dollars to keep their currency artificially low. These are, therefore, dangerous times. I urge, through you, Sir, upon the hon. Minister that he should give some attention, beyond the confines of the issues which this Bill and the infirmities which this Bill seeks to redress, to the international and domestic configurations which affect the health of our banking industry. This House would be greatly benefited if the Minister considers making an authoritative statement to assure this House that the Indian banking industry by the classic parameters and by third party auditing and third party accounting will meet the criteria because he knows, I am sure, that engineering in terms of banking accounts is something on which we may have achieved mastery. I would like to know whether in terms of objective third party auditing, the Indian banking meets the criteria and to be able to assure all of us that the health of the Indian banking industry,

as a catalytic engine for sustaining economic growth, is something on which we need not

have sleepless nights. I agree that small may not be beautiful when it comes to banking. Indeed, looking at the enormous amount of consolidation which has taken place all over, we need to certainly assure ourselves by the classic parameters by which the banking industry is to be judged. My colleague has just now pointed out some of the problems which are on the anvil. I am sure he would like to give some thought to how he expects already the banks which are under pressure to meet the more difficult requirements of Tier-1 and Tier-2 capital for subscribing to the more difficult areas of 'Basel 3' norms which, inevitably, we will have to, in some ways, subscribe to assure ourselves. Will the Minister, at least, while seeking the approval of the House, assure the House that in regard to the broader areas of the health of the banking industry, the Government will look into it and come up with an authoritative statement which can assure this House? Thank you.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, जिन बातों का जिक्र हो चुका है, उन बातों को मैं दोहराऊंगा नहीं। आप जो "The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2011 ऐक्ट में परिवर्तन करने जा रहे हैं, मैं इसका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। कुछ बातें हैं, जो मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा, हालांकि वे स्वयं उनके वाकिफ हैं। मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया का एक लाख करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा non-performing assets billionaires के पास पड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय इसके लिए कोई प्रावधान लाने के कोशिश नहीं कर रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात, इस Act के द्वारा सारी पावर्स सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में लाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। होना यह चाहिए था कि जो बैंक्स खुद ही सक्षम थे, उनको और फ्रीडम दी जानी चाहिए थी, ताकि वे और अधिक ग्रो कर सकें। साथ ही देश में बैंक्स की जो बहुत अधिक डिमांड है, उसमें भी वे अपनी सर्विस दे सकें, लेकिन इस बिल के आने से ये तमाम बातें संकुचित हो जाएंगी। अकेले गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के हाथ में आने से इनकी परफॉर्मेंस में काफी कमी आ जाएगी, मैं यह बात भी महसूस कर रहा हूँ।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बाद गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के द्वारा सारी चीजों में दखल अंदाजी होगी कि उनके Board of Directors कौन होंगे, उनके डिसीज़ंस क्या होंगे, डिसीज़न में परिवर्तन क्या होगा, यह सब कुछ गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया निश्चित करेगी। इसके बाद बैंकों की परफॉर्मेंस up to the mark नहीं रह पाएगी, जिसे गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया टोटली अपने हाथ में लेने की कोशिश कर रही है।

सर, अंत में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनको और फ्रीडम दी जाये। चूँकि ये अपने आप में इकोनॉमिकली सक्षम हैं और देश के गांवों के कोने-कोने में इनकी और ज्यादा जरूरत है। एसबीआई में लाखों पोस्ट वेकेंट पड़ी हुई हैं,

जिन पर कॉन्ट्रैक्ट बेसिज़ पर काम करवाया जा रहा है, उनको ओवरलोड किया जा रहा है, दूसरी तरफ गवर्नमेंट सारी पावर्स अपने हाथ में ले रही है। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ और मंत्री महोदय से मांग करता हूँ कि वह इसमें सुधार करने की बात पर पुनः विचार करें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, I would like to make a small observation. There is a little problem in the Bill introduced in the House and in the Bill produced here. The section or the sub-clause which has been incorporated in this Bill, after passing it in the Lok Sabha, was not sent to the Standing Committee. If you read clause 10, it says, "For section 63 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted namely:- "63.(1) The Board of Directors of a subsidiary bank may, after consultation with the State Bank and the Reserve Bank and with the previous approval of the Central Government, by notification in the Official-Gazette, make regulations not inconsistent with this Act and the rules made thereunder, to provide for all matters for which provision is necessary or expedient for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act or any other law for the time being in force. (2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for." If I read 63 (2) (ze), it says, "the person or persons in the State Bank by whom any powers, duties or functions conferred, imposed or entrusted on or to the State Bank under this Act may be exercised or performed;" It is a little confusing. This was not sent to the Standing Committee. This issue was not addressed by the Standing Committee. So, my humble submission to the Government, through you, Sir, is to reconsider this and come back to Parliament so that we can pass it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let us adjourn now. The discussion is over. Let the Minister come with the reply on a later date.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Let the Minister discuss it with concerned parties, because this particular clause was not sent to the Standing Committee.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The discussion is concluded. Let the Minister reply the next day...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The discussion is not concluded. It is only deferred...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will tell you. There is no problem as such. The

time limit has not yet exhausted. The point is that when he comes with the reply with this initial remark, then, you will also get an opportunity ...(Interruptions)... I have heard you. Let the Minister come back with his reply. At that time, we can consider what you have said...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I do not want to challenge your ruling. It is a matter of record. If you say, 'Discussion concluded', then, the matter is over. My point is, it has been deferred. The discussion is further deferred for a clarification which is required. Let the Ministry come back again. Then, we may get an opportunity to speak on that, after listening to the Minister. That is my point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What Ahluwaliaji says can also be done this way that the Minister would reply ...(Interruptions)... Allow me to complete. I said, "The Deputy Leader of the BJP has raised a valid point". After the Minister's reply, if the House is not satisfied, if that point has not been addressed, then, the House has full freedom to consider what he has said, and take any decision. I would also like the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to say what they feel.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Kindly listen to me. I have raised a point. The time, allotted by the BAC, is not over yet. We do not want to pass this Bill in a hurried manner. There is a small error in the Bill. We have pointed out that error. Let the Minister come back tomorrow or the day after, whenever he can. When he comes back with clarifications to my query, after his clarifications, we may be allowed to speak again on this subject, of course, with the same time limit, whatever is available now. If there is one hour left, we will finish our discussion within one hour. And then, we will pass it or reject it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, the hon. Deputy Leader has made an observation. The Minister would come back to the House after seeking legal opinion, if required, and find out whether there was an anomaly as far as that provision was concerned. If they want to resume the discussion at that time, they can resume it. After that, he will reply.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: On Monday, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is up to the Government. They will decide, in consultation with the Leader of the Opposition, at what time it will come and so on.

Now, the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11'o clock.

The House then adjourned at thirty-five minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 26th August, 2011.