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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

Friday  
8 December, 2011  
17 Agrahayana, 1933 (Saka)

# RAJYA SABHA

## OFFICIAL REPORT

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Thursday, the 8th December, 2011/17th Agrahayana, 1933 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri Dev Anand, a legendary film actor, writer, director and producer, on the 3rd of December, 2011, at the age of 88 years, in London, following cardiac arrest.

Born in September, 1923, in Gurdaspur District of Punjab, Shri Dev Anand began his career in the Military Censor's Office in Bombay in 1940, and was initiated into the Hindi film industry with Prabhat Films '*Hum Ek Hain*' in 1946.

Shri Dev Anand was a trendsetter, credited with giving many new actors a break into the film industry and experimenting with various social issues ahead of his times in his films.

A creative genius with a unique personality and acting style, Shri Dev Anand will always be remembered for the roles which he essayed in his films and the rich repertoire of acclaimed films which he has left behind. He was the recipient of many awards and recognitions, notable amongst them being the *Padma Bhushan* in 2001 and *Dadasaheb Phalke Award* in 2002.

In the passing away of Shri Dev Anand, the country has lost a cinematic icon. He has left behind a void which would be difficult to fill.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri Dev Anand.

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

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

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

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Agitation against Kudankulam Nuclear Plant

\*221. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the two decade old public agitation against setting up of the Nuclear Power Plant at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the action Government proposes to take to meet the objections of agitating citizens of the area;

(c) in view of this continued agitation whether Government is considering the option of fuel switch to allay apprehension of local population; and

(d) whether fuel rods are being loaded in the first unit of the plant without the appropriate Environment Impact Assessment Report, in conformity with the Environment Impact Assessment Guidance Manual of March, 2010 of the Ministry of Environment and Forests?

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

(a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### *Statement*

(a) Soon after approval of the site in the year 1988 by the Central Government, there were some protests by a section of population around Kudankulam due to apprehensions on safety and radiation generated from Chernobyl accident in Ukraine. Since the start of the project construction in the year 2002, the work has been progressing in total harmony with surrounding population. The recent agitation against the Kudankulam project by a section of the local people started about three months ago, due to the apprehensions about the safety following the Fukushima (Japan) incident and campaigns by groups ideologically opposed to nuclear power.

(b) The Central Government has constituted an expert group comprising of 15 specialists with expertise in diverse fields to interact with the officials of state government and spokespersons of the people in the neighbourhood of Kudankulam. The expert group has addressed all the legitimate questions raised. Efforts to enhance public outreach and public communication are continuing.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Fuel loading in the nuclear power reactors requires the permission of Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) in India. It does not have any linkage with Environment Impact Assessment (EIA).

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my first supplementary is: how many households were compulsorily displaced for this project? How many have been properly resettled and rehabilitated so far?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a barren land having palmyra plantations there. This land was identified in 1988. On this land, there was no habitation at all. People were not living in this area because it was a barren land. This land was not being used for cultivation. Only palmyra trees were there. Therefore, the question of uprooting the people from there does not arise.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, when the rest of the developed world is abandoning nuclear power projects, why are we, in India, having abundant supply of coal, pursuing the nuclear power projects now? What is the nuclear power project policy of the Government?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has raised a very wider question. Although the question specifically relates to the Kudankulam project, I would like to answer his point. Sir, today, in France, nuclear power generation is to the tune of 68 per cent. In the USA, it is about 19 per cent; in Russia, it is roughly 19 per cent. In Japan, South Korea and other countries, nuclear power generation units are supplying power to these countries.

I would like to tell this august House that by 2015, China is going to have 40,000 MW of power through nuclear energy. China is supporting Pakistan; the first nuclear power plant in Pakistan was for 700 MW. They have signed a Memorandum of Understanding for other two nuclear power plants in Pakistan. Though Germany and two other countries have announced closure of plants, even then Germany is getting nuclear power from France for their country's power needs, which is not sufficient for them. Therefore, I agree with the hon. Member that the coal energy is one of the main sources of energy for us. But it is not a clean energy. As far as nuclear energy is concerned, it is a clean energy. It is a safe energy. Now, the flow of wind energy and energy generated from solar and water is very negligible. So, next to coal, we need to develop nuclear power generation units in our country. Now,

we need more than 70,000 MW of power, and 50,000-60,000 MW of power deficiency is, presently, there in this country. And, when time passes by, there will be enormous demand in our country. Therefore, to supplement our energy needs, next to coal, the second main source of energy is going to be nuclear energy. As I have said, it is a clean energy, but safety measures have to be taken care of. So, my submission to the hon. Member is that nuclear energy is one of the main sources of energy for our country.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the cost of nuclear power per mega watt is likely to go up because of addition of safety measures following the Fukushima disaster and whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that Mr. Bill Gates is collaborating with the Ministry of Science and Technology in China in order to produce inexpensive, safe and widely useable nuclear power, and a discussion in this regard is taking place right now in China.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, as far as installation of nuclear power generation units is concerned, though the cost of construction of power units is high, yet, the cost of power produced from nuclear power units is not more than Rs.1.80 per unit, when compared to solar energy, which is now Rs.16 or Rs.18, and coal energy the cost of which sometimes goes up to Rs.6 when it is given for commercial purposes. Therefore, when it comes to the question of supply of electricity to the people, this is at a very, very low cost. That is why apart from coal energy, the nuclear energy is being added in our country. Though installation costs are there, the gestation period goes up to 35 or 40 years. Therefore, the installation costs will be offset over the period, and thereafter, making profits will be feasible. Then, the hon. Member was mentioning about the collaboration and about the discussion which Mr. Bill Gates is having with China, I have no information on that. I will get the information and supply to the hon. Member.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, is it not a fact that most of these mega power stations, be it nuclear, or, be it thermal, agitations are more by the local people because of the apathy of the local neighbourhood villages, and this is due to the inconsiderate attitude of these power stations because they do not look after their developmental demands? And, if all those are looked after, then, they would not fall prey to the NGOs who really get them to going against them and start these agitations. My question to the hon. Minister is this. Is it not possible because the Government has had problems with mega power stations and nuclear stations? So, if the neighbourhood villages are given free

electricity, hospitals, etc. which are the developmental demands of the people, all these should be looked after.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that we will have to take care of the corporate social responsibility for providing hospitals, schools and also roads for the use of the people who are living in and around the area; this has to be supported by the power plant. In some of the nuclear power plants located in our country and, specifically, as far as the Kudankulam plant is concerned, schools have been built, healthcare facilities have been provided, roads have been built and so on. In fact, Sir, supply of protected water to the people through the desalination plant is also being worked out. Therefore, the Government is discharging its corporate social responsibility towards the people of the area by creating infrastructure to provide these facilities. It has to continue and it has to be strengthened. Apart from that, we have regular interaction with the people because a lot of NGOs, as the hon. Member has also said, are creating panic among the people without having any knowledge about the safety measures which are available in the nuclear power plants as also in the coal-based power plants. This is one of the major areas which we have been taking care of and we will continue to do so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Kalita.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... It's not your turn, Mr. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. You can't convert this into a discussion.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, supplementaries should be given to people from Tamil Nadu.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Supplementaries have to be rotated around the House. Please do not. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, please do not waste time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, supplementaries must be confined to the main Question and, so also, the Members from that State concerned should be allowed to ask questions.



MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Look, you are senior Members of the House. Please do not. ...*(Interruptions)*... Questions cannot be confined to Members from specific States. That is not the practice.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the supplementaries must be confined to the main Question. The issue is that of Kudankulam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am requesting you to allow me to put a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the main question is about Kudankulam and Members from Tamil Nadu should be allowed.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, after the Fukushima accident...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow Mr. Kalita to ask the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Let him ask the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want a discussion on this issue, you know the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want a discussion, there is a procedure for it. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, Mrs. Stanley.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, post the Fukushima incident, the situation in Japan has changed. The hon. Minister has mentioned about Germany buying power from plants in France. But I would like to know whether the Minister is aware that as many as ten nuclear power plants in Japan have been closed. They are giving more importance to renewable energy. Is the Minister aware of that?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member that most of the existing nuclear power plants in Japan are running. The hon. Member has mentioned about the ten nuclear power plants that have been closed. I do not have any knowledge about it. But most of the nuclear power plants in Japan are operating and they are also upgrading the safety measures, especially after the Fukushima accident. That is a fact. But the fact that ten nuclear power plants have been closed is not in my knowledge.

#### **जनसंख्या और क्षेत्रफल के अनुसार धनराशि का वितरण**

**\*222. श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** क्या पंचायती राज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा गांवों के विकास के लिए संचालित की जा रही योजनाओं के लिए धनराशि के आबंटन संबंधी मानदण्ड क्या-क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे बड़े राज्य की विशाल जनसंख्या और क्षेत्रफल को देखते हुए, इस राज्य को इन योजनाओं का पूरा लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार क्षेत्रफल और जनसंख्या के आधार पर इन योजनाओं संबंधी मानदण्डों का निर्धारण करेगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**पंचायती राज मंत्री (श्री वी. किशोर चन्द्र देव):** (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है।

#### ***विवरण***

(क) पंचायती राज मंत्रालय देश के 250 पिछड़े जिलों में क्षेत्र अनुदान निधि (बीआरजीएफ) को कार्यान्वित करता है। बीआरजीएफ के अन्तर्गत पंचायतों को राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से संवेदनशील एवं अन्य अवसंरचनात्मक अंतरालों को पाटने के लिए अबाध्य निधियां प्रदान की जाती है। गांवों के विकास के लिए जो दूसरी योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं उनके कार्यान्वयन में अन्यो के साथ ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय, स्कूली शिक्षा एवं साक्षरता विभाग तथा पेय जल आपूर्ति विभाग भी शामिल हैं। विभिन्न स्तर पर बीआरजीएफ अनुदानों के वितरण के लिए निम्नलिखित नियमों का अनुपालन किया जाता है।

**क्षमता निर्माण (सीबी) एवं विकास अनुदान (डीजी) घटकों के मध्य वितरण:**

मंत्रालय प्रत्येक बीआरजीएफ जिले को प्रति जिला 1 करोड़ रुपए की दर से 27 राज्यों को क्षमता निर्माण अनुदान प्रदान करता है जो कुल मिलाकर 250 करोड़ रुपए प्रति वर्ष आता है। वार्षिक बीआरजीएफ आबंटन की शेष राशि विकास अनुदान घटक के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध है।

**जिलों के मध्य विकास अनुदान (डीजी) का वितरण:**

मंत्रालय निम्नलिखित फार्मूले के आधार पर विकास अनुदान घटक के अंतर्गत 250 जिलों में से प्रत्येक की वार्षिक हकदारी अधिसूचित करता है।

- (i) प्रत्येक जिला 10 करोड़ रुपए प्रति वर्ष की निश्चित मूल राशि प्राप्त करेगा।
- (ii) योजना के अंतर्गत शेष आबंटन का 50 प्रतिशत राज्य के सभी पिछड़े जिलों की कुल जनसंख्या में उस जिले की जनसंख्या के अंश के आधार पर आबंटित किया जाता है।
- (iii) राज्य के सभी पिछड़े जिलों के कुल क्षेत्रफल में उस जिले के क्षेत्रफल के अंश के आधार पर शेष 50 प्रतिशत का वितरण किया जाता है।

**पंचायतों के मध्य विकास अनुदानों (डीजी) का वितरण तथा जिलों में यूएलबी:**

प्रत्येक राज्य को प्रत्येक पंचायत तथा यूएलबी को बीआरजीएफ निधियों के आबंटन के लिए प्रयोग किए जाने वाले मानक फार्मूले को दर्शाना होगा। मानक फार्मूले में इन पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए:-

- (i) प्रत्येक स्थानीय स्वशासन संस्था श्रेणी (पंचायत अथवा नगर पालिका) का जिले के अन्तर्गत अंश,
- (ii) प्रत्येक श्रेणी के लिए किए गए संपूर्ण आबंटन में प्रत्येक पंचायत अथवा संबंधित नगर पालिका के पारस्परिक अंश को शासित करने वाले मानक।

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय राज्य सरकार तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के माध्यम से भी महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं कार्यान्वित करता है:- नामतः महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा), स्वर्ण जयंती ग्राम स्व-रोजगार योजना (एसजीएसवाई)/ राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण जीवन यापन अभियान (एनआरएलएम), इंदिरा आवास योजना (आईएवाई), प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (पीएमजीएसवाई), राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी), समेकित जलाशय प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम (आईडब्ल्यूएमपी)। इन कार्यक्रमों में से एसजीएसवाई/एनआरएलएम तथा आईएवाई आबंटन आधारित योजनाएं हैं जबकि अन्य योजनाएं मांग/परियोजना आधारित हैं तथा इनके लिए किसी भी राज्य को आबंटन नहीं किया जाता है। एसजीएसवाई तथा आईएवाई के अंतर्गत राज्यों को आबंटन संबंधित कार्यक्रमों के लिए भारत के योजना आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार किया जाता है, जो निम्नानुसार है:

#### **एसजीएसवाई**

स्वर्ण जयंती ग्राम स्व-रोजगार योजना (एसजीएसवाई) के अंतर्गत निधियां संबंधित राज्यों में दरिद्रता अनुपात के आधार पर आबंटित की जाती है।

#### **आईएवाई**

राज्यों को आबंटन करते हुए 25 प्रतिशत महत्व दरिद्रता अनुपात को तथा 75 प्रतिशत महत्व संबंधित राज्यों में घरों की कमी को दिया जाता है।

एसजीएसवाई तथा आईएवाई दोनों योजनाएं गरीबी रेखा से नीचे वाले ग्रामीण घरों के लिए है।

#### **एमजीएनआरईजीए**

अधिनियम का उद्देश्य प्रत्येक घर जहां का युवा सदस्य अकुशल हस्त कार्य करने के लिए स्वेच्छिक रूप से स्वयं को प्रस्तुत करता है, को प्रतिवर्ष कम से कम 100 दिनों की गारंटीड निर्वाह रोजगार प्रदान करने के द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जीवन यापन सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है। एमजीएनआरईजीए उन जिलों को छोड़कर जहां शतप्रतिशत शहरी जनसंख्या है, संपूर्ण देश को कवर करता है।

#### **सर्व शिक्षा अभियान (एसएसए)**

साधनों का आबंटन निम्नलिखित पर निर्भर करेगा:- जिला प्रारंभिक शिक्षा योजनाएं तैयार करना तथा उनका मूल्यांकन; राज्य अंश के संबंध में राज्य सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता; नियोजन मूल्यांकन एवं निधि प्रवाह तंत्र शिक्षा के विकेन्द्रीत प्रबंधन को सुकर बनाने के लिए राज्यों में संस्थागत सुधार तथा आरटीआई

आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार, कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन की गुणता के संबंध में पर्यवेक्षक दलों की रिपोर्टें तथा विशिष्ट वर्ष में वित्तीय संसाधनों की उपलब्धता। संसाधनों का वास्तविक आबंटन इन सब पहलुओं पर निर्भर करेगा। यह संभव है कि अपर्याप्त अवसंरचना वाले जिलों को अधिक संसाधनों की आवश्यकता होगी। तथापि, निधियों का आबंटन निष्पादन से भी संबद्ध होगा। यदि एक शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़ा जिला आवश्यक रूप से संसाधनों का उपयोग नहीं करता है तो यह संभव है कि उसे प्राथमिकता देना जारी नहीं रहे।

#### राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य अभियान (एनआरएचएम)

- राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन देश भर में ग्रामीण जनसंख्या को, 18 राज्यों पर विशेष ध्यान के साथ, जहां कमजोर जनस्वास्थ्य सूचक तथा/अथवा कमजोर अवसंरचना है, प्रभावी स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है।
- ये 18 राज्य अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, छत्तीसगढ़, हिमाचल प्रदेश, झारखंड, जम्मू व कश्मीर, मणिपुर, मिजोरम, मेघालय, मध्य प्रदेश, नागालैंड, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा, उत्तरांचल तथा उत्तर प्रदेश है।

इनका लक्ष्य शिशु मृत्यु दर (आई एम आर) तथा मातृ मृत्यु दर (एमएमआर) कम करना; उन स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तथा व्यापक पहुंच जैसे:- महिलाओं का स्वास्थ्य, बाल स्वास्थ्य, जल, मल व्ययन एवं साफ-सफाई, टीकाकरण, एवं पोषण है।

अभियान की परिकल्पना स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण के वर्तमान कार्यक्रमों को समाहित करते हुए छत्र कार्यक्रम के रूप में की गई है जिसमें आरसीएचआईआई, मलेरिया, टीबी, कालाजार, फिलेरिया, अंधापन एवं आयोडीन की कमी के लिए राष्ट्रीय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम तथा समेकित रोग जांच कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं।

#### राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल कार्यक्रम (एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी)

पेय जल एवं स्वच्छता मंत्रालय राज्यों के माध्यम से केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजना, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को पेय जल प्रदान करने के लिए अपने प्रयासों को पूरा करने के लिए राज्यों को वित्तीय एवं तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल कार्यक्रम (एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी) चला रहा है। एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी के अंतर्गत निधियों के आबंटन की प्रक्रिया निम्नलिखित विवरण में दी गई है:-

क्रम सं.	प्रक्रिया	महत्व (प्रतिशत में)
1	2	3
1.	ग्रामीण जनसंख्या	40
2.	ग्रामीण अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति जनसंख्या	10

1	2	3
3.	मरुस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम (डीडीपी), सूखा प्रवृत्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम, पर्वतीय क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत राज्य, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के रूप में विशेष श्रेणी के पर्वतीय राज्य	40
4.	ग्रामीण पेय जल आपूर्ति कार्यक्रम का प्रबंधन करने वाली ग्रामीण जनसंख्या	10
5.	कुल	100

(ख) से (घ) बढ़ते हुए क्षेत्रीय असंतुलनों को दूर करने के विषय पर योजना आयोग द्वारा एक अंतर मंत्रालय कार्यदल (आईएमटीजी) का गठन वर्ष 2005 में किया गया था। इसकी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर बीआरजीएफ जिलों का चयन किया गया था जिसमें कार्यक्रम के अधीन आने वाले उत्तर प्रदेश के 34 जिले भी शामिल हैं। उपर्युक्त उल्लिखित बीआरजीएफ के अंतर्गत निधियों के जिला-वार आबंटन के मानक उत्तर प्रदेश पर भी लागू होते हैं। अतः आबंटन करते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश के बीआरजीएफ जिलों की जनसंख्या तथा क्षेत्रफल को भी ध्यान में रखा गया है।

एनआरडीडब्ल्यूपी के बारे में उल्लेख है कि चूंकि आबंटन प्रक्रिया में ग्रामीण जनसंख्या घटक और क्षेत्र को महत्व दिया जाता है, इसलिए इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन उत्तर प्रदेश को पर्याप्त धन मिल रहा है।

#### Fund distribution as per population and area

†\*222. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the norms for allocation of funds to the schemes being run by Central Government for the development of villages;

(b) whether it is a fact that a big State like Uttar Pradesh is not getting the full benefit of these schemes, considering its huge population and area;

(c) if so, whether Government would lay down the norms relating to these schemes on the basis of area and population; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

#### Statement

(a) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj implements the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) in 250 backward districts of the country. Under the BRGF, untied funds are given to Panchayats

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

through the State Governments to meet critical and other infrastructure gaps. Other schemes for the development of villages are implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of School Education and Literacy and the Department of Drinking Water Supply among others. The norms for distribution of BRGF Grants at various levels are as follows:

**Distribution between the Capacity Building (CB) and the Development Grant (DG) components:**

The Ministry provides the CB Grants to the 27 States computed @Rs. 1 crore per BRGF district which totals to Rs. 250 crore per annum. The remaining amount of the annual BRGF allocation is available towards the DG component.

**Distribution of the Development Grants (DG) between districts:**

The Ministry notifies the annual entitlement of each of the 250 districts under the DG component based on the following formula:

- (i) Every district will receive a fixed base amount of Rs. 10 crore per annum.
- (ii) 50% of the balance allocation under the Scheme is allocated on the basis of the share of the population of the district in the total population of all backward districts.
- (iii) The remaining 50% is distributed on the basis of the share of the area of the district in the total area of all backward districts.

**Distribution of the Development Grants (DG) among the Panchayats and the ULBs within the districts:**

Each State is required to indicate the normative formula that would be used for the allocation of BRGF funds to each Panchayat and ULB. The normative formula should consider:

- (i) The share of each local self-government institution category (Panchayats or Municipalities) within the district,
- (ii) Within the overall allocation made for each category, the norms governing the **inter-se** share of each Panchayat or Municipality concerned.

The Ministry of Rural development also implements through the State Government and UT Administrations the major schemes namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee

Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/ National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). Out of these programmes, the allocation based schemes are SGSY/ NRLM and IAY whereas other schemes are demand/ project based and allocation is not made to any of the States. The allocation to the States under SGSY and IAY is made as per the criteria approved by the Planning Commission of India for the respective programmes which are as under :

#### **SGSY**

The funds under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) are allocated on the basis of poverty ratio in the respective States.

#### **IAY**

The allocation to the States is made taking into account 25% weightage to poverty ratio and 75% to shortage of houses in the respective State.

Both the schemes i.e. SGSY and IAY are for the BPL rural households.

#### **MGNREGA**

The objective of the Act is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. MGNREGA covers the entire country with the exception of districts that have a hundred percent urban population.

#### **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)**

The allocation of resources will depend on the following: preparation of District Elementary Education Plans and their appraisal; commitment of the State government with regard to the State share; performance of the Planning, Appraisal and Fund Flow Mechanisms, institutional reforms in States to facilitate decentralized management of education and as per RTE requirements; reports of supervision teams regarding the quality of programme implementation; and availability of financial resources in a particular year. The actual allocation of resources will depend on all these factors. It is likely that districts with poor infrastructure will require more resources. However, the release will also be performance linked. If an educationally backward district does not utilize the resources in the manner intended, it is unlikely to continue to receive a priority.

#### **National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)**

- The National Rural Health Mission seeks to provide effective healthcare to rural population throughout the country with special focus on 18 states, which have weak public health indicators and/or weak infrastructure.
- These 18 States are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh.

Its goals are reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) Universal access to public health services such as Women's health, child health, water, sanitation & hygiene, immunization, and Nutrition.

The Mission is conceived as an umbrella programme subsuming the existing programmes of health and family welfare, including the RCHII, National Disease Control Programmes for Malaria, TB, Kala Azar, Filariasis, Blindness & Iodine Deficiency and Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme.

#### **National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)**

The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation administers through the States the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water to the rural areas. The criteria for allocation of funds under NRDWP is given in the Statement below.

Sl.No.	Criteria	Weightage (in %)
1.	Rural Population	40
2.	Rural SC and ST population	10
3.	States under Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Area Programme, Hill Areas Development Programme, special category Hill States in terms of rural areas	40
4.	Rural population managing rural drinking water supply programme	10
TOTAL :		100



(b) to (d) The BRGF districts including the 34 districts of Uttar Pradesh covered under the programme were selected on the basis of the report of the Inter-Ministry Task Group (IMTG) on Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances constituted by the Planning Commission in 2005. The norms for district-wise allocation of funds under the BRGF as specified above also apply to Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, the population and area of the BRGF districts in Uttar Pradesh are duly taken into account while making the allocations.

As regards NRDWP, since in the allocation criteria the component of rural population and area are given weightage, Uttar Pradesh is getting adequate funds under the programme.

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** माननीय सभापति जी, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है, जो पूरे देश के गांवों से जुड़ा हुआ है। अगर इसका जवाब ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री जी देते तो शायद ज्यादा अच्छा रहता। मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे कि गांव की जितनी योजनाएं हैं, उनके चयन का आधार क्या होता है और इन योजनाओं में पैसा आबंटित करने का आधार क्या होता है? क्या इसे जनसंख्या और क्षेत्रफल के आधार पर किया जाएगा या नहीं?

मंत्री जी ने अपना जवाब बड़ा घुमा कर दिया है, सारी योजनाएं बताई हैं, लेकिन सीधा जवाब नहीं दिया कि इसका आधार क्या है। मैं फिर से पूछ रहा हूं कि उत्तर भारत, जहां पर देश की 50% से ज्यादा आबादी रहती है, सबसे ज्यादा उपेक्षित है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं, आपने कहा कि बीआरजीएफ योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के 34 जिले किए गए, जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश के 74 जिलों में से 40 जिले छूट गए हैं, तो उत्तर भारत की क्या स्थिति होगी?

क्या मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गांवों की जो आवश्यकता है, जैसे रोड, पानी, पक्के मकान, एजुकेशन, हेल्थ, बिजल, इन सबको पूरा करने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है? चूंकि प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हैं, प्रधान मंत्री सड़क योजना में 200 की आबादी तक के गांवों को पक्की सड़क से जोड़ने की बात थी, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी तक इस योजना के अंतर्गत एक भी पैसा नहीं दिया गया है। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि इन सारे गांवों को इन चीजों से जोड़ने में कितने वर्ष लगेंगे?

दूसरा, जो मनरेगा है, जिस पर प्रतिवर्ष आप करीब 40,000 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करते हैं, उन मनरेगा से हर वर्ष कितना एसेट तैयार होगा। अगर नहीं तैयार होगा, तो क्या आप इसे बंद करने की कोई घोषणा करेंगे?

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Sir, the hon. Member in his question had asked for the various schemes for which the Central Government is sending funds from the Centre. So, while the names of all these schemes have been mentioned, I would like to inform the hon. Member that

MNREGA and PMGSY are the schemes actually for which the funds go from the Ministry of Rural Development. As far as the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is concerned, we give funds only for the Backward Regions Grant Fund, BRGF and RSVY. As far as the BRGF grants are concerned, they are given to districts which have been identified as being backward. The hon. Member is right in saying that in UP, out of 70-odd districts, 34 have been identified as backward regions. This identification is done not by my Ministry. This is done by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission does it on the basis of certain statistics and parameters which are sent to the Planning Commission, through the State Government, from the District Planning Committees, which they get from the districts. If the hon. Member likes, I can enumerate those economic parameters. It includes the preponderance of agricultural labour in the population, the level of agricultural wages, etc. I can send the entire list to the hon. Member. Out of the BRGF funds, we give it to every BRGF district equally. Half of it is given as development grant. One crore rupees is given for capacity building, i.e., for training of personnel, and the people who manage the PRLs. From the rest of the fund, 50 per cent is given on the basis of population, and 50 per cent is given geographically. So, as far as my Ministry is concerned, we only deal with these aspects. The rest of the schemes are actually dealt with by the Ministry of Rural Development. So, I don't have the figures and details of those schemes. It may be appropriate...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** सर, इस प्रश्न से संबंधित मंत्रियों को यहां होना चाहिए था।

**श्री सभापति:** एक मिनट, ये जवाब दे रहे हैं, पहले आप सुन लीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** श्रीमन, ये जवाब को घुमा कर दे रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** पहले आप सुन लीजिए, आपको जवाब मिल रहा है ...(व्यवधान)... आप जवाब सुन लीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... नरेश जी, आप बैठ जाइए! ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** वह कह रहे हैं कि ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री जवाब देंगे, योजना आयोग जवाब देगा ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप बैठ जाइए, पहले आप पूरा जवाब तो सुन लीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... One minute, please.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question is addressed to me. These are the subjects related to the Ministry of Rural Development. They should have. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** श्रीमन्, हमने बीआरजीएफ के बारे में पूछा ही नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)... हमने बीआरजीएफ के बारे में पूछा ही नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Then, why are you responding? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why have you accepted it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक:** जब यह प्रश्न इनसे संबंधित ही नहीं है तो यह जवाब क्यों दे रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The basic issue is, when he has accepted this question. ...*(Interruptions)*... As he has accepted it, he is bound to give the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. Let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Venkaiaji, let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... First, let him finish.

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** माननीय सभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

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

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** सभापति जी, हमने बीआरजीएफ का प्रश्न किया ही नहीं है, हमने देश के सभी गांवों का प्रश्न किया है, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश का विशेष उल्लेख किया है। हमने खाली बीआरजीएफ की बात नहीं की है, तो हमें जवाब ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप पहले तो जवाब सुन लीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I accepted the question because there are two components -- BRGF and RSPY -- which pertains to my Ministry. I have got the details and particulars relating to these two components. The other matters do not relate to my Ministry. Sir, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan relating to the Ministry of HRD...

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** सर, इन्होंने फिर से वही बोलना शुरू कर दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय सभापति जी, प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक:** माननीय मंत्री जी को भी इसकी तैयारी करके आना चाहिए था। ...(व्यवधान)... जब इनको जानकारी नहीं है, तो फिर ...(व्यवधान)...

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

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** सर, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं ...(व्यवधान)... सर, माननीय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री जी भी बैठे हुए हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Sir, in my reply, I have only stated the names of the schemes which the Central Government implements in villages. But, my Ministry does not deal with them.

As far as UP is concerned...

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक:** सर, ये फिर से वही आजाद दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** तो फिर इसका जवाब क्यों दे रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब यह इनके मंत्रालय से संबंधित ही नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक:** जब वह इनसे संबंधित ही नहीं है तो फिर ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, आप हमें संरक्षण दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** सतीश जी, प्लीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** माननीय सभापति जी, मुझे आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक:** सर, हमें संरक्षण चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि यह मेरे मंत्रालय से संबंधित नहीं है, तब फिर मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब माननीय मंत्री जी को नहीं देना चाहिए था, बल्कि ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री को देना चाहिए था। कोई मंत्री किसी प्रश्न का जवाब दे और फिर यह कहे कि यह मेरे मंत्रालय से जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है, तो फिर हम लोगों को संरक्षण कैसे मिलेगा? श्रीमन् सत्यता सामने है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है। आपने अपनी बात कह ली। अब ज़रा अपनी सीट पर बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** सर, मैं यह चाहूंगा कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी इसका जवाब दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Sir, I have given all the details in my answer relate only to BRGF and RSPY. I have not given any details relating to any of the other schemes for which funds are disbursed by the other Ministries. So, let me also mention that, as far as UP is concerned, we have given more funds under the BRGF to UP. Sir, 34 districts in UP have got more funds than many other States.

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** सर, मैंने BRGF पूछा ही नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने BRGF पूछा ही नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये जबरदस्ती कैसे जवाब देंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं BRGF पूछ ही नहीं रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरे प्रश्न में कहीं BRGF नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा प्रश्न पढ़ लीजिए, माननीय सभापति जी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Look, one minute please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please one minute. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने BRGF पर प्रश्न ही नहीं किया है। मैंने देश के गांवों पर प्रश्न किया है। मेरा प्रश्न पढ़ लीजिए। यह बड़ा ही स्पष्ट प्रश्न है। प्रश्न यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा गांवों के विकास के लिए संचालित की जा रही योजना के लिए धनराशि के आबंटन संबंधी मानदंड क्या-क्या हैं? मेरा बड़ा स्पष्ट प्रश्न है। मैंने उसमें आगे यह पूछा कि यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार क्षेत्रफल और जनसंख्या के आधार पर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** अब आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपकी बात सुन ली गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** सर, उसका जवाब नहीं मिल रहा है। हम क्या करें? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इसको postpone कर दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक:** सर, माननीय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री जी बैठे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are we wasting time in this discussion? ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** माननीय सभापति जी, आप इसको postpone कर दीजिए। माननीय मंत्री जी को इसका जवाब मालूम नहीं है। आप इसको postpone कर दीजिए और अगली बार माननीय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री इसका जवाब दे दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** सर, ये तैयारी से आएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दोबारा तैयारी करके बोलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** यह ऐसे नहीं होगा, सतीश जी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please one minute. ...**(Interruptions)**... One minute please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक:** सर, हमें आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** एक मिनट, आप ज़रा बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... If the answer given is unsatisfactory, then the Members have the right to point that out and raise queries through appropriate procedures. That is a well established practice and if you find an answer is unsatisfactory, please raise it appropriately. Thank you.

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** माननीय सभापति जी, ...**(व्यवधान)**... नियमावली में बड़ा स्पष्ट है कि अगर किसी प्रश्न का स्पष्ट उत्तर नहीं आ रहा है तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir that is not the issue. The issue is, as you have rightly said, that if the Members are not satisfied, we can give a notice for an appropriate discussion. But, Sir, the issue is, the hon. Minister is saying that these things do not come under the purview of his Ministry and he does not have information. Then, my question is: Why has he accepted this question at all? Why the Secretariat has sent it to him? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the point...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** नहीं तो फिर ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री जी इसका जवाब दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is the question relating to the Ministry of Rural Development ...*(Interruptions)*... Who is answerable to it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** सर, यह बहुत important question है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Satishji, please, let us get on with the Question Hour ...*(Interruptions)*... There are other questions ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** सर, यह बहुत important question है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसी question पर पूरी राजनीति ये लोग करते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... और उसका जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये उसका जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक:** सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री को संरक्षण देने के बजाए सदन के सदस्य को संरक्षण दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** मान्यवर, हमें संरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक:** सर, माननीय मंत्री जी को प्रोटेक्शन देने के बजाए सदस्य को प्रोटेक्शन दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति:** नरेश जी, आपका specific point क्या है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, please postpone the question and direct the Rural Development Minister or the other concerned Ministry to give reply to this question ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** सर, आप इस question को postpone कर दीजिए, आपको अधिकार है। यह नियमावली में दिया हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. It is fair enough, अब आप बैठ जाइए। We go on to the next question.  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** सर, इसको कल के लिए कर दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made the proposal. ...(Interruptions)... It is postponed. It would be listed for another day. That is all. ...(Interruptions)... अब आप बैठ जाइए। ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: In this Session?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, in this Session. Now, Question

#### **DGCA Report on flying schools**

\*223. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has found fault with almost all the flying schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action that has been taken against these flying schools?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### ***Statement***

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) audits are carried out with the primary aim to ensure that the flying school function as per the existing guidelines and have facilities and systems in place for conduct of flying, training and maintenance of aircraft. During the audit following deficiencies were found:

- (i) Non-up keep of documents.
- (ii) Dossiers are not being maintained properly.
- (iii) Insufficient ground instructors.
- (iv) Fuel Mismanagement, false entries in authorization books.
- (v) Contingency plan not available.

- (vi) Emergency plan for accident to aircraft not available.
- (vii) First Aid medicine expired.
- (viii) Insufficient books in library.
- (ix) Earthing Point in Hanger.
- (x) Tarmac not properly maintained.
- (xi) Long grass on side strips of pathways.
- (xii) Incursion of runway during operation.
- (xiii) No boundary wall around the operational area.
- (xiv) Obstacle light on Hanger & surrounding area.
- (xv) Battery charging equipment not calibrated.
- (xvi) Fire fighting equipment not well equipped.

(c) Out of 37 flying clubs, 33 have been audited so far. On the basis of observation, enforcement action was taken in the form of warning to Ahmadabad Aviation Academy and approval was suspended of Bombay Flying Club and Birmi flying Academy Pvt. Ltd.

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Sir, India's fake flying licenses scam posed a severe challenge to the country's airline safety regulator. About 16 fake pilots were employed in major domestic airlines, including the State-owned national carrier, Air India, as well as the leading private airlines, Jet Airways, Spicejet and Indigo. In his reply, the hon. Minister has said that out of 37 flying clubs, 33 have been audited so far. Now, during the audit, 16 deficiencies were found but action was taken only on a few. My question is, is it a fact that there are a number of cases that have come to the Government's knowledge where wrong information and certificates had been produced by pilots? If so, the details thereof may be given. What action has the Government taken so far?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, the case of fake pilots was of serious concern to the Government. As soon as we came to know about it, the DGCA went into action. Almost all the licenses that were issued and those that were available have been examined by the DGCA. They examined licenses not only of the flying pilots but that of others as well. Of those, a total of 15 licenses that were found to be problematic have been cancelled. Now, two initiatives have been taken by the DGCA. Firstly, three



audit teams have been created. They carried out audit of all the flying institutions except three. I agree with the hon. Member that the answer talks about 16 deficiencies, but that is not all. For example, let us take point (i), 'non-upkeep of documents'. Here, if they correct it, they are allowed to continue. So, talking of the 16 deficiencies, only few flying schools were found to be very deficient and very problematic. Their licenses have been cancelled. Others have been asked to correct it. All of them have been asked to correct it and report to the DGCA, and they have been allowed to continue. This is the position. Government is continuing with the monitoring and is watching the functioning of every flying institution. We would not allow any fake pilot to take over flights in the country. A very strict vigilance has been introduced.

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of accidents that have occurred due to the negligence of pilots during the last three years. What action has been taken by the Government in this regard against the pilots? What are the steps that Government has taken so far to see to it that such accidents do not occur in future?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I do not have the exact figures with me at the moment but I can send them to the hon. Member later. Now, there was this incident where the aircraft of a private airline made a nose-landing at the Goa airport. We have initiated an inquiry into the entire system. Only then can we get into this issue properly. Major accidents are few, but the number of such incidents is more than 19. I can send him the exact figures later.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** सभापति महोदय, यह पैसेजर्स की सेफ्टी का मुद्दा है और बहुत अहम मुद्दा है। अगर हमें यह पता चले कि जो इसको चला रहा है, वही गलत है, तो फिर इससे ज्यादा खतरा और क्या हो सकता है? इसलिए this is a very serious question. Now for one year, this issue is being debated in the nation. But why hasn't the audit of 37 flying clubs, in fact, all the flying clubs been completed? More than that, there are foreign flying schools also. हमारे देश के बहुत सारे नौजवान वहां जाकर बहुत सारा पैसा खर्च करते हैं। उनमें से कुछ देशों के अच्छे हैं और कुछ जगह अच्छे नहीं हैं। So, my question is, what steps are being taken by the Government to ensure that only from the same good quality schools our boys get passed and also get the counselling? What are the steps taken to ensure quality control with regard to foreign schools also?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, the hon. Member is absolutely correct. There are a lot of students who go to different parts of the world for this purpose and come back. But when they come back, the DGCA never issues the licence just on this basis. They ask them to appear for a test which is conducted by the DGCA. They also conduct a written test. They also verify the authenticity of the certificate produced by these students from the school which has issued this certificate certifying the flying hours, etc. The DGCA, as per its procedure, contact the concerned foreign Institute and get the required details. If it is found a fake certificate, we do not even allow them to appear in the written examination conducted by the DGCA.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: My question is regarding the quality of the foreign schools. I was asking as to how you ensure the quality. The examination is one thing. There are many schools - - and the DGCA also knows about it -- which are not good quality schools.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Agreed. Sir, apart from written examination, sometimes, they also conduct a practical test. I can assure you that we can tell the DGCA to strengthen their practical test. The DGCA can take steps to strengthen the quality. So, apart from written examination, practical test can also be conducted to ensure quality.

SHRI R.C. SINGH: Sir, whether it is true that the Ministry proposes to set up Civil Aviation Investigation Bureau? If yes, what would be the role of DGCA and CAIB's formation?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I didn't follow the question. I didn't understand what the hon. Member wants to know.

SHRI R.C. SINGH: Sir, I will repeat my question. My question is, whether it is true that the Ministry proposes to set up Civil Aviation Investigation Bureau? If yes, what would be the role of DGCA and CAIB's formation?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, there was a recommendation from ICAO to have a look at the whole functioning of the DGCA and the civil aviation industry as a whole. In this connection, we are also trying to formulate and introduce a Bill. The discussion is on to create a new system so as to make the DGCA a part of that.

**प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय:** सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि गुजरात के अंदर कुल कितने फ्लाईंग स्कूल्स हैं?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब फ्लाईंग स्कूल को स्कूल शुरू करने की परमिशन दी जाती है, तो यह देखा जाता है कि वह स्कूल रिहायशी इलाके में स्थापित न हो? मेरे क्षेत्र मेहसाणा के अंदर जो फ्लाईंग स्कूल है, उसके आसपास पूरा रिहायशी इलाका है। कभी-कभी सीखने के वक्त कोई दुर्घटना भी हो सकती है, इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, एक और बात यह है कि जिनके फ्लाईंग आवर्स पूरे नहीं होते, वे एक स्कूल से इग्जैम पास करते हैं और दूसरी जगह फ्लाईंग आवर्स पूरे करने जाते हैं, तो ऐसे स्कूलों का परमिशन क्यों दी जाती है? इसके बारे में क्या आप कोई जानकारी देंगे?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, the flying schools are operated by private parties, Indian citizens, NRIs, etc. They can start the flying schools. The DGCA only gives the licence. However, 5-6 stipulations are there like proper fencing of the airport or following the laid down guidelines. So, 5-6 such stipulations are there. The DGCA has not reported to me any complaint in this regard. No complaint is received from the neighbourhood regarding any of the flying clubs so far. But since the hon. Member has raised this issue, I will definitely look into it and also ask the DGCA to look into this issue.

#### **महानगरों और टियर- II शहरों में विमानन सेवाओं का विस्तार**

\*224. **श्री मोती लाल वोरा:** क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विमानन क्षेत्र बाजार में अपने क्षेत्र के विस्तार के लिए महानगरों और टियर-II शहरों में अपनी सेवाओं का विस्तार करने का विचार रखता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और छत्तीसगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और बिहार के किन-किन शहरों को उपर्युक्त परियोजना के अन्तर्गत शामिल किए जाने का विचार है?

**नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री वायालार रवि):** (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा गया है।

#### ***विवरण***

(क) और (ख) इस समय 82 हवाईअड्डों के लिए/से अनुसूचित हवाई सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं और ब्यौरे विवरण-I में दिए गए हैं। (नीचे देखिए)

निम्नलिखित प्रचालकों को नियमानुसार अनुसूचित हवाई परिवहन (क्षेत्रीय) सेवाएं प्रचालित करने के लिए प्रारंभिक अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र दिया गया है जो अपने संबंधित क्षेत्रों में उल्लिखित राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं का पोषण करेंगे:

मैसर्स फ्रीडम एविएशन : दक्षिणी क्षेत्र

मैसर्स एयर पिगासस : दक्षिणी क्षेत्र

मैसर्स डेक्कन चार्टर्स लिमिटेड : पश्चिमी क्षेत्र

मैसर्स इंडस एयरवेज : उत्तरी क्षेत्र

मैसर्स करीना एयरलाइंस इंटरनेशनल लिमिटेड : उत्तरी क्षेत्र

मैसर्स रेलीगेयर एविएशन : उत्तरी क्षेत्र

घरेलू सैक्टर में प्रचालन को अविनियमित किया जा चुका है और उड़ानों का प्रचालन संबंधित एयरलाइनों द्वारा मार्ग संवितरण दिशा निर्देशों के अनुपालन के अध्याधीन वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर किया जा रहा है। सरकार ने पूर्वोत्तर सहित देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की हवाई परिवहन सेवाओं की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए हवाई परिवहन सेवाओं के बेहतर विनियमन का लक्ष्य हासिल करने के उद्देश्य से मार्ग संवितरण दिशा निर्देश निर्धारित किए हैं। तथापि, मार्ग संवितरण दिशा निर्देशों का अनुपालन करते हुए यातायात मांग और वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर विनिर्दिष्ट स्थानों के लिए हवाई सेवाएं मुहैया कराना एयरलाइनों पर निर्भर करता है।

#### **विवरण-1**

*महानगरों और टियर-II शहरों में विमानन सेवाओं का विस्तार*

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	हवाई संपर्क से जुड़े शहर
1	2	3
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	हैदराबाद, राजमुंदरी, तिरुपति, विजयवाड़ा और विज़ाग
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	-
3.	असम	डिब्रूगढ़, गुवाहाटी, जोरहाट, लीलाबाड़ी, सिल्चर, तेजपुर
4.	बिहार	पटना, गया
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	रायपुर
6.	दिल्ली	दिल्ली
7.	गोवा	गोवा
8.	गुजरात	अहमदाबाद, भावनगर, भुज, जामनगर, कांडला, पोरबंदर, राजकोट, सूरत, वडोदरा
9.	हरियाणा	-

1	2	3
10.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	धर्मशाला, कुल्लू, शिमला
11.	जम्मू कश्मीर	जम्मू, लेह, श्रीनगर, थोयस
12.	झारखंड	रांची
13.	कर्नाटक	बंगलौर, बेलगांव, हुबली, मंगलौर, मैसूर
14.	केरल	कालीकट, कोचीन, त्रिवेंद्रम
15.	मध्य प्रदेश	भोपाल, ग्वालियर, इंदौर, जबलपुर, खजुराहो
16.	महाराष्ट्र	औरंगाबाद, मुम्बई, कोल्हापुर, नागपुर, नांदेड, पुणे
17.	मणिपुर	इंफाल
18.	मेघालय	शिलांग
19.	मिजोरम	आयजॉल
20.	नागालैंड	दीमापुर
21.	उड़ीसा	भुवनेश्वर
22.	पंजाब	अमृतसर, लुधियाना
23.	राजस्थान	जयपुर, जोधपुर, उदयपुर
24.	सिक्किम	-
25.	तमिलनाडु	चेन्नै, कोयम्बटूर, मदुरै, त्रिची, तूतीकोरिन
26.	त्रिपुरा	अगरतला
27.	उत्तर प्रदेश	आगरा, इलाहाबाद, गोरखपुर, कानपुर, लखनऊ, वाराणसी
28.	उत्तराखंड	देहरादून, पंतनगर
29.	पश्चिम बंगाल	बागडोगरा, कोलकाता
<b>संघ शासित प्रदेश</b>		
1.	अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	पोर्टब्लेयर
2.	लक्षद्वीप समूह	अगाती
3.	चंडीगढ़	चंडीगढ़

1	2	3
4.	दादरा व नगर हवेली	-
5.	दमन और दीव	दीव
6.	पुदुचेरी	-

**Expansion of aviation services in metro and tier-II cities**

†\*224. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether aviation sector proposes to extend its services in metros and tier-II cities to expand its area in market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and names of the cities of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Bihar which are proposed to be included under the above project?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The Statement is laid on the table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) and (b) At present, scheduled air services are available to/from 82 airports and details are given in the Statement-I (See below).

Following operators have been granted initial NOC as per rules to operate Scheduled Air Transport (Regional) Services which will cater to the needs of states mentioned in respective regions:

M/s. Freedom Aviation: Southern Region

M/s. Air Pegasus: Southern Region

M/s. Deccan Charters Ltd: Western Region

M/s. Indus Airways: Northern Region

M/s. Karina Airlines International Ltd: Northern Region

M/s. Religare Aviation: Northern Region

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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

***Statement-1***

*Expansion of Aviation Services in Metro and Tier-II cities*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Names of the cities Airlinked
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad, Rajamundry, Tirupatt, Vijayawada, Vizag
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-
3	Assam	Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Jorhat, Lilabari, Silchar, Tezpur
4	Bihar	Patna, Gaya
5	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6	Delhi	Delhi
7	Goa	Goa
8	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Kandla, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surat, Vadodara
9	Haryana	-
10	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala, Kullu, Shimla
11	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu, Leh, Srinagar, Thoise
12	Jharkhand	Ranchi
13	Karnataka	Bangalore, Belgaum, Hubli, Mangalore, Mysore

1	2	3
14	Kerala	Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum
15	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho
16	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Mumbai, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Nanded, Pune
17	Manipur	Imphal
18	Meghalaya	Shillong
19	Mezoram	Aizwal
20	Nagaland	Dimapur
21	Orissa	Bhubaneshwar
22	Punjab	Amritsar, Ludhiana
23	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur
24	Sikkim	-
25	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Tuticorin
26	Tripura	Agartala
27	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi
28	Uttrakhand	Dehradun, Pantnagar
29	West Bengal	Bagdogra, Kolkata
<b>Union Territories</b>		
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
2	Lakshadweep Island	Agatti
3	Chandigarh	Chandigarh



1	2	3
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-
5	Daman & Diu	Diu
6	Puducherry	-

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister who are the operators who operate in the area of Chhattisgarh. The names of operators have been given by the hon. Minister. They are M/s. Freedom Aviation, Southern Region; M/s. Air Pegasus, Southern Region; M/s. Deccan Charters Ltd, Western Region; M/s. Indus Airways, Northern Region; M/s. Karina Airlines International Ltd., Northern Region and M/s. Religare Aviation, Northern Region. I would like to know from the hon. Minister which of these operators, which operate in the area of Chhattisgarh, come under the southern region.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, in Chhattisgarh, no doubt, airports are operated by regional airlines. But I don't think any one of this is connected with Chhattisgarh as such because we don't have internal airports there. They operate more in other States.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Sir, I have asked the hon. Minister in my question the details and names of the cities of Chhattisgarh. Chhattisgarh is a newly born State. You will see from the information given by the hon. Minister in Annexure-I that only Raipur is connected with air services. Sir, as you know very well, Chhattisgarh has got a number of regions. Bilaspur and Bastar are the bigger regions in Chhattisgarh. Bastar is a tribal district in Chhattisgarh and it is not connected with airlines. So is the case of Bilaspur region. Is there any plan of connecting Bastar and Bilaspur regions with airlines?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, with all respect to the hon. Member, I would like to submit that it is a suggestion for action. That is all I can say at the moment.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, the hon. Minister in his answer has said that operations in domestic sector have been deregulated which is a fact. Hon. Minister, people of Gujarat, specifically the citizens of Surat, have been consistently demanding your support for increasing air connectivity to the city. Gujarat is the 9th biggest city of the country and the diamond capital of the world. What

pro-active steps are your Ministry taking to ensure that air connectivity to Surat specifically is increased?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, it is true that the hon. Members of Parliament represented to me regarding more air connectivity to Surat. I had an occasion to meet some of the private airlines people and I told that this demand is coming from the hon. Member and you think of doing this. But I cannot compel them. I can only compel the Air India. ...*(Interruptions)*... Air India is under the Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Air India belongs to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... When you were the Minister, you also used to tell the Air India Chairman to do this or that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can only request the Air India to look into the demand of Members of Parliament but I am unable to compel and direct the private airlines.

**श्री महेन्द्र मोहन:** धन्यवाद, सभापति महोदय। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने 20 साल के बाद कानपुर की connectivity प्रारंभ की और उस connectivity में प्लेन फुल चल रहा है। मैं उन से जानना चाहूँगा कि जब उन्होंने कानपुर की connectivity शुरू की थी, यह आश्वासन दिया था कि शीघ्र ही कानपुर को मुम्बई, अहमदाबाद से भी जोड़ेंगे, उस संबंध में क्या प्रगति है? सर, वहाँ जो aircraft चल रहा है, वह बहुत छोटा है और हमेशा फुल चलता है। उस में मुझे भी आने के लिए सीट नहीं मिल पाती है। तो आप कब वहाँ पर बड़ा प्लेन चालू करेंगे जिससे कानपुर की connectivity उस स्तर पर पहुँच जाए जहाँ 20 साल पहले कानपुर अहमदाबाद, मुम्बई, कोलकाता, सब जगह से connected था जब कि इस समय केवल दिल्ली से उस की connectivity है?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, the Airport Authority of India has a plan to develop certain airports on priority basis on availability of funds. This may be a demand achieved after 20 years. I can assure the hon. Member that I will discuss this matter with the Airport Authority of India and see what we can do at the earliest.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, the question, which was asked, was how to improve connectivity. But, the hon. Minister himself has replied that he cannot compel airlines. Now, the answers of the Members have not been taken care of because it's a policy level decision. Unless and until you make the airlines viable and incentivise them, it is not possible. So, we need a Half an Hour Discussion on this question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Give a notice for that ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your place.

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Sir, here, it is mentioned that 82 airports are providing services. In West Bengal, only two airports are there, namely, Bagdogra and Kolkata. Sir, I want to know about new airport, Cooch Bihar Airport, which was declared ready for operation, but operations have not yet started. I want to know what steps can be taken by the Union Government in this regard.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, regarding the Cooch Bihar Airport, it is almost complete. But, no airlines have come forward to operate so far.

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: It is ready for operation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, listen to the answer.

SOME HON. MEMBER: It was operated.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: That was only the test flight. Sir, this is a question regarding an airport in West Bengal. Hon. Member is correct. He wants to know that when it will become operational. I can only say that as soon as the test flight report comes, it will be operational. It depends on different airlines to decide whether they want to have flights in that area.

#### **Boxing players for pre-Olympic competition**

\*225. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Boxing Federation of India has finalised a list of players for the pre-Olympic competition;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one most talented boxer from NE region namely Sri Siva Thapa has been left out; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### ***Statement***

(a) to (c) Only those sportspersons and teams, who qualify on the basis of their performance in the international sports events declared as qualifying events, can take part in Olympic Games. In

respect of the boxing discipline, so far following four boxers have qualified for participation in London Olympics 2012 on the basis of their performance in World Boxing Championship 2011 held at Baku, Azerbaijan from 22nd September 2011 to 10th October 2011:

- (i) Shri Devendro Singh (Weight category - 49 kg)
- (ii) Shri Jai Bhagwan (Weight category - 60 kg)
- (iii) Shri Manoj (Weight category - 64 Kg)
- (iv) Shri Vikas Krishn (Weight category - 69 Kg)

For the aforesaid World Boxing Championship, 10 boxers namely Shri Devendro Singh (49 Kg), Shri Suronjoy Singh Mayengbam (52 Kg), Shri Akhil Kumar (56 Kg), Shri Jai Bhagwan (60 Kg), Shri Manoj Kumar (64 kg), Shri Vikas Krishn (69 Kg), Shri Vijender (75 Kg), Shri Dinesh Kumar (81 Kg), Shri Manpreet Singh (91 Kg) and Shri Paramjit Singh Samota (91+ Kg) were selected on the basis of selection trials held on 16.8.2011.

Shri Shiv Kumar Thapa lost out to Shri Akhil Kumar in the selection trials for the weight category of 56 kg for participation in the World Boxing Championship 2011, which was a qualifying competition for participation in London Olympics. Hence, he was kept as a reserve boxer in the weight category of 56 Kg.

There is still one more qualifying event in the discipline of boxing (men) namely Continental Olympic Qualifying Event scheduled to be held at Astana (Kazakhstan) from 30th March to 8th April 2012. Maximum 6 (six) remaining berths including in the weight category of 56 Kg can be obtained by Indian boxers. Participation of Indian boxers in this event will be decided in accordance with the performance of boxers in the selection trials to be conducted before finalizing the names of boxers.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, the hon. Minister has given his answer in a positive way. But, I just want to mention here that on many occasions, there is a record that sportspersons of the North-East region like T. Aao, Mericorn, Baichung Bhutia, Jayanta Talukdar have brought glory to the country. At the same time, there is also an instance of negligence of sports in the North-East Region.

Sir, we still have a highly talented team in the North-East Region, especially in football, archery, boxing, wrestling, volleyball, weightlifting and swimming. We need a special talent hunt in

the North-East Region and also a special package for infrastructure development of sports in the Region. Will the hon. Minister take a note of this point?

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the North-Eastern part of our country has huge potential as far as sports are concerned. We are aware of this, and after assuming charge, I have visited these North-Eastern States six times, and I am personally monitoring the development of sports infrastructure in this part of our country. As far as boxing is concerned, about which the hon. Member has asked the question, I would like to inform the august House that we have selected a Core Committee of 58 people, including both men and women, out of which, nine are from the North-Eastern States. Four people have already qualified for Olympics. Out of which, one is from the North-Eastern States. As far as boxing is concerned, and many other sports are concerned, the North-Eastern States have the potential of producing world-class athletes. We are aware of that and we are giving special attention as far as these States are concerned.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, my specific question was whether special package for development of sports infrastructure in the North-Eastern Region would be considered by the Government.

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, in various places of the North-Eastern Region, we are already setting up various Sports Authority of India centres. We are upgrading the existing facilities, like in NEHU University, we are spending Rs.54 crore for SAI training centre, special centre, to cater to the needs of that area. In Manipur, we have got an excellent set-up, which we upgraded soon after the National Games. In different parts of the North-Eastern States, we are paying special attention.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, except cricket, other events are not getting so much interest from private sector companies and also the Government. Sir, I am not against cricket. I am a fan of cricket but I have seen that some injustice has been done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: My specific question is whether the Government will consider, at least, five per cent reservation for sportspersons in the vacancies in the Centre, State and the private sector, by having a policy decision.

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, this is not part of the question but I would like to answer both the questions, which the hon. Member has asked. As far as five per cent quota is concerned, there is

already a quota for sports persons in Group 'C' and erstwhile 'D' employees. As far as Government's attention on sports is concerned, we have started 'Opex London 2012' programme, which we launched in March this year and we have set aside around Rs. 260 crore for preparation of London Olympics, and, till 30th November, we have already spent Rs. 111.19 on these athletes, which includes foreign exposure, foreign coaches and all such things. 732 core probables have been selected, and, they are all from non-cricketing sports. We have selected 16 sports disciplines. 732 core probables are being coached by 129 coaches, 19 foreign coaches, 65 sports personnel, and, so far, till 30th November, they have conducted 95 foreign visits also. Out of Rs. 111 crore, on foreign exposure alone, we have spent Rs. 65 crore on these athletes.

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दडा:** चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि लंदन ओलिंपिक के लिए आपकी क्या तैयारी है? कौन-कौन से खेलों में medals लेने के लिए आप तैयार हैं? इसके लिए क्या पर्याप्त बजट का प्रावधान किया गया है? डोपिंग से बचने के लिए सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है?

**श्री सभापति:** यह एक सवाल है या तीन सवाल हैं?

**श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दडा:** सर, यह पूरा एक ही सवाल है। लंदन ओलिंपिक से संबंधित यह एक ही प्रश्न है।

**श्री अजय माकन:** सर, हमने 16 sports disciplines को चुना है जिनकी तैयारी हम लोग लंदन ओलिंपिक के लिए कर रहे हैं। Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Boxing, Gymnastics, Hockey, Judo, Rowing, Shooting, Swimming, Table Tennis, Taekwondo, Tennis, Weightlifting, Wrestling and Yachting और जैसा मैंने कहा कि लगभग 260 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान इनकी ट्रेनिंग के लिए और लंदन ओलिंपिक की तैयारी के लिए हमने रखा है। डोपिंग के सिलसिले में माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस हाउस को बताना चाहूंगा कि हम लोगों ने NADA (National Anti-Doping Agency) और WADA-accredited National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL) अभी हाल ही में सेट-अप किया है और NADA के माध्यम से हम लोग अपने देश में अलग-अलग स्थानों में डोप टेस्ट कंडक्ट करा रहे हैं। जब डोपिंग की शिकायत आई, तब हम लोगों ने जस्टिस मुद्गिल कमेटी बैठाई और उसकी रिपोर्ट हमारे पास आ गई है जिसके आधार पर हम लोग इसके ऊपर कार्यवाही करेंगे। National Dope Testing Laboratory, WADA की accredited laboratory है, जो दुनिया की सबसे अच्छी laboratories में से एक मानी जा रही है और इसके माध्यम से हम लोग डोप टेस्ट भी कर रहे हैं।

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास:** सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने प्रश्न से हटकर भी बातों को जोड़ने का और उत्तर देने का प्रयास किया है। इस देश में कबड्डी में हम हर समय स्वर्ण जीतते आए हैं।

पंजाब में भी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मैच हुए हैं, हमने स्वर्ण पदक जीता। तो क्या महोदय यह भी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस खेल के बारे में आपकी क्या योजना है? देश भर के गांव-गांव में यह खेल खेला जाता है, कृपया कुछ बताने का प्रयास करें।

**श्री अजय माकन:** सर, यह प्रश्न बॉक्सिंग के बारे में था, ओलिंपिक के साथ भी उसको जोड़ा गया, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने कबड्डी के बारे में कहा है। Traditional games के लिए सरकार की तरफ से स्पेशल पैकेज दिया जाता है। लंदन ओलिंपिक हम लोगों के एकदम सामने है, इसलिए हम अपने प्लेयर्स की तैयारी पूरी concentration और resources के साथ कर रहे हैं।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद:** सर, मंत्री जी ने एक सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया, इसलिए मैं वह पूछने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। Part (b) of the question was: whether it is also a fact that one most talented boxer from NE region, namely, Sri Siva Thapa has been left out, and, if so, the reasons therefor? सर, उन्होंने इसका जवाब पूछा नहीं, इसलिए मैं पूछ रहा हूँ।

**श्री अजय माकन:** इसका जवाब मैंने इसके written answer में दिया है, अगर आप उसे पढ़ें तो यह होगा। बॉक्सिंग के लिए तीन qualifying championships होती हैं और उसमें अलग-अलग quota places होते हैं। वर्ल्ड सीरीज बॉक्सिंग चैंपियन के 5 कोटा प्लेसिज थे, आईवा मेन्स बॉक्सिंग चैंपियन के 92 कोटा प्लेसिज थे। ये दोनों कम्पटीशन हो चुके हैं और आगे जो कम्पटीशन अगले साल मार्च, अप्रैल में होने वाला है, वह कांटीनेंटल ओलिंपिक क्वालिफाईर्स हैं जिसमें 140 कोटा प्लेयर्स हैं। इसमें सबसे ज्यादा हमारे चांसेज हैं, हमारे बॉक्सर्स को क्वालिफाई करने के। बेंटम वेट केटेगरी जिसके अंदर शिव थापा आते हैं, यह हमारे यंगेस्ट बॉक्सर हैं और इनका आगे बहुत अच्छा प्रोस्पेक्ट है। हम लोग देखेंगे कि अगर ये ट्रायल्स के अंदर कम्पलीट कर गए, तो यह मार्च, अप्रैल के अंदर कांटीनेंटल ओलम्पिक क्वालिफाई में भारत की तरफ से जरूर जाएंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 226.

#### **Potholes in Chandigarh-Manali National highway**

\*226. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that thousands of commuters, including tourists, continue to have a rough ride on the Chandigarh-Manali National Highway-21 mainly due to 'trouble spots' created by potholes;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that all eleven National Highways that run through the State of Himachal Pradesh are in a bad shape due to poor quality of tarring and maintenance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(a) and (b) The National Highway -21 (Chandigarh to Manali) is in traffic worthy condition. However, the portion of National Highway-21 from km. 127.00 to 143.00 falling in Himachal Pradesh was in bad condition due to development of potholes. The corrective measures have already been taken up by repairing potholes with intensive patch work in km. 127.00 to 143.00 in particular and remaining portion in general.

(c) and (d) Eleven numbers of National Highways running through Himachal Pradesh are presently in traffic-worthy condition. The maintenance and repair of all NHs is a continuous process and repairs are carried out regularly subject to availability of funds & *inter se* priority of works.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, just now, I have got an information that the court has allowed ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the court has ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, this is the Question Hour going on. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not a question ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** सर, मेरा क्वेश्चन है, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठिए, क्वेश्चन पूछने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: It is a very important issue, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** सर, मेरा क्वेश्चन है, क्वेश्चन नं.226, आप लोग ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मेरा क्वेश्चन है।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Prime Minister is there in the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the Question Hour going on. Questions are being asked and answered. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not a listed question....*(Interruptions)*...



DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the court has ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't interrupt the Question Hour. ..*(Interruptions)*.. This is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए, Question 226, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** क्वेश्चन नं.226, मंत्री जी, जवाब दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, this is regarding allocation of 2G spectrum ...*(Interruptions)*...

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Oil exploration by Indian in South China sea

†\*227. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the exploration work by India in the oil fields of Vietnam under the South China maritime region, has been held in abeyance due to China's opposition;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and whether South China maritime region is under China's control;

(c) if not, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Philippines, Vietnam, Taiwan and Malaysia have challenged the China's assertion in this matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Sovereignty over areas of the South China Sea is disputed between many countries in the region. India is not a party to this dispute. As two developing countries with growing energy needs, India and Vietnam have been cooperating in the oil and gas industry to enhance our energy security. China, which is a party to the South China Sea dispute, has raised its concerns on

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

India's hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation projects in the South China Sea off the coast of Vietnam. Government has clearly conveyed that such activity by Indian companies is purely commercial in nature and that sovereignty issues must be resolved peacefully by the countries which are parties to the dispute in accordance with international law and practice.

**Lower power generation by atomic energy plants**

\*228. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that atomic energy plants in the country have been generating energy below their installed capacity;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for the same; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to optimally utilise the atomic energy plants?

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

(a) and (b) The present installed nuclear power capacity in the country is 4780 MW comprising of twenty nuclear power reactors. Of these, ten reactors with a capacity of 2840 MW comprising KGS - 1 to 4 (4 x 220 MW), NAPS - 1&2 (2 x 220 MW), MAPS - 1&2 (2 x 220 MW) and TAPS - 3&4 (2 x 540 MW) are fuelled by indigenous fuel, which is not available in the required quantity. These are, accordingly, being operated at lower power levels matching the fuel supply.

The remaining ten nuclear power reactors with a capacity of 1940 MW are under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, in accordance with the separation plan. Of these, presently one reactor (RAPS-1, 100 MW) is under long shut down for techno-economic assessment on continuation of operation. The remaining nine reactors under IAEA safeguards use imported fuel, which is available in required quantity. These reactors are operating at rated capacity.

(c) The Central Government's efforts are to augment domestic fuel supply by opening new mines and processing facilities which has resulted in improvement in domestic fuel supply. The capacity factors of Indian nuclear power reactors fueled by indigenous uranium have registered an improvement from 50% in 2008-09 to 61% in 2009-10, 71% in 2010-11 and 78% in the current year (April-October 2011).

### Effective role of Panchayats in development

†\*229. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country's utmost need is balanced development;
- (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the working of Panchayats would have to be made more effective, efficient and people-friendly for the purpose of balanced development; and
- (d) if so, the national level plan chalked out by Government for improving the functioning of these Panchayats?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. It would be correct to state that the country's current development objective is sustainable economic growth with balanced, inclusive and equitable development with greater accountability of the delivery mechanism to the people. After economic liberalization process was kick-started in 1991, the economy has been steadily growing leading to an increase in GDP and growth rate. Government has been taking concrete steps to progress towards this objective. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment put in place a structure of local governance that is accountable to the citizens and is based upon participative decision making by the Gram and Ward Sabhas. For the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012), Government shaped plans & strategies to the objective of Inclusive and Equitable Growth. For the 12th Plan again, it has emphasized as its main approach, reduction of disparities and inclusive growth.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The national level plan for improving the functioning of PRIs is chalked out in the Roadmap for Panchayati Raj (2011-2017). The Roadmap logically delineates the issues and specific action plans within the larger governance framework for creating an effective Panchayati Raj structure. It highlights key aspects for empowerment, enablement and accountability of the PRIs for better governance and faster development including devolution of functions, funds and functionaries

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

as envisaged in the Constitution, Capacity Building of the Panchayats and Functionaries, decentralized planning, effective implementation of PESA, empowered elected village councils in the Sixth Scheduled Areas and changes in the constitutional and legal framework.

This national Roadmap is enabled and assisted by the Government by the provision of funds under several schemes, the most important of which are:

- The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) provides untied grants to the Panchayats in the backward regions in order to reduce development deficits of the country, with the requirement that the District Plans for utilization of the grant be prepared by the involvement of the Gram Sabhas.
- The Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) which aims at Capacity Building and Training of the Elected Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions as well as the Functionaries.

**CAG report on construction of private airports**

\*230. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Comptroller and Auditor General's (CAG) report on the aviation sector, where it has found huge cost overruns, corrupt practices and mismanagement in the construction of various private airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government owned Airports Authority of India (AAI) has lost its legitimate share of revenue due to formation of joint ventures to build these airports;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any investigation has been conducted in the matter;

(f) if so, action taken against the guilty officials; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has been getting its share of revenue from the two Joint Venture Companies (JVCs), namely M/s Delhi International Airport (Pvt.) Ltd. (DIAL) and M/s Mumbai International Airport (Pvt.) Ltd. (MIAL) @ 45.99% and 38.7% respectively. The details of revenue received by AAI from these JVCs from 2006-07 to 2010-11 are given in the statement (See below).

(e) to (g) Does not arise.

***Statement***

*The details of Revenue received by AAI from the JVCs*

Sl. No.	Year	Revenue received	Revenue received
		from DIAL (Rs. in crores)	from MIAL (Rs. in crores)
1.	2006-07	277	233
2.	2007-08	408	337
3.	2008-09	446	375
4.	2009-10	544	397
5.	2010-11	582	464

**Tribal community in the country**

\*231. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is drawing up any plan to improve the condition of the tribal community in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the rights of tribals are being suppressed of late; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) The main objective of the schemes/ programmes implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs as well as

other Ministries of Government of India is to bring the tribal people into the mainstream through their socio-economic development. The Ministry supplements the efforts of Central Ministries and States, mainly in the areas of education, livelihood and infrastructure for integrated socio-economic development of scheduled tribes through its various Central Sector Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Special Area Programmes.

Implementation of the schemes / programmes of the Government for the upliftment of tribal people is an on-going process and endeavour is constantly made through various such schemes / strategies to bridge the gaps in development of tribals as compared to rest of the population. Implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 is one of the historic initiatives taken by the Government of India.

(c) In view of the above, Question does not arise.

(d) Some complaints concerning denial of rights and eviction of tribals from forests, reservation in educational institutions and jobs were received and forwarded to respective States/ Central Ministries/ Departments for necessary action.

(e) In view of the above, Question does not arise.

#### **Construction of expressway**

\*232. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS will be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently approved construction of Expressways in the country under National Highways Development Project (NHDP);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of Expressways those are likely to be constructed in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (c) The Government has approved construction of 1000 Kms of Expressway under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase - VI on 2.11.2006. At present the identified sections of Expressways are as follows.

Sl.No.	Section	Length (Km)	States
1.	Vadodara-Mumbai	400	Gujarat/Maharashtra
2.	Bangalore-Chennai	334	Karnataka/ Tamil Nadu
3.	Delhi-Meerut	66	Delhi/Uttar Pradesh
4.	Kolkata-Dhanbad	277	West Bengal/Jharkhand
5.	Delhi-Jaipur	To be finalised	Delhi/Rajasthan

These are at Alignment Study/Feasibility Study/Detailed Project Report (DPR) preparation stage.

At present, an expressway between Ahmedabad and Vadodara having a total length of 93.40 km, is under operation. Eastern Peripheral Expressway around Delhi, in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana, with a length of about 134 km is at the stage of investment approval. Under NHDP Phase VI, only the proposed Vadodara-Mumbai expressway passes through Maharashtra.

#### **Increase in road accidents**

\*233.SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, as per the report of the Ministry, road accidents claim atleast fifteen lives every hour in India;
- (b) whether 62 per cent of road deaths occur in rural India;
- (c) whether nearly 3000 persons died in road accidents in Delhi during the last year;
- (d) if so, the measures taken to curb road accidents;
- (e) whether Government has formulated any educational programme for two wheelers, commercial vehicle drivers and also for drivers between the age of 18-25 years; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (c) As per the report 'Road Accidents in India 2009', the figures are as under:

Year	Total No. of road accidents	Total No. of persons killed	Persons killed per hour (approx)	Percentage of road deaths in rural India	Number of persons who died in road accidents in Delhi in the year 2009
2009	486384	125660	14	61.7	2325

(d) This Ministry has been taking the following steps to prevent road accidents:

- i. Road safety is an integral part of road design at the planning stage.
- ii. Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways/Expressways.
- iii. Establishment of driving training institutes.
- iv. Tightening of safety standards of vehicles like helmets, seat belts, power-steering, rear view mirror.
- v. Publicity campaigns on road safety awareness.

(e) and (f) The syllabus for imparting instructions in driving of Motor vehicles by driving schools and establishments has been prescribed in Rule 31 of Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989. Besides, this Ministry provides financial assistance to States/UTs for setting up model Institutes of Driving Training and Research. The Ministry also operates a scheme for imparting refresher training to drivers in the unorganised sector.

#### **Achievements of National Rainfed Area Authority**

\*234.DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) was set up as an expert body to provide knowledge inputs regarding systematic upgradation and management of country's dry land and rainfed agriculture;

(b) if so, the details of the activities undertaken by it; and

(c) the targets fixed and achievements made during the last five years?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) In pursuant to the Cabinet decision, the National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) was set up on 3<sup>rd</sup> November, 2006 as an inter-ministerial body in the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation to address the problems of rainfed areas and for sustainable development of such areas. It was envisaged as an expert body to provide knowledge inputs regarding systemic upgradation and management of country's rainfed areas. The mandate of NRAA is as under:

- i) To prepare a perspective plan, outlining the national strategy and road map for holistic and sustainable development of rainfed farming areas.
- ii) To evolve common guidelines for all schemes of different Ministries including Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) for development of rainfed/dry land farming systems.
- iii) To coordinate and bring convergence within and among agricultural and wasteland development programmes being implemented in rainfed areas of the country.
- iv) To identify rainfed areas in different States which need priority attention and prepare watershed development programmes for integrated natural resource management, in consultation with States, focusing on multi-dimensional crop, livestock, horticulture, agri-pasture integrated systems and programmes for landless farming communities.
- v) To identify gaps in input supply, credit availability, dissemination of appropriate technology and other requirements relevant for development of rainfed areas.
- vi) To guide the implementing agencies on priority setting and monitor the specific interventions required.
- vii) To develop plans/ programmes for capacity building of Centre/ State Government functionaries in rainfed areas.
- viii) To suggest modalities to strengthen National and State Level Institutions concerned with Rainfed/ Dryland areas, and establish institutional linkages with prioritized watershed.
- ix) To monitor disbursement of rural credit/ insurance cover/ safety net programmes developed for rainfed areas.

- x) To set the research agenda including a critical appraisal of on-going programmes and promote diffusion of required knowledge for integrated farming in rainfed areas to district and lower level authorities.
- xi) To evaluate the effectiveness of completed watersheds and concurrent evaluation of on-going programmes.

The Authority became operational with the joining of Chief Executive Officer in May 2007 and other Technical Experts. It was housed in and serviced by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. Considering the role of NRAA as an Inter-Ministerial body to network, coordinate, converge, plan and monitor various schemes and programmes and bring synergy among them to cover all aspects of sustainable and holistic development of rainfed areas, the Government has relocated NRAA in the Planning Commission on 17.8.2010.

Some significant achievements of NRAA since it became operational in May, 2007 are as follows:

- a. NRAA has prepared vision document entitled "Harnessing Opportunities in Rainfed Areas - A Pathway to prosperity Vision 2025" in May, 2009 after detailed consultation with other Ministries, State Governments and other academic institutions. This document is being used by the States for preparing detailed projects.
- b. The authority has prepared Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects in consultation with DoLR, DAC and Planning Commission and circulated amongst all the States in 2008. National and State level workshops has been organized for sensitization of common guidelines. The guidelines are being used by the States in implementing watershed development projects.
- c. The detailed Format for preparation of States specific Perspective Plans for rain-fed areas and watershed development has been circulated to all States and many of the States are following this format.
- d. NRAA has undertaken more than 35 capacity building/ training programmes through sensitization of senior officers/ middle & junior level officers on emerging watershed paradigms and preparation of DPRs. States have also been guided for organizing capacity building programmes and preparation of their Capacity Building Plans.

- e. NRAA has Commissioned following three pilot projects:
  - i. Management of Fringe Forest and Adjoining Non-Forest Land for Ecological, water, Food and Livelihood Security and Sustainability of JFM Programme in the States of Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh and Tripura.
  - ii. Pilot Study on capitalizing opportunities of rice fallow for sustainable livelihood development in the state of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.
  - iii. Pilot Project on Livestock Centric Intervention for livelihood improvement in arid regions in Nagore District of Rajasthan.
- f. An inter-ministerial team headed by CEO, NRAA was constituted for evolving strategies for mitigating drought in Bundelkhand Region. As a result of field visits, Bundelkhand package was proposed by the Authority with the main focus on harnessing and conserving water resources and also to fill up gaps in the input supply and use of appropriate technology and special funds for development of Bundelkhand Region to combat drought. An integrated package of Rs.7266 crore has been sanctioned for the Bundelkhand by the Cabinet of which Rs.3450 crores is provided as Additional Central Assistance (ACA). Another Rs.200 crore have been provided for drinking water in the rural areas in Bundelkhand region. NRAA is now providing requisite technical approval and support for implementation of Bundelkhand Package. Monitoring is also being done.
- g. Policy paper on 'Food-Security, Water and Energy Nexus in India' was prepared and circulated. A scheme of Rs.400 crore in Eastern and Rs.200 crore in Western India has been launched by the Ministry of Agriculture on the basis of this Policy paper. Policy paper on "Soybean based Farming systems for improving Livelihood of Rainfed areas" published and circulated.
- h. The Authority has prepared a Mini DPR for simultaneous treatment of fringe forest and adjoining non-forestlands for conservation of water, bio-diversity and sustainability of JFM and poverty alleviation for the Ministry of Environment & Forests.
- i. NRAA has undertaken a number of research studies. The main studies completed include the following:

1. Evaluation of 108 watersheds of NWDRA project implemented during 10th Plan.
2. Monitoring and Evaluation Study on effectiveness of artificial recharge of groundwater programmes/schemes/projects in the rainfed regions of Maharashtra.
3. Prioritization of Rainfed Areas in the country.
4. Study on impact of high rainfall/flood on ground water resources in the Krishna River Basin.
5. Study on Water Management for Food Security in the States of Haryana, Punjab and Western Uttar Pradesh (under progress).
6. Impact Evaluation of Watershed Activities of People - A Case Study of Kalimati Watershed in Uttrakhand State.
7. Impact Evaluation of Watershed Activities of People - A Case Study of Fakot Watershed in Uttrakhand State.

NRAA is engaged in innovative convergence processes to be followed for optimizing outputs and outcomes in rainfed area development.

#### **Forged licence to pilots**

†\*235. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of employees of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) against whom action has been taken in the case of giving licences to pilots on the basis of forged documents;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the pilots whose documents have been found to be forged?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) As a result of the investigation by crime branch of Delhi Police, following officials of DGCA were arrested for their involvement in issuing licences based on forged documents:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1. Sh. Pradeep Kumar, Assistant Director
2. Sh. Mohammad Kasim Ansari, Sr. Draftsman.
3. Sh. Mahan Jyoti Bhattacharya, UDC.

These officials have been placed under suspension.

(c) The list of the pilots whose documents have been found to be forged is given in the statement.

***Statement***

*List of the pilots whose documents have been found to be forged:*

(A) Following is the list of Pilots who submitted fake CEO marksheet for issue of Airline Transport Pilot Licence (ATPL). These licences have been suspended.

Sl. No.	Name	Licence Number
1.	Capt. Parminder Kaur Gulati	ALTP-3946
2.	Capt. Meenakshi Singhal	ALTP-3997
3.	Capt. Swarn Singh Talwar	ALTP-4275
4.	Capt. J.K. Verma	ALTP-4355
5.	Capt. Habeeb Ali	ALTP-4397
6.	Capt. Bupinder Singh	ALTP-4327

(B) Following is the list of Pilots who submitted fake CEO marks Sheet for issue of Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL). These licences have been suspended or debarred from obtaining licences.

Sl.No.	Name	Licence Number
1	2	3
1.	Capt. Pradeep Kumar Tyagi	CPL-9904
2.	Capt. Gaurav Jain	CPL-9896
3.	Capt. Abhishek Kaushik	CPL-8935

1	2	3
4.	Capt. Param Prakash	CFL-8020
S.	Capt. Saif Misbah	CPL-8047
6.	Capt. Anirban Sanigrahi	CPL-8120
7.	Capt. Hiren M. Nagar	CPL-7734
8.	Capt. Jigesh G. Bhai Patal	CPL-6874
9.	Capt. Saurabh P. Lokhande	CPL-6684
10.	Sh. Rohit Kapoor	CPL not issued. (Debarred from obtaining CPL till further orders on 09.05.2011)
11.	Anirudh K. Deshpande	CPL not issued. (Debarred from obtaining CPL till further orders on 14.09.2011)

(c) Cases of bogus entries in the flying log book of trainee pilots by Chief Flying Instructor of Rajasthan Flying School Jaipur were reported by Anti-corruption Bureau (ACB), Rajasthan. On the basis Preliminary report received from Anti- Corruption Bureau Rajasthan Licences of following pilots have been suspended by DGCA.

Sl.No.	Name of Pilot	Licence No.
1	2	3
1.	Ms. Nidhi Vashisth	CPL 6436
2.	Sh. Rahul Yadav	CPL 5322
3.	Ms. Malini M.R	CPL 9304
4.	Ms. Priyata Sharma	CPL 5363
5.	Sh. Rakesh Mehta	CPL 6324
6.	Ms. Pallavi Hemand Sherje	CPL 6800
7.	Shri Sahil Malik	CPL 8986

1	2	3
8.	Shri Mahavir Singh Beniwal	CPL 1376
9.	Sh Mohinder kumar	CPL 1225
10.	Sh Anuj Kumar	ATPL 3962
11.	Sh Amit Mundra	ATPL 4312
12.	Sh Sanjeev Gupta	CPL 661B
13.	Sh Nitin Jain	CPL 4882
14.	Sh Rajesh Mirani	CPL 4883
15.	Sh Sumit Jain	CPL 7471
16.	Sh Ankur Garg	CPL 5894
17.	Sh Siddhrath Lochab	CPL 6078
18.	Sh Rohan Saxena	CPL 5522
19.	Sh Pawan Dilawar	CPL 5409

#### **Flouting of air safety norms**

\*236. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/ Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has found that most of the airlines have been flouting basic air safety norms in the past two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in such cases against the airlines?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (e) No Sir. There are some cases of non-adherences to some Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) provisions by the airlines. Year wise details, along with enforcement action taken by DGCA against the airlines are given in the statement-I, II and III respectively.

**Statement-I**

*Enforcement Actions*

*Numbers of Enforcement Actions reported against Airlines are as under :*

*Organization-wise Actions (Appendix - A)*

Year-2010	No. of Enforcement Actions	Name of Organization
03	01	Paramount Airways
	01	Spice Jet
	01	Indigo Airlines
Year-2011 (Up to 30.11.2011)	No. of Enforcement Actions	Name of Organization
04	04	Jagson Airlines
		Kingfisher Airlines
		Spice Jet
		Indigo Airlines

**Statement-II**

*Show cause notices and action taken by air transport  
directorates against the operators*

Sl. No.	Name of the Operator	Date of Show Cause notice issued	Reasons for issuing show cause notice	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Paramount Airways	22.9.2009 And 06.04.2010	Violation of various CARs provisions	Scheduled Operator's Permit was placed under suspension <i>w.e.f.</i> 19th April, 2010. As on date, the Scheduled Operator's Permit of M/s. Paramount Airways has been kept under abeyance.



1	2	3	4	5
2.	Spice Jet	22.09.2010	Overloading the aircraft based on the recommendation from Directorate of Air Safety	A warning letter was issued to Spice Jet.
3.	Inter Globe Aviation Ltd. (Indigo)	21.10.2010	For not adhering to Route Dispersal Guidelines	A warning letter was issued to Indigo.

***Statement-III***

*DGCA Enforcement Actions-2011*

Sl. No.	Operators	Name of Personnel/ Post Holder	Date of Action	Year	Subject	Enforcement Type
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	JAGSONS AIRLINES	Sh. J. P. Gupta, CMD	13.04.2011	2011	Resignation of All the Post Holders: M/s Jagson Air Lines Ltd. All the Four key post holder <i>i.e.</i> Accountable Manager, Continuing Airworthiness Manager, Quality Manager & Maintenance Manager of Jagson Airlines have already resigned on 4th April 2011. Under these circumstances, the approval granted to Jagson Airlines in accordance with CAR 145 does not remain valid as on 4th April 2011 <i>i.e.</i> the date of resignation.	Organisation Approval Not Valid

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Kingfisher Airlines	Sh. Sanjay Aggarwal, CEO	09.11.2011	2011	Cancellation of Flight	Notice issued
3.	Indigo	Sh. Aditya Ghose, CEO	10.11.2011	2011	Cancellation of Flight	Notice issued
4.	Spice jet	Mr. Neil Mills, CEO	10.11.2011	2011	Cancellation of Flight	Noticed issued

#### Implementation of Swa-shakti project

\*237. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank and International Fund for Agriculture Development support the Swa-Shakti project in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof and the aid and objectives of the said project;

(c) the names of the States in which the project is being implemented;

(d) the extent to which women have been benefited by the said project;

(e) the details of the assistance provided State-wise; and

(f) the details of funds allocated and utilised under the project during the Eleventh Plan period so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Swa-Shakti Project, implemented by the Government of India through 'Ministry of Women and Child Development, ended in June, 2005. The Swa-Shakti project was jointly funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and World Bank as under:

IFAD: Rs.4189 lakhs World Bank: Rs.4347 lakhs

The objectives of this project were socio-economic development and empowerment of women through promotion of women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs), micro credit and income generation activities.

(c) and (d) The Project was implemented in the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Under this project, 17647 women's SHGs were formed covering 2.43 lakhs women.

(e) and (f) State-wise details of funds released under the project is as under

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Funds released
1.	Bihar	445.05
2.	Chhattisgarh	255.00
3	Gujarat	1166.53
4	Haryana	611.94
5	Jharkhand	475.00
6	Karnataka	1712.53
7	Madhya Pradesh	1826.68
8	Uttar Pradesh	1639.67
9	Uttaranchal	360.00
	TOTAL	8492.40

#### Implementation of National Policy for elders

\*238.SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government of India had formulated a National Policy for Elders;
- (b) whether it is a fact that all measures were consolidated under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007;
- (c) whether it is a fact that under section 32 of the Act all States are required to frame their own rules to empower themselves to deal with elders;
- (d) whether it is a fact that several States have not yet done this so far; and
- (e) if so, the guidelines Government has issued to the States to frame their own rules immediately?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) The National Policy on Older Persons was announced by the Government in January 1999 which

envisages State support to ensure financial and food security, health care, shelter and other needs of older persons to improve the quality of their lives.

(b) The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 was enacted on 31st December 2007 to ensure need based maintenance for parents and senior citizens and their welfare. The Act provides for:

- Maintenance of Parents/ senior citizens by children/ relatives made obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals.
- Revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of negligence by relatives.
- Penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens.
- Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigent Senior Citizens.
- Adequate medical facilities and protection of life and property of Senior Citizens.

(c) As per Section 1(3), the Act has to be brought into force by individual State Governments. Section 32 of the Act stipulates that State Governments may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make Rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(d) and (e) So far, 23 States and all Union Territories have brought the Act into force. Of these, 13 States namely, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal and 1 Union Territory namely NCT of Delhi have so far framed Rules under the Act. The remaining State Governments/ UT Administrations have been requested from time to time to take all consequential steps, including framing of Rules, for effective implementation of the Act. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has prepared Model Rules which were circulated to States/ UTs on 6.2.2009 for suitable adoption/adaptation.

#### **Closing down of IRE, Kollam unit**

\*239.SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the threat due to closing of Indian Rare Earths (IRE) Unit in Kollam, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government would relook into the present policy about rare earths and initiate steps to start more value added products under the Public Sector?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to various operational factors beyond the control of Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL), supply of raw material to the Chavara Plant from its mining area was suspended on 10.10.2011 and consequently from 24.10.2011, production was stopped. As there is no certainty about resumption of supply of raw material from mining sites, a letter dated 21.11.2011 seeking permission for lay off of its workmen at Chavara was sent to the appropriate authority.

(c) IREL has already taken steps in this regard and is in the process of signing an MoU with Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation for the value added products including rare earths subject to availability of adequate raw sand required for producing basic source material for value addition.

#### **Development of airports in Madhya Pradesh**

†\*240. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of airports for whose development State Government of Madhya Pradesh has given land to Airports Authority of India;

(b) whether the development work on those airports has been completed, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of airports of Airports Authority of India in Madhya Pradesh;

(d) the number of airports out of these proposed to be made of international standard and the action taken in this regard; and

(e) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested for increasing air facilities in the State, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has given land to Airports Authority of India (AAI) for airports of Bhopal, Indore and Khajuraho.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The following works have been completed at these three airports:

- i) Extension of runway, construction of new apron, construction of Modular Integrated Terminal Building with Passenger Boarding Bridges at Bhopal.
- ii) Extension of runway, expansion of apron and construction of new Terminal Building at Indore airport.
- iii) Extension of runway and new apron at Khajuraho.

(c) There are three operational airports belonging to AAI and one Civil Enclave at Gwalior maintained by AAI.

(d) Airports at Bhopal and Indore have already been developed to International standards and works at Khajuraho airport is scheduled for completion by July, 2012.

(e) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has received one request from Civil Aviation Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh for air connectivity from Khajuraho to Bhopal.

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

##### **Implementation of flagship programmes of Government**

1706. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Advisory Council (NAC) in its recent meeting has evaluated the implementation of flagship programmes of Government;

(b) if so, the outcome of the review;

(c) the details of other issues discussed at the recent meetings of the NAC; and

(d) the directions given by the Council to Government on the above issues?

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

(a) No evaluation of flagship programmes was taken up in the agenda at the meeting of National Advisory Council (NAC) held on 29th November, 2011.

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

(c) Issues that were discussed at recent meetings of NAC since April 2011 and on / which recommendations were made to the Government are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The recommendations of the Council are advisory in nature.

### ***Statement***

#### *Recommendations made by the National Advisory Council since April, 2011*

Letter Date	Subject
14th September, 2011	Strengthening Natural Resource Management components under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA
22nd July, 2011	Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2011
07th July, 2011	National Food Security Bill, 2011
09th June, 2011	Recommendations for Follow-up Measures to Eradicate Manual Scavenging
9th June, 2011	Recommendations for effective implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA
08th June, 2011	Recommendations for a Central Law for Protection of Livelihood Rights and Social Security of Street Vendors
08th June, 2011	Recommendations for a reformed and strengthened Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
06th June, 2011	Recommendations on Land Acquisition & Resettlement and Rehabilitation
4th May, 2011	Essential Elements of a National Policy for Domestic Workers

### **Meeting of NAC**

†1707. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the meeting of National Advisory Council held recently;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether there were differences among the members regarding definition of poverty in the meeting; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) A meeting of the National Advisory Council (NAC) was held on 29th November, 2011.

At this meeting, a presentation was made to the Council on India Human Development Report, 2011. In addition, the Working Group in the Council on Social Security for Unorganized Workers presented its draft proposals to the Council.

(b) This was not on the agenda of the NAC meeting held on 29th November, 2011.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Guidelines for handling of radioactive substances**

1708. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether guidelines from Atomic Energy Establishment exist regarding purchase, storage, period of storage and ultimate disposal of radioactive substances like 'Cobalt 60 isotope' as its sudden suomoto eruption caused deaths and illness to many persons in Delhi's Mayapuri Scrap Market, during July-Aug. 2010;

(b) if so, whether the purchasers of such radioactive substances are following these guidelines for storage, disposal, etc.;

(c) whether a similar complaint of unauthorized storage in a godown of a chemical unit in Sewri, Mumbai was received during September/October, 2010; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules, 2004 and Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Wastes) Rules, 1987 framed under Atomic Energy Act 1962, and Safety Standards and Codes made there under provide necessary frame work of regulations pertaining to import, export, procurement (local purchase), installation, operation, decommissioning/disposal as well as



transport of devices containing radioactive material. The regulatory frame work has a 'cradle to grave' approach wherein the radioactive sources are regulated right from their production/ procurement to ultimate safe disposal. In each step an authorization/licence is required from the regulatory body i.e. Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).

The incident involving exposure to seven persons, resulted in the death of a person and radiation injuries to two persons due to a legacy source (Cobalt-60) took place at Mayapuri, Delhi in April 2010. The source found its way to the public domain due to unauthorized disposal of a Gamma Cell by Delhi University (DU). Investigation and corrective actions were promptly taken to recover and secure the radiation sources. To prevent the recurrence of such incident many actions including the following were undertaken by AERB.

- Sensitizing all the academic, medical and R&D institutions to undertake inventory of radiation sources under their possession and review their existing safety procedures.
- Further strengthening the AERB Data base on source inventory by identifying and bringing on record the legacy sources.
- Improving and intensifying the public awareness on legal, regulatory and general safety requirements *vis-a-vis* radioactive sources by way of issuing notices through print media and knowledge sharing through its website.
- Establishing Regional Regulatory Centres (RRC) in the country. RRC in East and South have been formed to further strengthen regulation of radiation sources.
- Based on lessons learnt from this experience the system of response to radiation source related emergencies is further strengthened in collaboration with National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

(b) Licensees generally follow the stipulated guidelines. However, there have been stray incidents of violating such stipulated guidelines by the licensees. In such cases, AERB had taken appropriate corrective and punitive actions in these situations.

(c) and (d) AERB has not received any complaint regarding unauthorized storage of radioactive substance in a godown of chemical unit at Sewri.

### Uranium mines in Tummalapalle

1709. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Tummalapalle uranium mines are said to have the world's largest uranium reserves;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the amount and different kinds of uranium that India is exporting to other countries during the last ten years, year-wise, country-wise and variety-wise;
- (d) the amount and different kinds of uranium that India is importing from other countries during the last ten years, year-wise, country-wise and variety-wise; and
- (e) in what manner the discovery at Tummalapalle helps India to become self-sufficient in Uranium and the quantity of power that can generate with it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):  
 (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of the Department of Atomic Energy, has so far established the presence of 63,269 tonnes of Uranium resources (U308) in Tummalapalle area, Kadappa District, Andhra Pradesh.

- (c) No exports of uranium have taken place during the said period.
- (d) The quantity of uranium imported during the said period is as follows:

Country	Year	Quantity Received	Type of Uranium imported
Russia	2001	58 MT	Enriched Uranium Di-oxide Pellets
	2006	58 MT	
	2009	58 MT	
France	2009	120 MT	Natural Uranium Di-oxide Pellets
	2010	210 MT	
	2011	237 MT	
France	2009	300 MT	Natural Uranium on Concentrate
Kazakhstan	2009	300 MT	Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate
	2011	300 MT	Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate

(e) The indigenous Uranium will help India to increase nuclear installed capacity, thereby, providing more electricity for economic growth of the country. Uranium reserves already established at Tummalapalle can generate above 2,50,000 MWe-year of electricity (6000 MWe capacity for 40 years).

#### **Suspension of Kundakulam atomic projects**

1710. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tamil Nadu Cabinet has called for the suspension of the Kudankulam nuclear project execution until the apprehensions of people were allayed;

(b) whether safety steps had been taken by the Department in all nuclear plants;

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken so far;

(d) whether Government is going to commission the project as per schedule; and

(e) whether Government would launch a vigorous public relations campaign to counter the 'misinformation campaign' against the Kudankulam nuclear project?

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

(a) The Tamil Nadu cabinet passed a resolution on September 22, 2011 as follows: "The cabinet decided to request the Honorable Prime Minister and Government of India that further work on Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project may be halted, till the fears of the people of the area are allayed".

(b) and (c) The safety provisions in all the Indian nuclear power plants are of the state of % the art and at par with international safety norms. Recently under the directives of the Government, the safety of all Indian nuclear power plants was reviewed in the context of Fukushima (Japan) incident by task forces of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and a committee constituted by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). The reviews have found that Indian nuclear power plants are safe and have margins in design and features to withstand extreme natural events. Recommendations were made to add some features to take the safety to a still higher level. The implementation of these recommendations has already commenced. In addition the Government has also taken following steps:

- Introduced the Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority (NSRA) Bill in the Parliament to give statutory status to the nuclear safety regulator.
- Took a decision to invite IAEA missions, namely, Operational Safety Review Team (OSART) and Integrated Regulatory Review Service (IRRS), for peer review of safety of nuclear power plants and of the regulatory system respectively.

(d) Based on the present situation, Kudankulam units 1&2 are now expected to be commissioned in 2012-13.

(e) The Government is making all efforts to allay the fears of the people in a credible manner. The Government has constituted an expert group of 15 specialists with expertise in diverse fields to interact with the officials of State Government and spokespersons of the people in the neighbourhood of Kudankulam. The expert group has addressed all the legitimate issues raised. Efforts to enhance public outreach and public communication are continuing.

#### **Target of nuclear power generation**

1711. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is to produce 35,000 MW of nuclear power by 2020;
- (b) if so, the details worked out so far;
- (c) the investment made/to be made in this regard; and
- (d) in what manner Government would use such nuclear power, area-wise and purpose thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Present installed nuclear power capacity in the country is 4780 MW which is expected to reach 10,080 MW on progressive completion of the nuclear power reactors under construction by the year 2017.

The future capacity addition plans envisage a mix of nuclear power reactors based on indigenous technologies and those with foreign technical cooperation. Currently, the XII Plan proposals are being finalized which envisage start of work on eight indigenous 700 MW Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs), two 500 MW Fast Breeder Reactors (FBRs), one 300 MW Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) and eight Light Water Reactors of 1000 MW or higher capacity with foreign technical cooperation. These nuclear power reactors are expected to be

completed progressively in the XIII and XIV Plans. Based on progressive completion of these projects, a nuclear power capacity of 14580 MW is expected to be reached by 2020-21 and 27480 by 2023-24.

(c) The investment made so far and to be made in the XII Plan and beyond is as under:

(Rs. in crore)			
Capacity	Investment upto end of XI Plan	Investment in XII Plan	Investment beyond XII Plan
In operation (4780 MW)	21,056	650	
Under construction (5300 MW)	21,955	21,245	2,195
Planned new starts in XII Plan (17400 MW)	1,997	64,812	1,22,874

(d) The nuclear power plants will generate electricity, which will be supplied to the States and Union Territories in the Northern, Western and Southern Electricity Regions of the country.

#### Accidents in Kudankulam NPP

1712. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in case of accidents involving the first two reactors at the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant, Russian supplier Atomstroyexport would be held liable for damages as per provisions of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010; and

(b) if not, the indemnification clauses as per the Inter-Governmental Agreement and the Supplement to it signed between Atomstroyexport and NPCIL, with details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The Kudankulam project (2x1000 MW) at Kudankulam in Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu is being set up in technical cooperation with the Russian Federation. While the design and supply of equipment are in the Russian scope, construction, erection of equipment, commissioning

are ' being carried out by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL). NPCIL being the operator of the plant will be held liable for any nuclear damage caused by it as per the provisions of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010.

**Site for nuclear power plant**

1713. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of sites that have been identified or selected for Nuclear Power Plant in the country;
- (b) the details thereof;
- (c) whether these sites for Nuclear Power Plants have been cleared by various States;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the criteria that has been made for these selections?

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

(a) The Government has accorded 'in principle' approval of eleven sites for setting up nuclear power plants in future.

(b) The details of sites for setting up nuclear power plants in future are as under:

Site	District & State	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3
Gorakhpur	Fatehabad, Haryana	4X700
Chutka	Mandla, Madhya Pradesh	2X700
Mahi Banswara	Banswara, Rajasthan	4X700
Bhimpur	Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh	4X700
Kaiga	Uttara Kannada, Karnataka	2X700
Kalpakkam	Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu	2X500
Kudankulam	Tiruneiveli, Tamil Nadu	4X1000

1	2	3
Jaitapur	Ratnagiri, Maharashtra	6X1650
Chhaya Mithi Virdi	Bhavnagar, Gujarat	6X1000
Kowada	Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh	6X1000
Haripur	East Midnapore, West Bengal	6X1000

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The sites are jointly identified by the State Government concerned, Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and Department of Atomic Energy for evaluation by a Site Selection Committee (SSC) appointed by the Government of India. The SSC comprises members from the Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) and constituent units of the Department of Atomic Energy etc. The reports of the SSC are considered by the Government and 'in principle' approval is accorded for obtaining statutory clearances and project approvals.

(e) The sites are evaluated by the SSC based on criteria laid down in the AERB's 'Code of Practice on Safety, -Nuclear Power Plant Siting'. The criteria, among others include foundation conditions, seismicity, meteorological conditions, flooding, distance from airports/air corridors, industries handling toxic/ explosive substances access by road/rail/sea, demand for power in the region, other energy options, possibility of power evacuation, availability of land and cooling water etc.

#### **New rules for Civil Nuclear Liability Act**

1714. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has notified new rules on Civil Nuclear Liability Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new rules are in conformity with the Nuclear Liability Act passed by Government or a dilution and violation of the spirit of the Law; and

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

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Central Government, in exercise of powers conferred by Section 48 of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 has notified the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Rules, 2011 in the Gazette of India on 11 November 2011, which have been laid before each House of Parliament.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Rules, 2011 is in conformity with the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010.

**Views against go-ahead of Kudankulam**

1715. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the senior retired bureaucrats and other Government officials have written against the go-ahead of the Kudankulam nuclear plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted an assessment of the impact of the nuclear plant;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Some senior retired bureaucrats have asked for a hold on Kudankulam nuclear plant. They have also raised several issues related to safety of nuclear power plants, independence of regulatory body, civil liability of nuclear damage which are common for all nuclear power plants and not specific to Kudankulam nuclear plant.

(c) and (d) Yes. Sir. A rapid Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP-1&2) was carried out in 2001 and a detailed EIA in 2003. Later, a comprehensive EIA of the site for six units was carried out as a part of KKNPP-3 to 6 environmental clearance process.

(e) Does not arise.

**Notification of rules under Civil Nuclear Liability Act**

1716. DR. T.N. SEEMA:

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:



- (a) whether Government has notified the rules under the Civil Nuclear Liability Act;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has noticed that the rules have diluted the provisions of liability for the foreign suppliers under the Act; and
- (d) whether Government would amend the rules notified now so as to fix the foreign supplier's liability for damages to cover the full life of the reactor or at least a reasonable period of its functioning?

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

- (a) Yes, Sir.
- (b) The Central Government in exercise of powers conferred by Section 48 of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 has notified the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Rules, 2011 in the Gazette of India on 11 November 2011, which have been laid before each House of Parliament.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) The Central Government does not propose to amend the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Rules, 2011.

#### **Indo-French agreement on nuclear reactors**

1717. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Ministers of India and France have entered into an agreement for the construction of first set of two third-generation European Pressurised Reactors which would supply nuclear fuel for 25 years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the progress that has been on this agreement;
- (d) the impact that the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill 2010 had on this deal; and
- (e) the total share of India's investment in this deal and in what manner these payments would be made to the French Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):  
(a) to (c) India and France have signed an Inter Governmental Agreement for Civil Nuclear Cooperation. Subsequently, Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) has entered into an MoU with the French company AREVA for setting up of 2 EPR nuclear reactors in Jaitapur, Maharashtra.

(d) and (e) Issues such as liability, cost, payment terms will come up while finalizing the techno commercial agreement.

**Maintenance of aircrafts in country**

†1718. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the present system for upkeep, repairing and overhauling of aircrafts in the country;
- (b) whether aircrafts are tested before their take off;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to prevent accidents caused by the defects crept in aircrafts due to their operation?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Upkeep, repair and overhaul of aircraft is carried out based upon the recommendations made by manufacturers as per Maintenance Planning Document(MPD). Details of these documents are laid down in Civil Aviation Requirements CAR-145 & CAR-M issued by DGCA. These CARs are available on DGCA's website dgca.gov.in.

(b) Yes, aircraft are inspected by appropriately licensed/ approved maintenance personnel before each flight.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As per DGCA's regulations, no aircraft is permitted to undertake operation in case of any major defect. Aircraft are permitted to operate under Minimum Equipment List (MEL) with minor defects which do not compromise with the airworthiness and safety of operation. Defects encountered at any stage of operation or during maintenance checks are rectified and certified by appropriately licensed/ approved personnel before next flight.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Lunch/dinner in delayed flights**

†1719. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the private airlines in India which are generally late by hours do not provide lunch and dinner but only provide light refreshment to the passengers while the lunch/dinner time is over much before the landing of planes; and

(b) if so, whether Government will take any steps to ensure provision of proper lunch/dinner in cases of delayed flights so as to avoid inconvenience to the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued a Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3, Series M, Part IV in August, 2010, which provides for compensation and facilities including meals to the passengers in case of denied boarding, cancellations and delays. The Violation of the provisions of the CAR is punishable under the provisions of Schedule VI to the Aircraft Rules, 1937. This will be a Category III offence attracting a maximum penalty of six months imprisonment or Rs. Two Lakhs fine or both. DGCA regularly monitors on monthly basis compensation and facilities accorded to passengers by Airlines.

**Air connectivity in Gujarat**

1720. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether poor air connectivity between the main Saurashtra-Kutch region and the other parts of the North Gujarat is the hitch for active tourism of Saurashtra and North Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to open new air connectivity other than Kolkata, Bangalore, Delhi, Hyderabad and Chennai for encouraging domestic and foreign tourism in Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) At present following cities in the State of Gujarat have air connectivity:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rajkot, Jamnagar, Surat, Porbandar, Ahmedabad, Vadodra, Kandla, Bhuj and Bhavnagar. This Ministry has also granted initial No Objection Certificate to M/s Deccan Charters Ltd. to operate Scheduled Air Transport Regional Services in Gujarat (Western Region).

(b) Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by concerned airlines on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence of Route Dispersal Guidelines. Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieving better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East region. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG).

#### **Financial Surveillance of Airlines**

1721. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has undertaken detailed financial surveillance of all airlines from early November;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this was planned to eliminate addition of additional aircraft without investigating in adequate safety measures by financially constrained airlines; and

(d) if so, the details of the examination done?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation has ordered financial surveillance of scheduled airlines in accordance with the provisions of Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3, Series S, part-1 which is available on DGCA website [www.dgca.nic.in](http://www.dgca.nic.in).

(c) Surveillance is being done to ensure safety of operations by airlines.

(d) The financial surveillance from the safety perspective is in progress.

#### **Feasibility study of ICAO**

1722. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) has conducted a feasibility study for the establishment of a Civil Aviation Authority in India in place of DGCA;

(b) if so, the details of the study report;

(c) the suggestions made by the ICAO in its study report; and

(d) the present status of the proposal?

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

(b) and (c) ICAO conducted a feasibility study for the establishment study for the establishment of a Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) in place of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) discharging regulatory functions.

The report of the study recommends the setting up of an autonomous Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) in India with financial and administrative flexibility to meet functional requirements of an effective safety oversight system. The report also lays down the legislative and administrative measures required for the establishment and operation of a CAA including the transformation of DGCA into CAA India.

(d) A Committee was set up by Government of India to review the ICAO recommendations. The Committee apart from the functions listed by the ICAO report has proposed additional functions relating to Economic Regulation, consumer protection and environment regulations. Based on the above, process for introduction of CAA Bill is in progress.

#### **Under utilisation of trainer aircrafts**

1723. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether eleven Hansa Trainer Aircrafts procured from NAL were not utilised by flying clubs;

(b) if so, the details of costs incurred;

(c) whether it is a fact that poor performance of aircrafts was the main reason for under utilisation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, other reasons for the under utilisation by flying clubs?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Hansa aircraft procured by DGCA were utilized by the flying training institutes for flying training but these remained underutilized due to lack of maintenance and spare parts support by the manufacturer.

(b) The Cost of procurement of 11 Hansa 3 trainer aircraft was Rs. 6,09,88,052/- .

(c) to (e) Apart from lack of maintenance and spare parts support, non-availability of type rated pilots with the flying training institutes was also a factor for their underutilization.

#### **Near miss air collisions**

1724. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of near miss of air collisions reported in the last two years; and

(b) the corrective steps being taken to avoid such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No cases of near miss of air collision have been reported in the last two years.

However, there were 37 cases of Airprox reported in last two years. Out of which 15 were reported in 2009 and 22 were reported in 2010.

(b) Corrective steps taken to avoid such incidents are given in the statement.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Corrective steps being taken to avoid such incidents*

- Air Traffic Control officers' (ATCO's) and Pilot proficiency checks are being carried out regularly.
- ATC services are being modernized to include conflict warning in the system to assist ATCO's.
- Coordination procedures of handing over from one unit to another have been laid out. Coordination of handing over traffic to adjoining FIR has been worked out & any deviation is being pointed out to the concerned units for taking corrective action.

- Whenever required, corrective training is being given to Pilots and Air Traffic Controller, and training procedures amended.
- Implementation of Safety Management System at airports to mitigate the risk of accident/ incident.
- Implementation of flexible use of airspace Which will reduce traffic congestion in the airspace.
- Airlines have been directed to avoid use of similar / confusing call signs.
- One separate directorate of Air Space and Air traffic Management in PGCA has been created in 2009 for better surveillance and regulatory functions in Air traffic Management (ATM).
- Case studies of Airprox /ATC incidents are discussed and analysed to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

CNS directorate of AAI has been advised by DGCA to issue guidelines in the form of an ATM or CNS circular for High Frequency (HF) Radio Transmission (RT) controller.

#### **Reasons of huge losses to airlines**

1725. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all airlines in India are suffering huge losses during the past three years;

(b) whether such losses are due to higher airport taxes, airport fees, parking fees, higher fuel cost etc.;

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

(d) whether Government would consider framing a new Civil Aviation Policy within time bound programme so as to give a boost to airline industry; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) The spiralling cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) coupled with global economic slow down and low yield have contributed greatly to losses.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Government has constantly been responding to changing scenario and formulating sector specific policies to facilitate and enable growth of the sector and to meet global standard and competition. Some of the steps undertaken by Government are as under :

(i) Easier FDI Policy for airports has been put in place *vide* which 100% FDI, through automatic route, has been permitted in Greenfield airports, (ii) FDI requirements for air transport side of civil aviation have been revised and separate limits have been prescribed in respect of different sectors such as schedule cargo airlines, non-scheduled operators, MRO etc. (iii) Relaxed procedure for establishment of private airports for private use has been announced, (iv) Private domestic airlines have been permitted to fly on overseas routes subject to specified guidelines. Further, bilateral arrangements with other countries have been gradually liberalized to enable better international connectivity. (v) A new Flying Training Institute has been established at Gondia, Maharashtra. Further, Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi has been restructured. These measures would help in putting in place better training infrastructure for skilled manpower in the aviation sector, (vi) The infrastructure at the airports, Air Traffic Control and Navigation is being constantly upgraded to meet the future demand of the airlines. (vii) to create a world class airport infrastructure upgradation/modernization of a number of metro and non-metro airports have been undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) as well as through Joint Venture Companies, (viii) AAI has undertaken upgradation & modernization of 35 non-metro airports in the country in a time bound manner. In addition, 13 more airports have also been taken up for upgradation. (ix) AAI has also undertaken the modernization and expansion of the international airports at Chennai and Kolkata. (x) DGCA from time to time reviews and amends its regulations as per international standards and aviation requirements of the country, (xi) DGCA itself has been strengthened to meet international safety obligations. (xii) City side development of specific airports has been undertaken under Public Private Participation model. (xiii) A new policy for green field airports which envisages, (xiv) An Independent regulatory Authority, namely, AERA has been established 12.5.2009 with the prime objective to create a level playing field and healthy competition amongst all major airports (Government-owned, PPP- based, private), regulation of tariffs of aeronautical services, protection of reasonable interest of users.



### **Predatory pricing**

1726. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that due to fewer flights airlines have quietly raised prices and started using dubious methods to enforce predatory pricing;

(b) whether Government has any plans to press in charter flights through Air India to meet the critical situation over the next few months;

(c) the manner in which Government propose to meet passenger demand for flights in the immediate future; and

(d) efforts to be made through Air India to locate and bring charter flights to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Air fares applicable for domestic passengers are determined by market forces and therefore are not fixed by Government. With a view to maintain transparency in tariff publication, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has taken following steps:

- Scheduled domestic airlines have been directed to display established tariff route-wise and fare category-wise in their websites, on monthly basis and also to notify any significant and noticeable changes to DGCA within 24 hrs of effecting such a change.
- A Tariff Analysis Unit has been set up in DGCA to monitor tariff on regular basis at periodic intervals.

DGCA has not noted any significant hike in fares beyond fare band communicated to if by airlines.

(b) to (d) Introduction of charter flight by airlines is commercial decision of airlines. However, Directorate General of Civil Aviation has advised all the domestic airlines to operate additional flights to cater to the demand caused due to peak season and cancellation of flights by Kingfisher Airlines.

### **Conversion of old planes for cargo use**

1727. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of aircrafts of the national carrier became old;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the manner in which airlines use such aircrafts;
- (d) whether Air India proposes to convert its old planes for cargo use;
- (e) if so, the details of the number of plane so far converted into cargo plane; and
- (f) the details of expenditure incurred by Air India in conversion of such planes?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Air India's present fleet comprises of 81 new aircraft and 40 old aircraft. The average age of Air India's new fleet is approximately 7 years and serves both domestic and international sectors.

(d) No more, Sir.

(e) and (f) In the year 2007-08, Air India had converted 4 A310s aircraft and 6 Boeing 737-200 into cargo aircraft. B737 aircraft were converted to freighter at a cost of Rs.7.00 crores per aircraft and A310 aircraft at an average cost of Rs.37.76 crores per aircraft.

#### **Formation of aviation security force**

†1728. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering a proposal for forming a dedicated Aviation Security Force (ASF) in view of the growing terrorist threat on the airports and other aviation infrastructures;
- (b) whether Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) has not been able to use its budgetary fund in the last three years; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) could not utilize the allocated budgetary Plan Fund during the last 3 years owing to various factors viz. non-finalization of building plans for the

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

BCAS Hqrs. at Delhi and regional office of BCAS at Mumbai due to unavailability of suitable land & non-finalization of the approvals for establishing the Civil Aviation Academy. Besides, the budgetary allocation for purchasing equipments & vehicles for Bomb Diffusak and Disposal Squad (BDDS) & Dog Squads of BCAS could not be utilized as these squads now stand transferred to the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF).

**International airport at Surat**

1729. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) by when work to build an international airport at Surat in Gujarat to ease congestion on international airport at Mumbai is expected to start; and

(b) by when the work is likely to be completed so as to make the airport operational and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) There is an airport at Surat belonging to Airports Authority of India (AAI), which is suitable for operation of A-321 type of aircraft. Recently, New Passenger Terminal Building with peak hour capacity of 250 passengers and apron to park 4 numbers of (2-A-321, 1-B-737 and 1-ATR), type of aircraft has been completed. Future development of Surat airport as International Standards is subject to traffic demand and provision of additional land by the State Government.

**Failure in mock drill at Delhi airport**

1730. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a recent mock drill, Delhi airport failed hijack test;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the failure;

(d) the agencies involved for failure of hijack test; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to improve the security at the airport to tackle such situations quickly?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Some procedural lapses and lack of coordination along various agencies were noticed in the mock anti-hijacking drill conducted on 19.1.2011 at Delhi Airport.

(c) and (d) Some deficiencies were noticed on the part of DIAL, AAI, CISF, Air India and Delhi Police. BCAS has taken necessary action and has directed the concerned agencies to improve the system.

(e) A structured response system is in place for handling aircraft hijack situations in the country.

#### **Contract of modernisation of airports**

1731. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain private sector companies have been assigned the contract of modernisation of certain airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such airports; and

(c) the details of revenue received by Government from such companies, airport-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The operation, management and development of IGI Airport, New Delhi and CSI Airport, Mumbai have been given to Delhi International Airport (P) Ltd. (DIAL) and Mumbai International Airport (P) Ltd. (MIAL), respectively with effect from 03.05.2006. Airports Authority of India (AAI) holds 26% equity in both the Joint Venture Companies (JVCs) and the balance 74% equity is held by the strategic Joint Venture Partner namely M/s GMR Consortium and M/s GVK Consortium, respectively.

(c) The revenue share paid to AAI by DIAL and MIAL under the Operation Management Development Agreement (OMDA) for the year 2006-07- Rs. 277 crores & Rs. 233 crores; for 2007-08- Rs. 408 crores & Rs. 337 crores; for the year 2008-09- Rs. 446 crores & Rs. 375 crores; for the year 2009-10- Rs. 544 crores & Rs. 397 crores and for the year 2010-11- Rs. 582 crores Rs. 464 crores, respectively.

#### **Shortage of ATC staff**

1732. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is shortage of ATC staff at IGI Airport in various categories;
- (b) the details thereof and reasons for the shortage; and
- (c) the efforts made by Government to provide sufficient staff at the ATC in view of the aviation safety?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Audit by ICAO**

1733. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the International Civil Aviation Organisation had audited DGCA in 2006 on the safety oversight capability of DGCA;
- (b) if so, the details of the observations made; and
- (c) the action taken on the observations made by ICAO?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. ICAO under its Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme, conducted an audit of India in October 2006. There were 70 findings and recommendations in the areas of legislation, organization, operations, airworthiness, licensing, aerodromes, air navigation services and accident investigation.

- (c) The status of compliance with the recommendations is given in the Statement.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Implementation status - ICAO's USOAP audit findings and recommendations*

Total	70	Implemented
1	2	3
Legislation	7	7
Organisation	5	4
Personnel Licensing	6	6

1	2	3
Operation of Aircraft	7	7
Airworthiness	5	5
Aircraft Accident & Incident	20	19
Air Navigation Services	11	9
Aerodromes	9	8
Total findings implemented		65

#### Under Implementation - 5

1. Filling up of vacancies in DGCA
2. Amendment to Aircraft Rules in line with ICAO Annex 13 - Accident Investigation
3. Rules for ANS
4. Approval of SAR manual
5. Licensing of aerodromes used for scheduled air transport services.

#### FDI in aviation sector

†1734. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is taking any step to ensure that airlines services of other private operators are not affected in view of the recent financial crisis in Kingfisher Airlines and its decision to reduce the number of flights and to discontinue the air services on loss-making routes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry is considering a proposal to be sent to the Ministry of Finance for allowing foreign direct investment in the airlines sector; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has advised all the domestic airlines to operate additional flights to cater to the demand caused due to peak season and cancellation of flights by Kingfisher Airlines.

(c) and (d) At present 49% Foreign direct investment is allowed in the domestic carriers.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, no equity from foreign airlines are allowed. A proposal to allow Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) by foreign airlines in Domestic Airlines is under examination of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP).

#### **Outstanding loan of Air India**

1735. Ms. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the outstanding loan, including working capital of Air India;
- (b) the annual interest Air India pays to financial institutions;
- (c) the annual losses of Air India for the last five years, the figures thereof, year-wise; and
- (d) the manner in which the Ministry proposes to convert Air India into profit making PSU?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The total outstanding loan of Air India consisting of aircraft loans and working capital bank loan aggregates to Rs.43,777.10 crores.

(b) During the year 2010-11, the annual interest paid by Air India to the financial institutions was approximately Rs.3235 crore.

(c) Air India had incurred losses during the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 Rs.688.21 crores, Rs.2226.16 crores, Rs.5548.26 crores, Rs.5552.44 crores and Rs.6994.00 crores. (provisional) respectively.

(d) In order to improve its operating and financial performance, Air India has taken, during last three years, various steps such as Rationalization of routes to cut losses, rescheduling/ cancellation of future aircraft delivery, return of leased capacity, reduction of contractual employment, review of all agreements on all technical and operational matters, constitution of Turn Around Committee (which includes representatives from senior management and unions) to look at all areas of cost reduction.

#### **Schemes for development of Scheduled Castes in Gujarat**

1736. SHRI NATUJI HAJLAJI THAKOR:

SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented for the development of Scheduled Castes in the country, State-wise including Gujarat :

(b) whether these schemes are working as per the targets;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that these schemes are implemented as per Government directions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The Ministry is extending financial assistance to the States/UTs and other implementing agencies for implementing the following schemes for development of the Scheduled Castes in the country including Gujarat :

**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

**Concessional Loan from:**

- (i) National Scheduled Caste Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC)
- (ii) National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC)
- (iii) 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) and (c) The actual expenditure under the schemes for the development of SCs during 2010-11 was Rs.3327.12 Cr. as against the B.E of Rs.3325.00 Cr. The B.E for 2011-12 is Rs.4051.00 Cr. and expenditure up to 02-12-2011 is Rs.2396.24 Cr.

(d) The Ministry is monitoring the implementation of these schemes through, (i) field visits to States, (ii) Quarterly/Half Yearly/Annual Reports, (iii) utilization certificates and (iv) Annual Review meeting with the States.

#### Bailout package to Air India

1737. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is giving a bailout package to Air India; if so, the total amount of the bailout package and the future strategy to improve the performance of Air India;

(b) the profit and loss account of Air India, Alliance Airlines and Air India Express for last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken to cut the unnecessary expenditure of Air India and to improve the in-flight service of Air India?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Government has so far infused fresh equity of Rs.3200 crore in Air India.

(b) The losses incurred by Air India, Alliance Air and Air India Express during the last four years are as under:

Year	Air India	Alliance Air	Air India Express
2007-08	2226.16	59.16	65.94
2008-09	5548.26	21.23	339.60
2009-10	5552.44	41.54	360.69
2010-11 (Prov.)	6865.17	29.12	391.00

(c) In order to improve its operating and financial performance, Air India has taken various steps such as Rationalization of routes to cut losses, induction of new aircraft on international routes to increase passenger appeal, phasing out of old fleet and consequential reduction in maintenance cost, return of leased aircraft at the end of their tenure or prematurely, enhanced utilization of the new fleet resulting in production of higher ASKMs, Grounding of ageing fleet including B747-400 which would be used only for certain lines of operations and for operating VVIP flights, Increase in passenger/cargo revenue, excess baggage revenue through aggressive sales & marketing efforts including for attracting government traffic and upgradation of IT Infrastructure and stations. On the directions of Group of Ministers(GoM), Air India had prepared its Turn Around Plan(TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan(FRP), which has been examined by a Group of Officers(GoO). The recommendations of GoO have been referred by the GoM for RBI's examination and regulatory forbearance.

#### **Review of DGCA Cadre**

1738. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the Cadre of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) as per international norms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. International Civil Aviation Organization conducted an audit of DGCA in October 2006 which indicated acute shortage of technical manpower in DGCA. In this regard a feasibility study for the Establishment of a Civil Aviation Authority in India in place of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) was carried out by ICAO. The report of the study recommends the setting up of an autonomous Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) with administrative and financial flexibility to meet functional requirements of an effective safety oversight system.

Based on the study, the Government is considering establishing a Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) in India in place of DGCA. In the meanwhile, a total of 427 Group 'A' and 48 Group 4B' posts were created in May, 2009 in DGCA. Recruitment to these posts, in a phased manner, has been initiated.

#### **Maintenance Repair Organisation**

1739. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Airbus and other planes are to undergo a major check; if so, the places they go for major checks, outside or inside the country;
- (b) the number of operators that have been held for major checks outside the country;
- (c) the reason operators prefer Singapore, Dubai, Sri Lanka, etc. for major checks; and
- (d) the steps Government is taking to make MRO (Maintenance Repair Organisation) effective, or to review the tax policy?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes Sir. All the planes, including Airbus undergo major Checks both inside as well as outside the country at DGCA approved Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul Organizations (MROs). The places to which they go for major checks outside the country are Australia, France, U.K., China, Sri Lanka, Dubai, Singapore, Malaysia, Jordan etc.

(b) 14 operators had sent their aircraft for Major Checks to foreign DGCA approved MROs during the last two years.

(c) Lower Operating cost for ferrying the aircraft to these countries, being nearer and approved by DGCA, as compared to destinations in other parts of the world could be one of the reasons for sending aircraft to these countries.

(d) The Ministry of Civil Aviation organized a seminar on 09/07/2011 to have the views of various stake holders on issues pertaining to Maintenance Repair Overhaul (MRO). The views expressed in the seminar are being considered by 3 sub-groups on matters relating to policy, regulation and infrastructure. As regards review of tax policy the Ministry is in consultation with Ministry of Finance to review the tax structure of MRO activities.

#### **Funds for passenger amenities**

1740. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fund allocated and spent by Air India/ Indian Airlines on passenger amenities during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) whether Air India has cut the cost on passenger amenities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reasons for reduction in cost on passenger amenities;

(e) whether cost cut on passenger amenities has adversely affected the customers, satisfaction; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Fund allocated and spent by Air India on passenger amenities during last five years are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Budgeted Amount	Actual Expenditure
2006-07	Erstwhile IA - 185.00	Erstwhile IA - 197.33
	Erstwhile AI - 421.71	Erstwhile AI - 421.67
2007-08	650.00	592.93
2008-09	541.00	486.56
2009-10	521.50	483.81
2010-11	569.47	459.81

(d) In order to save on cost, the menu was rationalized in all classes and sweets and juice were discontinued from economy class and also similar discontinuance of other beverages from the higher classes.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

#### **Stopping of flights by private airlines**

1741. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any private airlines has suddenly stopped operating flights in some sectors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action proposed to be taken by Government to protect the interest of the passengers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) In the winter scheduled 2011 effective from 30th October, 2011, airlines-wise details of approved departure *vis-a-vis* actual operation are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued letters to Kingfisher, Spicejet and IndiGo for violation of Rule 140A of Aircraft Rules 1937. The approved slots which were not being used by these airlines were cancelled.

To redress the issue of flight delays and cancellation and passenger inconvenience, DGCA has issued a Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3, Series M, Part IV in August, 2010, which provides for compensation and facilities to the passengers in case of denied boarding, cancellations and delays. All the airlines are required to provide compensation and facilities to the affected passengers in accordance applicable provisions of the CAR. DGCA regularly monitors on monthly basis compensation and facilities accorded to passengers by Airlines.

***Statement***

*Airlines-wise details of approved departure vis-a-vis actual operation (winter scheduled 2011 effective from 30th October, 2011)*

Airline	Daily Departures	
	Approved	Actual Operational
1	2	3
Air India	262	255
Alliance Air	50	50
Jet Airways	404	395
Jet Lite	120	109
Kingfisher Airlines	418	243

1	2	3
Spicejet	283	250
Go Air	82	82
IndiGo	291	259
TOTAL	1910	1643

#### **Vigilance raid on Air India Sports Club**

1742. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Air India Vigilance has conducted a raid and recovered cash of Rs. 5 lakh from the office of the Chairman of Air India Sports Club;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action that has been taken and proposed to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Air India Vigilance officials carried out a surprise check at the erstwhile Indian Airlines Sports Club Office on 26 July, 2011. During the check, cash amount of Rs.505880/- was found in a cupboard in the office of Chief aircraft Technician and General Secretary of Club.

(c) The Chief Manager/Treasurer of the Club was charge-sheeted and departmental proceedings have been instituted against him under Standing Orders as applicable to him.

#### **HR integration issue after merger of AI and Indian Airlines**

1743. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been able to resolve the HR issues after the merger of Air India and Indian Airlines;

(b) whether it is a fact that the HR integration below the level of DGM is yet to be done;

(c) if so, by what time the integration is supposed to be completed; and

(d) the reasons for not completing the process of integration till now?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government has constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of a retired Supreme Court Judge to address to the pay and perquisites, parity and other HR issues for all employees. The committee is expected to submit its report by 31.01.2012.

(d) The area of integration of Manpower in and the solution to the HR issues is a major task and involves levels of resources. Some part of the delay in harmonizing is due to the critical financial condition being faced by the company as also contentious issues like level mapping, compensation harmonization etc. for all employees.

#### **Equity from foreign player**

1744. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian aviation industry is in a crisis;

(b) whether Government welcomes equity from foreign players;

(c) if so, the regulations for the foreign players to invest in this sector; and

(d) whether Government will take care of predatory pricing that is, artificially lowering the price in order to kill competition?

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

(b) and (c) A proposal to allow Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) by foreign airlines in Domestic Airlines is under examination of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP).

(d) With a view to maintaining transparency in tariff publication, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has taken following steps:

- Scheduled domestic airlines have been directed to display established tariff route-wise and fare category-wise in their websites, on monthly basis and also to notify any significant and noticeable changes to DGCA within 24 hrs of effecting such a change.

- A Tariff Analysis Unit has been set up in DGCA to monitor air fares of Domestic airlines on a regular basis at periodic intervals.

#### **Backlog vacancies**

1745. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether provision inserted vide the 81st Amendment to the Constitution is being followed in the Ministry for all groups i.e. Group A to Group D;
- (b) whether backlog vacancies are notified and filled up every year;
- (c) the reasons, if any, for not following the procedure; and
- (d) the details of backlog vacancies filled during the past five years?

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

(b) to (d) The posts in the Ministry (Main) are filled by nominations received from Department of Personnel & Training. As regards the other organisations under the Administrative control of this Ministry viz. Directorate General of Civil Aviation and Bureau of Civil Aviation Security are concerned, there is no backlog vacancy.

#### **Malpractices of touts at IGI**

1746. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to states:

- (a) whether it is a fact that touts freely roam and indulge in malpractices at Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the law enforcement agencies are in league with the touts;
- (c) whether these touts are a huge nuisance for most of the passengers;
- (d) whether law in this regard is not being enforced strictly; and
- (e) the action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No instances of touts roaming freely and indulging in malpractices within the IGI Airport have come to notice.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.



#### **Objection of security agencies to Aerocity project**

†1747. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether various security agencies, including Delhi Police have objected to the aerocity/hospitality district/highrise hotels being developed by Delhi International Airport Limited near Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of such security agencies along with their objections;

(c) whether their objections are being considered appropriately;

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

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to put in place a foolproof security system at Indira Gandhi International Airport?

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

(b) Delhi Police has raised concern about the proximity of aero city to the airport operational area.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the ongoing constructions of the aero city in the vicinity of city side of IGI Airport, a Committee had been constituted comprising various security agencies and other concerned organisations including Delhi Police to examine the civil aviation security implications and to recommend remedial measures.

(e) The security at IGI airport has already been strengthened. This is also reviewed constantly and necessary remedial measures are taken to prevent any act of unlawful interference with aviation.

#### **Modernisation of non-metro airports**

1748. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 36 non-metro airports have been selected for modernisation over ten years ago;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) how many of these have been modernised so far?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) 60 Airports had been selected for modernisation in the country. Of these, work has been completed at Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Aurangabad, Agartala, Akola, Agra, Bhopal, Belgaum, Chandigarh, Calicut, Cooch-Bihar, Dehradun, Dibrugarh, Gondia, Hubli, Indore, Jaipur, Chandigarh, Coimbatore, Kullu, Lucknow, Madurai, Mangalore, Mysore, Nagpur, Pune, Rajahmundry, Surat, Shillong (Barapani), Srinagar, Tiruchirapalli, Trivandrum, Udaipur, Varanasi, Vishakhapatnam. At above airports new modern Terminals have been completed with modern state-of-the-art passenger facilities besides comfortable lounges, user friendly amenities and good ambience.

**Premium for more international flights of Air India**

1749. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India has urged Government to allow them to fly to several foreign cities by tapping unutilized bilateral rights as they held discussions on the issue with their counterparts from 35 nations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Reservation in promotion**

1750. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation in promotion is strictly followed and implemented in the Ministry as per provisions made in the Constitution through 77th Amendment;

(b) if so, the details of promotion made during last five years in all categories;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the tentative time by which the same would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN

REGION (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Ministry is not the Cadre Controlling Authority for promoting Group 'A' 'B' and certain post of Group 'C' staff. Therefore, the question of following and implementing reservation in promotion as per 77th Amendment of Constitution does not arise in respect of these posts. However, this Ministry makes recruitment for the Group 'C' posts of Peon (erstwhile Group 'D' post and now classified as Group 'C' post) and the posts of Staff Car Driver. The promotion of Peon to the post of LDC are done by Ministry of Home Affairs, the cadre controlling authority, which is responsible for recruitment/posting of LDC. As regard Staff Car Driver, there are only 4 (four) sanctioned posts and thus no post can be reserved for SC/ST as per the Govt. of India reservation policy. Hence, reservation in promotion for these posts does not arise.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

#### **Solution of border dispute with China**

1751. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of border disputes between India and China;
- (b) whether a high degree of mistrust continues between the two countries mainly due to territorial disputes; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken to solve these disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) China disputes the international boundary between India and China. Indian territory under the occupation by China in Jammu & Kashmir is approximately 38,000 sq. kms. In addition, under the so-called China-Pakistan "Boundary Agreement" signed between China and Pakistan on 2 March, 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq. kms. of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China. In the Eastern Sector, China claims approximately 90,000 square kilometers of Indian territory in the State of Arunachal Pradesh. In 2003, India and China agreed to each appoint a Special Representative to explore from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship the framework for a boundary settlement. There have been fourteen meetings of the Special Representatives so far. The first five meetings resulted in the signing of the "Agreement on the Political Parameters and Guiding Principles for the Settlement of the India-China Boundary Question"

on 11 April 2005. At present the two Special Representatives are exploring the framework for a settlement covering all sectors of the boundary. The two sides have reiterated, on many occasions, their commitment to maintain peace and tranquility along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China border areas, pending a final settlement of the Boundary Question and have put in place various Confidence Building Measures to this end.

#### **ASEAN Summit in Bali**

1752. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the agreements entered into with countries at the ninth ASEAN-India summit at Bali;

(b) in which sectors Free Trade Agreements have been signed; and

(c) the other objectives yet to be fulfilled?

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

(a) No agreements were signed at the 9th India-ASEAN Summit.

(b) and (c) The India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement was signed on 13 August, 2009. It has been implemented by India and all ten ASEAN Member States since 1 August, 2011.

#### **PM level talks with Bangladesh**

1753. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister level talks between India and Bangladesh were held in Dhaka in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of the points raised by him with his Bangladeshi counterpart 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) and (b) The Prime Minister paid a State Visit to Bangladesh on September 06 & 07, 2011. Talks between the Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh were held during the visit in an extremely warm,

cordial and friendly atmosphere reflecting the excellent bilateral relations and friendship between the two countries. During the talks, the two Prime Ministers reiterated their shared faith in and commitment to the values of secularism, democracy and social justice. They recognised that the destinies of the peoples of the two countries were interlinked in their search for peace, prosperity and stability. The two Prime Ministers noted that India and Bangladesh had entered a new phase in bilateral relations with a pragmatic and practical approach based on sovereignty, equality, friendship, trust and understanding for the mutual benefit of their peoples and collective prosperity of the region. They recalled the landmark visit of H.E. Sheikh Hasina to India in January 2010, which had elevated the bilateral relations to new heights. The two Prime Ministers also noted with satisfaction the recent exchange of high level visits and agreed that these exchanges had helped reach understanding on many of the issues under discussion. They agreed to encourage more such high level interactions between the two sides. They recognized the need to exploit the synergies between the two countries to further deepen cooperation into newer areas and, towards that end, agreed on a number of measures, including the enhancement of economic and transport linkages between India and Bangladesh which are important for the development of our North-Eastern region. During the visit, India and Bangladesh signed ten Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding on a wide range of areas, including a 'Protocol to the Agreement Concerning the Demarcation of the Land Boundary between India and Bangladesh and Related Matters' and a comprehensive 'Framework Agreement on Cooperation for Development' that outlined the shared vision for durable and long-term cooperation to achieve mutual peace, prosperity and stability. Both sides decided to establish a Joint Commission led by the Ministers of Foreign/External Affairs to jointly coordinate and oversee implementation of initiatives as well as to explore newer avenues for cooperation, including progress of activities under the Framework Agreement.

(c) and (d) The Prime Minister's visit to Bangladesh has achieved concrete progress in our efforts to develop and strengthen our close and friendly relations with Bangladesh. The talks with Bangladesh have enabled us to put across our vision of an equal and mutually beneficial relationship with Bangladesh to the widest cross-section of its people and to convey our commitment to building a strong India-Bangladesh partnership, including assistance in developmental efforts and enhanced bilateral cooperation. Both sides expressed the conviction that Prime Minister Dr Manmohan Singh's

visit to Bangladesh and the signing of historic documents between the two countries marked a watershed in the bilateral relationship between two close and friendly neighbours.

**Indians sentenced to death in Sharjah**

1754. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that seventeen Indians were sentenced to death in Sharjah recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the comments of Government thereupon?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Seventeen (17) Indian nationals were sentenced to death on March 28, 2010 by the Sharjah Court of First Instance, for bootlegging, and a clash resulting in killing in January 2009 of a Pakistani National, Misri Khan.

(c) As reported by Embassy of India, Abu Dhabi, there was a dispute between two groups on the distribution of illicit alcohol in some of the labour camps. The court found these seventeen Indians guilty of the murder of a Pakistani besides injuring three other Pakistani citizens.

(d) Given the extraordinary nature of the sentence, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs asked Consulate General of India, Dubai to arrange for legal assistance for the 17 accused to file appeal in the case. A law firm, Mohammad Salman, Advocate and Legal Consultant, Sharjah was hired to defend the accused in the Appeals Court. A total of 17 hearings took place in the Court of Appeals. In the sixteenth hearing held on 27 July, 2011, a Dubai based Indian businessman, Shri S.P.Singh Oberoi deposited Dirhams 33,93,500/- equivalent to Pakistani Rupees 79 million in lieu of waiving of the blood right by the family of the deceased. Consequently, Mohd. Ramzan, representative of the deceased's family, signed a release document on behalf of the deceased's family. In the hearing on 12.09.2011, the Judge commuted the death sentence to an imprisonment of two years for the 17 Indians followed by deportation. The judgment, however, did not address the

charges on the 17 Indian nationals of an attempt to murder of two individuals, who claimed to have been injured during the incident, not the charges of bootlegging. The prosecution citing these technical lapses referred the case to the Supreme Court in Abu Dhabi thereby putting on hold the deportation of the 17 Indians. The two individuals who are claiming to have been injured in the brawl have petitioned the Sharjah Civil Court for compensation of Dirhams 1.5 million from the 17 Indian nationals. The Government of India is defending these cases through Consulate General of India, Dubai and an amount of 1,20,000/- Dirhams have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs out of the Indian Community Welfare Fund for engaging lawyers. The Consulate General of India, Dubai is monitoring these cases regularly.

#### **ASEAN Summit in Bali**

†1755. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister had participated in the summit of ASEAN countries held in Bali in Indonesia;

(b) the names of the ASEAN countries with which India held effective talks on increasing business relations under 'Look East' Policy;

(c) whether the Prime Ministers of India and China met each other in Bali;

(d) if so, the outlook of India on the objections raised by China on the issue of territorial control over South China Sea during this talk;

(e) whether China views the joint operations of India and Vietnam in this sea suspicious; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken by Government to remove that suspicions?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The 9th India-ASEAN Summit was held between India and the ASEAN Member States, namely, Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

(c) Yes.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) to (f) Sovereignty over areas of the South China Sea is disputed between many countries in the region. India is not a party to this dispute. As two developing countries with growing energy needs, India and Vietnam have been cooperating in the oil and gas industry to enhance our energy security. During Prime Minister's meeting with Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao in Bali in November 2011, China, which is a party to the South China Sea dispute, raised its concerns on India's hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation projects in the South China Sea off the coast of Vietnam. It was clearly conveyed to the Chinese side that such activity by Indian companies in the South China Sea is commercial in nature and that sovereignty issues must be resolved peacefully by the countries which are parties to the dispute in accordance with international law and practice.

**Rail connection between Chabahar  
port and Hajigak**

1756. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to construct a 900 km. Railway Line that would connect Chabahar Port in Iran to Hajigak Region of Afghanistan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED):  
(a) and (b) Government has been holding discussions with the Government of Iran on the possibility of upgradation of the Chabahar Port and rail connectivity in the region.

**Deployment of nuclear missiles by China**

1757. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY:

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China is posing a threat to India's security by deploying nuclear missiles close to Sino-India border;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps/measures taken/being taken by Government to build strong logistics on the frontier?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED):  
(a) to (c) Government pays close attention to China's military modernization programme as well as its infrastructure development projects in the border regions opposite India in the Tibet and Xinjiang Autonomous Regions. Since 1993, the two Governments have maintained peace and tranquility along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the India-China border areas. The two sides have reiterated their commitment to this goal on many occasions. Government is giving careful and special attention to the development of the border areas opposite China, in order to meet our strategic and security requirements and also to facilitate the economic development of these areas. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

**Companies exploiting sentiments of haj pilgrims**

†1758. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the name of Haj, many companies have been exploiting the interests and emotions of Haj pilgrims;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has issued any guidelines to make Haj pilgrimage more transparent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED):  
(a) Government is not aware of any such exploitation. Whenever any complaint is received in this regard, the Government will take appropriate action.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) and (d) It is the constant endeavour of Government to conduct the Haj operations in an efficient and transparent manner. Improvements are incorporated on the basis of experience acquired in successive Haj operations with a view to provide the pilgrims with better services in each ensuing Haj pilgrimage.

**Opening of PSKs**

1759. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is in process for setting up 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) all over the country;

(b) if so, the number of Passport Seva Kendras, those would be opened in Bihar State and the location thereof;

(c) whether time schedule is fixed for functioning of those offices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Under the Passport Seva Project (PSP), one Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) is proposed to be set up in the State of Bihar to be located in Patna.

(c) and (d) As per the tentative schedule, the PSK in Patna is expected to be made operational in January, 2012.

#### **Bilateral partnership with USA and Australia**

1760. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government envisages a new bilateral partnership with USA and Australia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India's economic, political and security aspects have been taken into consideration before entering into any bilateral agreement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) to (d) India is pursuing a global strategic partnership with the United States based on shared values, convergent interests and opportunities for mutually beneficial cooperation. India has a strong, broad-based and strategic partnership with Australia. However, Government is not aware of any proposal for a trilateral pact with the United States and Australia.

#### **Meeting on security and Co-operation in Asia**

1761. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any meeting on 'security and co-operation in the heart of Asia' recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the agreements reached between the other countries?

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

(a) and (b) A Conference on Afghanistan titled "Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a secure and stable Afghanistan" was hosted by Turkey in Istanbul on November 2, 2011. The Outcome Document was adopted by the 'Heart of Asia' countries comprising of Afghanistan, China, India, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and the United Arab Emirates.

**Bank statement not to be accepted for student visa**

†1762. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Britain has released a list of Indian Banks whose transaction statements would not be accepted for student visa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that thousands of students studying in Britain would be affected by this;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in the interest of affected students?

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

(a) and (b) Yes. On 25 October 2011 the UK Border Agency issued a notification that it will not accept financial statements from certain Indian "financial institutions" for the purpose of student visas by mentioning that these "financial institutions do not satisfactorily verify financial statements."

(c) to (e) No. The 'effective date' of the notification is 24 November 2011.

**Meeting of OIC in New York**

1763. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) met in New York in September, 2011;

(b) whether the conference had passed two resolutions on Palestine and Kashmir; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Ministry?

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

(a) and (b) Yes.

(c) India is neither a member nor an observer in the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). Government of India has consistently maintained its stand that OIC has *no locus standi* in matters concerning India's internal affairs including Jammu & Kashmir and this has been taken up bilaterally with the member countries of the OIC.

**Denial of multiple visa to Indian scientists**

1764. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the US does not issue multiple visa to Indian scientists;

(b) if so, the reasons cited by the US Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government had taken up this issue with the US Government to resolve it; and

(d) if so, the response received by Government from the US authorities in this regard?

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

(a) to (d) The Government is aware of long-standing U.S. policy and procedures for issue of visas for foreign scientists working in specified areas of science and technology. The U.S. policy is not India-specific.

The Government has conveyed to the United States Government the importance of facilitating visits by scientists from both sides to realize the shared goal of expanding our bilateral cooperation in the areas of science and technology. The issue was also raised during the first meeting of the Joint Working Group on consular matters held on 25 July 2011 in Washington DC. The United States has

conveyed that it would seek to facilitate travel by Indian scientists within the framework of its regulations.

**Labourers going abroad from Rajasthan**

†1765. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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

(b) whether Government has received any complaints regarding exploitation of labourers in 2011-12;

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

(d) the steps taken by Government till date to check the exploitation of labourers and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cases of complaints from Indian Workers relating to fraudulent offers for overseas employment, contractual violations and cheating on the part of foreign employers/recruiting agents are received from time to time. During 2011, a specific case has been received through the Government of Rajasthan wherein it has been informed that workers including 190 from Rajasthan have not been paid salary by the employer, M/s Al Seh Company Limited, Riyadh (Saudi Arabia). In addition to this, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs also received six complaint cases against unauthorised agents from Rajasthan during 2011-12.

(c) The complaint against M/s Al Seh Company, Riyadh has been referred to the Indian Embassy which is in touch with the Saudi Company to resolve the problems of Indian Workers. All six complaints against unauthorized agents have been forwarded to the State Government of Rajasthan for inquiry and report.

(d) Whenever, a complaint is received, action is initiated by the Ministry for suspension or cancellation of the Registration Certificate of the Recruiting Agent. If required, he is also prosecuted through the State Police. Complaints filed against illegal agents are referred to the State

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Governments. When there is a complaint against a foreign employer, proceedings for blacklisting such an employer are initiated. Indian missions also take up these issues with the foreign employers/local governments to protect the welfare of the workers. The Government has taken several initiatives to protect the welfare of Overseas Indian Workers which include:

- (i) The Ministry has notified the Emigration (Amendment) Rules 2009 on 9th July, 2009 revising the eligibility criteria of Recruiting Agents (RAs) and increasing the security amount and service charges.
- (ii) A National Awareness-cum-Publicity Campaign has been launched to create wider awareness among the general public and particularly among the potential migrants on the risks of illegal migration and safeguards against illegal practices by unauthorized intermediaries and fraudulent recruiting agencies.
- (iii) The Ministry has set up the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) in all Countries for providing onsite support and financial assistance to Indian workers in distress.
- (iv) An Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) runs as a 24X7 helpline in eight languages which protects interests of Overseas Workers as well as prospective emigrants.
- (v) India had signed Labour Agreements with Jordan and Qatar in 1980s to protect the interests of Indian Workers. Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) were signed with United Arab Emirates (UAE) in December, 2006, with Kuwait in April, 2007, with Oman in November 2008, with Malaysia in January 2009, and with Bahrain in June 2009. An Additional Protocol to the existing Labour Agreement between India and Qatar was signed in November, 2007.

These MOUs enhance bilateral co-operation in management of migration and protection of labour welfare. Under these MOUs Joint Working Groups (JWG) have been constituted that meet regularly in order to resolve bilateral labour issues.

#### **Racial attacks in Australia and USA**

1766. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indians have been attacked/have faced racial violence in foreign countries particularly in Australia and USA;

(b) if so, the number of such cases which came to the notice of Government during 2010 and in the current year, country-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government for the safety of Indians abroad?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) As reported by the Indian Missions/Posts abroad certain cases of attacks on Indian nationals have come to their notice. The number of such cases reported during the year 2010 and 2011 is as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the Country	Total Number of cases of attacks reported
1	Australia	Year-2010 - 103 cases Year-2011 (January to November) - 15 cases
2	USA	Year 2010-3 cases
3	Ukraine	Year 2011 - 3 cases

(c) The issue of attacks on Indians in Australia has been taken up at the highest level by the Government including at the Ministerial level as well through the High Commission and its Consulates in Australia. It has been conveyed to the Australian Government that it was the responsibility of the Australian authorities to ensure the well being and security of all Indians in Australia. The Indian Mission /Consulates remain in regular touch with the Australian authorities both at the federal and the state level. This has resulted in several measures being put in place on the ground to improve safety and security. They have been in constant touch with the Indian community to offer support and assistance and follow-up on all reported cases of attacks. The steps taken by the Australian authorities have been useful, as reflected in the substantial decrease in the number of attacks in recent months.

Similarly Indian Mission /Posts in the USA have taken up the matter with US local authorities to protect Indian nationals and they periodically take stock of the action taken by the US local authorities.

The Indian Mission in Ukraine has strongly taken up the matter at the appropriate level with the local authorities demanding redressal, investigation and other suitable measures to prevent the recurrence of such incidents. They have issued travel and security advisories to members of the Indian community.

#### **Bilateral agreement to protect migrant labourers**

1767. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in absence of any bilateral agreement with many receiving countries migrant labourers are being exploited in many foreign countries;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government;

(c) whether India has signed any bilateral agreement with any country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has entered into Bilateral Labour Agreement with UAE, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, Bahrain, Jordan and Malaysia. Joint Working Groups (JWG) have been setup under the Bilateral Memorandum of Understanding on Labour with the Governments of these countries for holding regular meetings to sort out bilateral issues such as model employment contracts, fixation of minimum wages, documentation requirements, redressal of labour disputes, regulation of intermediaries, exchange of information on legislative and administrative measures, providing welfare support services and practical solutions to prevent the exploitation and abuse of workers.

#### **Violation of service rules**

1768. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IAS/IPS officers those have violated the All India Service (Conduct) Rules, 1968 (Rule 7) during last one year; and

(b) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No centralized data is maintained. However, during the last one year, a case of alleged violation of Rule 7 of All India Services (Conduct) Rules,



1968 by 3 IAS and 1 IPS officers of Uttar Pradesh cadre, has been brought to the notice of the Government.

#### **Special recruitment drive**

1769. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any direction to all Ministries, Departments, Public Sector bodies of Government of India including all "High Statutory Bodies" functioning under and above Government of India to re-launch of Special Recruit Drive for filling up Backlog reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes;

(b) if so, whether the special recruitment process has been started or not; and

(c) the outcome of the special recruitment process of various Ministries, Departments, Public Sector bodies and statutory institutes working under and above Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Special Recruitment Drive for the backlog reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes has been re-launched *vide* this Department OM No. 36038/1/2008/- Estt (Res), dated 26th July 2011 and instructions have been issued to all the Ministries/Departments to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies identified for SCs, STs and OBCs by 31.3.2012. During the Special Recruitment Drive launched on 19.11.2008, out of 64,193 backlog reserved vacancies which could be filled up, a total of 26,472 vacancies in 73 Ministries/Departments including attached offices, subordinate offices, statutory bodies and public sector undertakings under their control have been filled up, so far.

#### **Stopping of FCS for scientists**

1770. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Flexible Complementing Scheme (FCS) the only avenue made available to scientists in Central Government for their *in-situ* promotion and career advancement has been stopped;

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

- (c) whether FCS is being applied for selective subjects;
- (d) if so, the details of the subjects covered and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details of alternative career advancement avenues being provided in place of FCS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Flexible Complementing Scheme (FCS) for *in-situ* promotion of scientists/technical personnel in the scientific Departments as a career advancement scheme is operative as per modified FCS guidelines, issued by DOPT after the 6th Centra] Pay Commission (CPC). As per the same, the Modified Assured Career Progression (MACP), as approved for Central Govt. civilian employees would also be applicable to scientists covered under FCS.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. FCS is applicable to Scientists and Engineers who possess academic qualification of at least Master's Degree in Natural/ Agriculture Sciences or Bachelors Degree in Engineering/ Technology/ Medicine. It is necessary that the Scientists are engaged in scientific and innovative activities as distinct from the mere application of technical knowledge.

(e) Under the Modified FCS guidelines, issued after 6th CPC, MACP as approved for Central Govt. civilian employees would also be applicable to those scientists, covered under FCS, who do not get *in-situ* promotion under the FCS. This is expected to provide an alternate channel for development for Scientists.

#### **Vacancies of All India Service officers**

1771. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has assessed about the vacancies of All India Service officers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government initiates steps to fill the vacancies with immediate effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The details of vacancies in three All India

Services viz. Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS) and Indian Forest Service (IFoS) as on 01.01.2011 are given below:-

Name of the Service	Total Authorised strength	Officers in Position	Cadre gap
IAS	6077	4488	1589
IPS	4720	3243	1477
IFoS	3079	2689	390

(c) The Central Government has increased annual intake of All India Services officers under Direct Recruitment (DR) Quota. In promotion quota, prompt actions have been taken for holding of Selection Committee Meeting for selection of State Service officers to IAS/IPS/IFoS officers.

**Reason for pendency in CIL**

1772. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the pendency in Central Information Commission(CIC) is over 20,000 cases;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the appeals take around 8-9 months for final disposal; and
- (c) the reasons for this pendency and delay in disposal of the appeals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Central Information Commission has informed of having a pendency of 20,232 cases as on 1st September, 2011.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Pendency in the Central Information Commission has increased because of manifold increase in the number of RTI applications made to Central Public Authorities and consequently number of appeals/complaints filed with the Commission.

However, the Central Government has taken several steps like issue of guidelines for the Central Public Information Officers and First Appellate Authorities enabling them to supply

information/dispose of first appeal effectively resulting into less number of appeals to the Commission, sanction of additional posts for the Commission etc. The Commission on its part launched a special drive to clear the pendency of appeals/complaints.

**RTI affecting government's functioning**

1773. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Ministers have expressed concern over the RTI Act affecting Government's functioning;

(b) whether it is also a fact that officials are saying that bureaucrats are becoming apprehensive about putting their views on controversial issues in writing, thereby affecting functioning of departments; and

(c) if so, the response of Government?

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

(b) Some concerns have been expressed that the improper use of Right to Information Act and indiscriminate and impracticable demands for disclosure of sundry information unrelated to transparency and accountability in the functioning of public authorities may adversely affect the efficiency of administration. Hon'ble Supreme Court also expressed similar views in Civil Appeal No. 6454 of 2011 (Central Board of Secondary Education Vs. Aditya Bandhopadhyay and others).

(c) While the Central Government agrees that indiscriminate and impracticable demands for disclosure of sundry information under the RTI Act unrelated to transparency and accountability in the functioning of public authorities may adversely affect the efficiency of the administration, it is of the view that officers need not have fear while giving their free and frank advice on Government matters.

**Transparency in CVC**

1774. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints received by Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) concerning Kendriya Bhandar during 2011 and action taken thereon by CVC and the number of complaints that are pending for action;

(b) the details of e-mails received by Chief Vigilance Commissioner concerning Kendriya Bhandar during 2011 and action taken thereon by him;

(c) whether CVC inform the complainants about the action taken on their complaints and e-mails;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and steps taken to bring transparency and improvement in the working of CVC; and

(e) whether it is necessary for Government officers to take cognizance of matters brought to their notice through e-mails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) During the year 2011 (till October), 5 complaints were received in the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) concerning Kendriya Bhandar. Out of these, the Commission has sent three complaints to administrative Department for necessary action and one complaint for investigation and report. One complaint is under examination in the Commission.

(b) Out of the five complaints, one was received in the form of e-mail.

(c) and (d) All the complainants have been informed about the action taken on their complaints by the CVC.

(e) Complaints received in the Central Vigilance Commission are dealt as per Commission's Complaint Handling Policy. As per this policy, complaints can be lodged through e-mail.

#### **Citizen's Right to Grievance Redress Bill**

1775. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce Citizen's Right to Grievance Redress Bill in Parliament; and

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

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

(b) A draft Bill called "Citizens Right to Grievances Redress Bill" has been proposed by the Central Government which lays down an obligation upon every public authority to publish citizens

charter stating therein the time within which specified goods shall be supplied and services be rendered and provide for a grievance redressal mechanism for non compliance of citizens charter and matter connected therewith or incidental thereto. The draft Bill has been placed on the website of Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances on 2nd November, 2011 inviting public comments. Views from Central Ministries/Departments, and State Governments have also been sought. These views would be considered before introducing the Bill in the Parliament for enactment.

#### **Expanding the domain of RTI Act**

†1776. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been greater transparency in the working of administration after enforcement of Right to Information Act in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Chief Ministers of many States have been urged to extend the purview of this Act; and

(d) if so, whether Government would extend the scope of this Act to cover the Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects and the corporate world as well?

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

(b) It is the view of the Central Government that the Right to Information Act, 2005 has contributed to improvement in transparency and accountability in the functioning of Government.

(c) No reference from any Chief Minister has been received in this regard.

(d) The RTI Act, 2005 is applicable to public authorities as defined under Section 2(h) of the Act, which include bodies owned, controlled or substantially financed by the Government and non-Government organizations substantially financed directly or indirectly by funds provided by the appropriate Government. Further, as per Section 2(f) of the Act, information relating to any private body, which can be accessed by public authority under any other law for the time being in force, is

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

already within the purview of the RTI Act, 2005. Any information about Public Private Partnership arrangement which can be disclosed under the RTI Act may be accessed through the Public Authority which has entered into the said arrangement.

#### **District-wise allocation of budget**

1777. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Ministry would allocate District-wise budget for any State from its annual budget for various schemes in India, so that allocated annual budget for various parameters of planning could not be diverted to other categories and other Districts, within any State and any change in the utilisation of sanctioned budget or reallocation of unused budget should be decided exclusively by the Planning Commission of India; and

(b) if not, detailed reasons for not implementing the budget allocation in the above said crucial manner specially in this advanced stage of computerisation of planning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The annual budget of the Ministry of Planning includes *inter-alia* allocations for the New Initiatives in Skill Development through Public Private Partnership, National Rainfed Area Authority, Programme Evaluation Organisation, Economic Advisory Council, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), Grants-in-Aid to Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Plan Accounting & Public Finance Management Systems, Plan Formulation, Appraisal & Review, UNDP Assistance for Capacity Development for District Planning and Grants-in-Aid to Universities and Research Institutions. Most of these allocations are for institutions and organizations engaged in research, training, evaluation, development of IT based monitoring systems, etc. Hence, funds are not allocated district-wise.

The planning and development of an area within a State is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. Planning Commission approves the Annual Plans of the States as a whole, which are financed through Normal Central Assistance (NCA), Additional Central Assistance (ACA) and the State's Own Resources and hence funds are allocated to the States in this case. Further, Central Government, on its part, supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Area Programmes, Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Flagship programmes.

These schemes/programmes are administered by various Central Ministries /Departments and their implementation is governed by the programme specific guidelines. In some cases such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Indira Awaas Yojana, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, etc. funds are allocated and released directly to the districts.

**Amount sanctioned/released for UID project**

1778. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether data is available with the Ministry about total amount of money sanctioned and released till date for UID project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Government had approved an outlay of Rs. 147 crore and Rs. 3023.01 crore for phase I and phase II of the UID Project in Nov. 2009 and July 2010 respectively. These covered the setting up of infrastructure in HQ and Regional Offices, creation of testing facilities for Pilots and proof of concept experiments, creation of standards in various areas of operations, setting up of a Project Management Unit, hiring of consultants for preparation of Detailed Project Reports for various components of the Project, recurring establishment cost for 5 (five) years and issue of 10 crore UID numbers.

Details of annual budget allocation and expenditure for UID Project are a given below:

Year	Annual Budget (Final Allocation) (in crores of INR)	Expenditure incurred (in crores of INR)
2009-10	26.38	26.21
2010-11	273.80	268.41
2011-12 (upto October 2011)	1470.00	210.22

**Asymmetry in assets holding pattern**

1779. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:



(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the 'India Human Development Report 2011' published by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research of the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the percentages of assets being held by the top five per cent of the household and the bottom 60 per cent of the household; and

(c) whether Government has noticed any significant asymmetry in assets holding pattern in spite of the high rate of growth, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The 'India Human Development Report 2011, published by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research has reported that top 5 percent of the households in India owned 38 percent of total assets while bottom 60 percent of households owned 13 per cent of total assets based on the National Sample Survey (NSS) for the year 2002-03.

The Indian economy has been experiencing high growth rate consistently in the recent past, but the impact of this high growth on asset holding position of the households has not been assessed. The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has not conducted any further survey on Household's asset holding after 2003. No study has been commenced so far by the Government for this purpose.

#### **Rural and urban per capita income**

1780. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Per Capita Income (PCI) at current prices, during the last ten years;

(b) difference in PCI of Rural and Urban India;

(c) the comparative price rise of household use commodities in comparison to above percentage rise in PCI of the nation; and

(d) whether increase in PCI was illusory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Per Capita Income (PCI) of the country, measured by per capita Net National Income (NNI) at current price, is given year wise for the last ten years from 2001-02 to 2010-11 in table-I in the statement (See below). The PCI at current prices has registered an annual average growth rate of about 12.8% during this period.

The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) has been compiling estimates of Rural and Urban income of the Indian economy along with the exercises for revising base year of National Accounts Statistics (NAS) series. Accordingly the Rural and Urban PCI compiled for the years 1999-00 and 2004-05 are presented in table-II at the Annexure. The data indicate increase in the ratio of Rural to Urban Income from about 35.4% to 36.9% during the period under reference, whereas Rural PCI has recorded an annual average growth rate of 8.9% compared to 8.0% growth rate registered by Urban PCI in the country.

The prices of household use commodities, measured by Consumer Price Index of Agricultural Labourers (CPIAL) for rural areas and Consumer Price Index of Industrial Workers (CPIIW) have increased by 6.7% and 6.6% respectively on average per year during the period 2000-2010.

(d) No, Sir. The above mentioned statistics are indicative of the fact that PCI at current prices has increased faster than the prices of commodities implying increase in PCI in real terms.

***Statement***

*Per Capita Income*

**Table-I**

**Per Capita Net National Income (NNI) at factor cost at current prices- All India**

(in Rupees)

Year	Per capita NNI
2001-02	18450
2002-03	19653
2003-04	21729
2004-05	24143
2005-06	27123
2006-07	31198
2007-08	35820
2008-09	40605
2009-10 (QE)	46492
2010-11 (AE)	54527

QE: Quick Estimates

AE: Advance Estimates

**Table-II**

**Per-Capita Income (in Rupees) in Rural and Urban Areas in India**

I Year	Per-Capita Income (in Rupees <sup>†</sup> )		Ratio of Rural to Urban Income
	Rural	Urban	
1999-00	10652	30095	35.4
2004-05	16327	44223	36.9

Source: National Accounts Statistics-2007 & 2010

**Special package to Jharkhand**

1781. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide special package to Jharkhand to create adequate infrastructure to tap its immense natural and mineral resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated to the State for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) No special package is presently proposed for the State of Jharkhand to create adequate infrastructure to tap its immense natural and mineral resources. However, an amount of Rs. 51.63 crore (at 2006-07 prices) has been allocated for sub-sector Minerals (Mines and Geology) for the State of Jharkhand in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 2.80 crore and Rs.4.00 crore was earmarked respectively during Annual Plan 2010-11 and 2011-12 as an allocation for various schemes being implemented for Mines and Geology in the State. Special dispensation has been given to the State of Jharkhand under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to create adequate infrastructure regarding rural roads.

**Index determining the BPL norms**

†1782. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) index referred by Planning Commission for determining the norms of Rs.32 and Rs.26 for defining poverty, the details thereof;

(b) whether individuals from urban and rural areas living above Rs.32 and Rs.26 will not be entitled for Government schemes, if so, the manner in which such policy will be implemented; and

(c) whether Planning Commission has held adequate discussions before preparing such norms, if so, the level at which discussions have been held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Planning Commission is the nodal agency for estimation of poverty at the national and state level. The methodology for estimation of poverty is reviewed by the Planning Commission from time to time. Accordingly, the Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in December, 2005. The Tendulkar Committee submitted its report in December, 2009 and poverty lines recommended by the Tendulkar Committee for 2004-05 have been accepted by the Planning Commission. Accordingly, the national Poverty line at 2004-05 prices is per capita per month expenditure of Rs.446.68 in the rural areas and Rs.578.80 in urban areas. The Tendulkar Committee has mentioned in its report that 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.

However, in response to the direction in a Supreme Court case, the Planning Commission has filed an affidavit updating the poverty line to monthly per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 781 in rural areas and Rs. 965 in urban areas at June, 2011 price level using Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) and Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) respectively. The media has interpreted these figures as per capita per day expenditure of Rs. 26 and Rs. 32 in rural and urban areas respectively.

It has been announced by a joint statement of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and the Union Minister of Rural Development on 3rd October, 2011 that the present state wise poverty estimates based on Planning Commission's methodology will not be used to impose any ceiling on the number of households to be included under different Government Programmes and schemes.

The Planning Commission estimates poverty lines and poverty ratios for the years for which Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure have been conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). These surveys are conducted quinquennially. After 2004-05, this survey has been conducted in 2009-10, the results of which are now available. A final view on the methodology for measuring poverty in future can be taken *inter-alia* on the basis of 2009-10 NSSO survey and by taking into consideration all relevant indicia of poverty as identified by experts. A holistic view as to the approach to poverty measurement will be taken and if considered necessary, the issue will be revisited to arrive at the most credible methodology for poverty estimation. A Committee of experts will be set up to decide a comprehensive criterion for identifying the BPL families in consultation with States and other stakeholders.

#### **BPL criteria**

1783. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the present BPL criteria in the country;
- (b) whether Government is planning to change BPL criteria and the standard it is planning to adopt; and
- (c) by when fresh BPL listing will be done along with caste/other details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Based on criteria recommended by N.C. Saxena Committee and Hashim Committee for identification of families to be assisted under Central Government schemes in rural and urban areas respectively, Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation finalized the criteria for the Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC), 2011 for collecting information on socio economic indicators. The criteria for rural and urban areas are given in the statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(b) In a Joint Statement issued on 3rd October, 2011 by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and Union Minister of Rural Development, it is stated that the Government of India will take into account multiple dimensions of deprivation based on the indicators that are being collected through the Socio Economic Caste Census, 2011 for arriving at eligibility and specific entitlements that rural households will receive under various programmes and schemes of the Central Government after SECC, 2011 results are available and have been analysed. It was also clarified that poverty

estimates arrived at through the Planning Commission methodology will not to be used as cap for extending the benefits under various schemes and programmes. Government after taking a holistic view have decided to decouple/delink the BPL family identification from the Planning Commission estimate of poverty which was based on Tendulkar Committee Report.

(c) The Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC), 2011 is expected to be completed in January, 2012.

***Statement-I***

*BPL criteria based on recommendations of N.C. Saxena Committee*

1. List of Automatic Exclusions: The following are the criteria for automatic exclusions:
  - (i) Households owning Motorized Two/Three/Four Wheelers/Fishing boats (which require registration);
  - (ii) Households owning mechanized Three/Four wheeler agricultural equipments such as tractors, harvesters etc;
  - (iii) Households having Kisan Credit Card with the credit limit of Rs.50,000 and above;
  - (iv) Households with any member as Government Employee: gazetted and non-gazetted employees of Central government, State government, Public Sector Undertakings, Government-aided autonomous bodies and local bodies. This will exclude incentive and other honorarium based workers;
  - (v) Households with Enterprises registered with the Government for any purpose: any non agricultural enterprise registered with the Central or State Governments;
  - (vi) Households with any member in the family earning more than Rs. 10,000 p.m.;
  - (vii) Households paying income tax or professional tax;
  - (viii) Households with three or more rooms with pucca walls and pucca roof;
  - (ix) Households owning Refrigerator;
  - (x) Households owning landline phones;

- (xi) Households owning 2.5 acres or more irrigated land with at least one irrigation equipment such as diesel/ electric operated bore well/ tubewell;
  - (xii) 5 acres or more land irrigated for two or more crop seasons;
  - (xiii) Households owning 7.5 acres or more land with at least one irrigation equipment such as diesel/ electric operated borewell / tubewell;
2. List of Automatic Inclusions: Following categories of households would be compulsorily included subject to exclusion criteria.
- (i) Households without shelter;
  - (ii) Destitutes/living on alms;
  - (iii) Manual scavengers;
  - (iv) Primitive Tribal Groups;
  - (v) Legally released bonded labourers;
3. Deprivation Indicators: The following are the deprivation indicators used for inclusion:
- (i) Households with only one room with kucha walls and kucha roof;
  - (ii) Households with no adult member between age 16 to 59;
  - (iii) Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 to 59;
  - (iv) Households with any disabled member and no able bodied adult member;
  - (v) SC/ST households;
  - (vi) Households with no literate adult above 25 years;
  - (vii) Landless households deriving the major part of their income from manual casual.

***Statement-II***

*BPL criteria based on recommendations of Hashim Committee*

**Categories of vulnerabilities :**

1. Residential Vulnerability: The following categories of households are defined as 'residentially vulnerable' i.e. houseless population, persons living in Kuchha/temporary houses, where

usage of dwelling space (whether ownership-based or rented accommodation) is susceptible to insecurity of tenure, and households are affected by the deprivation of access to basic civic services.

2. Occupational Vulnerability : The following categories of households could be classified as occupationally vulnerable: persons unemployed for a significant proportion of time and/or the duration of his/her employment is uncertain or irregular; persons engaged in informal/casual, low-end occupations with low and uncertain wages/earnings; persons whose employment is subject to unsanitary, unhealthy and hazardous work conditions, oftentimes bounded/semi-bounded in nature or undignified and oppressive in the conditions of labour, etc., and finally, persons occupationally vulnerable on the basis of stability/nature/periodicity of payment.
3. Social Vulnerability : The following categories of households could be classified as occupationally vulnerable: female-headed households, minor-headed households, old age in terms of dependency on the head of household, and education in terms of level of literacy, health in terms of disabilities and/or chronic illnesses.

#### **Progress in Aadhar enrolment**

1784. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress in the issuing of Aadhar Enrolment status;
- (b) whether Government has any assigned targets for time bound issue of Aadhaar number card to different sectors of the society; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) A total of 7.95 crore Aadhar numbers have been generated as on 29.11.2011.

(b) and (c) No targets have been assigned. UIDAI is enrolling residents through the multiple registrar model. UIDAI issues Aadhar numbers and not cards. As of now, UIDAI has been authorized to enroll, through multiple registrar model, up to 20 crore residents or March 2012, which is earlier.

#### **India's 134th position in HDI**

1785. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:



(a) whether India secured a low 134th position in Human Development Index (HDI) related to the three areas of Human Development i.e. Education, Health and Income; and

(b) the steps taken during the Eleventh Five Year Plan to improve the country's HDI position in the region and the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been computing and releasing country specific Human Development Index (HDI) every year since the year 1990. The HDI is a composite index that combines three dimensions of human development namely long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent living standard. The countries are ranked on the basis of their HDI. The Human Development Report (HDR) - 2011 titled "Sustainability and Equity: a Better Future for All", places India at 134th rank among 187 countries in Human Development Index. The UNDP HDR 2011 reveals that India has registered a consistent improvement in HDI value which increased from 0.410 in 1990 to 0.461 in 2000 and further to 0.547 in 2011.

The Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2007-2012) adopts inclusive growth as the development strategy with the objectives of attaining high growth rate, generating more employment opportunities and strengthening of social infrastructure such as public health and education, among others. A number of flagship programmes are under implementation by the Government, with a view to improve the human development indicators. These include, inter-alia, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Mid-day Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) etc. Some of the other important steps taken by the Government such as, Total Literacy Campaign of the National Literacy Mission, poverty alleviation by providing wage and self employment, safe drinking water and total sanitation campaign, etc. have impacted the human wellbeing positively and are expected to improve India's HDI ranking further.

#### **Target of expenditure on social sector schemes**

†1786. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that a target had been fixed for the total expenditure to be made during the Eleventh Five Year Plan to execute social sector schemes for the development of the country;

(b) if so, the target amount and the total amount allocated out of it till September 2011; and

(c) the difference between the allocated amount and the amount spent and what is the amount spent as above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Eleventh Plan document provides projected allocations for different sectors over the Plan period. The Eleventh Plan projections, cumulative allocation and expenditure made during the Eleventh Five Year Plan to execute social sector schemes along with the difference between allocated amount and amount spent is given in the statement.

***Statement***

*The projected Eleventh Plan allocation and the actual expenditure made during the Eleventh Five Year Plan to execute social sector schemes*

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Ministry / Department	Eleventh Plan Projections 2006-07	Eleventh Plan Allocation (2007-08 to 2011-12)	Eleventh Plan Total (Actual Exp. + RE + BE)	Difference Bt. Spending & Allocation (5-4)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Department of Food & Public Distribution	1505.00	1032.96	783.56	-249.40
2	Health	124005.00	99491.00	94000.93	-5490.07
3	Education	238608.00	193570.00	178154.50	-15415.50
4	Ministry of Labour & Employment	2210.00	4345.00	4610.25	265.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Ministry of Minority Affairs	6189.00	8690.00	7875.00	-815.00
6	Ministry of Rural Development	231380	348370.00	409469.58	61099.58
7	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	11532.00	16776.00	16652.59	-123.41
8	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	43480.00	40464.62	31616.94	-8847.68
9	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	3633.00	4743.00	4420.55	-322.45
10	Ministry of Urban Development	24600.00	31588.01	37244.55	5656.54
11	Ministry of Women & Child Development	48420.00	43993.00	43698.49	-294.51
TOTAL (1 to 11)		735562.00	793063.59	828526.94	35463.35

Note:

1. Allocation/ expenditure to Social Sector is defined to include allocation / expenditure of the Ministries/ Departments of Food & Public Distribution, Health & family welfare, Human Resource Development, Labour & Employment, Minority Affairs, Rural Development, Social Justice & Empowerment, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Tribal Affairs, Urban Development and Women & Child Development.
2. Eleventh Plan expenditure includes actual expenditure for 2007-08 to 2009-10, RE for 2010-11 and BE for 2011-12
3. Col. 5 includes BE figure of IEBR for 2007-08 & 2011-12, actual IEBR for 2008-09 & 2009-10 and revised IEBR for 2010-11.

#### Road map for universal health coverage

1787. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a High Level Expert Group of the Planning Commission on Universal Health Coverage for India has laid out a clear road map to provide access to affordable, accountable and appropriate health services for all citizens in a meaningful time-frame; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's view on its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a)

1. The Planning Commission constituted a High Level Expert Group (HLEG) on Universal Health Coverage (UHC) with the following Terms of Reference:

- I. Develop a blue print and investment plan for meeting the human resource requirements to achieve health for all by 2020.
- II. Rework the physical and financial norms needed to ensure quality, universal reach and access of health care services, particularly in under-served areas and to indicate the relative role of private and public service providers in this context.
- III. Suggest critical management reforms in order to improve efficiency, effectiveness and accountability of the health delivery system.
- IV. Develop guidelines for the constructive participation of communities, local elected bodies, NGOs, the private for-profit and not-for-profit sector in the delivery of health care.
- V. Propose reforms in policies related to the production, import, pricing, distribution and regulation of essential drugs, vaccines and other essential health care related items, for enhancing their availability and reducing cost to consumer.
- VI. Explore the role of health insurance system that offers universal access to health services with high subsidy for the poor and a scope for building up additional levels of protection on a payment basis.

2. The High Level Expert Group (HLEG) has submitted its report to Planning Commission. The report is available on the Planning Commission website (<http://planningcommission.gov.in>).

(b) 1. High Level Expert Group (HLEG) has given recommendations on: (i) Health Financing And Financial Protection (ii) Access To Medicines, Vaccines And Technology (iii) Human Resources For Health (iv) Health Service Norms (v) Management And Institutional Reforms (vi) Community Participation And Citizen Engagement (vii) Social Determinants Of Health. Recommendations of the High Level Expert Group (HLEG) run into several pages.

2. Recommendations of the HLEG are under examination and the recommendations approved by the Government, would be implemented in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

### **New tools for poverty reductions**

1788. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidence of decline of urban poverty in the Eleventh Plan has accelerated with GDP growth;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is a need to develop new poverty reduction tools and approaches to attack the multi-dimensional issues of urban poverty; and

(d) if so, the measures Government intend to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) The Planning Commission is the nodal agency for estimation of poverty at the national and state level. The methodology for estimation of poverty is reviewed by the Planning Commission from time-to-time. Accordingly, the Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in December, 2005. The Tendulkar Committee submitted its report in December, 2009 and poverty lines recommended by the Tendulkar Committee for 2004-05 have been accepted by the Planning Commission. Accordingly, the national Poverty line at 2004-05 prices is per capita per month expenditure of Rs.446.68 in the rural areas and Rs.578.80 in urban areas. As per the latest estimates available, the urban poverty has declined from 31.8% in 1993-94 to 25.7 in 2004-05.

The Planning Commission estimates poverty lines and poverty ratios for the years for which Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure have been conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). These surveys are conducted quinquennially. After 2004-05, this survey has been conducted in 2009-10 the results of which are now available. A final view on the methodology for measuring poverty in future can be taken *inter-alia* on the basis of 2009-10 NSSO survey and by taking into consideration all relevant indicia of poverty as identified by experts. A holistic view as to the approach to poverty measurement will be taken and if considered necessary, the issue will be revisited to arrive at the most credible methodology for poverty estimation. A Committee of experts will be set up to decide a comprehensive criterion for identifying the BPL families in consultation with states and other stakeholders.

Generally higher Gross Domestic product (GDP) accompanied by various anti-poverty programmes lead to increase in income and reduction in poverty. The rate of growth in GDP during the first four years of Eleventh Five Year Plan is 9.3% in 2007-08, 6.8% in 2008-09, 8.0% in 2009-10 and 8.5 % in 2010-11 resulting in an annual average growth rate of 8.2% during this period. The Government is implementing a number of poverty alleviation programmes such as Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM), Swarna Jyanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), etc. which aim at reducing the incidence of urban poverty in the country. The Eleventh and Twelfth Plan focus on inclusive growth is also aimed at poverty reduction throughout the country.

#### **Differences in Central and State lists of BPL**

1789. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any differences between the State Government of Kerala and the Union Government with regard to inclusion of persons in the BPL list in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The State Government of Kerala has not yet finalised the list of BPL families. Therefore, it is not possible to indicate whether there is any difference between the State Government of Kerala and the Union Government with regard to inclusion of persons in the BPL list in Kerala.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) Does not arise.

#### **Registered NGOs**

†1790. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the State-wise number of Non-Government Organizations registered at present in the country and the State-wise details of the Non-Government Organizations registered after 2005;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been huge increase in the financial assistance provided to Non-Government Organizations after the year 2005; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) In India, NGOs / Voluntary organizations / Non Profit Institutions can be registered as societies, as charitable trusts or as non-profit companies under Central or State laws. The exact number of NGOs registered State wise as well as State wise details of the NGOs are not maintained. As per the information provided by Central Statistics Office under Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the number of Societies State wise registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and Mumbai Public Trust Act, 1950 up to March 2008 is 3176162 and details are given in the statement (See below).

(b) The Schemes for financial assistance to NGOs are implemented by Ministries / Departments / Autonomous bodies of Govt, of India and the State Governments. The requisite information in this regard is available with the concerned Central Ministries / State Governments. However, information about the financial grants given by Ministries / Departments to NGOs is included in their Annual Reports which is placed in both Houses of the Parliament.

(c) Does not arise.

### ***Statement***

#### *State-wise Registered Number of Societies*

#### *Registered under The Societies Registration Act, 1860 and Mumbai Public Trust Act 1950*

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Number of Registered Societies#
1	2	3
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1140
2	Andhra Pradesh	460888
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4141

1	2	3
4	Assam	73181
5	Bihar	22272
6	Chandigarh	3488
7	Chhattisgarh	39901
8	D&N Haveli##	1742
9	Daman & Diu	228
10	Delhi	60687
11	Goa	6598
12	Gujarat	172215
13	Haryana	60132
14	Himachal Pradesh	39510
15	Jammu & Kashmir	5465
16	Jharkhand	4141
17	Karnataka	189744
18	Kerala	326392
19	Lakhsadweep	524
20	Madhya Pradesh	87786
21	Maharashtra	483552
22	Manipur	15131
23	Meghalaya	15027
24	Mizoram	2703
25	Nagaland	7330
26	Orissa	133573



1	2	3
27	Puducherry	14511
28	Punjab	48933
29	Rajasthan	100272
30	Sikkim	2303
31	Tamil Nadu	135062
32	Tripura	5493
33	Uttar Pradesh	433007
34	Uttarakhand	49954
35	West Bengal	169136
		3176162

#Societies Registered upto March 2008

## List of 1742 Societies Registered in Dadar & Nagar Haveli has not been received by CSO

Source: As per data collected by Directorates of Economics & Statistics of States /UTs from Registrar of Societies

#### Public-Private Partnership scheme

1791. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public-Private-Partnership scheme whose expertise and resources are 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 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 sectors' 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 envisaging to set-up 2500 Model Schools under Public-Private Partnership mode to supplement the efforts of State Governments.

**Fundamental projects of major cities**

†1792. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any suggestion from the Chief Minister of Maharashtra regarding according recognition to main fundamental projects of major cities as national projects;

(b) whether in the same context, Government has received suggestion from the Chief Minister of Maharashtra that Mumbai Trans-Harbour Link, Navi Mumbai international airport and Pinjal-Damanganga water supply projects should be recognised as national level projects;

(c) whether any suggestion regarding increase in the amount for the projects related to infrastructure framework in the State, has also been received; and

(d) if so, the details of Government's response?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes sir. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra in his speech at the 56th meeting of National Development Council held on 22nd October, 2011 proposed that initially Mumbai Trans-Harbour Link,

Navi Mumbai International Airport and Pinjal-Damanganga Water Supply Project to the Mumbai be considered as "National Projects".

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Hon'ble Chief Minister, Maharashtra in his letter dated October 1, 2011 submitted to the Hon'ble Prime Minister during his visit to Mumbai to make a provision of Rs. 32,375 crore for infrastructure and Rs. 20,000 crore for housing projects during the 12th Five Year Plan period for Mumbai Metropolitan Region Transformation Projects. The quantum of plan resources to be provided for different projects in Maharashtra would be available only after the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) is finalized.

#### **Golden Quadrilateral Scheme**

1793. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Golden Quadrilateral scheme envisaged for toll roads;
- (b) the number of kilometres of road that had been completed under the scheme; and
- (c) the details regarding total cost of all scheme, total Km., etc. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) 4/6 laning of Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) have been envisaged for tolling. Golden Quadrilateral project involves 128 projects in various States. Out of 5846 km of GQ 5829 km has been completed. The total awarded cost of these projects is Rs. 24893.4 crore. State-wise completed length of GQ is given in the Statement. (See below)

#### ***Statement***

##### *State-wise details of length completed under GQ*

Sl. No.	State	Total Length (In Km)	Completed Length (In Km)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1015.77	1015.77
2	Bihar	206	206
3	Delhi	25	25

1	2	3	4
4	Gujarat	485.2	485.2
5	Haryana	152	152
6	Jharkhand	191.75	191.75
7	Karnataka	623.9	623.9
8	Maharashtra	489.15	489.15
9	Orissa	442.658	427.06
10	Rajasthan	721.755	721.76
11	Tamil Nadu	340.8	340.8
12	Uttar Pradesh	754.445	754.38
13	West Bengal	397.899	396.65
TOTAL		5846.327	5829.41

#### Decentralisation of NHAI for effective supervision

1794. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set a target for constructing 20 km. of National Highway per day and is considering a plan to decentralise National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) so as to ensure effective supervision and timely implementation of highway projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time-frame by which a final decision on the above issue is likely to be taken;

(c) whether there is any proposal to prepare annual work plan for expeditious completion of highway projects and to give Government guarantee to the developers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Decentralization in National Highways Authority of India has

been implemented through setting up of Regional Offices (ROs) each headed by Chief General Manager for effective supervision and implementation of highway projects. 14 Regional offices have been set up so far as per details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Work plan for 2011-12 has been prepared for acceleration of pre-construction activities to facilitate award of projects in a length of about 7300 km and details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Projects are targetted to be implemented on PPP basis and there is no proposal regarding guarantee to developers.

***Statement-I***

*Regional Offices and its jurisdiction*

Sl.No.	Regional Office	Area of jurisdiction
1	Delhi	Delhi
2	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh and Odisha
3	Bangalore	Karnataka and Goa
4	Chandigarh	Punjab and Haryana
5	Chandigarh	J&K and Himachal Pradesh
6	Nagpur	Maharashtra
7	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh
8	Jaipur	Rajasthan
9	Gandhinagar	Gujarat
10	Kolkata	WB and NE States & Jharkhand
11	Chennai	Tamil Nadu & Kerala
12	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
13	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
14	Patna	Bihar

**Statement-II**

*Projects to be awarded in 2011-12*

Sl. No.	NH No.	Project name	State	Length (km)
1	2	3	4	5
1	8	Ahmedabad-Vadodara	Gujarat	102
2	12	Kota-TeenDhar (Jhalwar)	Rajasthan	88
3	14	Beawar-Pali-Pindwara	Rajasthan	244
4	6	Nagpur-Wainganga Bridge	Maharashtra	45
5	47	Walayar-Vadakancherry	Kerala	54
6	215	Panikoili-Rimuli	Orissa	163
7	71	Rohtak-Jind	Haryana	46
8	66	Tindivanam-Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu	178
9	2	Barwa Adda-Panagarh	West Bengal	122
10	7	Jabalpur-Lakhnadon	Madhya Pradesh	74
11	3	Shivpuri-Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	330
12	3	Gwalior-Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	125
13	4	Walahipet-Poonamallee	Tamil Nadu	92
14	NE-II	Eastern Peripheral Expressway	UP/Haryana	135
15	44	Jowai-Meghalaya/ Assam Border	Assam	102
16	9	Vijayawada-Machhlipattnam	Andhra Pradesh	64.6
17	30&84	Patna-Buxar	Bihar	125
18	6	Aurang-Saraipally-Orissa	Chhatisgarh	150
19	235	Meerut-Bulandshahar	Uttar Pradesh	63
20	7	Jabalpur-Katani-Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	210

1	2	3	4	5
21	8, 79A	Kishangarh-Udaipur-Ahmedabad	Rajasthan/Gujarat	556
22	87	Rampur-Kathgodam	Uttarakhand	93
23	93	Moradabad-Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	145
24	23	Birmitrapur-Barkote	Orissa	128
25	71	Punjab/Haryana Border-Jind	Haryana	70
26	63	Hospet-Bellary-KNT/AP Border	Karnataka	95
27	9	Solapur-Mah/KNT Border	Maharashtra	126
28	42	Angul-Sambalpur	Orissa	153
29	28	Muzaffarpur-Barauni	Bihar	107
30	21	Bilaspur-Ner chowk	Himachal Pradesh	54
31	2	Etawah-Chakeri	Uttar Pradesh	157
32	5	Vijayawada-Elluru-Gundugolanu	Andhra Pradesh	103.59
33	2	Agra-Etawah Bypass	Uttar Pradesh	125
34	73	Haryana/Uttar Pradesh Border-Yamunanagar-Barwala-Panchkula	Haryana	104
35	13	Hospet-Chitradurga	Karnataka	120
36	9	Mah/KNT Border-Sangareddy	Karnataka	145
37	42	Cuttak-Angul	Orissa	112
38	200	Raipur-Bilaspur	Chhatisgarh	127
39	56	Lucknow-Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	124
40	5A	Chandikhole-Dubari-Talcher	Orissa	77
41	60	Kharagpur-Baleswar	Orissa	119
42	49	Madurai-Parmakudi-Ramanathapuram	Tamil Nadu	116
43	10	Rohtak-Hissar	Haryana	100

1	2	3	4	5
44	31	Khagaria-Bakhtiyarpur	Bihar	120
45	13	Solapur-Mah/KNT Border-Bijapur	Maharashtra	100
46	56	Varanasi-Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	142
47	6	Amravati-Dhule-Gujarat Border	Maharashtra	480
48	45C	Vikravandi-Kumbakonam - Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	165
49	6&33	Mahulia-Bahargora	Jharkhand	150
50	200	Chandikhole-Paradeep	Orissa	133
51	17	Kundapur-KNT/Goa Border	Karnataka	192
52	207	Hoskote-Dobespet	Karnataka	89
53	95	Ludhiana-Chandigarh	Punjab	60
54	5	Rajahmundry-Gundugulanu	Andhra Pradesh	128
55	2	Chakeri-Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	150
56	2	Allahabad Bypass-Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	160
57	5	Anandpuram-Vishakhapatnam - Anakapalli	Andhra Pradesh	59
58	4	Mulbagal-Karnataka/AP Border	Karnataka	22
59	67	Coimbatore-Mettupalayam	Tamil Nadu	54
60	2	Aurangabad-Barwa Adda	Bihar	220

#### **Traffic jam on Mathura road**

†1795. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the traffic on the roads in both the ways are jam packed even after the construction of the latest fly-over on Mathura Road, from Delhi to Badarpur Border;

(b) whether the condition on roads from Sarita Vihar to NTPC Badarpur and from Badarpur to Sarita Vihar is very bad because of the traffic jam thereon;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(c) whether any proposal regarding widening of the roads leading to and from Ashram Chowk to Badarpur is under consideration; and

(d) whether any scheme is proposed to get rid of the said jam and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes, Sir. There is traffic congestion during peak hours from Ashram Chowk to Badarpur Border.

(b) No, Sir. The condition of the above road is traffic worthy.

(c) and (d) There is a proposal of up-gradation of Ashram Chowk-Badarpur Border Section of NH-2 (Km.8/300 to Km. 16/100) including improvement of intersection at Ashram Chowk by providing Underpass/Elevated Flyover to ease the traffic congestion in the area for which a consultant has been engaged by the National Highways Authority of India.

#### **Kashmir issue debated in British parliament**

1796. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kashmir was debated in British Parliament recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the diplomatic action that was taken by Government over this interference of British Parliament in the internal Affairs of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Yes. On 15 September 2011 the UK House of Commons held a general debate on human rights in the Indian sub-continent. The debate was attended by about 30 Members of Parliament of UK. The debate also covered the situation in Kashmir and Sri Lanka. The proponent of the debate Mr. Steve Baker while acknowledging India's democratic credentials emphasised that the debate was neither to condemn India nor to give any false hopes to the Kashmiris and expressed the hope that the British Government would take necessary steps to resolve the dispute on Kashmir. Some Members of Parliament were critical of India while other MPs spoke of India as a beacon of

democracy surrounded by a number of failed states which were of great concern. They also talked of the negative impact of a debate of this nature on relations between India and the UK.

In his response to the debate, the Government Minister, Mr. Alistair Burt referred to India being the world's largest democracy in the region - vibrant, pluralistic, secular and multicultural - which was also challenged by domestic insurgency, communal violence and caste discrimination. He reiterated the position of successive British Governments on Kashmir. He welcomed the current engagement between India and Pakistan adding that mediation by the UK, as wanted by some, would hinder progress. The Minister also referred to Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's statement that human rights abuses by security forces in Kashmir will not be tolerated and welcomed the appointment of the three interlocutors on Kashmir.

(c) India's concerns on the subject of the debate and its contents were conveyed to the Government of the UK through strong demarches both in New Delhi and in London.

#### **World Bank criticism on the pace of projects**

†1797. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank has criticised India for slow pace of work in road construction;

(b) whether it is also a fact that World Bank has also expressed concern over corruption, mismanagement and red tap in contracts of road construction projects;

(c) if so, the details of the report and Government's reaction thereto;

(d) whether Government has formulated any transparent policy for this purpose, keeping in view World Bank's concern; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways. As regards projects under National Highways Development Project, in the year 2008 World Bank expressed concern over slow progress in five packages of Lucknow-Muzaffarpur National Highway project (under world Bank Loan No. 4764-IN).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (e) No, Sir. However, World Bank expressed its concern related to poor performance of contractors, work site safety arrangement, contract management. Consequently, the four poor performing packages (WB-9, WB-10, WB-11 and WB-12) in the State of Bihar were delinked from the World Bank loan assistance after restructuring the loan.

#### **Repair of highway connecting Darjeeling**

1798. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Highway No. 55 ( Siliguri to Darjeeling region) which was badly damaged because of the landslides on 18th June, 2010 and 28\* September, 2011 has not yet been repaired;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is taking any steps to restore movement on this only highway that connects Darjeeling; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Details are given in statement.

#### ***Statement***

##### ***Repair of highway connecting Darjeeling***

There was a major land slide at Km 43.5 (Paglaghora ) of NH-55 in June, 2010. Total length of 450 mt. of road bench slipped out. An estimate for Rs. 408.71 lakhs was sanctioned in January, 2011 for repair of the road. After repair the road was opened to traffic in April, 2011. On 21st May, 2011 there was a land slide at the same location, due to heavy rains, thereby disrupting traffic, damaging the already executed work. NH traffic is running through alternative Rohini road ( State Road) since June, 2011. Due to earthquake on 18.09.2011, 100m long and 100mm wide cracks was developed on road bench at km 52/900 (near Tindharia). Due to continuous rain, the road bench of about 115m in length and 55m in height at this location was completely washed out on 28.09.2011. Since then,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

traffic is suspended in this location also. To keep the alternative route ( Rohini Short Cut Road ) in traffic worthy condition, an estimate of about Rs.4.85 crore is under sanction in the Ministry. Besides this consultancy work for preparation of Detailed Project Report is under preparation for rehabilitation and upgradation to 2 lane with /without paved shoulder configuration and strengthening of entire NH-55 in West Bengal to be under taken has been taken up with World Bank Assistance. Consultant has been asked to carry out detailed study and submit a Comprehensive solution for rehabilitation of these damaged slipes. Work of rehabilitation will be taken up after detailed study.

#### **Use of plastic waste in road construction**

1799. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Road Research Institute has carried out or is carrying out any research on use of plastic waste in road construction;

(b) if so, the details of such research; and

(c) the cost comparison between the roads constructed with the help of plastic waste, concrete roads and conventional bitumen roads?

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

(b) Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) has developed guidelines for use of waste plastic in bitumen road construction and also developed process technology to manufacture waste plastic modified bitumen. It has been patented. A number of roads under jurisdiction of Public Works Department, Government of Delhi, under the supervision of CSIR-CRRI has been constructed and are performing well.

(c) It is premature to compare the cost of roads constructed with the help of plastic waste, with concrete roads and conventional bitumen roads, based on research projects.

#### **By-pass projects in KBK districts of Odisha**

1800. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the action that has been taken by Government till now for the completion of the 'By-Pass' projects coming under KBK (Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi) districts in Odisha;

(b) whether Government has provided any extra-budgetary support for the above-mentioned projects;

(c) whether it is a fact that the State has requested the centre for extra-budgetary support for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The alignment plan of Bypasses (Koraput, Jeypore, Borigumma and Nabrangpur on NH-26) and Rail over Bridges (ROBs) cum Bypasses (Titilagarh on NH-59 and Bolangir on NH-26 & 57, coming under undivided Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi (KBK) districts in Odisha have been approved. The proposals for the construction of Bypasses from the States/Union Territories including from State of Orissa are received and based on the priority list of works finalised in consultation with the respective States/Union Territories. These proposals are considered for approval subject to availability of funds and inter-se-priority of works.

(b) to (d) The allocation of fund for the development of National Highways (NHs) are not made project specific. However the same are made to the respective States/Union Territories based on existing liabilities of sanctioned works vis-a-vis availability of funds.

#### **Denotification of ten NHs**

1801. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from State Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding denotification of ten stretches of National Highways which passes through Madhya Pradesh and have become unmotorable and in very bad condition;

(b) if so, the reasons for poor maintenance by NHAI of stretches of National Highways No. 3, 7, 12, 12 Ext., 12A, 59A, 69, 78, 86 and 86 Ext. falling in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the decision taken by Government on the request of Madhya Pradesh Government in the matter; and

(d) fresh steps taken by Government to handover these stretches of National Highways to the Madhya Pradesh Government in order to ensure their proper maintenance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, State Government of Madhya Pradesh had requested for denotification of ten stretches of National Highways (NHs) in Madhya Pradesh on account of their bad condition. Development and maintenance of NHs in the country is responsibility of the Ministry. The NHs in the country including Madhya Pradesh state are being maintained in traffic worthy condition depending upon the inter-se priority of works and availability of funds.

(c) and (d) Ministry has not decided to denotify any NHs in Madhya Pradesh. However, it has been agreed in-principle to entrust some stretches of NHs to State Government for its development and maintenance.

#### **Construction of green field expressway**

1802. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal for construction of green field expressways with cement concrete in our country;

(b) if so, whether this concrete roads are environment friendly and have 50 per cent more longevity than the ordinary roads;

(c) if so, the details thereof and total length of NH proposed under this category; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The choice of cement concrete pavement over bituminous pavement depend upon various factors, such as subgrade soil, rainfall, traffic volume, availability of construction materials, besides costs, etc. Accordingly, the choice of pavement type for development of green field expressways may vary from project to project.

(b) Cement concrete roads have more life span compared to bituminous pavement; but the same could not be quantified. However, the concrete roads also have their inherent limitations, such

as higher initial cost, poorer riding quality at joints and more noise due to traffic as compared to bituminous pavements. Further, stage construction is not possible in case of concrete roads.

(c) and (d) The Government has approved construction of 1,000 km of Expressways under the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-VI. The following stretches have been identified under NHDP-Phase-VI:

Sl. No.	Section	Length (km)
1	Vadodara-Mumbai	400
2	Bangalore-Chennai	334
3	Delhi-Meerut	66
4	Kolkata-Dhanbad	277

#### Expansion Scheme of NH-6

†1803. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of the work under the expansion scheme of National Highway 6 is very slow which is decreasing the speed of the vehicles and increasing pollution; and

(b) the details of the steps being taken by the Ministry to complete this project at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The stretches of National Highway no. 6 connecting Hazira in Gujarat to Kolkata in West Bengal forms the part of various phases of National Highways Development Project (NHDP). Expansion/widening of existing carriageway has been taken up in various stretches as per traffic condition. There has been delay in completion of work in two stretches namely Nagpur to Kondhali and Aurang to Raipur.

(b) In order to expedite implementation of projects, Regional Offices, headed by Chief General Managers have been set up by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for close

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

monitoring of implementation of projects. Measures have been taken to expedite land acquisition, shifting of utilities, etc. Projects are periodically reviewed at field and headquarters.

**Award for central road projects through E-tendering**

1804. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked the States to award works for central road projects through e-tendering, the model recently adopted by NHAI to check corruption;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the move would help to check corruption during bidding process and also reduce costs manpower requirements; 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 State Governments have been advised to adopt e-tendering procedure for free, fair, transparent and fearless participation by bidders for execution of Road and Bridge works on National Highways and Centrally financed schemes. They have further been conveyed that after 01/01/2012, the expenditure incurred on any work in which e-tendering has not been followed will not be entertained for reimbursement by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways. The procedure of e-tendering has been adopted for better transparency and reduced tender cycle-time; speeding up pre-qualification and evaluation procedure. This is also expected to result in reducing the labour intensive tasks of receiving bids and is reducing the cost of participation, improved bidder response and increased efficiency. The bidders can even see their status in each tendering process and this improves the audit trail and transparency of the tendering process.

**Removal of Sarhaul Toll plaza**

†1805. SHRI JAIPRAKASH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been made to Government on behalf of Haryana Government or the public of the area to close Sarhaul Toll Plaza made on Delhi-Gurgaon Expressway in order to solve the problems being caused by it;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) if so, whether Government has considered these requests; and

(c) if so, by when Government is likely to pronounce its decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Targets for development of national highways**

1806. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for development of National Highways under NHDP during current financial year i.e. 2011-12 and status of the same;

(b) the phase presently running under this NHDP scheme;

(c) the number of projects that have been taken over under NHDP in Bihar in all phases till now and what are their status; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) 2500 km have been targeted for completion during the year 2011-12 for development of National Highways under NHDP and 822.3 km has been completed up to October, 2011.

(b) Phase-wise status of NHDP is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) 31 projects have been awarded under NHDP so far in Bihar and 07 projects are yet to be awarded. Details are given in the statement-II.

#### ***Statement-I***

##### *Overall status of NHDP*

Status as on 31.10.2011

NHDP Phases	Total Length in km	Length Completed in km	Length under Implementation in km	To be awarded in km
1	2	3	4	5
I				
GQ, EW-NS corridors, Port connectivity & others	7,522 *	7454	68	-

1	2	3	4	5
II				
4/6-laning North South - East West Corridor, Others	6,647	5344	859	444
III	12,109	2714	6063	3341
IV				
2 - laning with paved shoulders	20,000	-	2073	17927
V				
6-laning of GQ and High density corridor	6,500	661	2532	3307
VI				
Expressways	1000	NIL	NIL	1000
VII				
Ring Roads, Bypasses and flyovers and other structures	700 km of ring roads/ bypass + flyovers	-	41	659

\* Two reaches of 24 km and one reach of 6km from, Phase-I clubbed together and reawarded under Chennai - Ennore port connectivity project

#### **Statement-II**

##### *Overall status of NHDP in Bihar*

Sl. No.	NHDP Phase	Total length (Km)	Total No. of packages	Complete d4L (Km)	Under implement ation in No. of packages	Balanced for award in No. of packages
1	NHDPI GQ	206	06	206	-	-
2	NHDP II EW	487	13	446	7	-
3	NHDP Phase III	1015	12	-	10	2
4	NHDP Phase IV	462	05	-	1	4
5	NHDP Phase V	206 *	01	-	1	-
6	NHDP Phase VII **	65	01	-	-	1
Total		2087	38	652	19	7

\* The length of 6 laning under Phase V is taken as 192 in Bihar and balance is included in Aurangabad - Barwaadda section of Jharkhand.

\*\* Length of Patna Ring Road is approximate as feasibility report for alignment & project proposal is still under progress.

#### **Gains from East Asia Summit**

†1807. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the gains for India in East Asia Summit, Bali; and
- (b) whether China has built a military air-strip in Cocoisland, too close to Andaman and Nicobar islands?

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

(a) Economic integration with the East Asia region, particularly with the ASEAN countries, is a key aspect of India's Look East Policy and the East Asia region is today an important economic partner for India. Participation in the 6th East Asia Summit (EAS) allowed India to take active part in the further definition of the evolving architecture in Asia and in the process of ongoing efforts to promote sustained economic growth at the regional and global levels. Member States discussed the global slow-down in economic growth, the continued strong growth in Asia, regional and international issues of concern including terrorism, maritime issues and piracy and ways to strengthen cooperation in the five priority areas of EAS cooperation: energy, finance, education, communicable diseases and disaster management. Leaders adopted the *"Declaration of the East Asia Summit on the Principles for Mutually Beneficial Relations"* known as the *"Bali Principles"*, as well as the *"Declaration of the East Asia Summit on ASEAN Connectivity"*.

- (b) No information has come to our notice of any recent activity by China in this regard.

#### **Public transport system in H.P.**

1808. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Himachal Pradesh has sent Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Rs. 45.88 crore on 3.7.2010 to the Ministry for the strengthening of public transport system in tribal and hilly areas of H.P.;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by the Ministry; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The proposal dated 29.07.2010 from State Government of Himachal Pradesh was examined in the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways. Presently, there is no scheme in the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways for strengthening of public transport system in tribal and hilly areas of the country. However, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has introduced a scheme with effect from 15.03.2010 for providing financial assistance to States/UTs for implementation of information technology projects in their public transport systems. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 3.45 crore was sanctioned to Himachal Road Transport Corporation (HRTC) on 28.12.2010.

#### **Four laning of National highways in Odisha**

1809. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the National Highways connecting Odisha which are proposed to be converted to four-lanes and six-lanes;
- (b) the estimated cost of the projects in detail and their status so far; and
- (c) whether any proposal is pending with the Ministry from Odisha Government to make new roads as National Highways in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) National Highways (NHs) nos. 5, 5A, 6, 23, 42, 60, 200, 203 & 215 passing through the State of Odisha are proposed to be converted to four-lanes and six-lanes. The details are given in the statement (*See below*).

(c) The State Government has sent proposals for declaration of new National Highways to the Ministry. Expansion of National Highways network is a continuous process and requests of various State Governments, including Odisha, for declaration of certain roads as National Highway are taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

**Statement**

*Four laning of National Highways in Odisha*

NH No.	Section	4/6 laning	Cost (Rs. in crores)	Status	Remarks, if any
5	Bhubaneshwar Chandikhole (67 kms)	6-laning	1014	Underimplementation.	
5	Chandikhole - Balasore (138 kms)	6-laning	1380 (approx.)	Feasibility study for 6-laning under progress.	4-laning mostly completed.
5	Ichapuram to Khurda (186 kms)	6-laning	675.72	6-laning of stretch on Golden Quadrilateral may be taken up after 4-laning is completed.	4-laning under implementation.
5	Jharpokharia - Baripada (80.60 kms)	4-laning	826.16	Proposed for 4-laning.	Project is not viable on Build-Operate-Transfer (Toll).
5A	Chandikhole -Paradeep (76.62 kms)	6-laning	1036	Pre-qualification of bidders has been completed.	4-laning completed.
6	Sambalpur -Baragarh -Orissa/ Chhattisgarh Border (88 kms)	4-laning	909	Work is in progress.	
6	Baharagora -Sambalpur (366 kms)	4-laning	3000 (approx.)	Proposed for 4-laning.	Project is not viable on Build-Operate-Transfer (Toll).

23	Birmitrapur Rajamunda (75 kms)	4-laning	778.15	In the process of Bidding.	
42	Cuttack -Angul (112 kms)	4-laning	1123.69	Work has been awarded.	
42	Angul -Sambalpur (153 kms)	4-laning	1123.36	Work has been-awarded.	
60	Balasore to Laxmannath (53.41 kms)	4-laning.	471.05	4-laning. completed. Construction of additional bridges/ vents for cross drainage are proposed.	6-laning of stretch on Golden Quadrilateral is not viable.
200	Chandikhole -Dubari-Talcher (132.50 kms)	4-laning.	1273	In the process of pre-Qualification of Bidders.	
203	Bhubaneswar -Puri (59 kms)	4-laning	500.29	Work is in progress.	
215	Panikoili -Rimuli (163 kms)	4-laning	1410	Work is likely to start by March, 2012.	
215	Rimuli -Roxy-Rajamunda (96 kms)	4-laning	586	Work is in progress.	

**Realisation of road-cess for construction of roads**

†1810. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that road-cess is being realised for construction of roads in the country;

(b) if so, the rates of this cess and the names of products on which this cess is being realised;

(c) since when this cess is being realised in the country and the last duration fixed for its realisation; and

(d) the quantum of amount realised through this medium till September, 2011?

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

(b) to (d) Cess is being collected on petrol and high speed diesel in the nature of additional duty of excise and custom in accordance with the provision of CRF Act, 2000. Act does not provide any terminal date for collection of cess. The rate for collection is as under:

Period	Cess per Litre
02/6/1998 to 28/2/1999	Rs. 1 per litre on petrol only
1/3/1999 to 31/3/2003	Rs. 1 per litre on both petrol and diesel only
01/04/03 to 31/3/2005	Rs. 1.50 per litre on both petrol and diesel
w.e.f 1/4/05 till date	Rs. 2.00 per litre on both petrol and diesel

CESS is collected by Ministry of Finance. Details of cess collected are given hereunder:

Year	Amount collected (Rs. in crore)
1	2
2002-03	5245.00
2003-04	7453.00

1	2
2004-05	9287.00
2005-06	11313.71
2006-07	12206.54
2007-08	13264.61
2008-09	15198.23
2009-10	16590.68
2010-11	16978.93
2011-12	8806.18
(April to September) Provisional	

Note: The above figures on road cess collection prior to year 2002-03 is not being maintained separately.

#### **Compulsory giving way to ambulances**

1811. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether compulsorily giving way to ambulances will be included in India's traffic rules;
- (b) whether this practice has been adopted in many countries around the world, and is a major cause of death of many critical patients in India;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Rule 10 of Rules of the Road Regulations, 1989 provides that every driver shall, on the approach of a fire service vehicle or of an ambulance, allow it free passage by drawing to the side of the road.

- (d) Does not arise.



#### **Chopping of trees for road construction**

†1812. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the authority which accords permission for chopping off the trees during the construction of roads and whether it does not amount to the violation of the order of the Supreme Court;

(b) State-wise details of trees chopped during construction of roads; and

(c) whether funds have been provided for planting trees; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITTN PRASADA): (a) During widening and improvement of National Highways, existing trees are generally preserved as far as possible. Where the cutting of trees is unavoidable, the executing Agencies take clearance from the concerned Government Departments. For major projects, environment clearance which includes cutting of trees, is obtained from the Ministry of Environment & Forests. There is no violation of the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(b) Details of the number of trees cut all over the Country, is not maintained.

(c) Requisite amount for compensatory afforestation is deposited with the Forest Departments, which is included in the project cost.

#### **Widening of NH-47**

1813. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved the widening of the National Highway 47 in Kerala;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to repair the National Highways in Kerala;

(d) if so, the percentage of work that has been completed; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details of projects for widening of NH 47 in Kerala are given in the Statement (*See below*). Due to the ban on Land Acquisition (LA) activity in the State of Kerala imposed by Kerala Government since April 2010, the Letter of Acceptance (LOA) issued to the prospective Concessionaire in Cherthala-Ochira Section was withdrawn on 12.08.2010 and the bidding process cancelled. Similarly, in Ochira-Thiruvananthapuram Section, though the bidding process was initiated subsequently, the same was cancelled on 04.05.2010 due the stalemate on LA. Government of Kerala has now lifted the ban on LA on 04.11.2011 and directed the District Collectors to resume the LA process.

(c) to (e) The National Highway stretches under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) where 4/6 laning works have commenced / being carried out under BOT basis are being maintained through the Concessionaires of the projects. The 4-lane stretch from Edapally to Aroor is being maintained by NHAI. The remaining stretches of NHs are being maintained by the State PWD under funding of the Ministry. During the year 2011-12, Ministry has allocated Rs. 4.56 crore under Ordinary Repair(OR) and Rs. 1.84 crore under flood damages repair(FDR) for repair of National Highways under the maintenance of the State PWD in Kerala. Works for the same have already been taken up by the State PWD.

**Statement**

*Widening of NH 47 projects in Kerala*

*Details of NH 47 projects in Kerala*

<b>(A) NHDP Phase-II</b>									
Sl. No.	NH No.	Name of work	Length in km	Project Cost (Rs. in crores)	Funded By	Date of Commencement	Target date of completion	Actual / Anticipateddate of completion	Status
1	47	4-laning of Walayar - Vadakkanchery section (Km 182.250 to Km 240)	55.00	682.00	BOT (Toll)		In bidding stage.		-
2	47	6-laning ofVadakkanchery - Thrissur section (Km 240 to Km 270)	28.355	617.00	BOT (Toll)	Apr-11	Oct-13	Oct-13	Under implementation
3	47	4-laning of Thrissur - Angamaly section (Km 270 to Km 316.700)	40.00	312.54	BOT (Toll)	Sep-06	Mar-09	Nov 2011	Completed.
4	47	Angamali to Aluva (NS-28)	16.60	77.38	NHAI	Sep-01	Aug-03	Jun-04	Completed.
4	47	Aluva to Edapally	17.00	By Ministry of Road Transport & Highways				Completed.	

**(B) Port connectivity**

1	47	Cochin Port connectivity (Aroor to Edappally) km 348/382 - km 358.750	10.00	193	SPV	Nov-08	Apr-10	Jan-11	Completed.
2	47C	NH connectivity to ICTT Vallarpadam	17.20	557	NHAI	Aug-07	Feb-10	May-12	Under implementation

**(C) NHDP Phase-III**

1	47	4/6 laning of Cherthalai to Ochira (Km 379/100 to Km 465.000)	BOT (Toll)	LOA withdrawn on 12.08.2010.	Land acquisition kept on hold since 20.04.2010.
	2	47 Trivandrum (Km 465/000 to Km 551.900)	4/6 laning of Ochira to (Toll)	BOT Bidding Process cancelled on 04.05.2010.	Now land acquisition ban lifted.
3	47	4/6 laning of of Trivandrum(Kazhakuttam) to Kerala/Tamil Nadu Border (Karode)	BOT (Toll)	Bids invited earlier in 2008 under BOT (Toll) but no response. In March 2010, RFQ was received under BOT (Annuity). PPPAC proposal was sent and withdrawn due to the stalemate in LA.	

**(D) NON NHDP**

Sl.No.	NH No.	Name of work	Length in km	Status
1	47	Aroor to Cherthala	20.35	4-laning completed
2	47A	km 0 to km 5.92	5.92	Existing 2-lane road is adequate

#### **Equity finance problem in NH sector**

1814. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether equity finance is a problem in the National Highways sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken to solve this problem in future by discussing with experts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) No specific problem of equity finance has been brought to the notice of the Government. However, keeping in mind the projected one trillion US \$ investment in infrastructure during the Twelfth Five Year Plan Period, the Government has constituted a High Level Committee on Financing Infrastructure (HLCFI) under the Chairmanship of Shri Rakesh Mohan to look into various aspects of financing including international capital flows in infrastructure financing.

#### **Realisation from proposed projects**

1815. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the NHAI's borrowing burden can be brought down if NHAI is able to realise amounts from the proposed projects;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that NHAI could get only ₹ 77,000 crore from ten projects alone in the last 30 years; 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) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has to meet project expenditure from a pool of funds received from various quarters/sources including projects which give NHAI revenue share. Since borrowing is resorted to for filling the gap between expenditure and available resources, overall borrowing can be brought down if funds available for meeting the

expenditure is increased due to increased realization from awarded projects. So far 63 projects have been awarded on revenue sharing, negative grant and premium quoted by Build - Operate - Transfer (BoT) concessionaire and premium has been quoted in another 07 projects for which bids have been received. Details of such projects with revenue share as well as premium quoted in the 7 projects for which bids have been received are given in the statement.

***Statement***

*Details of Works Awarded on Premium*

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Premium (₹ in Crores)
1	2	3
<b>2009-10</b>		
1	Indore-Gujrat/MP Border	23.00
2	Hyderabad-Yadgiri	11.70
3	Godhra-Gujarat/MP Border	7.83
4	Rohtak-Panipat	45.00
5	Changapali-Walayar Section( Excluding Coimbatore By Pass)	36.00
6	Kandla -Mundra Port	42.00
7	Pune-Satara	90.90
8	Samakhiali-Gandhidham	58.41
9	Rohtak-Bawal	12.00
10	Indore - Dewas	24.10
<b>2010-11</b>		
1	Deoli - Kota	48.60
2	Ludhiana-Talwandi	1.08
3	Panvel-Indapur	33.95

1	2	3
4	Sambalpur-Baragarh-Chhattisgarh/Orrisa Border	1.33
5	Belagaum-Khanpur (4-lane)	2.00
6	Jetpur-Somnath (4-lane)	22.71
7	Belgaum-Dharwad	31.00
8	Chitradurga -Tumkur Bypass	140.40
9	Six Laning of Hosur-Krishnagiri	66.90
10	Dhankuni-Kharagpur	126.06
<b>2011-12</b>		
1	Kota-Jhalawar	3.51
2	Ahmedabad- Vadodara	309.60
3	Beawar- Pali-Pindwara	251.01
4	Nagpur- Wainganga Bridge	27.35
5	Barwa Adda- Panagarh	106.00
6	Chhattisgarh/Orissa Border- Aurang	29.70
7	Gwalior- Shivpuri	66.66
8	Shivpuri- Dewas	180.90
9	Kishangarh-Udaipur-Ahmedabad	636.00
10	Muzaffarpur-Barauni	5.00
11	Hospet-Bellary- KNT/AP Border	18.00
12	Lucknow-Sultanpur	9.60
13	Rohtak-Jind [Letter of Award issued for the project is to be cancelled as per Court's directions]	0.11
<b>Bids Received</b>		
14	Raipur-Bilaspur	45.45

1	2	3
15	Hospet-Chitradurga	63.00
16	Cuttack-Angul	61.09
17	Mah/KNT Border-Sangareddy	80.01
18	Rampur-Katgodam	34.00
19	Agra-Etawah	128.07
20	Etawah-Chakeri	91.89

#### **Facilities on major highways**

1816. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to set up food court complexes, multiplexes, ATM and amusement parks on major highways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it would be run under PPP; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. NHAI has planned provision of way side amenities on National Highways. These amenities would include parking for cars, buses & trucks, eateries, rest rooms/dormitory for short stay (motel), neat toilets, retail arcade, ATM, Medical aid etc. Optional components include Fuel stations/service centre, shopping mall, amphi-theatre, arts and craft centre, tourist information centre etc. subject to conforming to National Building Code and Local by laws.

(c) and (d) The sites identified for development of wayside amenities are proposed to be leased out to qualifying agencies for a period of 15/30 years on highest lease amount basis through open bidding. The lessee shall pay NHAI annual lease.

#### **Policy to attract investment in ports**

1817. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:



(a) whether Government is developing any partnership with the States having coastline to devise comprehensive port policy to attract substantial investments in the port sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal for developing any partnership with the States having coastline to devise comprehensive port policy to attract substantial investments in the port sector. However, this Ministry has written to all the States Governments of Coastal States to identify and provide land for setting up a new Major Port or a new Ship Building Yard or a Composite Port cum Shipyard Project. Further, action will be taken on receipt of response from the States and commitment on providing the requisite land.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per Indian Ports Act, 1908, the development of a Non-Major Port vests with the respective State Government/ State Maritime Board.

#### **Waterway from Howrah to Haridwar**

1818. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal under consideration to revive old riverway connecting Howrah to Haridwar for shipping purpose;

(b) the present status thereof;

(c) the number of riverways those are being used for commercial purpose presently; and

(d) the future plans to make more riverways operational, areas-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) and (b) No Sir. Does not arise.

(c) The first 3 National Waterways as well as Indo-Bangladesh Protocol route for Transit and Trade are being used presently for commercial operations. Waterways in Mumbai and Goa are also being used for commercial operation. However, these are under the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments.

(d) National Waterway-4 (canal connecting Kakinada and Puducherry alongwith rivers Godavari & Krishna in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Puducherry), National Waterway-5 (East Coast Canal alongwith river Brahmani and Mahanadi delta Rivers in the States of West Bengal and Odisha) are proposed to be developed for commercial operations in the near future. Further, River Barak in Assam is also proposed to be declared as National Waterway-6 and thereafter it will be developed with infrastructure facilities for commercial operations.

#### **Corporatisation of major ports**

1819. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been initiated towards Corporatisation of major ports such as Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust and Haldia;

(b) if so, then progress so far;

(c) whether such Corporatisation measures will be extended to other major ports in the country;

(d) the details about the basis on which Corporatisation for Ports is decided;

(e) whether Government has resolved issues raised by trade unions of ports towards Corporatisation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K.VASAN): (a) to (f) No final decision has been taken regarding Corporatisation of Major Ports.

#### **Implementation of pay revision in Shipping Corporation of India**

1820. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite orders issued by the Department of Public Enterprises No. 2 (70) 08DPE (WE) dated 26 September, 2008 relating to pay revision of officers and non-unionised supervisors in all Central Public Sector Enterprises effective from 1 January, 2007, the Shipping Corporation employees have been denied this pay-revision benefit; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof when Shipping Corporation of India earned a profit-before-tax to the tune of Rs.776.90 crores during 2007-08 and Rs.903.33 crores during 2008-09 and such revision could be absorbed and afforded within the resources generated?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) The Government of India issued Presidential sanction/directives for implementation of revised pay scales for Board level and below Board level executives and non-unionised supervisors in the Shipping Corporation of India w.e.f 01.01.2007 in terms of Department of Public Enterprises No. 2(70)/08DPE (WC)/GL-XVI/08 dated 26th November, 2008. In pursuance of the Presidential directives, Shipping Corporation of India have implemented the revised pay structure in August, 2011.

#### **Law for setting up of major ports**

1821. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has envisaged setting up seven major ports by 2017 at an estimated investment of Rs.35,000 crore;

(b) if so, whether Government has asked the maritime States of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala to offer land for the proposed ports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) This Ministry has written to all the State Governments of Coastal States to identify and provide land for setting up a new Major Port or a new Ship Building Yard or a Composite Port cum Shipbuilding yard Project. The number of ports to be set up, timelines and the estimated investment will depend on the response received from the coastal states.

(b) Government has asked the Maritime States of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala to offer Land for the proposed ports.

(c) Proposals have been received from Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka which are under examination. Response from other coastal states is awaited.

#### **Scheme for welfare of OBC'S**

1822. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is implementing schemes for the welfare of OBCs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years, State-wise;
- (c) the funds released and spent for each scheme, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (d) the new schemes which are under consideration for the welfare of OBCs especially in the rural areas to benefit women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is implementing of following Schemes for the welfare of OBCs:

S.No.	Schemes
1.	Pre-matric Scholarship for OBCs
2.	Post-matric Scholarship for OBCs
3.	Hostel for OBC Boys and Girls
4.	Assistance to Voluntary Organization working for the Welfare of OBCs

Details of funds released under the above Schemes during the last five years, year wise. State-wise are given in the statement-I to IV respectively (See below).

- (d) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration.

***Statement-I***

*Details of funds released under the Scheme of Pre Matric Scholarship for OBC students during the last five years 2006-07 to 2010-11*

		(Rs. in lakh)				
Sl.No.	State/UTs	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	510.00	377.50	407.90	533.00	-
2	Bihar	216.38	400.18	446.43	-	-
3	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Goa	-	-	7.68	-	-
5	Gujarat	346.12	175.64	267.24	290.00	227.00
6	Haryana	-	-	-	79.00	-
7	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	27.58	28.00	25.25
8	Jammu & Kashmir	103.11	46.12	-	-	-
9	Jharkhand	-	-	30.55	31.45	
10	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-
11	Karnataka	122.34	50.00	50.00	50.00	238.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	158.00	-
13	Maharashtra	-	-	518.30	-	
14	Odisha	-	-	96.00	140.00	
15	Punjab	-	156.00	124.35	-	100.00
16	Rajasthan	310.00	-	-	-	245.00
17	Tamil Nadu	400.00	150.22	100.00	320.00	846.00
18	Uttar Pradesh	225.60	779.82	894.41	1159.00	2241.00
19	Uttarakhand	16.40	-	-	135.00	117.00
20	West Bengal	-	104.05	42.56	88.64	
21	Andaman Nicobar	-	-	-	4.40	-
22	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
23	Daman & Diu	-	-	0.00	21.69	
24	Chandigarh	-	-	-	1.36	-
25	Delhi	-	-	-	3.69	-
26	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	Assam	55.00	68.24	40.81	51.33	32.65
28	Manipur	65.32	100.00	125.00	108.36	68.36
29	Tripura	156.69	91.35	127.34	146.00	49.00
30	Sikkim	-	0.00	6.79	-	-
TOTAL:		2526.96	2499.12	3216.94	3163.14	4471.04

**Statement-II**

*Details of funds released under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship to OBC students during the last five years i.e. 2006-07 to 2010-11*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	364.73	925.02	1676.89	2035.00	1693.00
2	Bihar	601.78	1436.49	1977.72	1752.00	4861.88
3	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-
4	Goa	-	48.97	38.44	16.00	41.00
5	Gujarat	401.96	223.92	288.69	568.31	745.19
6	Haryana	-	396.59	491.00	563.00	71.56
7	Himachal Pradesh	35.57	-	22.00	-	-
8	Jammu & Kashmir	-	210.22	188.77	-	368.00
9	Jharkhand	-	143.50	444.78	282.00	1385.00
10	Kerala	-	560.45	161.67	-	-
11	Karnataka	539.66	611.80	454.43	445.57	1000.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	-	393.59	1425.34	1612.00	3534.87
13	Maharashtra	-	1950.36	2307.08	2587.00	5677.11
14	Odisha	-	51.87	441.00	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Punjab	-	468.59	552.00	-	391.00
16	Rajasthan	351.80	431.68	754.49	833.00	1982.00
17	Tamil Nadu	500.00	1099.55	1485.45	1140.32	2344.68
18	Uttar Pradesh	671.56	2022.41	3962.88	4436.00	9742.02
19	Uttarakhand	81.94	-	189.58	104.00	504.54
20	West Bengal	125.90	-	740.00	-	380.55
21	Andaman Nicobar		-	-	0.23	-
22	Dadra & Nagar Haveli		-	-	-	-
23	Daman & Diu	-	-	5.28	-	1.89
24	Chandigarh	-	-	1.09	1.03	-
25	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-
26	Puducherry	-	84.60	41.39	-	-
27	Assam	1285.62	1208.32	-	659.19	253.43
28	Manipur	200.70	120.56	120.00	25.00	140.49
29	Tripura	160.52	128.59	193.18	230.10	202.00
30	Sikkim	8.06	-	5.78	7.20	12.36
TOTAL		5329.80	12517.08	17968.93	17296.95	35332.57

**Statement-III**

*Details of funds released under the Scheme of Hostel for OBC boys and girls during the last five years  
i.e. 2006-07 to 2010-11*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 <sup>1</sup>	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	275.00	542.50	240.00	-	-
2	Bihar	207.79	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Chhattisgarh	14.62	-	17.28	-	-
4	Goa	-	-	-	-	-
5	Gujarat	-	107.50	420.00	120.00	490.00
6	Haryana	-	-	192.50	65.00	210.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	1.83.48	-	-	-	-
8	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-
9	Jharkhand	39.08	126.65	156.32	81.33	121.41
10	Karnataka	300.00	280.00	299.95	147.17	205.00
11	Kerala	-	-	241.50	89.00	119.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	369.27	444.31	287.11	345.00	775.00
. 13	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	0.00
14	Odisha	37.52	-	-	-	72.79
15	Punjab	-	-	-	-	0.00
16	Rajasthan	-	84.53	283.75	17.50	210.00
17	Tamil Nadu	346.50	378.00	472.50	189.00	236.25
18	Uttar Pradesh	295.12	358.26	-	502.20	-
19	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-
20	West Bengal	16.26	0.00	86.87	-	-
21	Andaman Nicobar	-	-	-	-	-
22	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
23	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-
24	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-
25	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-
27	Assam	102.79	-	150.00	255.00	
28	Manipur	45.51	-	156.23	-	140.00
29	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-
30	Sikkim	-	-	123.95	-	-
TOTAL		1957.94	2054.25	3430.46	2051.20	2579.45

**Statement IV**

*Details of release of funds to NGOs under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of OBCs during the last five years i.e. 2006-07 to 2010-11*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Assam	5.01	10.03	14.12	1.33	11.34
2	Bihar	-	-	1.86	-	0.85
3	Chhattisgarh	-	-	1.87	-	-
4	Gujarat	-	-	5.49	8.22	5.38
5	Haryana	9.91	9.97	10.19	1.71	11.20
6	Karnataka	1.65	6.58	1.88	-	-
7	Madhya Pradesh	10.10	6.01	13.45	2.07	19.72
8	Maharashtra	17.46	49.73	56.42	44.13	26.55
9	Manipur	18.52	57.49	55.20	-	38.03
10	Odisha	4.73	11.95	11.09	4.50	8.43
11	Rajasthan	4.16	22.46	29.27	22.42	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Uttarakhand	1.29	-	5.51	-	4.99
13	Uttar Pradesh	47.96	40.17	41.63	11.53	7.39
14	West Bengal	9.06	2.31	3.50	-	9.78
15	Delhi	61.36	17.14	31.13	-	21.37
TOTAL		191.21	233.84	282.61	95.91	165.01

#### **Begging menace**

1823. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that begging by children and senior citizens is a complex social problem;

(b) whether Government has urged the State Governments to enact and implement the relevant laws on prevention of begging;

(c) if so, the details of the States which have not enacted such laws, along with the action taken by Government in this regard;

(d) whether Government proposes to address the problem in a holistic manner at national level; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by Government during the last three years and the current year in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Central Government have requested State Governments and UT Administrations to effectively implements their existing laws or enact a new law in case such law is not in existence.

(c) As per available information, 20 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand,

Karnataka. Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal and 2 Union Territories namely, Daman & Diu and NCT of Delhi have enacted anti-beggary legislations or adopted the legislations enacted by other States while Rajasthan and Puducherry have enforced anti-beggary measures through Executive Orders. No concrete information is available for the remaining States/UTs in this regard.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. The Central Government provides financial support to concerned agencies for looking after children in need of care and protection, and destitute older persons under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) and Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) respectively. Besides, under the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) central assistance is also provided to States for giving pension @ Rs. 200/- per month to persons above 60 years and @ Rs.500/- per month to persons above 80 years, living below the poverty line, which is meant to be supplemented by at least an equal contribution by the States.

#### **Rehabilitation Council of India**

1824. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives and the role of the Rehabilitation Council of India;
- (b) the works undertaken by the Council during last five years budget provided for the same and the actual expenditure made;
- (c) whether any shortcomings have been noticed during its functioning;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken to make it more effective to cope up with the present requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI), inter-alia, undertakes standardization, regulation and monitoring of the training of professionals in the field of rehabilitation and special education, promotes research, maintains register of rehabilitation professionals, prescribes code of conduct and ethics for these professionals etc.

- (b) RCI has developed training courses, organize Seminar/Workshop/Conference to

update the knowledge of professionals dealing with the persons with disabilities. RCI has also recognized different courses through distance mode. The details of budget provided and the actual expenditure made is as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Budget Provided (Grant)	Actual Expenditure
2006-07	317.19	334.07
2007-08	332.30	270.40
2008-09	417.00	352.20
2009-10	410.00	445.82
2010-11	404.00	512.85

(c) to (e) No shortcomings have been noticed.

#### **Turban issue in France**

1825. SHRI SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken up recently the matter with the Government of France over the difficulties experiencing by Sikhs in wearing turbans; and

(b) the details of discussions held with France?

THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Yes. This issue has been raised with the French Government from time to time, including at the highest level by the Prime Minister in his meeting with the French President on 30 September, 2008. Most recently, it was raised by the External Affairs Minister during his meeting with the French Foreign Minister on 20 October, 2011 in New Delhi. The French Government has clarified that their domestic law bans display of any religion-connected symbols in public schools and is non-discriminatory and applies to people of all religions living in France. Nevertheless, we continue to raise the matter at various levels at appropriate fora.

#### **Scholarship Schemes for SCs and OBC's**

1826. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of scholarship schemes implemented for improving the social and economic status and educational welfare of SCs and OBCs;

(b) scheme-wise allocation proposed by the Ministry and allocations approved by Planning Commission for scholarship schemes for SCs and OBCs for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(c) whether against proposed allocation of Rs.1725 crore and 494 crore for SC and OBC students only Rs.935 crore and Rs.165 crore were approved by Planning Commission and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken to ensure that maximum SC and OBC students are benefited from the scholarship scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry for educational development of students belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) are as follows:

1. Post-Matric Scholarship (PMS) Scheme for SC students;
2. Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in "unclean" occupations (both for SCs & non-SCs);
3. Post-Matric Scholarship (PMS) Scheme for OBC students;and
4. Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC students.

(b) and (c) Planning Commission approves the total Plan outlay of the Ministry and its Scheme-wise allocation is done by the Ministry. Subsequently, the Planning Commission concurs the same before its publication in Central Budget. Planning Commission approved a Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs.2500.00 crore and Rs.4500.00 crore in the Annual Plan of Ministry for year 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. The allocation amongst various scholarship schemes during 2009-10 and 2010-11, as concurred by Planning Commission, are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) The State Governments/ UT administrations have been advised to take appropriate action for regular and timely payment of scholarship to the students, ensure that the scholarship money is paid to students through their individual accounts in post-offices/banks, and to designate Grievance Redressal Officers (GROs) at the State and District level to redress scholarship related grievances of students.

The implementation of the Scheme is also reviewed in the Conference of State Welfare Ministers/ Welfare Secretaries organised by the Ministry and during visits of nodal officers of the Ministry in the States.

***Statement***

*The allocation concurred by Planning Commission under Centrally Sponsored Scholarship schemes of the Ministry during 2009-10 and 2010-11*

( Rs. in crore)			
Sl.No.	Name of the Scholarship Scheme	2009-10	2010-11
1	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme to students belonging to Scheduled Castes	750.00	1700.00
2	Pre-matric scholarship for children of those engaged in 'unclean' occupations (both for SCs & non-SCs)	80.00	80.00
3	Post Matric Scholarship to OBCstudents	135.00	350.00
4	Pre Matric Scholarship for OBCstudents	30.00	50.00

**Discrimination of disabled persons**

1827. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the Disability Act was enacted for giving equal opportunities, protection of rights and full participation to the people with disabilities;

(b) whether United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has undertaken the obligation to ensure and promote full realisation of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all persons with disabilities without discrimination of any kind on the basis of disability is being followed;

(c) whether in the Constitution of India, it is laid down that the persons with disabilities are full citizens, who cannot be discriminated on the grounds of disability; and

(d) if so, the reasons for disabled persons being treated otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 was enacted in the year 1996.

(b) The Ministry is in the process of replacing the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 with a new legislation in harmony with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD).

(c) and (d) The Constitution guarantees Fundamental Rights to all citizens including persons with disabilities. Article 41 of the Constitution reads as follows:

"The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want."

The Government implements various schemes and programmes for social, educational and economic empowerment and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities.

#### **Launching of two satellites for Devas**

1828. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that ISRO has launched two satellites for Devas Multimedia Pvt. Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details of the launching of satellites;

(c) the reaction of the Ministry that public resources were diverted to build two customer-specific satellites; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Sir. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has not launched any satellite for Devas Multimedia Pvt. Ltd.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Taking note of the fact that Government policies with regard to allocation of spectrum have undergone a change in the last few years and the increased demand for national

needs, including for needs of defence, para-military forces, railways and other public utility services as well as for societal needs, and having regard to the needs of the country's strategic requirements, Government directed annulment of an agreement entered into between Antrix Corporation Limited (ACL) of Department of Space and M/s. Devas Multimedia Pvt. Ltd., for leasing part of the space segment capacity in S-band on two geo-stationery satellites to be built by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). Accordingly, Antrix has annulled the contract.

#### **Space exploration in Twelfth Plan**

1829. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether ISRO has any plans for space exploration in the Twelfth Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which such exploration would be carried out?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) ISRO has plans for space exploration in the areas of Astronomy, Planetary exploration through unmanned missions.

(c) These missions are planned to be accomplished during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period (2012-2017).

#### **Violence in Durgapur Steel Plant**

1830. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of frequent incidences of violence and attacks on regular and contract workers within the premises of Durgapur Steel Plant;
- (b) whether such incidents of attacks occurred on 10th September, 2011 and 16 November, 2011;
- (c) whether any enquiry has been ordered;



(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the actions taken to protect the workers from attacks of armed hooligans within the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has reported that sporadic incidents of clash between two groups of contract workers occurred within the plant premises on 10.9.2011 and 16.11.2011. The incident did not involve regular employees on either occasion. The situation was controlled with the prompt intervention of CISF and the District Police Authorities.

(c) and (d) First Information Reports (FIRs) have been lodged with the police in both the incidents of 10.9.2011 and 16.11.2011. Police authorities are in the process of conducting enquiries in the matter.

(e) There have been no reports of presence of any armed hooligan inside the Plant. However, many proactive actions have been taken by the Management for better security inside the plant and to ensure smooth functioning of plant activities.

#### **Steel plant in Mongolia by SAIL**

1831. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State run Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) has decided to set up 3 million tonne per annum steel plant in Mongolia with around Rs.20,000 crore investment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Mongolian Government has provided sufficient raw materials to feed the proposed plant to cater to the needs of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether the country has enough coking coal and iron ore deposits to cater the steel plant; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

#### **Contribution of SAIL in Uttar Pradesh**

1832. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether SAIL has contributed Rs.3.79 crore in Uttar Pradesh under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during April-August 2011;

(b) whether Manganese Ore India Limited (MOIL) a PSU located in Nagpur also has contributed Rs.50 lakh under CSR in a village in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether implementation of CSR was not possible in surrounding populations where plants of SAIL and MOIL are located, as per guideline of CSR; and

(d) if so, the reasons for ignoring the nearby backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) During April - August 2011, an amount of Rs.2.97 crore has been spent on various projects in different parts of Uttar Pradesh under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) against allocation of Rs.64.00 crores for undertaking CSR projects across the country for 2011-12.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Major part of the CSR budget is allocated and spent in developmental activities in and around peripheral areas of plants/mines/units of SAIL/MOIL. SAIL is a PSU with multi location presence. SAIL has undertaken CSR projects for welfare and development of surrounding population near its plant/ units located in more than 10 states across the country. SAIL has a Steel Processing Unit at Jagdishpur and also many marketing establishments like warehouses, stockyards, dealers network, etc. in Uttar Pradesh.

MOIL Ltd. is implementing CSR projects in the surrounding areas of its operations and a major portion of the CSR budget is spent in the peripheral areas of its operation / mines.

#### **Assistance for tourism in Goa**

1833. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given any assistance to the Archaeological Survey of India or any other Central agencies to undertake tourism related activities in the State of Goa; and

(b) if so, details of each of such projects and the assistance given till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Development, promotion and implementation of various tourism infrastructure projects 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.

Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has not given any financial assistance to the Archaeological Survey of India or any other Central Agency to undertake tourism related activities in the State of Goa during the Eleventh Plan period.

#### **LTC for Lakshadweep**

1834. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) as a part of promoting tourism, whether it is a fact that Government has allowed Central Government employees to fly by air to Srinagar and North-East;

(b) whether there is any move to send a proposal to Department of Personnel for allowing Government employees to go to Lakshadweep by availing Leave Travel Concession (LTC) so as to promote tourism in Lakshadweep;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) All officers/employees of Government of India are allowed to avail Leave Travel Concession (LTC) to visit Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) and North Eastern Region (including Sikkim) against conversion of one block of their home town LTC.

For J&K, officers/employees of Government of India entitled to travel by air can avail this LTC in their entitlements. All other employees of Government of India can travel by air in economy class from Delhi and Amritsar to any place in J&K by any airline subject to their entitlement being limited to LTC-80 fares of Air India. Journey from their place of posting up to Delhi/Amritsar will have to be undertaken as per their entitlement.

Similarly for North Eastern States (including Sikkim), Group A and Group B Central Government employees are entitled to travel by air as per their entitlements from their place of posting or nearest airport to a city in the North Eastern Region (NER) or nearest airport. Other categories of employees are entitled to travel by Air India only to a city in the NER from Guwahati and Kolkata.

(b) At present there is no move in the Ministry of Tourism to send any proposal to Department of Personnel for allowing Government employees to travel by air to Lakshadweep by availing Leave Travel Concession (LTC).

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

#### Decline in tourism

†1835. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been some decline in tourism in last few years and if so, the names of the affected States;

(b) if so, the measures being undertaken to improve it;

(c) the targets fixed for next three years;

(d) the amount to be spent thereon; and

(e) the role of the States therein and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The numbers of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during 2008, 2009 and 2010 and their growth rates over the previous year were as follows:

Year	Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India (in millions)	Percentage change over previous year
2008	5.28	4.0%
2009	5.17	- 2.2%
2010	5.78	11.8%

The decline of 2.2% in FTAs in India in 2009 over 2008 may be due to various reasons but mainly due to the global financial slowdown, terrorist attacks and H1N1 pandemic, etc.

FTAs figures are compiled for only the country.

The Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country. In addition, a series of promotional activities are undertaken in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas through the Indiatourism Offices abroad with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential. These promotional activities include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising road shows, Know India seminars & workshops; organizing and supporting/Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures; offering joint advertising and brochure support and inviting media

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.

The Ministry of Tourism also provides financial assistance to stakeholders for promotion of tourism in the international and domestic markets under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme.

(c) and (d) The Working Group on Tourism, set up by the Planning Commission has recommended to increase India's share of International Tourist arrivals to at least 1% by end of 12th Plan from the level of 0.61% in 2010.

For undertaking various activities relating to the development and promotion of tourism, the Working Group has also recommended total outlay of Rs.22800 Crore for tourism sector during 12th Plan.

(e) Development and promotion of tourism are primarily the responsibility of the State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides central financial assistance for the development of tourism infrastructure on the basis of proposals received from them which are complete in all respects as per the Scheme Guidelines, inter-se priority and subject to availability of funds.

#### **Special Area Programme**

1836. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated in respect of Special Area Programme and grants made to the States for the welfare of tribal's have been fully utilised and target achieved;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the schemes/programmes being implemented by Government to remove the social, economical and educational backwardness of the tribals and their result outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) and (b) Statements showing allocation, release and utilization reported under the Special Area Programme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan and grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India, for the last three years, State-wise, are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (See below).

(c) The primary responsibility for implementing the schemes/programmes to remove the, socio, economic and educational backwardness of the tribals rests with all the central Ministries,

State Governments. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs complements their efforts by way of various developmental interventions through its following schemes:

- (i) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan for employment-cum-income generation activities.
- (ii) Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India for promotion of Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and upgradation of the levels of administration in Scheduled Areas. A part of grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution is used for setting up of "Ekalavya Model Residential Schools" for providing quality education to ST students (both girls and boys) from class VI to XII.
- (iii) Scheme of Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts.
- (iv) Scheme of construction of hostels for ST girls and boys.
- (v) Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas.
- (vi) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas. The Schemes of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas a self-employment or employment oriented scheme aimed at benefiting ST boys and girls equally.
- (vii) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students.
- (viii) Upgradation of Merit of ST students.
- (ix) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs.
- (x) Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for STs.
- (xi) Top class Education for ST students.
- (xii) Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations (under which residential, non-residential schools, computer training centers and knitting, weaving & handloom training centers run by NGOs for ST students are supported, apart from hospitals, mobile dispensaries etc.).
- (xiii) This Ministry is also implementing the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 which seeks to recognize and vest forest rights over forest land in forest dwelling STs and other traditional forest dwellers.

Implementation of the schemes/programmes of the Government for the upliftment of tribal people is an on-going process and endeavors are constantly being made through various such schemes/strategies to bridge the gaps in development of tribals as compared to that of rest of population.

**Statement-I**

Allocation, fund released and utilization reported under Article 275(1) of the Constitution during last three years and current year

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12	
		Allocation	Release	Utilization Reported	Allocation	Release	Utilization Reported	Allocation	Release	Utilization Reported	Allocation	Release (As on 04.12.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	2199.32	1863.44	1863.44	5283.00	1946.20	1946.20	5526.00	5187.70	0.00	6324.00	5732.38
2	Arunachal Pradesh	308.68	308.68	308.68	738.00	35.20	35.20	772.00	772.00	632.44	883.00	532.27
3	Assam	1448.34	1444.88	1389.13	3483.00	1240.77	1240.77	3643.00	3517.96	0.00	4169.00	0.00
4	Bihar	331.97	0.00	0.00	801.00	95.00	95.00	838.00	838.00	838.00	959.00	959.00
5	Chhattisgarh	2896.43	3211.43	3211.43	6966.00	2834.80	2834.06	7286.00	7786.00	5465.58	8338.00	0.00
6	Goa	71.19	7.00	0.00	171.00	0.00	0.00	179.00	0.00	0.00	205.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7	Gujarat	3274.90	2372.77	2372.77	7875.00	4783.00	4783.00	8237.00	8302.00	5667.92	9426.00	6870.36
8	Himachal Pradesh	148.32	148.32	148.32	360.00	360.00	360.00	377.00	377.00	377.00	431.00	431.00
9	Jammu & Kashmir	484.14	193.66	193.66	1161.00	282.74	282.74	1214.00	607.00	607.00	1390.00	0.00
10	Jharkhand	3102.38	1852.43	1852.43	7461.00	3730.00	3730.00	7804.00	8004.00	4392.20	8931.00	8731.00
11	Karnataka	1516.37	1496.37	1496.37	3645.00	1823.00	1823.00	3813.00	3813.00	1264.10	4363.00	3652.00
12	Kerala	159.42	159.42	159.42	387.00	387.00	387.00	405.00	405.00	175.18	463.00	347.22
13	Madhya Pradesh	5355.23	6466.80	6466.80	12870.00	6435.00	6435.00	13462.00	17311.31	12710.77	15405.00	10363.00
14	Maharashtra	3754.722	2441.46	2441.46	9027.00	2000.00	2000.00	9442.00	9442.00	5385.48	10805.00	0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15	Manipur	324.44	324.44	324.44	783.00	352.50	352.50	819.00	819.00	819.00	937.00	937.00
16	Meghalaya	872.38	155.33	125.30	2097.00	0.00	0.00	2193.00	2100.00	0.00	2510.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	367.41	403.57	403.57	882.00	441.00	441.00	923.00	922.96	922.96	1056.00	192.00
18	Nagaland	776.589	200.00	200.00	1863.00	576.59	576.59	1949.00	2047.42	2047.42	2230.00	998.00
19	Odisha	3565.53	4129.73	4129.73	8568.00	7026.00	7026.00	8962.00	11144.33	3797.62	10256.00	5845.00
20	Rajasthan	3107.04	3107.04	3107.04	7470.00	1500.00	848.91	7814.00	8351.00	907.55	8942.00	3500.00
21	Sikkim	91.00	65.00	65.00	216.00	149.20	149.20	226.00	226.00	194.23	259.00	259.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
22	Tamil Nadu	285.12	291.39	217.94	684.00	342.00	333.85	716.00	358.00	63.23	819.00	0.00
23	Tripura	434.88	434.88	434.88	1044.00	780.00	780.00	1092.00	1358.73	1355.72	1250.00	927.10
24	Uttar Pradesh	523.00	391.28	391.28	1260.00	350.00	350.00	1318.00	1200.00	450.00	1508.00	127.60
25	Uttarakhand	112.12	20.00	20.00	270.00	120.00	120.00	282.00	250.00	134.86	323.00	0.00
26	West Bengal	1929.09	2489.09	2489.09	4635.00	2320.00	2320.00	4848.00	4848.00	2315.00	5548.00	5209.38
TOTAL		37440.00	33978.41	33812.18	90000.00	39910.00	39250.02	94140.00	99988.41	50523.26	107730.00	55613.31

**Statement-II**

*Allocation, fund released and Utilisation reported under SCA to TSP during last three years and current year*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12	
		Allocation	Release	Utilization Reported	Allocation	Release	Utilization Reported	Allocation	Release	Utilization Reported	Allocation	Release (As on 30.11.2011)
1	Andhra Pradesh	4176.75	4176.75	4176.75	4404.35	1930.00	1930.00	5062.00	5746.50	3940.50	5085.00	5085.00
2	Assam	3896.00	3755.65	3755.65	4158.33	2883.00	2883.00	4675.00	3500.00	3500.00	5475.00	2471.95
3	Bihar	816.00	0.00	0.00	870.94	870.94	870.94	979.00	650.00	650.00	1147.00	400.00
4	Chhattisgarh	6839.00	6829.20	6829.20	7211.44	6322.88	6322.88	8189.00	8453.00	3588.83	8325.00	0.00
5	Goa	150.00	0.00	0.00	160.10	0.00	0.00	178.00	0.00	0.00	208.00	0.00
6	Gujarat	6095.25	4571.44	4571.44	6427.23	5635.53	5635.53	7326.00	8126.00	7356.00	7420.00	3700.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	1276.00	1276.00	1276.00	1345.10	1179.40	1179.40	1506.00	1506.00	1467.70	1553.00	750.00
8	J&k	1352.00	676.00	494.21	1443.04	263.79	28.37	1622.00	489.57	0.00	1900.00	0.00
9	Jharkhand	8793.00	2198.25	2198.25	9271.38	0.00	0.00	9140.00	9481.55	8592.04	10704.00	4600.00
10	Karnataka	1544.00	1544.00	1544.00	1647.96	1647.96	1647.96	1853.00	2053.00	1800.00	2170.00	2170.00
11	Kerala	396.25	396.25	396.25	417.33	366.10	366.10	502.00	440.00	440.00	482.00	240.00

12	Madhya Pradesh	12644.25	12644.25	12644.25	13332.33	8722.00	8722.00	15214.00	15214.00	15214.00	15393.00	7700.00
13	Maharashtra	4830.00	2500.00	2500.00	5879.67	895.91	815.90	6696.00	6696.00	5115.76	6788.00	0.00
14	Manipur	989.00	989.00	989.00	1055.59	527.80	527.80	1187.00	1187.00	0.00	1390.00	705.00
15	Odisha	9610.50	10110.50	10110.50	10133.53	8885.55	8885.55	11520.00	12393.00	6393.20	11700.00	10865.00
16	Rajasthan	5236.00	5236.00	5236.00	5588.56	3400.00	1828.27	7273.00	8209.00	3826.51	7358.00	1840.00
17	Sikkim	315.00	315.00	315.00	332.21	291.38	291.38	328.00	369.00	327.00	384.00	384.00
18	Tamil Nadu	469.00	469.00	284.05	494.18	108.00	101.00	578.00	393.05	0.00	572.00	0.00
19	Tripura	1548.00	1548.00	1548.00	1632.22	1431.29	1431.29	1879.00	1879.00	1879.00	1884.00	950.00
20	Uttarakhand	124.00	0.00	0.00	132.35	108.14	0.00	149.00	0.00	0.00	174.00	0.00
21	Uttar Pradesh	644.25	644.25	62.64	679.62	0.00	0.00	760.00	0.00	0.00	785.00	0.00
22	West Bengal	3255.75	3255.75	2950.25	3432.54	2654.34	2654.34	3384.00	3384.00	0.00	3963.00	3962.00

(Exclusive of Funds released for Development of Forest Villages under SCA to TSP)

### Shortage of hostels for STs

†1837. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a shortage of hostels for the students of Scheduled Tribes in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the State-wise and year-wise number of received, sanctioned and pending proposals with Government for the establishment of hostels for the girls and boys of Scheduled Tribes during each of the last three years and in the current year;
- (d) the details of the follow-up action taken in this regard; and
- (e) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the State Governments during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) and (b) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Hostels for ST girls and boys" is being implemented by the Ministry under which grant-in-aid is released to State Governments/UT Administrations and Universities for construction of hostel buildings based on proposals sent by the States/UTs/Universities according to their requirement of such hostels. The details of funds released under the scheme during the last three years and current financial year to various States/UTs/Universities for enhancement of hostels facilities for ST students in the country is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) The receipt of proposal from the State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities for grant of funds under the scheme is an ongoing and continuous process. Funds are released only if the, proposals are complete in all respects including utilization certificates and physical progress report of funds released earlier and subject to availability of funds in a particular year. At the end of a particular financial year proposals received during that particular year lapse. The State/UT/University has to revalidate the proposal for the next financial year. The details of proposals which were complete in all respect during the last three years and funds for which were released as per availability of funds under the scheme during the last three years and current year (State-wise) are given in Annexure-I. The details of proposals received from different State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities during the current financial year are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(e) The details of funds sanctioned and released during the last three years and current year and utilization thereof by States/UTs/Universities is given in the Statement-III. (See below).

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-1**

*Grant-in-aid released to State Governments/UT Administration/Universities during the last three years i.e. from 2008-10 to 2010-11 and during the current year i.e. 2011-12 along with number of hostels and seats sanctioned.*

(Rs. in lakh)													
Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT/University	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12 (As on 7.12.2011)		
		Amt.	Hostel	Seat	Amt.	Hostel	Seat	Amt.	Hostel	Seat	Amt.	Hostel	Seat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	75.09	6	121	75.09	Arrear	0
2	Assam	601.39	9	750	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Chhattishgarh	803.83	40	2050	830.83	Arrear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Gujarat	0.00	0	0	646.10	44	4400	1296.43	Arrear	0	0	0	0
5	Himachal Pradesh	200.00	2	131	236.04	Arrear	0	* 180.47	1	88	0	0	0
6	Jharkhand	128.69	11	600	259.17	Arrear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Karnataka	125.01	0	0	250.00	10	700	105.38	Arrear	0	0	0	
8	Kerala	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	146.79	3	160	0	0	0
9	Madhya Pradesh	255.00	Arrear	0	1300.00	60	3000	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	Maharashtra	889.56	15	2375	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Manipur	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	1372.54	19	899	0	0	0
12	Nagaland	87.50	1	100	0.00	0	0	0	0	0			
13	Odisha	87.60	30	1200	0.00	0	0	1000.00	65	6500	0	0	0
14	Rajasthan	1240.53	41	1850	1503.83	13	975	3123.87	62	3100	0	0	0
15	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	0	200.00	8	400	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Tripura	1380.90	11	650	664.00	12	1200	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Uttarakhand	100.00	2	200	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	37.48	Arrear	0
18	West Bengal	0.00	0	0	10.03	1	20	179.90	2	200	0	0	
19	University of Hyderabad	73.73	Arrear	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Delhi University	0.00	0	0	500.00	Arrear	0	173.20	Arrear	-	0	0	0
21	The English and foreign Uni. (Shillong Campus), Hyderabad (AP.)	526.27	2	420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

22	Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat, Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	1	100	0	0	0
23	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi, I'.P.	0	0	0	0	0	0	46.33	1	80	0	0	0
TOTAL		6500.00	164	10326	6400.00	148	10695	7800.00	160	11248	112.57	0	0

\* Released to Himachal Pradesh University.

#### ***Statement-II***

*Detail of proposals received during the current year 2011-12 from different States/UTs/Universities under the scheme of Hostels for ST girls and boys*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Amount asked	No. of Hostels proposed
1	2	3	4
State Governments			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	860.00	13 (8 girls' + 5 boys') number of seats not mentioned
2.	Uttarakhand	76.75	2 (1 girls' + 1 boys') 16 seats each
		37.475	Final inst. for two hostels sanctioned during the year 2008-09



1	2	3	4
3	Madhya Pradesh	2775.50	33 new (20 girls' + 13 boys') + Arrears of 60 hostels which were sanctioned during 2009-10
4.	Uttar Pradesh	420.64	5 hostels (3 girls' + 2 boys') one boy and girl each in LWE
5.	Rajasthan	7356.21	73 girls' hostels
6.	Nagaland	395.25	3 (1 girls' + 2 boys')
7	Tripurra	2088.73	11 hostels (7 girls' + 4 boys')
8	Chhattisgarh	11526.20	100 hostels (boys' and girls') in naxal affected Distts.
9.	Jharkhand	2033.31	22 hostels (5 in naxal affected +7 girls hostels + 7 boys hostels)
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	75.09	Final instalment for completion of 6 hostels sanctioned during the year 2010-11
		2553.09	15 girls hostels (790 seats)
11.	Odisha	1697.50	Final instalment for completion of 65 girls' hostels sanctioned during the year 2010-11.
12.	Gujarat	4108.86	Final instalment for completion of 44 hostels (27 girls' + 17 boys') sanctioned during the year 2009-10
13.	Kerala	419.03	4 hostels (2 girls' + 2 boys')
14	Himachal Pradesh	423.00	1 girls' hostel

15.	Bihar	2412.00	9 boys' hostels
16.	Tamil Nadu	112.73	2nd instalment for completion of 8 hostels sanctioned during the year 2009-10

**Universities**

1.	Jawaharlal Nehru Agr. University, Jabalpur	304.20	2 hostels (1 boys' 100 seats + 1 girls' 50 seats)
2.	Assam University	956..02	2 hostels (1 boys' + 1 girls') 100 seated each
3.	National Law School of India University, Bangalore	100.00	1 girls' hostel (19 seats)
4.	Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh	148.00	Final instalment for completion of 2 hostels (1 girls' + 1 boys') sanctioned during the year 2007-08
5.	Tejpur University, Tejpur, Assam	1194.34	2 hostels (1 girls' + 1 boys' 150 seates each)

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**Statement III**

*Details of funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations/ Universities and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2008-09 to 2011-12.*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.	Name of the State/ UT/	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (As on date)	
No	University	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	75.09	75.09	75.09	**
2	Assam	601.39	*540.89	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.
3	Chhattisgarh	803.83	803.83	830.83	830.83	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.
4	Gujarat	0.00	N.A.	646.10	646.10	1296.43	*295.49	0.00	N.A.
5	Himachal Pradesh	200.00	200.00	236.04	*	180.47	*	0.00	N.A.
6	Jharkhand	128.685	128.685	259.17	*	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.
7	Karnataka	125.01	125.01	250.00	*	105.38	*	0.00	N.A.
8	Kerala	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	146.79	*106.25	0.00	N.A.

9	Madhya Pradesh	255.00	255.00	1300.00	1300.00	0.00	N.A	0.00	N.A.
10	Maharashtra	889.56	*572.21	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.
11	Manipur	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	1372.54	*	0.00	N.A.
12	Nagaland	87.50	*	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.
13	Odisha	87.60	87.60	0.00	N.A.	1000.00	*299.73	0.00	N.A.
14	Rajasthan	1240.53	1240.53	1503.83	*207.39	3123.87	*	0.00	N.A.
15	Tamil Nadu	0.00	N.A	200.00	*	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.
16	Tripura	1380.90	1380.90	664.00	664.00	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.
17	Uttarakhand	100.00	100.00	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	37.48	**
18	West Bengal	0.00	N.A.	10.03	*	179.90	*	0.00	N.A.
19	Delhi University	0.00	N.A.	500.00	*325.10	173.20	**	0.00	N.A.
20	University of Hyderabad	73.73	*	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.
21	The English and Foreign University, (Shillong Campus), Hyderabad (AP)	526.27	*	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22	Veer Narmad South Gujrat University, Surat	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	100.00	**	0.00	N.A.
23	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi	0.00	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	46.33	**	0.00	N.A.
Total		6500.00	5434.65	6400.00	3973.42	7800.00	776.56	112.57	0.00

\*UC awaited/Further UC awaited

\*\* UC not yet due

N.A. (Not Applicable)

#### **Food supplementaries for mothers under ICDS Scheme**

1838. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proportion of pregnant women or lactating mothers receiving food supplementation under the ICDS scheme is less than the targeted measures;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is putting in place measures to ensure reach of such food supplements meets targeted levels; and

(d) if so, the progress achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) There were 2.32 crore pregnant women and lactating mothers (P&LM) eligible for enrolment as per Anganwadi survey register in 12.88 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) of which 1.80 crore P&LM availed of supplementary nutrition as on 30.09.2011 as ICDS is a self selecting scheme.

Though ICDS is a self selecting scheme, the number of pregnant women & lactating mother receiving supplementary nutrition have increased from 1.51 crore as on 31.03.2009 to 1.56 crore as on 31.03.2010 and to 1.80 crore as on 30.09.2011.

The Government has introduced 5-tier monitoring & review mechanism at National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi levels and has issued the guidelines on 31.03.2011. Under these guidelines, the District and Block level Committees will closely monitor *inter-alia* coverage of beneficiaries including pregnant women & lactating mothers (P&LM) and Anganwadi level committee is required to review and take as well as suggest actions to improve coverage of all eligible beneficiaries as against the surveyed population.

#### **Report on death of children in Uttar Pradesh**

1839. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has asked a report from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding death of hundreds of children in the State;

(b) if so, whether the report has been received; and

(c) if so, the contents of the report and the reasons given for the death of children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes Sir. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) had called for a report from the Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding deaths of children in the State.

(b) and (c) The Commission has received the report. As per report, 462 children died from Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) and 27 children died from Japanese Encephalitis (JE) in 2011 (as on 31st October, 2011). The State has further informed that a special- immunization drive was carried out in 2006 and again in 2010 for Japanese Encephalitis (JE) in Gorakhpur district. Thereafter a regular immunization programme has covered 32,421 children till September, 2011.

As per the report, reason of AES in more than 50% of the cases is not known. Investigation for the reasons is going on in Gorakhpur Unit of National Institute of Virology, Pune. Once the reason is known, effective initiative can be planned.

#### **Working women hostel in Gujarat**

1840. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of working women's hostels in the country including Gujarat;

(b) the norms to allocate funds for building these hostels;

(c) whether Government has received proposals from some State Governments to build more working women's hostels; and

(d) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the actions taken thereon?

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 26 working women hostels in Gujarat. State-wise number of working women's hostels sanctioned throughout the country is given in the Statement (See below).

(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., also can 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) and (d) During the current financial year, only two proposals have been recommended by the State Governments for financial assistance under Working Women Hostel Scheme which are under consideration of the Government. The details are as under:

- (i) Kerala State Women's Development Corporation Ltd. at Vanchikkavala, Idukki District.
- (ii) Karuppiyah Pillai Theivanai Ammal Educational Trust, Madurai, Tamil Nadu.

***Statement***

*State-wise number of working women's hostel 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



1	2	3
8	Gujarat	26
9	Haryana	20
10	Himachal Pradesh	13
11	Jammu & Kashmir	05
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

### Status of Kishore Shakti Yojana

1841. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will The Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) & Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) for the last three years;

(b) whether Government has received any complaints of these programme; and

(c) whether Government has plan to add any new components to these programmes, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) was being implemented by Ministry of Women & Child Development on a Pilot Project basis in 51 districts across the country to provide free food grains @ 6 kg. per beneficiary per month to the undernourished adolescent girls (11-19 years).

The Status of implementation of NPAG is as under:

Year	No. of Districts covered	No. of beneficiaries covered (reported by States)
2008-09	51	30.8 lakh
2009-10	51	24.27 lakh
2010-11	NPAG was not implemented as all the districts have been covered under Sabla	

Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) is being implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development for addressing the needs of self development, nutrition and health status, literacy and numerical skills, vocational skills, etc. of Adolescent Girls (11 to 18 years).

The Status of implementation of KSY is as under:

Year	Projects	Beneficiaries covered (as reported by States) (in lakh)
2008-09	6118	56.33
2009-10	6118	64.03
2010-11	4194	55.03

(b) Government has not received any complaints for these programmes.

(c) In 2010-11, the Government introduced Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - *Sabla*, a comprehensive scheme for the development of adolescent girls (11-18 years) in 200 districts across the country. *Sabla* has been formulated by merging the two existing schemes *i.e.* Kishori Shakti Yojana and the Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls with content enrichment. In addition, under *Sabla*, the adolescent girls (11-14 years out of school girls and all adolescent girls of 14-18 years, both in school and out of school) are provided Take Home Rations or Hot Cooked Meals instead of provision of free food grains to under nourished adolescent girls under NPAG.

With the launch of *Sabla* in 200 districts from 2010-11, the scheme NPAG has ceased to operate as all the districts of NPAG have been subsumed under *Sabla*, KSY is being implemented in 4194 projects in the Non-Sabla districts.

#### **Failure of ICDS**

1842. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme has failed to protect children from malnourishment and to provide mothers with nutritional supplements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) major bottlenecks in the functioning of the ICDS across the country; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the scheme's performances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature which needs to be tackled through focused and coordinated interventions in areas of food security, sanitation and safe-drinking water, nutrition, health, family welfare and poverty alleviation and income generation. Besides, early marriage of girls, teenage pregnancies, inadequate purchasing power, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children also aggravate malnutrition among children.

Since there are multiple determinants of malnutrition, this cannot be addressed by single sector scheme or intervention alone. This requires multi sectoral, direct and indirect interventions. Among the various schemes/programmes of different Ministries, one of the programmes being implemented by the Government is the Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme.

ICDS is primarily a Child Development Scheme. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which provides a package of six services to children below 6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers in which supplementary nutrition is one of them. It is not a full nutrition programme. The supplementary nutrition is meant to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Actual Dietary Intake (ADI).

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a self selecting scheme. It is open to all children below six years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers. As on 30.9.2011, 770.84 lakh children and 179.50 lakh Pregnant and lactating mothers are registered for availing the benefit of nutrition at Anganwadi Centres under ICDS.

As per the National Family Health Survey, the prevalence of underweight children below 3 years of age has declined from 42.7% in 1998-99 (NFHS-2) to 40.4% in 2005-06 (NFHS-3).

Further, Government has accorded priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations which directly or indirectly have an impact on the nutritional status of the children. Several of the schemes namely, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna have been expanded in recent years to provide for increased coverage and improved services to the people and these would further improve the nutrition status of the children.

(c) and (d) There are programmatic, administrative and operational challenges like inadequate infrastructure and facilities, poor focus on under 3s and Early Childhood Education, poor convergence of programmes/services, management of SNP and cost indexation, slow pace of universalisation, coordination & convergence with health, water & sanitation etc., which continue to confront the ICDS Scheme. To address these challenges, a proposal to strengthen and restructure the ICDS with *inter-alia* (a) special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under 3 years, (b) forging strong institutional convergence with National Rural Health Mission and

Total Sanitation Campaign, particularly, at the district and village levels (c) models providing flexibility at local levels for community participation (d) strengthening package of service and Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) (e) improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme including cost indexation (f) care and nutrition counseling services (g) adequate care of severely underweight children (h) allocating adequate financial resource and to put ICDS in a mission mode etc. has been taken up by the Government in the Ministry of Women & Child Development.

**Rehabilitation scheme for mentally retarded women**

1843. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is having or in process to launch any rehabilitation scheme for mentally retarded women who are living in open sky along with their kids as it has been observed that nobody is taking care of them;

(b) whether the Ministry is having any rehabilitation scheme for women who are released from prisons as it has been observed that such women are facing greater difficulties for survival and to join in main-stream of the society; and

(c) whether the Ministry approached State Governments on these subjects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The primary responsibility for programmes of rehabilitation and care of persons with disabilities including that of mentally retarded persons lies with the State Governments as per entry No. 9 in the "State List". However, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the States in the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. Under the Central Sector Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), financial assistance is provided to Non-Government Organizations for providing various services to mentally retarded persons including women for projects like special schools for persons with mental retardation, vocational training centres, project for cerebral palsied children, pre-school and early intervention & training, half way homes for psycho-social rehabilitation of treated and controlled mentally ill persons etc.

The Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering Swadhar Greh Scheme for rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances including mentally retarded and women prisoners released from jail without any family/societal support. Under the Scheme free

shelter, food, medical care, pocket money and vocational training etc. are being provided to beneficiaries.

#### **Nari Niketan and Bal Niketan**

†1844. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the formal and vocational education is also provided to minors or destitute or girls or children kept in places like 'Nari Niketans' and 'Bal Niketans' functioning in different States of the country for any other reasons for giving protection to them with legal consent, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the legal provision for any girl or boy who want to leave Nari Niketan or Bal Niketan with one's own will after attaining adulthood, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is not implementing any programme/ scheme specially for 'Nari Niketans' and 'Bal Niketans'. However, the Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is providing financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up of various types of Homes as per the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act) for children in difficult circumstances, including orphans and destitute children under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). ICPS also provides for formal education and vocational training for children residing in these Homes.

Children living in these Homes, except children in conflict with law, can leave the Home after attaining adulthood. Children in conflict with law undergoing an enquiry are required to continue staying in the Observation Homes if required by Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs). Similarly, children who have been found guilty, and JJBs have given orders to keep them for a specified period in Special Homes, would be required to stay in the Home till the completion of such period even if they attain adulthood. As per the JJ Act the maximum period for which the child can be kept in a Special Home is three years.

As for the Nari Niketans, the information is being collected from the State Governments/UT Administration and will be laid on the table of the House.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

### Children rescued from trafficking

1845. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Children rescued from trafficking from 2009 till the present, State-wise;
- (b) the number of convictions made for Child trafficking under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act from 2009 till the present; and
- (c) the steps being taken to prevent child trafficking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The data on number of children rescued from trafficking is not centrally maintained. However, as per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau, the number of cases registered (CR) and persons convicted (PCV) under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 during 2009 and 2010, State-wise, is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The Government has been taking various measures to combat trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation in the country. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 supplemented by the Indian Penal Code prohibits trafficking in human beings, including children and lays down penalties for trafficking. Advisories for combating trafficking have been issued on 09.09.2009 and 12.10.2011 by the Government of India to all States/Union Territories. Further, the Ministry has been implementing the "Ujjawala" Scheme, under which financial assistance is being provided for prevention of trafficking and for rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

### Statement

*Cases Registered (CR) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Immoral Traffic (P) Act, 1956 during 2009 & 2010*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009		2010	
		CR	PCV	CR	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	279	194	548	162
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Assam	37	0	25	4
4	Bihar	40	9	24	5
5	Chhattisgarh	9	3	12	8
6	Goa	23	17	16	0
7	Gujarat	41	10	46	4
8	Haryana	90	93	57	94
9	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	1	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	6	0	4	0
11	Jharkhand	1	11	13	7
12	Karnataka	329	322	242	358
13	Kerala	314	248	309	274
14	Madhya Pradesh	19	5	19	10
15	Maharashtra	271	199	306	169
16	Manipur		0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	1	0	3	0
18	Mizoram	1	1	0	1
19	Nagaland	3	18	2	1
20	Orissa	14	7	25	7
21	Punjab	59	38	59	68
22	Rajasthan	62	107	82	31
23	Sikkim	1	0	3	0
24	Tamil Nadu	716	820	567	668
25	Tripura	0	0	1	0



1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Uttar Pradesh	39	176	23	201
27	Uttarakhand	6	0	4	19
28	West Bengal	63	17	56	42
29	A&N Islands	1	1	3	0
30	Chandigarh	4	0	3	0
31	D&N Haveli	0	0	1	0
32	Daman & Diu	4	0	6	0
33	Delhi	27	80	28	84
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	9	12	11	25
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		2474	2388	2499	2242

Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau

#### **Welfare schemes for children**

1846. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of street/ destitute/ orphan/ neglected children in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has reviewed the various welfare schemes/ programmes running for these children in the recent past;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the outcome thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to make these schemes/programmes more purposeful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development does not collect data regarding number of street children nor are there any authentic figures available from any other source for the country. One of the reasons for it is that their number is fluctuating in nature.

(b) to (d) Prior to 2009-10, the Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development was implementing three Schemes for rehabilitation of such children, namely, (i) A Programme for Juvenile Justice; (ii) An Integrated Programme for Street Children; and (iii) Scheme for Assistance to Homes (Shishu Greh) to Promote In-Country Adoption. The Schemes were reviewed and it was *inter alia* found that the quality of infrastructure & services provided to children needed improvement; resources allocated were not adequate etc. To address the gaps identified, the Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development introduced a centrally sponsored scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) in 2009-10 by merging the components of these three Schemes with enhanced financial norms and adding new interventions such as dedicated service delivery structure at various levels.

#### **Medical tourism under MDA Scheme**

1847. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has included Medical Tourism under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the financial assistance granted to the Medical Tourism Service Providers (MTSP) in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has included Medical Tourism under the Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme in February 2009. Financial support under the MDA Scheme is provided to approved Medical Tourism Service Providers (MTSP) *i.e.* Representatives of Hospitals accredited by Joint Commission International Accredited Hospitals (JCI) and National Accreditation Board of Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH) and Medical Tourism facilitators (Travel Agents/Tour Operators approved by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India) engaged in Medical Tourism. The MDA assistance is provided for participation in approved Medical Tourism fairs/conferences and allied road shows. During the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 12.48 lakh was released to 10 Medical Tourism Service Providers and during the current year as on 31.10.2011, an amount of Rs.2.75 lakh has been released to two Medical Tourism Service Providers.

#### **Retirement age for Anganwadi workers and helpers**

1848. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed the age for retirement for the Anganwadi Workers and Helpers;

(b) if so, the details of schemes formulated by Government to compensate the Anganwadi employees being retired; 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) Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Anganwadi Workers(AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers(AWHs) are honorary workers and not government employees. Besides, the ICDS Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by the State Govts./UTs. There are no guidelines issued by the Government stipulating retirement age for AWWs and AWHs. However, their honorary services can be discontinued on attainment of a particular age. The issue of fixing the upper age limit has been left to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to take an appropriate view in the matter.

#### **Recommendation on child protection**

1849. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government held a consultation with civil society organisations on child protection;

(b) if so, the details thereof of the major recommendations/findings of the meeting;

(c) whether Government is looking to implement any of the recommendations made; 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) The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development have been from time to time, holding consultations with the civil society organisations on various issues, including child protection. Recommendations given in the consultations held in the recent past included suggestions for Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill, 2011,

Amendment of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and planning for 12th Plan Period etc.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Appropriate action is taken on the recommendations received after following due process.

**Increase in dowry cases**

1850. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that number of dowry cases have been risen in the past few years;
- (b) if so, the details State-wise, in the last five years;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the conviction rate of the accused has risen in the last five years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether Government has taken preventive actions in this regard;
- (g) if so, the details thereof; and
- (h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) data on the number of cases registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, State/UT wise, for the last five year is given in the Statement (See below). The data does not show any definite trend.

(c) to (e) As per the NCRB data, the conviction rate under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 was 27.3%, 23.1%, 23.9%, 21.5% and 23.3% in the years 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 & 2010 respectively. The conviction rate in the year 2010 has risen over that of 2009.

(f) to (h) As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution. As such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women, lies with the State Governments/ Union

Territory Administrations. However, the Central Government attaches importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women and has been advising the State Governments from time to time regarding the steps that need to be taken to afford a greater measure of protection to the women and, in particular, to prevent incidence of crimes against them. These advisories, *inter-alia*, emphasize gender sensitization of the police personnel, minimizing delays in investigations of crime against women, improving the quality of investigation and setting up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts where these do not exist. States/ UT Administrations have also been advised that dowry related cases must be adjudicated expeditiously to avoid further harassment of the women and also to develop a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation.

In addition, the Ministry of Women & Child Development undertakes awareness programmes on issues related to dowry through electronic media, print media & outdoor publicity.

***Statement***

*NCRB Data on cases registered under Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 during 2006 to 2010.*

State/UT	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	474	817	1069	1362	1186
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	31	16	11	40	37
Bihar	909	978	1288	1252	997
Chhattisgarh	9	14	14	16	6
Goa	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	1	0	0	2	7
Haryana	7	8	13	6	11
Himachal	2	4	2	4	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu & Kashmir	2	1	2	3	2
Jharkhand	345	453	435	414	404
Karnataka	476	517	628	904	1077
Kerala	5	9	5	8	7
Madhya Pradesh	32	52	32	91	67
Maharashtra	55	45	49	50	40
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	1394	1460	1316	945	942
Punjab	7	6	4	9	1
Rajasthan	3	2	3	3	3
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	81	368	262	207	199
Tripura	0	0	1	2	1
Uttar Pradesh	628	803	324	274	115
Uttaranchal	1	2	0	1	1
West Bengal	25	40	68	46	53
TOTAL STATE	4487	5595	5526	5639	5156
A&N Islands	0	1	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	1	0	0
D&N Haveli	0	0	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi UT	15	16	19	15	
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	2	11	9	4	11
TOTAL UT	17	28	29	11	26
TOTAL ALL INDIA	4504	5623	5555	5650	5182

**Decline in crimes of women harassment**

†1851. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been decrease in crimes of women harassment after the enactment of stringent law like protection of women from Domestic Violence Bill to check harassment of women in dowry related cases;

(b) if so, the State-wise figures of the last three years in this regard;

(c) whether any facts have also come to the light regarding falsely implicating the innocent persons by making accusation from the victim's side in allegations relating to dowry in any case; and

(d) if so, the reasons which have come to the light in this regard and the policy being considered by Government to check the misuse of such law made in the public interest and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Dowry related harassment of women is covered under Section 304B (Dowry Death) of Indian Penal Code (IPC) and partly under Section 498A (Cruelty by Husband & Relatives) of IPC. As per National Crime Records Bureau data cases registered under these provisions in the last three years shows an increase, State/UT wise data on cases registered under Section 304B of IPC & 498A of IPC for the last three years is given in the statement (See below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Some complaints/ representations regarding alleged harassment of husband and other family members for inflicting cruelty on account of dowry, using Section 498A of IPC, have been received.

(d) For preventing the alleged misuse of Section 498A of IPC, the Government has issued an Advisory to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on 20th October, 2009. They have been advised to comply with the procedures laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of DK Basu Vs. State of West Bengal (CRI CWP No.539/86) and that in cases of matrimonial disputes, the first recourse should be to effect conciliation and mediation between the warring spouses and their families. The recourse to filing charges under Section 498A IPC may be resorted to where such conciliation fails and where there appears a *prima facie* case under Section 498A and other laws.

**Statement**

*NCRB data on cases registered during 2008 to 2010 under  
Section 304B of IPC and Section 498A of IPC*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Section 304B of IPC			Section 498A of IPC		
		2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	556	546	588	10306	11297	12080
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	13	13	12
3.	Assam	103	170	175	3478	4398	5410
4.	Bihar	1210	1295	1257	1992	2532	2271
5.	Chhattisgarh	106	128	115	897	893	861
6.	Goa	2	3	1	12	21	17
7.	Gujarat	27	24	19	6094	5506	5600
8.	Haryana	302	281	284	2435	2617	2720
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	2	343	284	275
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	21	12	9	162	196	211



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jharkhand	266	295	276	851	710	650
12.	Karnataka	259	264	248	2638	3185	3441
13.	Kerala	31	20	22	4138	4007	4797
14.	Madhya Pradesh	805	858	892	3185	3983	3756
15.	Maharashtra	390	341	393	7829	7681	7434
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	28	25	18
17.	Meghalaya	2	0	0	32	24	24
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	5	4	3
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	4	0	1
20.	Odisha	401	384	388	1618	2047	2067
21.	Punjab	128	126	121	984	1061	1163
22.	Rajasthan	439	436	462	8113	10371	11145
23.	Sikkim	0	0	1	5	6	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	207	194	165	1648	1460	1570
25.	Tripura	16	29	25	735	815	937
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2237	2232	2217	8312	8566	7978
27.	Uttarakhand	73	94	75	340	361	334
28.	West Bengal	451	506	507	13663	16112	17796
29.	A&N Islands	2	1	0	26	21	9
30.	Chandigarh	3	2	5	49	51	41
31.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	4	3	3
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	5	3	3
33.	Delhi	129	141	143	1387	1283	1404

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1	0	0
35.	Puducherry	2	0	1	12	10	7
TOTAL		8172	8383	8391	81344	89546	94041

#### Achievement of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan

1852. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the scheme Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) upto end of Ninth Plan;

(b) the number of districts targeted to be connected under the scheme and the results achieved upto end of Ninth Plan;

(c) the amount spent during Tenth and Eleventh Plans and whether the targets could be achieved;

(d) whether it is a fact that after Ninth Plan the performance under this scheme is not upto the mark; and

(e) if so, the reasons and details of remedial action planned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) A sum of Rs.206.17 crore was spent on the scheme of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) upto the end of Ninth Plan.

(b) During the Ninth Plan period it was proposed to open a Kendra of NYKS in 500 districts of the country which was achieved. During the Ninth Plan period various programmes and activities were organized through a trained cadre of Youth Coordinators, National Service Volunteers and Social Workers at grassroots level through out the country. The programmes included Awareness Campaign, Vocational Training Programmes, Youth Club Development Programmes, Work Camps, Sports Promotion Programmes, Workshops & Seminars, Cultural Programmes, Celebration of National/International Days & Weeks, Adventure Promotion Programmes etc. The targets set were achieved.

(c) Under the scheme of NYKS, an amount of Rs.224.36 crore was spent during the Tenth Plan and Rs.488.46 crore has been spent till date during the Eleventh Plan. The funds

allocated/released to the Kendras during the Tenth Plan and current Five Year Plan period have been fully utilized for the purpose for which they were granted and the targets met.

(d) and (e) Does not arise. Nehru Yuva Kendras were established in 1972 with the objective of providing rural youth avenues to take part in the process of national development and opportunities for the development of their personality and skills. These Kendras established in the States undertake multifarious activities through a large network of Youth Clubs/Mahila Mandals and volunteers who work at the grassroots level. NYKS is spearheading the youth development related initiatives. NYKS has also taken new initiatives for implementing programmes and activities of various Ministries/Departments especially concerning awareness campaign and advocacy. A paradigm shift has been brought in the functioning and implementation of schemes by NYKS. Towards this end, specific projects have been initiated in respect of Women and Child Development, Youth Exchange Programme for Jammu & Kashmir and North Eastern Region, HIV/AIDS, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Disaster Management and providing Agricultural Extension and Education, Youth Employability Skill (YES) Project for 59 districts of North Eastern States, Skill Upgradation Training Programme (SUTP) for women in 200 Border/Tribal/Backward Districts and Skill Development Training Programme (NCVT) in 100 districts.

A holistic management study of NYKS was entrusted to Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad which submitted their report in February, 2009 had observed that the organization meets its objectives.

#### **Plans for fostering sports talent**

†1853. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of Indian players in Olympic, Commonwealth and Asian Games has been considerably commendable;

(b) the plans proposed by the Ministry for searching and fostering sports, talents;

(c) the plans for fostering sports in schools at district level; and

(d) whether any special scheme is being contemplated for employment/engagement of persons who win medals in sports at national and international levels, the details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) There has been perceptible improvement in the performance of Indian sportspersons in International Sports Competition as evident from the medals won by them at Beijing Olympics, 2008, Commonwealth Games, 2010 and Asian Games, 2010.

(b) and (c) Identification and nurturing of the identified talented sportspersons is done under various Schemes of the Sports Authority of India (SAI) namely, National Search Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme, Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme, SAI Training Centers (STC) Scheme, Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme, Extension of STC/SAG Scheme, Center of Excellence Centers (COE) Scheme. Under the Scheme of NSTC, scouting of talented children in the age group of 8-14 years is done from the schools. At present, 22 regular schools, 15 Navodaya Vidyalayas and 24 schools for promotion of indigenous Games and Martial Arts are covered under the Scheme of NSTC. Further, 101 Extension Centres of STC/SAG Centres to cover schools and colleges for wider coverage are at present in existence.

Talented sportspersons are also emerging from the sports competitions conducted at district, State and national levels under the scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) introduced from 2008-2009.

(d) There is already a provision for reservation of 5% in direct recruitment for Group 'C' and erstwhile Group 'D' posts in Central Government offices for meritorious sportspersons.

#### **Government's role in F1 car race**

1854. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the involvement of Government in the international event Grand Prix F1 car race in Noida last month;

(b) whether the successful F1 event is only a private entrepreneurship or a Foreign event or also supported by Government of India; and

(c) how much was the investment and what was the benefit, if any, to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Formula 1 Grand Prix Motor Racing Events were held in Greater Noida from 28th

to 30th October, 2011. The Government granted permission for holding the event at no cost to Government, subject to following conditions:

- i. All requisite approvals to be obtained for the use of the venue for the holding of the event.
- ii. Approval of the State Government for holding of the event.
- iii. Clearance from the Ministry of External Affairs.
- iv. Approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs from security angle for the participation of foreign teams and other foreign participants.
- v. Compliance with applicable regulations governing imports, including payment of custom duty.
- vi. Requisite approvals for all foreign exchange remittances related to the event and compliance of all requirements under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.
- vii. No advertisement or promotion of Tobacco and liquor in the tournament.
- viii. No claim for customs duty or tax exemption or any other exemption as a sporting event.
- ix. No foreign participant associated to or connected with the event to visit any restricted or prohibited area in India without prior approval of Government of India.
- x. Fulfillment of commitments made in respect of sports promotion, including annual contribution of Rs. 10.00 crores (Rupees ten crores) per annum to National Sports Development Fund for the entire duration of the agreement *i.e.*, upto 2015, extendable by another five years. The contribution for 2010 and 2011 to be made upfront.
- xi. All other clearances concerning the event, including necessary permission, clearances/approval from FMSCI, FIA and FOA.
- xii. that no foreigner will be permitted to visit any restricted/prohibited area in India without prior permission of the Government.

(b) It was a private entrepreneurship and Government of India have only given permission for holding the event at No Cost to Government.

(c) No assessment has been made towards investments. However, the Ministry has received a sum of Rs. 10.00 crore towards annual contribution for the year 2011 to the National Sports Development Fund from the Sponsor. The Organizer has also planned to set up a Sports Academy and sports facilities in the field of Cricket, Archery, Boxing, Squash, Badminton, and Lawn Tennis.

#### **Introduction of Sports Bill**

1855. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is going to introduce a Sports Bill;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the bill has been delayed; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to bring transparency and accountability in the functioning of the National Sports Federations and Indian Olympic Association Government is formulating a regulatory framework with the objective of promoting good governance among sports bodies. The Draft of the National Sports Bill has been placed in the public domain for pre-legislative stakeholders consultations. Following are the salient features of the proposed National Sports Development Bill, 2011:

- a) Central Government support for development and promotion of sports including financial and other support for preparation of National teams, athletes' welfare measures and promoting ethical practices in sports including elimination of doping practices, fraud in age and sexual harassment in sports, Rights and obligations of the Indian Olympic Association and National Sports Federations (including adoption of basic universal principles of good governance and professional management of sports).
- b) Participation of athletes in the management/decision making of the concerned National Sports Federation and the Indian Olympic Association through the Athletes Advisory Council.
- c) Duties and responsibilities of the Sports Authority of India and the Government of India, which have been clearly defined.

- d) Mechanism for sports dispute settlement and establishment of a Dispute Settlement and Appellate Tribunal.
  - e) Greater autonomy to National Sports Federations and dilution of control of Government over the National Sports Federations.
  - f) Bring National Sports Federations under Right to Information Act, 2005 with certain exclusion clauses for protecting personal/confidential information relating to athletes.
  - g) Specific provision has been inserted in the anti-doping clause to exclude the administering by the National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) of those provisions of the World Anti Doping Agency (WADA) Code to which the International Federation of the Sport is not subject.
  - h) A duty has been enjoined upon the coaches, guardians and other support personnel to prevent unethical practices in sports such as doping and fraud of age.
  - i) Specific provisions have also been made to ensure that National Sports Federation, the National Olympic Committee, the Sports Authority of India adopt or undertake measures not only to prohibit sexual harassment at workplace for sports but also provide appropriate conditions for women in respect of work, leisure, health and hygiene. Other measures have been provided for setting up a complaint mechanism for redressal of complaints with a committee headed by a woman, or a special counselor, whilst adhering to the principle of confidentiality.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

#### **Funds for development of sports in Rajasthan**

†1856. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to State:

- (a) the schemes implemented in this financial year for development of sports in the State of Rajasthan, the funds allotted therefor and amount incurred, head-wise thereon, the details thereof; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether there is any plan proposed to construct a stadium of international level in the State of Rajasthan, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) scheme is being implemented since 2008-09, in all the States including Rajasthan, for development of playfields in village and block panchayats. Rs.8.43 crore has, so far, been released to Rajasthan State to develop playfields in 893 village/block panchayats. In addition, during this financial year (*i.e.* 2011-12), Rs.3.42 crore has been released under the PYKKA Scheme to the State for conducting rural competitions at block, district and state level. In 2011-12, Rs.4.50 crore has been released under Urban Sports Infrastructure scheme (USIS), to the State to construct multi-purpose hall in Jodhpur.

(b) No, Sir.

#### **Reward for Hockey team**

1857. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hockey is our National game and our hockey team has won Asian Champions Trophy against Pakistan this year;

(b) whether it is a fact that they did not get reward for what they achieved for India;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons behind it and the steps taken by Government for betterment of our National game?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes Sir, Hockey is known as National Game and the Indian Hockey Men's team won the Gold Medal defeating Pakistan in the Asian Championship held in September, 2011 in China.

(b) and (c) As per the provisions of the Scheme of the Government, each player was awarded a sum of Rs. 1,50,000/-.

(d) Hockey is one of the disciplines identified for the 2012 London Olympic Games. As such Hockey is a high priority sport of the Government. International standard training facilities and build



up competitions are being provided for the preparation of the Indian Hockey team. Further Government not only provides all the necessary facilities including training, foreign exposures for training and competition, foreign and Indian coaches and other support personnel, etc. but also assesses the performance of the Indian Hockey players at periodic intervals. As a part of preparation for Olympics, the Government has spent Rs 16.10 crore on hockey from April to 30th November, 2011 in various aspects of the game of hockey including foreign exposure, foreign coaches, boarding and lodging etc.

#### **Abusing of Indian Cricket team by a Commentator**

1858. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that England's Commentator Nasser Hussain abuse Indian Cricket team on ODI match in last two months;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government against him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) has informed that Mr. Nasser Hussain did not use any abusive language in his commentary but only made some comments relating to the poor fielding of the Indian Team. Mr. Nasser Hussain later clarified his remark.

#### **Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan Scheme**

1859. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to State:

- (a) the number of villages, State- wise covered under the Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) scheme;
- (b) the number of sportspersons benefited after implementation of PYKKA scheme, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether there have been complaints about delay in release of funds; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government, case-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Around 49,472 village panchayats and 1,453 block panchayats have been covered under the Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme, for the last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11) and upto 31st October, 2011 of the current financial year. State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) Annual sports competitions are conducted at block, district, state and national level. 7.22 lakh, 22.50 lakh and 43.15 lakh men and women participated in the competitions held during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. State-wise details are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise coverage of village panchayats and block panchayats under PYKKA for the last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11 upto 31.10.2011).*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Coverage of village/ block panchayats under PYKKA scheme	
		Number of village panchayats covered	Number of block panchayats
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	6570	339
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1065	96
3	Assam	333	22
4	Bihar	847	53
5	Chhattisgarh	982	14
6	Goa	19	04
7	Gujarat	1975	44
8	Haryana	1857	36
9	Himachal Pradesh	972	24

1	2	3	4
10	Jammu Kashmir	413	14
11	Jharkhand	403	21
12	Karnataka	1694	54
13	Kerala	200	30
14	Madhya Pradesh	4608	62
15	Maharashtra	5441	70
16	Manipur	79	04
17	Meghalaya	166	16
18	Mizoram	409	13
19	Nagaland	660	30
20	Orissa	1869	93
21	Punjab	3699	42
22	Rajasthan	869	24
23	Sikkim	64	40
24	Tamil Nadu	1261	38
25	Tripura	624	24
26	Uttar Pradesh	9696	164
27	Uttarakhand	2250	29
28	West Bengal	335	33
	UTs		
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	60	06
31	Lakshadweep	02	09
32	Puducherry	50	05
	TOTAL	49,472	1,453

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of participants in the annual sports competitions  
held under PYKKA during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11*

Sl.No.	Name of the state/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,34,097	1,35,211	6,58,819
2	Arunachal Pradesh	29,310	46,832	2,808
3	Assam	1,39,900	21	15,212
4	A & N Island	--	--	296
5	Bihar	#143	161	1,71,166
6	Chhattisgarh	#134	88,885	1,00,400
7	Chandigarh	--	--	1,368
8	Delhi	--	--	8,183
9	Dadar Nagar haveli	--	--	1,126
10	Goa	#156	--	3,285
11	Gujarat	#164	1,54,359	16,735
12	Damman & Diu	--	--	9,33
13	Haryana	#167	76,227	1,71,994
14	Himachal Pradesh	5,140	21,329	45,215
15	Jammu & Kashmir	--	--	60,484
16	Jharkhand	#140	--	15,057
17	Karnataka	#168	1,13,584	2,00,686
18	Kerala	#149	1,75,487	64,900
19	Madhya Pradesh	#159	1,48,303	2,06,582

1	2	3	4	5
20	Maharashtra	#166	2,05,749	3,22,073
21	Manipur	--	190	7,657
22	Meghalaya	--	--	35,586
23	Mizoram	19,992	21,758	47,962
24	Nagaland	--	22,253	28,421
25	Orissa	#64,367	64,896	2,43,540
26	Puducherry	--	--	4,088
27	Punjab	1,20,418	1,15,484	1,38,005
28	Rajasthan	--	1,44,491	98,575
29	Sikkim	--	15,568	2,497
30	Tamil Nadu	#168	3,97,235	7,90,796
31	Tripura	16,859	15,516	32,464
32	Uttarakhand	--	16,723	1,45,825
33	Uttar Pradesh	1,89,585	3,02,708	5,79,690
34	West Bengal	#86	65,773	92,326
35	Delhi	#51	--	--
TOTAL		7,21,519	22,48,944	43,14,754

This includes participants of rural, inter-school, north east and women competitions.

# Only participants of national level competitions.

#### Development of Sportspersons in country

860. SHRI SHADILAL BATRA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for identification and development of athletes and sportspersons in the country;

(b) the amount allocated for development of sports in the country during each of the last five years, including the current year. State-wise;

(c) the results achieved thereof; and

(d) the initiative taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the performance of Indian athletes and sportspersons in International sports events?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The identification and nurturing/training of the identified talented sportspersons for both National and International sports events is done under the following schemes of the Sports Authority of India (SAI):

1. National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) scheme
2. Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) scheme
3. Sports Authority of India Training Centers (STC) scheme
4. Special Area Games (SAG) scheme
5. Centre of Excellence (COE) scheme

The details of selection criteria for the above-mentioned schemes are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(b) and (c) For broad-basing of the sports in the country by way of creation/ development of play fields and providing access to the organized sports competitions, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has introduced the Scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur KhelAbhiyan (PYKKA) in 2008-09. The details of the funds released to the States under the scheme of PYKKA from 2008-09 are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) For improving the performance of the Indian sportspersons in international sports events, the Ministry is implementing the following schemes.

- i) Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs)
- ii) National Sports Developments Fund (NSDF) scheme
- iii) Talent Search and Training (TS&T) scheme
- iv) Scheme of Special Awards to the medal winners in International sports events and their coaches
- v) Scheme of Pension to Meritorious Sports persons

**Statement-I**

*Details of funds released to States/UTs for development of playfields  
under PYKKA scheme during the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11  
and 2011-12 (up to 31.10.2011)*

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No	Name of State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.99	12.99	25.98	25.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	4.44	10.51	
3.	Assam	-	3.85	-	-
4.	Bihar	5.22	5.02	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	5.06	-	-
6.	Goa	-	0.18	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	7.10	2.55	-
8.	Haryana	3.26	3.25	14.43	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.01	2.01	8.80	
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.66		-	
11.	Jharkhand	-	2.39	-	-
12.	Karnataka	-	3.12	14.86	-
13.	Kerala	0.80	0.80	11.17	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11.82	-	-	29.73
15.	Maharashtra	8.91	4.86	41.94	-
16.	Manipur	0.87	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	1.06	1.19	-
18.	Mizoram	0.85	0.21	2.27	-
19.	Nagaland	1.18	0.30	2.96	4.44
20.	Orissa	3.67	8.05	5.98	7.34
21.	Punjab	6.27	6.27	26.66	-
22.	Rajasthan	3.71	4.72	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	0.54	0.13	2.02	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	5.00	1.91	-	-
25.	Tripura	1.09	-	3.24	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10.00	16.96	62.27	18.39
27.	Uttarakhand	3.00	5.90	19.43	-
28.	West Bengal	-	2.32	2.32	-
<b>Union Territories</b>			-		
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	1.06	-
30.	Lakshadweep	-	-	0.51	-
31.	Puducherry	-	-	0.69	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>83.85</b>	<b>105.00</b>	<b>260.84</b>	<b>87.95</b>

**Statement-II**

*Details of funds released to States/UTs for conduct of annual competitions under PYKKA Scheme during the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (up to 31.10.2011)*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No	Name of State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.78	0.95	11.26	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.93	-	2.05	-
3.	Assam	1.88		3.34	-
4.	Bihar	-	3.42	6.19	
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	1.17	2.01	2.23
6.	Goa	-		0.26	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	2.69	-
8.	Haryana	-	1.10	1.81	1.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	0.71	1.33	1.23
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	2.10	-



1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jharkhand	-		3.16	
12.	Karnataka	-	1.42	2.94	2.16
13.	Kerala	-		1.32	0.23
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	2.64	4.79	4.92
15.	Maharashtra	-		4.36	
16.	Manipur	-	0.47		
17.	Meghalaya	-		0.79	0.09
18.	Mizoram	-	0.37	0.71	-
19.	Nagaland	-	0.56	0.13	-
20.	Orissa	-	2.11	4.27	-
21.	Punjab	1.97	1.18	1.85	2.09
22.	Rajasthan	-	1.93	-	0.46
23.	Sikkim	-	0.32	-	1.12
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	2.62	5.10	-
25.	Tripura	0.37	0.36	0.78	0.70
26.	Uttar Pradesh	-	2.55	9.47	8.20
27.	Uttarakhand	-	1.03	1.47	1.39
28.	West Bengal	-	-	3.31	-
<b>Union Territories</b>		-	-	-	-
29.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	0.03	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
32.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-
33.	NYKS (rural competitions)	-	-	3.22	-
34.	NYKS (inter-school competitions)	-	-	7.31	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5.93</b>	<b>24.91</b>	<b>88.05</b>	<b>26.42</b>

***Statement-III***

*Development of Sports persons in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Objective of the Scheme and the criteria for selection
1	2	3
1.	National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme	<p>The Scheme was launched during 1985 under which the talented young children between the age group of 8-14 years are spotted and nurtured by providing scientific training. The selection of trainees under the above scheme is done on potential / performance basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Medal winners in State/National Level Competitions are automatically admitted into the Scheme subject to their being found medically fit.</li><li>• Medal winners at District Level Competitions or have participation in State Level Competitions are admitted subject to their being found fit medically and physically and also have the required potential which is assessed by battery of tests.</li><li>• Selection from remote, tribal &amp; coastal areas is done by organizing competitions.</li><li>• The selection for team games as well as individual events is done by a Selection Committee consisting of representatives of SAI, School/Akhara, SAI coaches, Sports Scientists etc.</li></ul>

1	2	3
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sports persons identified on this basis are offered admission after age verification, medical examination and finding suitable by applying battery of tests.</li> </ul>
2.	Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC) Scheme	<p>The scheme is a joint venture of the Army Authorities and Sports Authority of India with a view to leveraging the excellent infrastructure, efficient administration and disciplined environment for sports training available in the various Army Regimental Centres. Boys in the age group of 8-16 years of age are inducted under the scheme. After attaining the required age, the trainees are also offered job in the Army.</p> <p>Selection criteria</p> <p>The selection of trainees under the above scheme is done on potential and performance basis as applicable under the NSTC Scheme.</p>
3.	SAI Training Centres (STC) Scheme	<p>The main objective of the scheme is to train meritorious sports persons in the age group of 14-21 years.</p> <p><b>Selection criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medal winners in State/National Level Competitions in Individual events and Team games are automatically admitted into the Scheme subject to their being found medically fit.</li> </ul>

4. Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme

- Medal winners at District Level Competition or having participation in State Level Competitions are admitted subject to their being found fit medically/physically and also having the required potential which is assessed by battery of tests.

The main objective of the scheme is to scout natural talent for modern competitive games and sports from tribal, rural, coastal and hilly areas of the country and also from regions having genetic/geographic advantage and nurture them scientifically for achieving excellence in modern competitive games and sports. The trainees are adopted in the age group of 14-21 years.

**Selection criteria**

- Medal winners in State/National Level Competitions are automatically admitted into the Scheme subject to their being found medically fit.
  - Medal winners at District Level Competition or having participation in State Level Competitions are admitted subject to their being found fit medically/physically and also having the required potential, which is assessed by battery of tests.
-

1	2	3
5.	Centre of Excellence (COE) Scheme	<p>The scheme envisages advance training of elite sports persons in particular disciplines and also to provide competition exposure. The trainees in the age group of 17-25 years are selected under the scheme who have shown promising performance in the senior national competitions. These Centres of Excellence operate as regular coaching camps for the best available talent in India and provide two or possibly three concurrent layers of highly skilled sports persons giving a wider choice of talent and continuity for later selection to National Teams and provide alternative second and third options for the National Teams.</p> <p><b>Selection criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Best six in Sr. National Competitions or Jr. International Competitions provided they have the potential to continue in competitive sports for at least 2 to 3 years.</li> <li>• Trainees showing excellent performance in the Schemes of SAI as well as talented sports persons scouted collectively by the SAI and National Sports Federations for advance training.</li> </ul>

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 12.00 hrs.

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

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The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, please try to understand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we have Papers to be laid. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Report and Accounts (2010-11) of the AAI, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 28 of the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Sixteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Airports Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report....*(Interruptions)*... [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5555/15/11]

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**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping**

**II. Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of various Port Trusts and related papers**

**II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of EPL, Chennai and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, on behalf of Shri G.K. Vasani, I lay on the Table:

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping, under sub-section (3) of Section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:

- (1) G.S.R. 654 (E), dated the 30th August, 2011, publishing the Merchant Shipping (Levy of Seamen's Welfare Fee) Amendment Rules, 2011.
  - (2) S.O. 2044 (E), dated the 6th September, 2011, regarding delegation of Powers of Indian Classification Societies. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5479/15/11]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 103 and Section 106 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:
- (i) (a) Annual Accounts of the Tariff Authority for Major Ports, Mumbai for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Authority. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5776/15/11]
  - (ii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5774/15/11]
  - (iii) (a) Annual Administration Report of the New Mangalore Port Trust, Panambur, Mangalore, for the year 2010-11.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5477/15/11]
  - (iv) (a) One Hundred and Thirty-second Administration Report of the Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2010-11.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5475/15/11]
  - (v) (a) Administration Report of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2010-11.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5473/15/11]
  - (vi) (a) Annual Accounts of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip Orissa, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5476/15/11]
- (vii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Mormugao Port Trust, Goa, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5475/15/11]
- (viii) (a) Thirty-second Administration Report of the V.O. Chidambaranar Port Trust (erstwhile Tuticorin Port Trust), Tamil Nadu, for the year 2010-11.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5472/15/11]
- (ix) (a) Administration Report of the Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata, for the year 2010-11.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5478/15/11]
- (x) (a) Annual Accounts of the Kandla Port Trust, Gandhidham, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5474/15/11]
- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
  - (a) Eleventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Ennore Port Limited (EPL), Chennai, for the year 2010-11, 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. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5468/15/11]

...(Interruptions)...

**Report and Accounts (2010-11) of various PSUs and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:



- (i) (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Manganese Ore (India) Limited (MOIL), Nagpur, for the year 2010-11, 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. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5480/15/11]
- (ii) (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the MECON Limited, Ranchi, for the year 2010-11, 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. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5481/15/11]
- (iii) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSTC Limited, Kolkata, including the Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of its subsidiary, Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited, for the year 2010-11, 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 Companies. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5483/15/11]
- (iv) (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC), Hyderabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5482/15/11]

...(Interruptions)...

**Report and Accounts (2008-09 and 2009-10) of CARA,  
New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5442/15/11]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for ther delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

...(Interruptions)...

**Report and Accounts (2010-11) of NEHHDCL, Guwahati  
and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Thirty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5534/15/11]

...(Interruptions)...

**Report and Accounts (2010-11) of CSOI, New Delhi and GKK, New Delhi together with Auditor's  
Report thereon and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V.

NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Civil Services Officers Institute (CSOI), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5561/15/11]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Grih Kalyan Kendra (GKK), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5560/15/11]

...(Interruptions)...

**Report and Accounts (2010-11) of various Hotel Corporations and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) (a) Thirteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2010-11, 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. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5738/15/11]
- (ii) (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5737/15/11]

- (iii) (a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puducherry, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5735/15/11]
- (iv) (a) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5736/15/11]

...(Interruptions)...

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### MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

- (I) **The Damodar Valley Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2011.**
- (II) **The New Delhi Municipal Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011.**
- (III) **The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2011.**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Damodar Valley Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th December 2011."

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the New Delhi Municipal Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th December 2011."

(III)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th December, 2011.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I present the Two Hundred and thirty-ninth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on 'The Protection of Women Against Sexual Harassment at Work Place Bill, 2010'.

...*(Interruptions)*...

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**EVIDENCE TENDERED BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT  
RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE  
ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy of the Evidence tendered before the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on 'The Protection of Women Against Sexual Harassment at Work Place Bill, 2010'.

...*(Interruptions)*...

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
DEFENCE**

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Thirteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence (2011-12) on 'Performance of Coast Guard Organisation'.

...*(Interruptions)*...

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा):** महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी प्रतिवेदनों में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर आगे की अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाले विवरणों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) 14th Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2005-06)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation);
- (ii) 23rd Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2006-07)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation);
- (iii) 24th Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2006-07)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources);
- (iv) 32nd Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2007-08)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation);
- (v) 33rd Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2007-08)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development);
- (vi) 34th Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2007-08)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj;
- (vii) 44th Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2008-09)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development);
- (viii) 5th Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Drinking Water scenario in rural areas in the country' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation); and
- (ix) 12th Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation).

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at five minutes past twelve of the clock.

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The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, in the Chair.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 2011-12**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):  
Mr Deputy Chairman, Sir, I lay on the Table a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the  
Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for the year 2011-12.

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#### **GOVERNMENT BILLS**

##### **The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2011**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY  
RAMACHANDRAN): Mr Deputy Chairman, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri P. Chidambaram, I  
move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955.

**The question was put and the motion was adopted.**

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

##### **The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Amendment Bill, 2010**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI  
CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act,  
1990, be taken into consideration.

**The question was proposed.**

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to submit for your kind  
consideration that it is a very important Bill. It deserves the presence of the Cabinet Minister.  
Somewhat unfortunate that the Cabinet is not here to hear this debate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Cabinet Minister has written a letter that she was going out of the country; and her colleague the Minister of State will move the Bill. She has taken permission from the Chair.

**श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड):** उपसभापति महोदय, प्रसार भारती (भारतीय प्रसारण निगम) संशोधन विधेयक, 2010 एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय से संबंधित है। प्रसार भारती के कार्यक्रमों से भारत के ही करोड़ों लोग प्रभावित नहीं होते बल्कि विश्वभर में जो इसके श्रोता और दर्शक हैं, वे भी इसकी गुणवत्ता और इसकी प्रस्तुति से प्रभावित होते हैं। 38,000 कर्मचारियों वाला प्रसार भारती संगठन में इस समय 12,000 रिक्त स्थान हैं। इन 38,000 कर्मचारियों में 20 कर्मचारी संगठन काम कर रहे हैं। ये जो 20 कर्मचारी संगठन हैं, ये प्रसार भारती के काम-काज, इसकी गुणवत्ता और इसके चलन से इतने अधिक असंतुष्ट हैं कि ये कर्मचारी संगठन मांग कर रहे हैं कि प्रसार भारती को भंग करके, उन्हें वापस आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के युग में लौटा लिया जाए। इसको विश्व का एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण प्रयोग माना गया था और 1978 में सबसे पहले श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी ने सोचा कि एक स्वायत्तशासी प्रसारण निगम भारत में होना चाहिए, जो राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने वाला हो, जो भारतीय दर्शकों की अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करने वाला हो और उनको सूचना सामग्री प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय कल्याण और विकास के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी, सूचनाओं का आदान-प्रदान, बहस, चर्चाओं तथा दृश्य और श्रव्य माध्यम से जो प्रस्तुतियां होती हैं, उनको उपलब्ध करा सके। इसके लिए एक बहुत उदात्त विचार के साथ यह सोचा गया था कि एक ऐसा स्वायत्तशासी प्रसारण निगम भारत में होना चाहिए, जो राष्ट्रीय प्रसारण का एक महत्वपूर्ण दायित्व निभा सके। श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी जी द्वारा जब यह विचार रखा गया था, तो उस समय आकाश भारती और इसके ऐसे ही कई अन्य नाम सामने आए थे और अंततः इसका नाम प्रसार भारती तय हुआ। अंततः 1990 में, जब श्री पी. उपेन्द्र सूचना प्रसारण मंत्री थे, यह एक्ट पास हुआ और सात साल बाद उस एक्ट को नोटिफाई किया गया। महोदय, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि सत्यम्, शिवम्, सुन्दरम् की यह भावना लेकर जो प्रसार भारती प्रारम्भ हुआ, आज उसकी स्थिति क्या है? आज स्थिति यह है कि वे कर्मचारियों को ही अनुशासित नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। उनके अधिकारियों पर भ्रष्टाचार के गंभीर और भयंकर आरोप लगे। राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों के समय में शुंगलू समिति ने उन पर जो 135 करोड़ रुपये के घोटाले के आरोप लगाए, उन आरोपों के बारे में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की जा सकी और इस कारण इसमें यह संशोधन विधेयक लाने की आवश्यकता महसूस की गई। महोदय, संशोधन लाकर आखिरकार क्या उपलब्धि होने वाली है? क्या आप केवल कर्मचारियों को दंडित करने, उन्हें सस्पेंड करने, डिस्मिस करने के लिए ही ये तमाम सरकारी, संसदीय कार्यवाही, विधायी कार्यवाही करेंगे अथवा उसकी गुणवत्ता



को सुधारने और जिस महान उद्देश्य को लेकर आडवाणी जी और माननीय श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने इस प्रसार भारती को स्थापित किया था, उन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए भी कोई विचार किया जाएगा? महोदय, सेंट्रल विजिलेंस कमीशन ने प्रसार भारतीय की जो कथित स्वायत्त व्यवस्था है, उसके बारे में इतनी अधिक गलतियाँ और भ्रष्टाचार के उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किए कि जिसके कारण पूरे देश में प्रसार भारती का स्तर नीचे गिरा, उसकी साख नीचे गिरी। प्रसार भारती का उद्देश्य था कि वह सत्य को, शिव को, और सुंदर को दर्शकों के सामने रखेगी, लेकिन वह अंततः एक सरकारी पिटारा, 'बाबू भारती' बनकर रही। एक प्रकार से जो कार्य सरकार ने बी.एस.एन.एल. और एयर इंडिया के साथ किया, उनको वस्तुतः निष्प्रभावी बना दिया, वही काम प्रसार भारती के साथ हुआ। राष्ट्रीय प्रसारण की एक मुख्यधारा में शामिल होने की बजाय उसकी साख निरंतर नीचे गिरती गई और उसका प्रभाव, उसकी गुणवत्ता, निरंतर घटती गई है। जब यह ऐक्ट पारित किया गया था, उस समय यह कहा गया था कि यह निगम निरपेक्ष भाव से समस्त दर्शकों और भारतीय जनता के लिए ऐसे कार्यक्रमों की प्रस्तुति करेगा, जो उनके विवेक और राष्ट्रीय विकास के बारे में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देंगे, लेकिन महोदय, आप इसके कार्यक्रम देख लीजिए, बॉर्डर क्षेत्र, जहां पर सबसे ज्यादा दूरदर्शन देखा जाता है, क्योंकि वहां पर बाकी प्रसारण ठीक से पहुंच नहीं पाते हैं, वहां पर भी अक्सर यह शिकायत होती है कि यह केवल शहर केंद्रित कार्यक्रमों तक केंद्रित हो गया है और यह पूरे देश की एक पहचान, उसके चरित्र को प्रकट करने में पूरी तरह से असफल रहा है। महोदय, प्रसार भारती के संबंध में वास्तव में यह कहा जाता है कि क्वालिटी कंट्रोल अथवा जो प्रोफेशनल लोग हैं, जो इसकी गुणवत्ता, इसके कार्यक्रमों के बारे में वास्तविक योगदान दे सकते हैं, उनकी बजाय इंडियन इन्फॉर्मेशन सर्विस अथवा इंडियन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस, ये आई.आई.एस. और आई.ए.एस. के अधिकारी लाए जाते हैं, वे किस प्रकार से एक महत्वपूर्ण नेशनल ब्रॉडकास्टिंग चैनल की गुणवत्ता को नियंत्रित कर सकते हैं या उसको नया मार्ग दे सकते हैं? वास्तव में देखा जाता है कि जब भी कोई महत्वपूर्ण घटना होती है तो बजाय इसके कि लोग सरकारी या प्रसार भारती जैसे एक स्वतंत्र कहे जाने वाले चैनल को देखें, वे अन्य प्राइवेट चैनल्स को देखना ज्यादा पसंद करते हैं। ऐसा इसलिए है, क्योंकि वे समझते हैं कि उनकी साख ज्यादा है और प्रसार भारती को साख केवल एक सरकारी विचार और सरकार के साथ जुड़े जो राजनीतिक दल और राजनीतिक विचारधाराएं हैं, उनको प्रकट करने तक ही यह सीमित रह गई है। महोदय, मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि यदि इस विधेयक के माध्यम से हम कर्मचारियों को अनुशासित या दण्डित करने का अधिकार लेना चाहते हैं, तो उसके साथ ही कर्मचारियों के मध्य जो असंतोष है और आज प्रसार भारती में जो 12,000 रिक्ति स्थान हैं, उसके बारे में भी हमको विचार करना चाहिए। कहीं भी, एक शब्द भी ऐसा नहीं है, जो यह बता सके कि हम प्रसार भारती के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए या उसकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने के लिए कोई विचार करने के लिए इच्छुक हैं।

अब मैं आपको घटनाएं बताता हूँ। दूरदर्शन को T20 क्रिकेट वर्ल्ड कप मैचों के प्रसारण का पूरी तरह से अधिकार था। Central Vigilance Commission के माध्यम से समाचार पत्रों में जो छपा है, मैं उसे उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ। "This is the case of the T20 Cricket World Cup matches, which Doordarshan did not telecast, despite having the rights to do it, through the Mandatory Sharing Act of 2007. This

abdication meant that ESPN could telecast them exclusively and make a tidy pie. This was after the ECSR said this should be telecast and also after obtaining a clear legal opinion affirming that T20 Cricket was to be considered a sporting event of national importance". करोड़ों रुपए का घाटा हुआ। अधिकार था, अधिकार खरीदा हुआ था, उसको telecast किया जाना चाहिए था, किया जा सकता था, लेकिन किसी ने इस बात की जांच नहीं कि अगर यह telecast नहीं किया गया, तो क्यों नहीं किया गया और कौन अधिकारी थे, जिन्होंने एक भयंकर गलती और भ्रष्टाचार करते हुए भारत का इतना बड़ा नुकसान ही नहीं किया, बल्कि भारत की राष्ट्रीय प्रसारण संस्था की साख पूरी तरह से गिराई। इसी प्रकार CVC के अनुसार इसके लाभार्थी बताए गए हैं, "The beneficiaries of such generosity are NIMBUS, ESPN Star Sports, ESPN, Ten Sports, MSN, SET MAX, ICC and Big FM".

हमारे प्रसारण क्षेत्र के जो समीक्षक हैं और जो इस क्षेत्र को देखते हैं, वे प्रसार भारती के बारे में यह कहते हैं कि आज प्रसार भारती राष्ट्रीय प्रसारण का एक महत्वपूर्ण संस्थान न होकर जो निजी संस्थान हैं, चैनल्स हैं, उनकी मैत्री के साथ गिरता चला गया है। यहां तक कि प्रसार भारती के जो CEO बनाए गए थे, उन्होंने उसकी गुणवत्ता सुधारने और क्वालिटी कंट्रोल के लिए ऐसा काम किया कि कुछ ही दिनों के बाद वे रूफर्ट मर्डोक के साथ चले गए और उन्होंने प्रसार भारती को छोड़ दिया। यह तो प्रसार भारती का इतिहास है, जब कभी प्रसार भारती में गिरावट आई अथवा लोगों ने मांग की कि इसकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार किया जाए, तभी आप किसी IAS अफसर को ले आते हैं, किसी सरकारी बाबू को ले आते हैं। क्या प्रसार भारती के कामकाज की देखभाल करने या उसकी गुणवत्ता और कार्यक्रमों के बारे में जो एक पहचान होनी चाहिए, जो उसका योगदान होना चाहिए, वह कोई सरकारी अफसर केवल इस कारण से कर सकता है कि वह IAS या किसी दूसरी केंद्रीय सेवा से संबंधित है? हम इसमें क्यों नहीं प्रोफेशनल दर्जे के लोगों को नियुक्त कर पाते हैं, जो इसको वास्तविक रूप में निरपेक्ष, स्वतंत्र और स्वायत्त बनाने के लिए काम करें, न कि एक राजनीतिक पार्टी या राजनीतिक विचारधारा का मात्र भोपू बना कर छोड़ दें।

मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि the two member Committee headed by former Comptroller and Auditor General, Shri V.K. Shunglu, recommended action against the officer saying they cannot be rescued from the act of omission and commission which facilitated this wrong doing. 236 पेज की अंतरिम रिपोर्ट डाली गई। इस 236 पेज की अंतरिम रिपोर्ट पर, जो शुंगलू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई, किसी के विरुद्ध कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया और यह मान लिया गया कि सब कुछ ठीक-ठाक चल रहा है। यह किस प्रकार का प्रयोग चल रहा है? एक ऐसा प्रयोग, जिसका देश के करोड़ों परिवारों के सदस्यों पर असर पड़ता है, जो ये कार्यक्रम देखते हैं। लेकिन कार्यक्रम देखने की दर्शकों की जो संख्या है, वह लगातार घटती चली

गई है। उसका समाचार ऐसा लगता है, मानों एक सरकारी प्रवक्ता PIB से उसकी एक प्रेस रिलीज जारी कर रहा हो। आप उसके विज्ञापन देखिए। उसके कार्यक्रमों के जो विज्ञापन होते हैं, वे इतने घटिया स्तर के होते हैं कि लगता है कि डीएवीपी के किसी बाबू द्वारा ही तैयार करके उनको चला दिया गया है। क्या इस प्रकार से हम 'सत्यम्, शिवम्, सुन्दरम्' की भावना को अभिव्यक्त करना चाहते हैं? क्या यह वही भावना है, जिसको लेकर प्रसार भारती की स्थापना की गई थी?

12,000 रक्तियां हैं, जिनके कारण से प्रसार भारती के कामकाज में बहुत नुकसान, बहुत क्षति हो रही है। कोई भी कार्यक्रम ठीक से नहीं चल पा रहा है। आप प्रसार भारती के कार्यालय में जाकर देखिए, ऐसा लगता है कि आप किसी छोटे शहर के नगर पालिका के दफ्तर में पहुंच गए हैं। कॉरिडोर में फाइलें पड़ी हैं, बाबू लोग इधर-उधर घूम रहे हैं, कहीं किसी का कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है। वहां पर आने वाले कार्यक्रम के निदेशक या प्रस्ताव देने वाले लोग कार्यक्रमों के बारे में जिस प्रकार की चर्चाएं करते हैं, वे इतनी भयंकर हैं, जिसका उल्लेख करना भी कठिन जान पड़ता है। हर कार्यक्रम के पीछे कुछ न कुछ लेन-देन की बात होती है। हर कार्यक्रम के पीछे कुछ सिफारिशें होती हैं और इस प्रकार का आयोजन होता है जो उसकी साख पर बट्टा लगाने वाला होता है।

महोदय, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि पिछले दिनों प्रसार भारती के संस्थान में जितने भ्रष्टाचार के कारनामे हुए हैं, उनके कारण वहां के कर्मचारियों का मनोबल और गिरा है। उनको लगता है कि यदि वे वास्तविक रूप से काम करेंगे तो उनको कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलेगा, उनको आगे बढ़ने का कोई मौका नहीं मिलेगा। अगर वे कुछ श्रेष्ठ कार्यक्रम या अच्छा कार्यक्रम करना चाहते हैं, तो उसके लिए उनको अनुमति नहीं मिलती, क्योंकि सारी चीज एक राजनीतिक चश्मे से देखी जाती हैं। 'प्रसार भारती' को वास्तव में 'कांग्रेस ब्रॉडकास्टिंग कॉर्पोरेशन' में तब्दील कर दिया गया है।

सर, मैं आपको यह बताना चाहूंगा कि किस प्रकार से वहां पर अभिव्यक्ति को भी नियंत्रित किया जाता है। हमने स्वयं सिन्धु पर एक कार्यक्रम रखा था। मुनव्वर राना दुनिया के एक प्रसिद्ध शायर हैं, जो बहुत ही सैकुलर किस्म के शायर हैं। उन्होंने सिन्धु पर एक कविता लिखी थी-

जिस जगह से सिन्धु गुजरे समझो हिन्दुस्तान है।

यह वतन की शान है।

जब हमने उसे दूरदर्शन के प्रोजेक्ट पर डाला, तो हमें कहा गया कि यह कविता हम प्रसारित नहीं कर सकते। मुनव्वर राना ने समझाया कि सिन्धु हमारी सभ्यता और संस्कृति की प्रतीक है, यह पूरे भारतवर्ष की चेतना को अभिव्यक्त करती है। दुनिया में केवल भारतवर्ष ही ऐसा एक देश है, जिसका नाम वहां की एक नदी के नाम पर हिन्दुस्तान पड़ा, हिन्दू पड़ा। 'इंडिया' जो शब्द है, वह किसी ने दिया नहीं है, वह शब्द 'इंडस' से निकला है, 'सिन्धु' से निकला है। वह हमारी वास्तविक सांस्कृतिक चेतना और अधिष्ठान की एक प्रतीक नदी है, इसी कारण हम कह रहे हैं - 'जिस जगह से सिन्धु गुजरे समझो हिन्दुस्तान है', यानी वहां-वहां हिन्दुस्तान की सभ्यता और संस्कृति की

अभिव्यक्ति होती है। लेकिन वह प्रसारित नहीं की गई। चूंकि 'सिन्धु' से 'हिन्दू' की अभिव्यक्ति होती है, इसलिए यह पंक्ति, जो मुनव्वर राना की गज़ल थी, उन्होंने उसे प्रसारित करने से इनकार कर दिया।

महोदय, इसी प्रकार मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूं कि सीवीसी की रिपोर्ट पर एक टिप्पणी आई थी, "A few days later, on March 21st, all the nine Members of Prsaar Bharti found themselves being asked to sign another page of recommendation pertaining to the same meeting in which the order of candidates listed was changed to prioritize two officers for the post of DG, Doordarshan, over the name of another IBPS candidates." यह क्या खेल हो रहा है? कभी किसी दूसरी सर्विस के ऑफिसर को आप वहां नियुक्त करने के लिए खिलवाड़ करते हैं, कभी आप आईएएस को बुलाते हैं, कभी आप आईआरएस को बुलाते हैं। वहां के फाइनांस ऑफिसर और डीजी के बीच में इतना झगड़ा हुआ कि उस झगड़े के कारण इस्तीफे लिए गए, अखबारों में उनके झगड़ों की खबरें छपीं। क्या ऐसे संस्थान के द्वारा हम यह अपेक्षा कर सकते हैं कि वह भारत की जनता को 'सत्यम् शिवम् सुन्दरम्' की भावना के अनुरूप कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करवाएंगी या निर्मित होने देगी।

महोदय, मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख है कि बीच में एक ऐसा समय भी आया, जब कांग्रेस ने 'सत्यम् शिवम् सुन्दरम्' के चिन्ह को वहां से हटा दिया और उसमें से 'सत्यम् शिवम् सुन्दरम्' शब्द हटा दिया गया था। जब बाद में श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री बनीं तो उन्होंने वापस उसे स्थापित किया कि इसकी मूल भावना 'सत्यम् शिवम् सुन्दरम्' ही है। यह वास्तव में भारतीय चेतना का एक उद्घोष माना गया।

महोदय, मैं आपको एक बात बहुत दुःख के साथ बताना चाहता हूं कि चाहे हमारे यहां जनजातीय क्षेत्र हैं, पूर्वांचल के क्षेत्र हैं, लद्दाख जैसे क्षेत्र हैं, लेकिन इनके बारे में प्रसार भारती में कोई विशेष योजना या कार्यक्रमों की कोई संकल्पना नहीं की जाती है। प्रसार भारती का पूरा संगठन निश्चित रूप से कुछ लोगों के विचारों को दबाने और कुछ लोगों के विचारों को बढ़ाने वाला हो गया है। जिस प्रकार से कल्पना की गई थी कि इससे सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र की चेतना की अभिव्यक्ति होगी, देश के विभिन्न विचारधाराओं के लोग इसमें आकर अपने विचार व्यक्त करेंगे, देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लोग इसमें अपने-अपने कार्यक्रमों तथा अपनी सांस्कृतिक अभिव्यक्तियों के लिए एक समय और स्थान पा सकेंगे, ऐसा कुछ प्रसार भारती के माध्यम से नहीं किया गया।

महोदय, जिस प्रकार से यह संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है, वह केवल कर्मचारियों को दण्ड देने पर केन्द्रित है, लेकिन उसकी जो गुणवत्ता है और उसके जो कार्यक्रम हैं, उन पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए कि क्या यह संस्थान अपने मूल उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए अच्छी दिशा में चल रहा है या उसमें कुछ परिवर्तन किये जाने चाहिए?

मैं इसी माध्यम से आपको परिवर्तन के कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। सबसे पहले प्रसार भारती को पूर्णतः स्वायत्तशासी बनाने की दिशा में कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए। अभी एक कदम यह उठाया जा रहा है कि उसके

सी.ई.ओ. को भारत सरकार चुने ताकि वह उसके बारे में कार्रवाई भी कर सके। वास्तव में इसकी संकल्पना वैसी ही होनी चाहिए -- जैसी इलेक्शन कमीशन की एक स्वायत्त स्थिति है, वैसी ही स्वायत्त स्थिति प्रसार भारती की भी होनी चाहिए, ताकि उसके कर्मचारी स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक काम कर सकें और उसके अधिकारी स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक कार्यक्रमों का निर्धारण कर सकें। एक श्रेष्ठ प्रसारण संस्था देश की भावनाओं को अभिव्यक्त करने वाली संस्था हो तो उससे पूरे देश का गौरव बढ़ता है और भारतीय जनता को जो अपेक्षित है, वह भी उसे प्राप्त होता है। लेकिन, वह क्यों प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है? वह इस कारण प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है, क्योंकि हम प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम में एक राजनीतिक विचारधारा का चश्मा लगाने या उसमें एक रंग घोलने की कोशिश करते हैं और इसके कारण हमारे अन्य क्षेत्रों के जो लोग हैं, उनको बहुत कम महत्व मिलता है। उदाहरण के लिए जो हमारे आतंकवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्र हैं, उन क्षेत्रों में जो सामान्य जनता रह रही है, उसके बारे में वहां कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं होता है। अरुणाचल प्रदेश, नागालैंड, मणिपुर तथा म्यांमार से सटे हुए जो हमारे प्रदेश हैं, उनके बारे में जब हम देखते हैं तो प्रसार भारती के कार्यक्रम या तो बेहद उबाऊ और बासी किस्म के होते हैं या उनको देखना भी संभव नहीं हो पाता है और उनकी लोकप्रियता कहीं नहीं होती है।

महोदया, इसी प्रकार हम चुशूल गए थे। वहां 1962 की लड़ाई हुई थी। जब भारत के महान वीर मेजर शैतान सिंह ने चीनी सैनिकों को परास्त करके 16 नवम्बर के दिन विजय प्राप्त की थी और उसको मरणोपरान्त महावीर चक्र दिया गया था। चुशूल के बारे में, वहां की जनता के बारे में और कश्मीर के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के बारे में जब हमने सुझाव दिये कि दूरदर्शन पर प्रसार भारती द्वारा इस प्रकार के कार्यक्रम किए जाने चाहिए तो उसका कोई जवाब तक नहीं दिया गया।

महोदय, प्रसार भारती भारत के जन-जन को अभिव्यक्ति करने वाला एक संस्थान होना चाहिए। अगर वह केवल कुछ लोगों तक, कुछ वर्गों तक या कुछ क्षेत्रों तक सीमित रहने वाला संस्थान बन जाता है तो अपने उद्देश्य का उल्लंघन करता है और वह वास्तव में एक redundant संस्थान कहा जाता है। उसके कर्मचारी जब हमें मिलते हैं तब कहते हैं कि जब कभी वे एक अच्छा कार्यक्रम लेने की कोशिश करते हैं तो उनसे यह पूछा जाता है कि क्या आप ऊपर से पूछकर आ गए? ऊपर से पूछने का मतलब यह होता है कि जो आई.एस.एस. ऑफिसर्स होते हैं, वे अपने राजनीतिक आकाओं से अनुमति लेकर यह बताएं कि यह कार्यक्रम किया जा सकता है या नहीं। कार्यक्रम की गुणवत्ता होनी चाहिए और कार्यक्रम का एक सम्प्रेषण होना चाहिए। क्या वह कार्यक्रम वास्तव में उस क्षेत्र को सम्प्रेषित करने में समर्थ है, जिसकी अभिव्यक्ति के लिए वह कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है? क्या वास्तव में भारतीय जनता की जो पीड़ाएं हैं, वेदनाएं हैं, उसके आक्रोश हैं, उसके असंतोष हैं या जो उसके disagreements अथवा असहमतियां हैं, उनको प्रकट करने में वह समर्थ है? जिस देश का National Broadcasting Corporation राष्ट्रीय

जनता की असहमतियों को प्रकट करने में संकोच करे, जिस देश की राष्ट्रीय प्रसारण संस्था उस देश की जनता की विभिन्न वेदनाओं और गुस्सा तथा सरकारी नीतियों के प्रति उनके मत में जो असहमति है, उनको प्रकट करने में संकोच करे, तो क्या हम उसको राष्ट्रीय प्रसारण संस्थान कह सकते हैं? कतई नहीं कह सकते। वह किसी एक राजनीतिक विचारधारा का संस्थान हो सकता है, लेकिन राष्ट्र का संस्थान नहीं हो सकता। राष्ट्र का संस्थान वह हो सकता है, तो मातृभूमि पर अपने शीश चढ़ाने वाले देशभक्तों के बारे में भी सोचे, साथ ही उन लोगों के बारे में सोचे, जो गरीब हैं...। जो फुटपाथ पर रहते हैं, जो लोग बेहद भुखमरी के शिकार होते हैं और उनकी आवाज अगर राष्ट्रीय प्रसारण संस्थान पर नहीं आती, तो क्या वे चैनल्स उनको प्रसारित करेंगे, जो मार्केट driven हैं या जो पेड न्यूज के आरोप से ग्रसित होते हैं।

**(उपासभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए)**

इस प्रकार के कार्यक्रमों की संकल्पना केवल राष्ट्रीय प्रसारण संस्थान से ही की जा सकती है, क्योंकि वह जनता के राजस्व से चलता है और जनता के प्रति उत्तरदायी होता है, न कि किसी पार्टी या किसी एक विशेष सरकारी संस्थान के प्रति उत्तरदायी होता है। इसलिए, प्रसार भारती को संपूर्ण भारतवर्ष के प्रति उत्तरदायी बनाने वाला एक ऐसा संस्थान बनाने के लिए हमें प्रयास करना चाहिए, जो पूरे क्षेत्र की भावनाओं को बिना किसी भेदभाव, बिना किसी वैचारिक पूर्वाग्रह, बिना किसी वैचारिक अस्पृश्यता प्रकट कर सकें। आज प्रसार भारती संस्थान न केवल भ्रष्टाचार से ग्रस्त है, बल्कि यह सबसे ज्यादा वैचारिक अस्पृश्यता का पालन करने वाला एक संस्थान बन गया है, जहां पर ideological apartheid पूरी तरह से प्रभावी होकर उनके कार्यक्रम, उनकी अभिव्यक्तियां तथा उनके प्रसारणों को निर्धारित करता है। इस प्रकार के अनेक उदाहरण मिले हैं कि किस प्रकार के समाचार देने चाहिए या नहीं देने चाहिए, किस पार्टी के समाचार, किसी संस्थान के समाचार, किस प्रकार के संगठनों के समाचार वहां पर आने चाहिए या नहीं चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं आपको उदाहरण बताता हूं। पिछले दिनों देश के एक प्रमुख महिला संगठन की महिला सदस्यों के दिल्ली में 14 जगह पर कार्यक्रम हुए। उन्होंने देश के युवाओं को, देश की युवा महिलाओं को लेकर उनको राष्ट्रीयता की भावना से संचालित करने के लिए, प्रेरित करने के लिए, देश पर मर-मिटने के लिए, सैनिकों की सहायता करने के लिए, राखी पर सैनिकों के पास जाकर उनको राखी बांधने के लिए और देशभक्ति की शिक्षा देने के लिए पूरी दिल्ली में कार्यक्रम किए, लेकिन दूरदर्शन पर वह कार्यक्रम प्रसारित नहीं हुआ, बल्कि हुआ यह कि लंदन में जो बर्मिंघम पैलेस है, वहां की महारानी का जो पैलेस है, उसके बारे में उसी समय में एक कथा दी गई, एक समाचार दिया गया, लेकिन भारत की युवाओं का जो एक महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम था, उसके बारे में समझा गया कि यह कार्यक्रम नहीं दिया जा सकता।

महोदय, इसी प्रकार गायत्री परिवार का एक बहुत बड़ा कार्यक्रम दिल्ली के नेहरू स्टेडियम में हुआ। मैं उदाहरण इसलिए दे रहा हूं, क्योंकि मैं generalise नहीं करना चाहता हूं। मेरे पास ऐसे ठोस उदाहरण हैं कि जब राष्ट्रीयता वाले लोग, विभिन्न विचारधाराओं वाले लोग, विभिन्न प्रकार के क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले लोग, सेना के

क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले लोग अपने कार्यक्रम करते हैं, तो उनके कार्यक्रम दूरदर्शन पर या प्रसार भारती द्वारा अंगीकार नहीं किए जाते हैं, क्योंकि वे किसी एक राजनीतिक रंग में रंगे नहीं होते। उस राजनीतिक रंग में नहीं रंगे होते, जिस राजनीतिक रंग की प्रसार भारती में मंडी हाउस में स्वीकारियता होती है, इसलिए वह स्वीकारिता रंग के आधार पर नहीं होनी चाहिए, यह स्वीकार्यता वैचारिक भेदभाव के आधार पर नहीं होनी चाहिए, यह स्वीकार्यता केवल भारत और भारतीयता के आधार पर होनी चाहिए। आप किसी भी रंग के हों, पंथ के हों, प्रांत के हों, भाषा के हों या किसी भी क्षेत्र के रहने वाले हों, आप किसी भी बात को कहने वाले हों, आप चाहे सरकार के पक्ष में बोलें या सरकार के विपक्ष में बोलें, आपके हृदय की आवाज, एक हिन्दुस्तानी नागरिक की आवाज को अभिव्यक्त करने का संस्थान प्रसार भारती को होना चाहिए, वरना उसके नाम से स्वायत्तता जैसे शब्द हटा दिए जाने चाहिए और कह दिए जाना चाहिए कि जिस पार्टी की सरकार आएगी, केवल उसी पार्टी की सरकार की बातों का यह प्रसारण करेगी और बाकी किसी विचारधारा का प्रसारण नहीं करेगी। क्या हम वास्तव में ऐसा हिन्दुस्तान बनाना चाहते हैं? क्या लोकतंत्र के प्रसारण की अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता का अर्थ हमारे सामने यह है कि हमारे रंग में रंगों, वरना हमारे विरोधी हो। हमारी बात को मानो, हमारे जैसे दिखो, हमार जैसे कहो, वरना हम तुम्हारी बात को सामने नहीं आने देना चाहेंगे। कहा गया वह मूल स्वप्न? मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रसार भारती के संचालक आज पंडित नेहरू की बात करते हैं। पंडित नेहरू ने वैचारिक स्वतंत्रता के बारे में जो अच्छे शब्द कहे थे, क्या प्रसार भारती उनको मान रही है? पंडित नेहरू ने कहा था कि जिस देश में वैचारिक स्वतंत्रता का अर्थ यह माना जाता है कि मेरे विचारों से भिन्न व्यक्ति की बात को मैं प्रकट होने की स्वतंत्रता नहीं दूंगा, वहां पर वैचारिक स्वतंत्रता नहीं, बल्कि एक वैचारिक autocracy होती है। इसलिए आकाशवाणी के एक कार्यक्रम में उन्होंने कहा, इसीलिए प्रसारण के क्षेत्र में आकाशवाणी की बात उन्होंने कही कि जब तक आकाशवाणी से विभिन्न बातों को, हमारी जनका के दिल की बातों को बिना किसी भेदभाव के, बिना किसी बंदिश के प्रकट नहीं किया जाता, तब तक यह अपने नाम को सार्थक करने वाली संस्था नहीं कही जाएगी। इसीलिए मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आप और किसी की बात मानें न मानें, कम से कम पंडित नेहरू के विचारों को तो मान कर प्रसार भारती को वास्तव में स्वतंत्र और स्वायत्तता दें। यह हिन्दुस्तान का सवाल है। यह किसी पार्टी या सरकार का सवाल नहीं है। आपको आने वाली पीढ़ियों को जवाब देना होगा कि आपने किस प्रकार के संस्थान निर्मित किये कि पूरे देश की बात कहते थे या केवल मेरी पार्टी का और मेरा ठप्पा लगे हुए, मुहर लगे हुए कागजात को ही वे प्रसारित करने का अधिकार रखते थे। क्या आप इस प्रकार के देश का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं? हम लोग क्या इस प्रकार की संस्थाओं का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं जहां पर वैचारिक स्वतंत्रता हमारी पार्टी के रंग-रूप, चेहरे, शक्ल और मोहरे से निकल कर चलती हो और बाकी लोगों के साथ हम वैसा व्यवहार करें मानो वे अछूत हैं, अस्पृश्य हैं और हमारे साथ चलने के योग्य नहीं हैं?

महोदय, हम लोग अस्पृश्यता के विरुद्ध हैं। यदि हम सामाजिक अस्पृश्यता के विरोधी हैं, तो हम वैचारिक अस्पृश्यता के भी विरोधी हैं। हम उस विचारधारा को मानते हैं, जिस हिन्दुत्व की विचारधारा ने हिन्दुस्तान में दुनिया के सबसे बड़े लोकतन्त्र, बहुलतावादी समाज और संविधान की संरचना की। यह इसी बात का प्रताप रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया के सबसे महान लोकतंत्रों में गिना जाता है, जहां लाखों तरह की बातें और लाखों तरह की सुगंध एक साथ उठने की स्वतंत्रता है और किसी को यह नहीं कहा जाता है कि जब तक तुम मेरे रास्ते पर नहीं चलोगे, तब तक तुम संविधान के अंतर्गत अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते। यह हिन्दुस्तान का सौंदर्य है, यही हिन्दुस्तान की शोभा है।

हमारे यहां कहा गया, "स्व-स्व चरित्रं शिक्षरण, पृथिव्यां सर्व मानवः।" यह वह देश है, जहां दुनिया भर से लोग आकर अपनी-अपनी विद्या का अर्जन करके विश्व में नाम कमाते थे। यह कहा गया, "आ नो भद्राः क्रतवो यन्तु विश्वतः।" हमारे पास दुनिया भर के विचार आए। दुनिया भर के क्षेत्रों से विभिन्न प्रकार की विचारधाराएं हमारे पास आए। हमारे यहां कभी किसी गैलीलियो को उसके विचारों के कारण सज़ा नहीं दी गयी। हमारे यहां चार्वाक को "षड्दर्शन" में ऋषि का पद दिया गया, भले ही चार्वाक ने वैदिक मत के विरुद्ध लिखा और कहा कि "यावत् जीवेत सुखं जीवेत, ऋणं कृत्वा घृतं पीवेत।" उन्होंने आत्मा को नहीं माना, उन्होंने वेदों को नहीं माना, उन्होंने वैदिक परम्पराओं के विरुद्ध लिखा, लेकिन हमने चार्वाक को फाँसी नहीं दी। हमने चार्वाक के बारे में यह नहीं कहा कि इसकी तमाम पुस्तकें जला दो, इसकी तमाम स्मृतियाँ खत्म कर दो, इसको कहीं प्रसारित मत होने दो, क्योंकि यह हमारी बात के विरुद्ध जाता है। महोदय, हमने चार्वाक को "षड्दर्शन" में स्थान दिया।

आज मुझे दुःख होता है कि सत्ता पक्ष के सहयोगियों द्वारा कंट्रोल्ड डेमोक्रेसी नियंत्रित लोकतंत्र की बात की जाती है। यह वही कंट्रोल्ड डेमोक्रेसी है जो प्रसार भारती में अभिव्यक्त होती दिखती है। ये वही कंट्रोल्ड वैचारिक बंदिशें हैं, बंधन हैं, जो प्रसार भारती में अभिव्यक्त होते दिखते हैं। वे वही कंट्रोल्ड डेमोक्रेसी का रूप है, जिसको ऑटोक्रेसी ही कहा जा सकता है। हमारे सत्ता पक्ष की ओर से यह सुझाव दिये जाते हैं कि सोशल मीडिया को आप कंट्रोल कर लीजिए। आप उसमें Government का State में दखल डाल दीजिए। क्या इसे हम प्रसार भारती बनाने वाली सरकार का विचार कह सकते हैं? एक ओर आप कहते हैं कि हम प्रसार भारती बना कर स्वायत्तशासी, लोकतन्त्रवादी, स्वतंत्र, निरपेक्ष और सभी विचारों को अपने में अंगीकार करने वाली संस्था बनाएंगे, दूसरी ओर आप वैचारिक विरोधियों के साथ अस्पृश्यता का व्यवहार करते हैं और अपने से भिन्न विचार वालों को दबाने की कोशिश करते हैं। सोशल मीडिया को दबाने की जो बात हो रही है, यह वही मानसिकता है जिसने प्रसार भारती को एक पार्टी का प्रसारण-भौंपू बना कर रख दिया है न कि एक स्वायत्त स्वतंत्र संस्था। इसके लिए आवश्यक होगा कि न सिर्फ हम कर्मचारियों को अनुशासित करें और उसके संदर्भ में उसमें एक self mechanism निर्धारित करें। अगर



हम उसको सरकार के अंतर्गत एक कठोर और कंट्रोल्ड संस्था बना कर रख देंगे, तो प्रसार भारती का जो मूल उद्देश्य है वही समाप्त हो जाएगा और वह वास्तव में अपने पुराने दिनों में चली जाएगी, जब आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन अलग-अलग थे। तब यह कहना होगा कि सरकार ने फिर से एक ऐसे महान उद्देश्य को लेकर स्थापित किये गये, स्वायत्त और स्वतंत्र उद्देश्य को लेकर स्थापित किये गये संस्थान को नष्ट कर दिया। महोदय, यह नहीं होना चाहिए। यह पार्टीगत राजनीति और दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर की बात है। यह सभी समुदायों के लिए बात है। यह सभी पार्टियों के लिए विचार की बात होनी चाहिए और सभी की सहमति से इस प्रकार की बात सामने आनी चाहिए कि प्रसार भारती हिंदुस्तान के हर व्यक्ति की बात को प्रकट करने वाला संस्थान बने। चाहे वह व्यक्ति एक की minority में हो, चाहे वह व्यक्ति अकेला हो और उसके विरुद्ध 99 लोग हों, तो भी उस व्यक्ति की बात को प्रसार भारती में उतने भी सम्मान और प्रतिष्ठा के साथ प्रसारित करने का मौका मिलना चाहिए जैसे वह 99 लोगों की बात को प्रसारित करती है। तब वह स्वायत्त कही जाएगी, तब वह स्वतंत्र कही जाएगी। इसी के साथ, जहां उस पर भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगते हैं, उस बारे में भी एक आत्म-निर्णय, एक self mechanism तैयार किया जाना चाहिए ताकि तमाम कलुष उस से दूर हों - वाणी का कलुष उस से दूर हो, कार्यक्रमों का कलुष उस से दूर हो, उसमें वैचारिक भेदभाव और अस्पृश्यता का कलुष उस से दूर हो, तब प्रसार भारती अपने वास्तविक धर्म का निर्वाह कर पाएगी। इसीलिए मैं अंत में यही कहना चाहूंगा कि आप दुनियाभर के उदाहरण देते हैं। आप को हिंदुस्तान की बातें कम अच्छी लगती हैं, विदेशों की बातें ज्यादा अच्छी लगती हैं। इस मानसिकता पर चोट करने के लिए प्रसार भारती की स्थापना की गयी थी, उस पर चोट कर के उसे सफल बनाना चाहिए। महोदय, अकबर इलाहाबादी ने कहा था, "तेरे लब पे है इराको शामो मिस्र, रोमो चीं, लेकिन अपने ही वतन के नाम से वाकिफ नहीं। अरे सब से पहले मर्द बन हिंदोस्तां के वास्ते, हिंद जाग उठे तो फिर सारे जहां के वास्ते।" धन्यवाद।

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I stand here to support the Prasar Bharti (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Amendment Bill, 2010.

मेरे दोस्त श्री तरुण विजय, अगर आप के जमाने में दूरदर्शन ने कुछ miracle किए हों, आप के जमाने में उस ने कुछ अलग, independent जैसा रूप प्रकट किया हो, उसके एक-दो उदाहरण आप देते तो बहुत अच्छा होता। In fact, I stand here to support this Bill because at present there is no other alternative than to make certain amendments and somehow bring the Prasar Bharti on track. But, Madam Minister, as I told you sometime back also, eventually, I am of the firm opinion, I may be wrong, as experience shows, Prasar Bharti has to be wound up and entire power has to come to you, Madam Minister. You should

rule because there we have somehow failed. शायद वह नींव आप ने डाली, इसलिए वह हुआ होगा। आपने प्रसार भारतीय की नींव ठीक तरह से नहीं डाली। Sir, Section 12 of the main Prasar Bharati Broadcasting Act, 1990 lays down certain beautiful aims and objectives of the law. If you read the objectives and if you stare on the basis of this objective, the Prasar Bharti concept would not have failed. To that extent, the law enacted during that time was a good law but in the implementation of that legislation somehow we could not pull on. Therefore, today we are experiencing a very handicapped, ineffective Prasar Bharti. Sir, I have also my personal experience with Prasar Bharti, not that I have met any CEO much in the meantime. The personal experience is in the sense that Goa did not have a full-fledged studio for many years in spite of the fact that it was a laid down policy of the Government of India that in every State Capital there shall be a Doordarshan Studio.

But we had to be after him and ultimately somehow managed to have some studio. At that time Mr. Anand Sharma was the Minister. You can imagine a State like Goa where International Film Festivals take place. Till this date we do not have a news bulletin. Can anybody imagine that? We don't have a news bulletin. But Anand Sharmaji announced, when he inaugurated the studio, that very soon we will have a news bulletin in regional language. Announcement came. After six months, I put a question in the House as to what is the status of the news bulletin? Prasar Bharti is different and Ministry is different. A reply came from Prasar Bharti which was read out by the Minister. It said that there is no proposal before the Ministry to have a news bulletin. Can anybody imagine this type of an answer for which that CEO, against whom now cases are pending, that person was responsible. He was \*, I would say a despot. He was not fit to be there as CEO.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, please don't make such remarks. The word '\*' is expunged.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I will show you the answer which is on record and I will show you Mr. Anand Sharma's speech. Then?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can't say like this.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Please understand these aspects. I will show the speech of the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting and the answer given here. These are two contradictory information. Somehow the Cabinet Minister gave the answer and...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't use the word \*. You can say what you want. But, don't tell somebody who is not present here as \*.

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Presently, the Ministry has no other option than to amend a law to bring in the employees on some sort of stable setup. But, Madam, deputation is for a short period. How long can we have such mass deputationists? For twenty years employees have suffered like anything. Employees of Doordarshan and AIR used to meet me. The condition was horrible, horrible in the sense they did not know where they are. Their status was not known, whether they are employees of Prasar Bharti or whether they are employees of Doordarshan or AIR? This situation was lingering for ten to fifteen years and then the employees had to go to court, spend lakhs of rupees on interpretation of deputationists, deemed deputationists, Government servants, and employees. There were lots of litigations. Lakhs of rupees were spent for fifteen years in the courts. Therefore, Madam, you have done the right thing to bring some sort of amendment to bring stability in this present scenario. Certainly, Madam, I would like to take some help. Goa is celebrating fifty years of independence on 19th December. In fact for the last six months, you may be aware and your officer may be aware, as to how I am after them to see that news bulletin at least is telecast on 19th December. Staff was not given for quite a long time. They were given one by one. These things went on. I would like to have firm assurance that there would not be any delay and that on 19th December, News Bulletin in regional language will be telecast on the Panaji Doordarshan. Secondly, Madam, as far as Doordarshan is concerned, Tarun Vijayji has said so many things, but I tell you, if today there is any channel which you can rely on, it is Doordarshan.

I don't say entertainment is bad. But what is happening in the country is shown only by the Doordarshan. That is the reliability; that is the credibility. Happenings in the nation are not shown at all. A film release becomes the title news, at the prime time, of private channels. This is the state of affairs of private channels. In such circumstances, the Doordarshan is doing a wonderful job. I remember, a discussion had taken place in this House. Shrimati Jaya Bachchan was then a Member of this House. Shri Shatrughan Sinha was also here. They both criticized the Doordarshan. I told them that if they were known in the entire country it was not because their films are released in theatres, but it is because Doordarshan telecast their movies to every nook and corner of the country. Theatres have got limitations. I asked them to accept this part. And, after that they corrected their stand. There is a feeling that we have no control over what has to be telecast and how

much control should be there. Everybody speaks of some sort of code. There is some code, some self-regulatory code. The Hon. Minister also sometimes says that she is helpless. But I am telling you that there is a concrete law in this country that lays down the programme code and the advertisement code. The Programme Code is laid down under rule 6 and 7.

**श्री विक्रम वर्मा** (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, अभी माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि जो सदस्य अब यहां नहीं हैं, वे केवल दूरदर्शन के कारण popular हुए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह तो 1985 के बाद टी.वी. को सब लोग जानने लगे। उसके पहले तो आकाशवाणी था। गांधी जी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी इस देश के और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नेता बने। उस समय तो टी.वी. नहीं था। तो आप यह मत कहिए कि केवल इसके कारण वे popular हुए। अपने व्यक्तित्व के कारण भी लोग popular हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन ये जो लॉजिक दे रहे हैं कि केवल उसके कारण वे हुए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have got your point.

**श्री विक्रम वर्मा**: किसी मीटिंग में अगर कुछ बोला गया, तो ये उसको quote नहीं कर सकते। यह arrogance है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He was only referring to the debate that took place here. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me complete. ...**(Interruptions)**... He did not criticize those Members. He was only referring to a debate. However, since you referred to it, I will go through the record.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, there is nothing to expunge from the record. The simple point is that when my hon. colleague says that Shri Shatrughan Sinha and Shrimati Jaya Bachchan got popularity only because the Doordarshan telecasted their movies, he is not right. Gandhiji became international leader without Doordarshan. Jawaharlal Nehru became Chacha Nehru without doordarshan. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री विक्रम वर्मा**: आप छोटा बना रहे हैं सामने वाले को।

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Try to understand that. Don't misguide. Young people and everybody else is watching this. Don't give a wrong impression that you will become popular only when the Doordarshan will show your face on TV, and not with your good deeds. Tell the nation that good deeds will make you hero. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, rule 6, which contains some 10-15 items of code, is quite exhaustive. I will read only two or three codes from rule 6. I read, "No programme should be carried in the cable service which is likely to encourage or incite violence or contains anything against maintenance of law and order, which promote anti-national attitude... Criticizes, maligns or slanders any individual in person or certain groups, segments of social, public and moral life of the country. Then, encourage superstition or blind belief. Then, against religious things, and women, all aspects are mentioned. Anybody may feel that this is a code of conduct, is a self-regulatory measure to be observed or not to be observed by the media. It is not so. I would like to emphasize that section 16 of the main Act lays down punishment up to two years if any provision of Programme Code or Advertisement Code or any other provision of law is violated. So, if anybody is under the impression that there is no law in this country and media can print and telecast anything it wants uncontrollably, then that is totally wrong. The other day, I was listening to a debate which was going on. Everybody was saying, "we are helpless". Nobody quoted the law that exists in the country. Besides, provisions of the Indian Penal Code are there. Maybe, they are archive bit, but they are there. Therefore, appropriate prosecution can be launched if printing material or any electronic material is defamatory or otherwise.

Then, we talk about Facebook or Twitter. Of course, we do not have that much of control over such international media. Nevertheless, kindly -- I request the hon. Members, some of them must be visiting -- go on Internet daily and read the Times of India website. There will be one item, say, political, social. Thereafter, below that, general public give their comments. I am not talking of Facebook, I am not talking of Twitter but I am talking of The Times of India. There, comments made about women are horrible. Suppose there is a lady who is politician. You will find horrible comments there but not related to the main news. Regarding your leader also I can mention something. With regard to Advani ji's yatra, somebody wrote: "I will shoot him when he enters my State." And that comment was allowed. There are also other things that I cannot even quote, but they are allowed. Everybody feels that there is no law to punish them. Every such comment is there on the Facebook or Twitter. I am giving these examples from the Times of India website. Please go through that Website at least once in three or four days. Click any news and see the comments below. You will find very horrible comments. Therefore, something has to be done. If an air crash takes place, what is the

comment. "I wish they will name all the leaders. " "I wish all of them were inside." Somebody writes. Again, I am picking up a sober comment. So, this is how they feel. Maybe, they may be writing from London or they might be writing from this country, but they are writing so. Today, Internet readership is increasing very fast. Lakhs and lakhs of people do Internet daily. Therefore, something has to be done in this regard. With these words, I support this Bill, but, ultimately, I repeat my request and then I agree with Vijay ji that you have to wind up Prasar Bharati and take the reins. Thank you.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal):Sir, we are not opposed to the Bill; we support the provisions of this Bill. Sir, the Bill seeks to settle the long-pending issues of the status of employees working in Prasar Bharati. Now, they will be treated as Government employees. To implement the provisions of this Bill, the management side is very important. That should be looked into to deal with the provisions of the Bill. Management should be improved. Sir, I would like to mention some of the recommendations of the Standing Committee. It said, "The Committee observe that the main cause of apprehension in the mind of the employees is the uncertainty about their recruitment regulations and service conditions. Had these regulations been finalized before bringing the legislation to Parliament, the concerns of the employees could have been addressed to some extent. The Committee place on record their unhappiness over the inaction on the part of Prasar Bharati in implementing the Prasar Bharati Act." That was the observation/remark of the Standing Committee.

As I am referring to the importance of the management side, to impress on the management side, I would like to quote here another recommendation of the Committee. It says, "The Committee strongly recommend that the concerns of the said category of employees about their promotional prospects should be taken care of." In another portion of its recommendations, they have said, "The employees associations should be assured about their promotional prospects through consultations before the Recruitment Rules and Service conditions of Prasar Bharati are notified and the amending provisions are put into operation."

Sir, the industrial relation is very important. The Standing Committee has also referred to this matter of seeking cooperation of the unions. But, presently, recognition of all the unions has been withdrawn and it has been withdrawn arbitrarily. When cooperation is necessary, the management

should be asked to deal with all the provisions of the Bill. Now without giving any reasons, the recognition of the employees' unions has been withdrawn arbitrarily. They are representing on it; but there are no talks with the Unions. So, I will request the Minister here to see the attitude of the management towards unions. The recognition of the unions should be restored back. Otherwise, its implementation will not be assured here.

Another point which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is about the financial viability of the Prasar Bharati. About the financial viability of the Prasar Bharati, the Standing Committee has very categorically observed that the main reason for insecurity in the mind of officers and employees of Prasar Bharati is Government's own admission of Prasar Bharati being financially unviable before non other than the highest judicial body of the country, i.e., the Supreme Court of India." Many of the Members here also opined like that. So, I request that the financial viability of the Prasar Bharati should be looked into. The Committee strongly emphasized that Prasar Bharati should find out ways and means to mobilize funds to reduce dependence on Government's grants to meet the operational costs. That was the recommendation of the Committee.

Sir, to improve the financial unviable position, which needs to be taken into consideration, the management should be improved a lot and the recognition of all the unions should be restored. Otherwise, this provision cannot be put into effect. So, I request the Minister to look into the matter.

With these few words, I support the Bill.

**प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार):** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे प्रसार भारती (भारतीय प्रसारण निगम) संशोधन विधेयक, 2010 पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया गया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से कुछ बिंदुओं पर माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आज दूरदर्शन, प्रसार भारती को गांव-गांव में, जहां पर केबल नहीं पहुंचा है, जहां पर अन्य समाचार चैनल, प्राइवेट समाचार चैनल नहीं पहुंचे हैं, वहां पर गरीब-गुरबा लोग दूरदर्शन को ही देखते हैं। हम लोग अपने बिहार में देखते हैं कि दूरदर्शन का प्रसारण ठीक प्रकार से नहीं होता है। आप वहां पर अपने प्रतिनिधि को प्रसारण देखने के लिए भेजिए। बिहार में इस प्रकार से आपका दूरदर्शन चलता है जैसे कि आंख खराब है। उस पर झिलमिल-झिलमिल चलती रहती है, वहां पर आपका प्रसारण ठीक से नहीं चल रहा है, इस ओर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। दूरदर्शन पर आपने जो समय सीमा दी है, वह बहुत कम है। अपने स्टेट को जो समय सीमा दी है, उसने 15 मिनट हिन्दी के समाचार के लिए और 15 मिनट उर्दू के समाचार के लिए है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आपको समाचार के लिए समय सीमा

बढ़ानी चाहिए, ताकि जो राज्य द्वारा गरीब-गुरबा के लिए कार्य किए जा रहे हैं, उनकी सही जानकारी उनको मिल सके। इस तरफ मैं मंत्री महोदया का ध्यान इस सभा के माध्यम से आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ। वहां पर आज, ई.टी.वी. बिहार के मुकाबले में आप क्यों नहीं उतर रहे हैं? आपके पास स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है। उस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार आप काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। आपको उस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार काम करने में क्या दिक्कत है? उसमें जो पैसा लगेगा, उसमें जो खर्च दिया जाएगा, उस खर्च में आप कटौती करते जा रहे हैं। प्रसार भारती के अंतर्गत उठने वाले कुछ बिंदु हैं, जिनकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। देशभर में प्रसार भारती के अंतर्गत आकाशवाणी संवाददाता (पीटीसी) और दूरदर्शन संवाददाता (स्ट्रीन्गर) कार्य करते हैं। आकाशवाणी संवाददाता (पीटीसी) को प्रसार भारती की ओर से एक निश्चित राशि का पारिश्रमिक भुगतान किया जाता है और दूरदर्शन संवाददाता (स्ट्रीन्गर) को समाचार प्रसारण की एवज में भुगतान किया जाता है, जबकि दोनों की योग्यता समान है। जब उनकी योग्यता एक समान है, तो दोनों को एक समान वेतन देने पर सरकार क्यों नहीं विचार कर रही है? जो दूरदर्शन के नीचे के संवाददाता हैं, वे भुखमरी के शिकार हो रहे हैं। आपको दूरदर्शन में जो नीचे का संवाददाता है, वह अपना पेट्रोल खर्च करता है और साइकिल से भी घूमता रहता है और आपके लिए न्यूज लेने के लिए जाता है, उसके लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं? जो निचले स्तर पर संवाददाता दूरदर्शन में समाचार प्रसारित करवाने के लिए जाता है, उसको आप उतना ही पारिश्रमिक दीजिए जितना कि आप आकाशवाणी के संवाददाता को देते हैं।

आकाशवाणी संवाददाता (पीटीसी) को आकाशवाणी में समाचार प्रसारण के साथ दूरदर्शन समाचार पर भी न्यूज फुटेज प्रसारण की एवज में अलग से भुगतान कर दिया जाता है। इससे दूरदर्शन स्ट्रीन्गर की रोजी-रोटी पर सवालिया निशान लग जाता है, क्योंकि इसे न्यूज फुटेज पर ही भुगतान किया जाता है जिसके कारण दूरदर्शन स्ट्रीन्गर की स्थिति बदतर है। जो लोग निचले स्तर पर काम कर रहे हैं, आप उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान दीजिए। जो निजी चैनल हैं, जैसे आज तक, जीटीवी इत्यादि हैं, उनकी रफ्तार में दूरदर्शन भी चलना चाहिए। दूरदर्शन को रफ्तार में चलाने के लिए, इसको जरूरत के हिसाब से आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सभी सुविधाएं मुहैया करायी जानी चाहिए। मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि निचले स्तर पर प्रसार भारती को भी समय दीजिए। आप उसको भी समय दीजिए कि वह लोकल समस्या को, लोकल आवश्यकता को न्यूज में उठा सके। आने वाले दिनों में दूरदर्शन द्वारा ही आप लोगों को जागरूक कर सकते हैं, लोगों को समझा सकते हैं। आज इस देश में आतंकवादी, माओवादी समस्या है, इसको भी शांत करने के लिए आपका दूरदर्शन बहुत बड़ा जरिया बन सकता है। अभी जिस प्रकार से आपकी पार्टी के एक साथी बोल रहे थे कि लोगों को जागृत करने के लिए अमिताभ बच्चन, जया बच्चन और शुभेन्द्र सिंह की फिल्म चलाते हैं, इस देश को बनाने के लिए दूरदर्शन के माध्यम से जो आपका कार्यक्रम प्रसारित होता है, उसको अन्य कार्यक्रमों के साथ जोड़कर, हमारे सत्ता पक्ष और विपक्ष के लोगों को भी समय देना चाहिए। आप सिर्फ



चुनाव के समय ही उनको चार मिनट या पांच मिनट का समय देते हैं। जो इनका विचार है, वह समय-समय पर प्रादेशित स्तर से राष्ट्रीय स्तर तक देने का समय निकाला जाना चाहिए, ताकि आने वाले दिनों में दूरदर्शन और प्रसार भारतीय के माध्यम से इस देश को एक नया संदेश दिया जा सके। इससे देश एकजुट रहेगा, देश को मजबूती मिलेगी और देश में शांति बनी रहेगी।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात की ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने आप से मिलकर अर्ज की थी और एक पत्र भी दिया था मगर अभी तक उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुआ है। हमारा जिला मुजफ्फरपुर है और वहाँ के पत्रकार संतोष कुमार स्टींगर, दूरदर्शन सह अध्यक्ष ऑल इंडिया दूरदर्शन स्टींगर एसोसिएशन को प्रादेशिक समाचार एकांश दूरदर्शन पटना से इसीलिए हटा दिया गया क्योंकि उन्होंने सूचना के अधिकार का प्रयोग किया था। उनसे रिश्वत भी मांगी गई थी। जबकि अभी भी इस प्रकार की खबरें लगातार राष्ट्रीय चैनल डीडी न्यूज़ पर प्रसारित होती रही हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रसार भारती में एक प्रकार से भाई भतीजावाद और अपने लोगों को भारती में शामिल करने का जो कार्यक्रम चल रहा है, उसमें सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। जैसा कि अभी कुछ सांसदों ने कहा है कि इसको खत्म कर दिया जाए, तो मैं प्रसार भारती को खत्म करने का पक्षधर नहीं हूँ। मैं तो इसमें सुधार करने की बात कह रहा हूँ। इसमें सुधार करने से देश को एक नया संदेश मिलेगा। आज प्रसार भारती में उसके स्टॉफ के साथ जो दोहरी नीति देखने को मिल रही है वह ठीक नहीं है।

महोदय, मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं केवल एक मिनट का समय और लूंगा। यह विभाग बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और इसका काम भी बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है, इसलिए आप इसमें सुधार लाइए, ताकि इसके माध्यम से लोगों को और जागरूक बनाया जा सके और इसके माध्यम से सरकार का और विपक्ष का जो कार्यकलाप है, लोग उसको देख जायें। जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley; not present. Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, at the outset, I would like to congratulate the Government, the Minister and the Prasar Bharati for two things. Doordarshan has been disseminating the culture, tradition and heritage of this country with diverse cultures and Doordarshan similarly is the main source of any authentic news, shorn of all tamasha or sensations. All India Radio similarly has been creating awareness of different beneficial programmes of Government among the rural masses. Having said this, I agree with my friend on this side that these two have been used as instruments or mouthpiece of the ruling party and the biased coverage that

takes place is indeed disgusting at times. I will not go further. I remember the case of an AIR correspondent, a very objective character, who never ever bothered about the ruling party or the opposition. He was very fair throughout. He was kicked around so much that he had to take voluntary retirement. He was in severe distress. I would advise every ruling party, anybody who comes to rule Delhi, please don't misuse Prasar Bharati. Have your own channel. Learn from DMK and AIADMK. They have their own channels. They air their parties' views through those channels and get enough coverage. Please have that. Let us not pollute institutions like Doordarshan and All India Radio which have a long history.

Then, regarding financial viability of Prasar Bharati, they have been funding somewhere around 45 to 48 per cent from their internal sources and the Government has been funding the rest. Can you not stop it? I am asking this because this is the road to subservience. The moment I am funded, I will certainly look at my masters and see as to what they want me to do. Why don't you allow them to improve their programmes? It is really distressing to see that there are some programmes of Doordarshan where they don't have any advertisements at all. There is not even a single advertisement. Last night, I was watching an entertainment programme, and there was not even a single advertisement. It is an electronic media and it cannot survive with this kind of programming. Allow them to do programming independently. Let them improve the quality. Let them go to the market. If necessary, let them have joint ventures with people who can really improve the space marketing in Doordarshan. I will mention only one or two things more. If you go through the Bill, if you look at the history, I can't understand how clumsy a Government can be. I am sorry, but there are officers, very senior officers, in this Ministry. There is no point in blaming the Ministers. And, why were all these officers not attacking the problem? You are not taking the bull by the horns. If the Prasar Bharati is to be created, why go with just some officers on deputation, then deemed deputation? Whose interest are you going to serve? Create an autonomous body. Once you talk of autonomy, see that all employees are under that organisation. If the Indian Information Service officers or the Central Secretariat Service officers want to serve there, let them get absorbed. If they don't want to get absorbed, let them get back. Then, there is GoM. Why do you need a Group of Ministers? What does the top bureaucracy do here? You look for a Group of Ministers to teach them, tell them as to what ought to be done. I thought it should have been the other way round. And, imagine, in 2010, commitments were made to the GoM that by such and such date, we will do this

about framing regulations. And, what did you do? Till today, this has not been done. You say that we have done so much; 88 out of so many recruitment rules have been framed. Is this the way? Why don't you tell that we will do this in two months' time or three months' time? Specific dates should be given.

Then, I would like to make the last but the most important point. This is the Parliament. You bring Bills. When you bring Bills, you go to the Cabinet. So many committees are there and then the Bill finally lands in the Cabinet. It means that every word that you are bringing in here, you are committed. Then, what happened? Suddenly, the Parliamentary Committee, which is there in the law, has gone; it is not implemented. Broadcasting Council is there in the law; but, it is not implemented. Why?

Have you got that liberty? Let us know because, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is contempt of Parliament, if I can put it that way. It is recorded, 'shall have a Parliamentary Committee', 'shall have a Broadcasting Council'. The Government has no choice. Who are these people? It has to be investigated by this august House as to who are these people who, over the years, ever since the Act was notified, have chosen not to implement a vital part of the law. After bringing in a Bill before the House, and, after getting it passed by the House, it is not open to the Government to choose and say, I will implement this, or, I will not implement this. This House has put its stamp of authority on it, and, all you have to do is to carry it out even if you find the Parliamentary Committee inconvenient. And, why do you find the Parliamentary Committee inconvenient? You thought of it in the first place. You got it passed in this House. Are these the bureaucrats, who are finding the Parliamentary Committee inconvenient, or, is it politocracy? On this issue, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would suggest that a full investigation has to be made, otherwise, the executive can play with the laws passed by this august House. Thank you.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill, particularly, in view of the fact that this will settle long-standing issues of status of employees working in Prasar Bharati. But, at the same time, I share the views or the concerns expressed by some of the hon. Members that even after the verdict given by the Supreme Court as long back as in 2007, it took the Government four years to bring this Bill in this august House. This is something

unusual. However, keeping in mind that this will be beneficial for all those who are working in the Prasar Bharati, I support this Bill.

At the same time, I have certain points to make. Although these may not be related to the Bill in a sense but, in fact, we must discuss all these points. As all of us are aware, the Public Service Broadcaster plays a key role in the society, especially, in a thriving democracy but it must be a part of our civil society, independent of and distinct from the Government. The *Satyam Shivam Sundaram* idea, which one of the hon. Members was propagating from the very beginning of his speech, I share his views but until and unless this Public Service Broadcasters or Telecaster is distinct from the Government, that motto cannot be achieved. In fact, it should act as one of the bedrocks of society, and, seek to continuously enlarge the so-called 'public sphere'. It must play host to informed debates, provide space for alternative and dissenting view points, be a voice for the voiceless, and, give substance to the phrase 'participatory democracy' in which we are living.

The Public Service Broadcaster must be accountable directly to its owners, that is, the citizens of this country. It should be self-sufficient in all respects, and, must not depend on the Government funding only. There should be multi-channel strategy for the centralization of Prasar Bharati. Each channel, whether it is *Doordarshan* or *Akashwani*, should have a defined clear identity for a specific set of viewers. For example, compared to private channels, the programmes of *Doordarshan* or *Akashwani*, though rich in content and substance, and, educative too, to a great extent, the entertainment programmes have not yet come up to expectations of a large number of viewers, particularly, the younger generation. Sir, you may remember Hum Log serial. It was introduced by Dada Muni (Ashok Kumar) whose birth centenary we are observing this year. There are many other serials which we used to watch on Doordarshan a few decades back. Now such type of serials and programmes are absent. This part should be looked into. The Human Resource Policy of the Prasar Bharati also needs to be strengthened to such an extent that innovative programmes could be conceived and introduced to satisfy the younger generation. Although many technologies have since been introduced, the Prasar Bharati must strive for more and more popular programmes. It must not act like another department of the Government.

Finally, I would like to say that our great culture, heritage, and niceties of our pluralistic society

should be the guiding factor for the Prasar Bharati in days to come. ऐसी परिस्थिति नहीं होनी चाहिए कि लोग दूरदर्शन को दूर से देखें, निकट से न देखें। This is my humble submission. With these words, I, once again, support this Bill.

**श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी। मैं समाजवादी पार्टी की ओर से 'प्रसार भारती (भारतीय प्रसारण निगम) संशोधन विधेयक, 2010' का समर्थन करता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद करता हूँ। एक कहावत है, 'देर आए दुरुस्त आए', आपने भी इस विधेयक को लाने में काफी समय लगा दिया। इसमें काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं, वे बड़ी अनिश्चितता में थे, मुझे ऐसा विश्वास है कि अब उनकी वह अनिश्चितता देर होगी। कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों ने भारतीय प्रसारण निगम के बारे में एक धारणा भी बनाई थी कि इसकी वित्तीय स्थिति दयनीय है, इसलिए इनको इस प्रकार का कार्य करना चाहिए ताकि देश के कर्मचारियों को यह विश्वास दिलाया जा सके कि भारतीय प्रसारण निगम की स्थिति बहुत सुदृढ़ है और ठीक है। इससे हट कर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि एक विश्वसनीयता होती है। आज हमारे जितने भी साथी बोले, कहीं-कहीं यह पुट दिखा कि आपका दूरदर्शन केवल एक सरकारी चैनल बन कर रह गया है, सरकार चाहे किसी की भी हो। इस धारणा को बदलना होगा। निश्चित रूप से आप भी कम्पटीशन में हैं। दूरदर्शन कोई भी हो, चैनल कोई भी हो, जब प्राइवेट सैक्टर आ जाता है, तो स्थिति बदल जाती है। दो चीजों में प्राइवेट सैक्टर ने बड़े जोर-शोर से काम किया है - एक तो दूरदर्शन में इतने चैनल आए, दूसरा टेलीफोन में इतनी कम्पनियाँ आईं। आपका जो सरकारी मंत्रालय है, जो सरकारी तन्त्र है, वह कम्पटीशन में कहीं न कहीं पीछे रह गया है। मंत्रालय और सरकार देश की संस्कृति है, देश की सभ्यता है।

आप चैनल देखते हैं, सभी साथी देखते होंगे, चैनलों पर जिस तरह से खराब दृश्य दिखाये जाते हैं, आखिरकार उन पर भी कोई कंट्रोल होगा या नहीं होगा? अच्छे आदमी को एक दिन में विलेन बना देना, विलेन को एक दिन में देवता बना देना, बढ़िया आन्दोलन को एक दिन में फेल कर देना और खराब आन्दोलन को एक ही दिन में सफल कर देना। किसी पर कोई मुकद्मा हो, अदालत उस पर कोई फैसला दे पाए या नहीं दे पाए, पुलिस चार्जशीट दे पाए या नहीं दे पाए, लेकिन ये चैनल चार्जशीट भी लगा देते हैं और उसमें सजा भी दिलवा देते हैं कि इसमें इतने साल की सजा होती है। आखिर इस पर कंट्रोल कहां से होगा? आप लोगों को इस पर भी एक विधेयक शीघ्र लाना पड़ेगा। आप यह जो विधेयक लाए हैं, इसके लिए बहुत धन्यवाद, लेकिन आपको एक विधेयक और लाना पड़ेगा तथा इन पर नकेल कसनी पड़ेगी।

अभी हमारे एक साथी ट्विटर और फेसबुक के बारे में कह रहे थे। अगर वे उस पर अपनी कोई भावना लिखते हैं और वह उनके तथा उनके साथी तक ही रहे, तब तो वह प्रसारण में नहीं आता है, लेकिन अगर वह सार्वजनिक हो जाता है तो वह भी आपके नियम के अन्तर्गत आना चाहिए। वह कैसे नहीं आएगा? वे किसी के बारे में कुछ भी

लिख देंगे! मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मामले में यह सदन आपके साथ है। आपको इस तरह का एक विधेयक शीघ्र ही लाना पड़ेगा वरना ये लोग देश में जिस तरह की भ्रांति पैदा कर रहे हैं, जिस तरह से दूरदर्शन का दुरुपयोग -- अब या तो competition इतना ज्यादा आ गया हो कि वे सही आदमी को विलेन साबित करें और हम उसे सही साबित कर दें। इसलिए, या तो हम competition में उनके बराबर हों अथवा देश में विश्वसनीयता आ जाए। जैसे, एक समय था, जब हम लोग छोटे थे, पढ़ते थे, तब बी.बी.सी. लंदन से जो खबर आती थी, उसे ही सही माना जाता था। आज आप उस बी.बी.सी. लंदन वाली विश्वसनीयता कायम कीजिए कि दूरदर्शन पर जो खबर आएगी वही सही होगी, बाकी तो कहीं-न-कहीं से प्रभावित हो सकते हैं, मगर दूरदर्शन किसी से प्रभावित नहीं होगा। यह विश्वसनीयता देश में आनी चाहिए। अगर आप इन झूठी खबरों, अश्लील खबरों, अश्लील चित्रों और अश्लील बातों को देश से खत्म नहीं करेंगे तो इस देश की संस्कृति और इस देश की सभ्यता को ये लोग सारा-का-सारा मिटा कर रख देंगे। यह मैं सदन के माध्यम से आपको बताना चाहता हूँ।

सर, मेरे इतने ही सुझाव थे। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to express my views and concerns on the Prasar Bharati Amendment Bill, 2010. This Bill reminds me of the ways the Lord works in every individual's life. Twenty years ago, in UPSC Office in Delhi, I attended an interview and I passed that examination to be an Officer in Prasar Bharati or All India Radio or Doordarshan. Thinking back after twenty years, here I am expressing my views in this august House of Parliament. In my interview, the interviewer asked me that having come from abroad after long years of work and study, why I wanted to work in a Government organisation with a starting salary of Rs.2200. I distinctly remember it was Sikh gentleman who asked me this. I told him that if I join a private organisation, a private television company, I may be selling toothpaste; but, by joining a Government organisation, All India Radio or Doordarshan, I would sell the habit of brushing teeth and contribute to the development of the nation. I was selected, maybe, because of this reply. I was selected but I did not take up the job. I do not know why. But, my sister had taken up the job. Both of us were selected. It is in the similar spirit of mind that 36000 human beings, people, employees are working in All India Radio and Doordarshan and this Bill concerns those 36000 people. I request the hon. Minister to handle those people carefully. You are handling 36000 human beings. One of the concerns of these 36000 human beings is stagnation and more than 800 Programme Executives of All India Radio and Doordarshan have

been stagnating without even a single promotion in their career for over 30 years. These are people who are highly talented. After a post-graduation, after several years of experience they are selected. After writing the UPSC examination they are selected. But they are kept in one job for 30 years without any promotion, without any growth. On the other side so many Doordarshan Kendras, All India Radio stations remain headless, directionless and remain in a state of coma. Consider promotions for these creative people. You have an excellent library, terrestrial broadcasting is your monopoly. You handle 36,000 people, the largest public broadcasting corporation of the world. You are getting enormous support from the Government of India through subsidies, salaries and other facilities. Make use of these extraordinary opportunities. Train these people. You are talking about 36,000 people coming into the fold of the Prasar Bharati. The Bill elaborately says why these 36,000 people are being transferred from Government service to the Prasar Bharati Service. It has been said that this will enable the Prasar Bharati to control them, to transfer them from one job to another, to transfer them from one place to another. Think of differently. Think from their point of view. Make this as a window of opportunity to train these people, to make use of their potential, to make use of their talent and help them generously so that they will contribute without any hesitation with all their creative talents for the development of this largest company.

There is another category of people, thousands of them. They are called producers. Initially they were recruited as casuals on a contract basis for specific works. Since they were recruited on a contract basis for specific work, they are not being promoted, they can not even demand promotion. At least, the Programme Executives can demand promotions. The producers are not even able to demand promotions. Take care of them. Take care of their concerns. Many All India Radio stations and Doordarshan Kendras remain headless. They are direction less. At least, from now on fill up all vacancies in all Kendras.

Finally, I have a suggestion. Since broadcasting is a Central Government subject. I request the Minister, this Government, to consider providing time slots to the State Governments, at least, two hours a day so that you will not be blamed for being manipulative of this huge organization. You can give a sense of participation to the State Government. This happens in other countries. This happens through PBS in America, KBP in Philippines and in many other countries. Think of giving, at least,

two hours a day to the State Governments. You will get creative talent. You will get excellent programmes. The culture of the State will be reflected. Thank you very much.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Amendment Bill, 2010 on behalf of our party. At the same time, I take this opportunity to bring it to the notice of the august House one or two issues because there is no time also for me. If you recall, the Prasar Bharati was created for the sake of autonomy. But this autonomy was absolutely misused by the head of the people for their personal use and for their personal benefit by spending huge public amount. It is not at all useful for the Organization. As our friend has rightly pointed out, there is a talent also, but this talent was not utilised by the Heads. I will cite one example. In recent games, CW Games, telecast was outsourced to SAls. But they got the benefit of at least Rs.100 crores as per the Committee Report. If they themselves had utilised that, they would have created an infrastructure of highest quality just like Asian Games where quality was introduced. The average age here also is 50 years whereas the private channels have 25 years. How can they compete with the private channels professionally also to telecast good programmes? I am demanding from the hon. Minister that at least one programme be organised for name and fame for this Institution, Prasar Bharati. I will be very happy. Anyhow, long contentious issues of this Service problems by passing this Bill will be solved. With the fond hope, that this Organization will compete with BBC in projecting India, with that hope only, I am supporting this Bill. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Mr. Reddy. Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. I would like to congratulate the Government on having introduced this comprehensive and straightforward Bill. It is commendable that it has initiated measures to especially address the long-standing concerns that Prasar Bharati employees have had about their employment status.

This Bill is coherent and unambiguous about (a) the status of Prasar Bharati employees and (b) the control, disciplinary and supervisory powers accorded Prasar Bharati on its employees, including the power to transfer them from one place, post or media to another.



The amendments envisaged are also commendable. In particular, the Bill amends Section 11 and includes (1) the officers and employees recruited in Akashvani or Doordarshan who were in service as of 1st April, 2000, who would be on deemed deputation to the Corporation with effect from the 1st day of April, 2000, and shall so continue till their retirement; (2) the officers and employees recruited during the period on or after the appointed day till the 5th of October, 2007, would be on deemed deputation to the Corporation with effect from the 1st day of April, 2000 or the date of their joining service in the Corporation, whichever is later.

At this juncture, I would also like to emphasise the recommendations of the Standing Committee on the issue of ensuring that the employees on deemed deputation should be considered senior to Prasar Bharati employees, and it would not affect their promotional prospects also. The promotional prospects of employees have also been given consideration in this Bill. Recruitment rights and service conditions have been made clear.

Sir, the other Members have, in detail, discussed this Bill. At this juncture, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to share my few concerns about the small screen sector. The Government-sponsored medias, Akashvani and Doordarshan, are not commercially viable. But, definitely, the programmes are standard, educative and, to an extent, we can afford to sit and watch them with our families and children. But at our fingertips, we are able to get all the channels working in the world.

It is quite apparent that the media has done the role of a Judge by passing judgments, and being biased in its views, Media today exaggerates certain events and, in the process, does not fully appreciate others which are equally significant. Take the example of our Sharad Pawarji. He was assaulted once. But since it was repeatedly shown by them, the whole party, the people of his party, had to go on a strike and resort to other things. We do condemn both, the media who is exaggerating it, and the person who has attacked him also.

Sir, we witnessed a milestone when the Rajya Sabha was able to impeach a sitting Judge in the last Session. But due to the unnecessary uproar caused by the media on the Anna Hazare movement, it was not at all noticed. I appreciate Anna's initiative to improve the governance. But, at the same time, the media has not focused on other important issues. I would like to recall the Mumbai blast issue, on this occasion, when the media was repeatedly showing the attack; whereas,

the Mumbai people started attending their routine work long back. But the repeated showing of the same attack by the media was only instilling fear in the minds of people.

I would now like to take up the 2G issue. Till now, nobody is able to arrive at the real loss of revenue in this case. But whoever has set the fire, we have lost the roof. Media frame the charges, conduct the trials and are themselves giving the judgement. Everybody enjoys until the fire touches them and burns them. I would like to know: who is going to tie the bell to the media? In this august House, we are supposed to discuss all matters. We are having restrictions saying that certain matters are *sub judice* and all that, but the same matters are being discussed in detail in the media by the same people who are also representing the courts. Take for example, Shri Vijay Agrawal, who is representing some cases or Shri Ram Jethmalaniji, who is also representing different cases. The same cases are being discussed in the media; whereas, we are restricted to discuss those cases by saying that they are *sub judice*. I would like to know whether the Government would take steps to put an end to the media discussing matters which are *sub judice*; otherwise, we should also be allowed to discuss those matters in this august House.

Last but not the least, the way in which ladies are being depicted on the small screen, I am really very much worried. There are two main ladies who are being shown in serials repeatedly. One lady is always crying. She sacrifices everything and she is the scapegoat of the whole family; otherwise, she is Machiavellian type of lady. Are they not able to see normal ladies in real life?

What about some advertisements? A man is having in his hands a body spray and all the ladies are going after him. One lady is not noticed by her boy friend because she is dark. After she applies some fairness cream for one week, she becomes bright and then all the boys are after her. Why? Shame! The hon. Minister, Shrimati Ambika Soni is sitting here. We have to have a regulatory system like the Censor Board. I have represented the State Censor Board. So far as the big screen is concerned, we have the Censor Board system, we have the regulatory system. But why is it not there for the small screen? All that is banned on the big screen, is being shown in detail on the small screen. We should have a regulatory system. I would request the Government, through this august House, to, at least, wake up now and take this opportunity to do something in this regard. With these observations, I welcome this Bill.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill that has been brought before this House by the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting. I also rise to lend my support to the suggestion made by Shri Shantaram Naik. In doing so, I would like to draw your attention to certain dates that have been mentioned along with the Bill that has been presented to us. This Bill was passed in 1990 when the Congress was in the Opposition Benches. I am a creature of that time. I remember the canard of Doordarshan being called Rajiv Darshan, which these people were going to correct by setting up Prasar Bharati as an independent authority that would ensure that the public broadcasting service would not be used for partisan purposes. Fortunately, two Governments fell in quick succession, in 1990 and early 1991, owing to their utter incompetence. And we were, therefore, able to put this silly idea of Prasar Bharati on the backburner until *alas* we lost in 1996. Then, there was a series of Governments. We first had Deve Gowdaji. Then, we had I.K. Gujralji. Then, we had Vajpayee-I; then, we had Vajpayee-II; then, we had Vajpayee-III. Between 1997, which is the date given in the Bill, and 2004 when the Congress was again in the Opposition Benches, this institution, Prasar Bharti, was established by the gurus of Shri Tarun Vijay who fell upon us like the Assyrians falling like a wolf upon the fold. Everything that is wrong with Prasar Bharati is the consequence of its having been conceived of by non-Congress elements and its having been implemented by non-Congress Governments. It is a useless organisation which is not surprising considering who set it up and why it was set up.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): I think you have got your facts wrong. In 1997, Tarun Vijay or people associated with him had nothing to do with the Government. It was a Government supported by your Party. So, you are re-writing history!

SHRI MANI SHANKER AIYAR: But we were still on the Opposition Benches.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: But you supported the Bill. You were on the supporting Benches. Jaipal Reddy as the I&B Minister brought the Bill. The Government of the United Front was supported by your Party. Please, do not re-write history.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Okay. Sorry. Carry on. Please make my speech.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, Shri Jaipal Reddy, unlike some of his colleagues in that Government,

has grown up; he has discovered that wisdom lies on our side. As for Shri Tarun Vijay, I was referring to the speech he made just now, wherein he was blaming the Congress...

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Just a minute, Sir. Sir, he has been saying that this Prasar Bharati is the child of the Government 'when we were in the opposition'. Now, he has to correct himself and get his remarks expunged because his whole argument is based on a wrong premise. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. Sit down please.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, my premises are drawn from the document before us. The document before us tells us that the Bill was passed in 1990 when the Congress was in the opposition. In 1997, this institution started being set up and between 1997 and 2004, a period of seven years during which this grew from a tadpole into a frog, the Congress was not running the Government.

I am only pointing out that what Shrimati Ambika Soni has attempted to do today is to rectify all the errors, particularly the errors with respect to the ordinary lives of ordinary people working in Prasar Bharati which had been completely jeopardised by an ill-thought-out organisation which was badly run. Unfortunately, the size of the problem that the Government of India inherited on the 22nd of May, 2004 was complicated by the fact that dissatisfied employees had in large numbers gone to various courts and, therefore, there had to be a pause while the courts considered matters which were *sub judice* and it was after the fact that there was a court pronouncement in the year 2006 that a Group of Ministers was formed. It was my privilege to be a member of that Group of Ministers. And it is my privilege today not being a Minister of any kind to be able to give vent to the totality of my views on this subject.

Number one, what has been proposed in this Bill is an extraordinarily effective course correction. These people who were misled into going into Prasar Bharati and, then, Prasar Bharati itself remained non-functional for several years and when it did become operational, it became dysfunctional from being non-functional.

And, then, covered itself truly in glory in connection with the Commonwealth Games when we discovered just what a corrupt organisation it could be! This Bill aims at rescuing innocent Government servants who had been misled by the high ideals presented at the time of the creation of Prasar Bharati, who thought, as Rabi Bernard thought, that he was going into a noble profession and discovered to their cost that there was no noble profession; all that was involved was serving a supernumerary organisation. Why is it supernumerary? At the time the Prasar Bharati was conceived, there was only one television channel in India, that was the Government's Doordarshan. As a result of certain farsighted moves that had been taken even in the 1980s, from about 1990 we started getting into the system a huge number of private channels, many of them local to particular regions, others specific to their languages, and yet others which were of an international character.

Today, there is absolutely no shortage of competing television channels as well as competition on the airwave. In these circumstances, the reason why Prasar Bharati was thought of as an organisation being independent and, therefore, able to subvert directions of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, that error has gone; it is gone because right from 1990s and into the 21st Century, we have a large number of these channels competing with each other and dealing with information, entertainment and communication in the manner in which the private sector is prone to do, which is to function like a bumble bee; they are completely superficial; they are completely trivial; and most of them put me on as well, so I am part of this exercise. But, there is no consistency in either sticking with the subject or analyzing it in depth, or arriving at a considered solution. Eight people are put on a screen and the screaming hysterical anchor full of prejudices in his mind — I am particularly thinking of one person; he then gives eight people about half-a-minute in which to express their views; even in that half-a-minute, if they express a view that is different to his own, he shuts them off! Yes, it is entertaining. Yes, it is a great fun. Yes, there is some amusement to be had from all this. But, to suggest that this is all that we need for a developing country, in a democracy, is to completely underestimate the importance of the communication waves.

Therefore, I believe that now has come the time when given the fact that there are plenty of private channels, the Government should use its monopoly of the terrestrial system which reaches all those who do not get the satellite system. Those who have the satellite systems can spend the days looking at the *saas bahu* serials and the evenings looking at these anchors screaming at the

audience. But, those who do not have access to this satellite system are the ones who are looking at the television that comes through the terrestrial.

My plea with you, the hon. Minister, is that Doordarshan should be converted into a really effective public broadcasting system. It should have top professionals. It should pay absolutely the top rank. It should function like BBC does. There was one hon. gentleman who was objecting to the Government giving money to Doordarshan. But, the fact of the matter is that BBC has been funded by the British Government for ages. That BBC has made a worldwide reputation for being objective, for being in depth, for being persuasive and for being able to cross barriers which dictators attempt to raise.

In these circumstances, it is essential that Doordarshan has its own USP. Prepare a charter for yourself, Madam Minister, ensure that once you have established this charter and given it to Doordarshan and All-India Radio, then there is no ministerial interference. Let them run the show; let them run it professionally; let them run it with deep pockets; let them go around and collect advertisements, but not become staves to the advertisers as almost all our private sector channels are. And let us try and get out more substantive nation building messages through All India Radio and through Doordarshan, through the terrestrial route to the large number of Indians who do not have access to satellite. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Yes, I am just concluding. It is in the light of this that I would request you to seriously end the Jurassic Park situation in which you have both Doordarshan as well as the Prasar Bharati. It is a needless administrative inconvenience. Just get rid of Prasar Bharati. Simultaneously prepare a charter, which will really give independence to Doordarshan, make it a truly serious and a truly national channel.

Let it be run by professionals, and let us, perhaps, work towards abolishing the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting because the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is a colonial or war construct. Any advanced democracy does not have this Ministry. So, we will have to keep you there until you abolish the rest. But let us get to the stage where we have Doordarshan functioning as a genuine public service broadcaster, and, then, we will take on these wretched private channels who are slaves to the capitalists who are funding them, and, then, we will see genuinely that this

country has a choice between the trivia presented by our private channels, and the depth to which a public sector service can go. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar.

Now, hon. Members, the hon. Finance Minister is here. He has to go to the other House. Therefore, if you all agree, the House agrees, I will have a break here now. The hon. Finance Minister will reply. And after the reply is over, we will continue the discussion, and the Information and Broadcasting Minister will reply to the debate today itself. Do you agree?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Okay, go ahead.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, Mr. Finance Minister.

#### **SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION**

##### **The situation arising out of unprecedented rise in prices of food and other essential commodities and its effects on common man**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. First of all, Sir, I would like to express my gratitude to all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion on my Statement which was laid on the Table of this House on 23rd of last month, the second day of the Winter Session, in the context of the Resolution which was adopted by both the Houses in August, 2011, asking the Government to take effective steps to contain the inflationary pressure. I would also like to express my thanks to the entire House, through you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for accommodating me to reply to the debate, by interrupting the discussion on another important issue which this House has taken up. As the same subject is being discussed right now on the floor of Lok Sabha also and I shall have to there, and, thereafter, reply to the debate. For this accommodation, I express my deep gratitude to the Members of this august House.

Sir, first of all, I would like to say that it is true we have discussed the issue of inflation a number of times, but as the same inflationary pressure still continuing on the economy. There are various factors but the major economic factor is the mismatch between demand and supply which is

the basic reason for inflation. Rise of the commodities prices along with the complexities of the world economy today, expectation of the market, sentiment of investments, the overall situation prevailing and whether it is conducive for the economic development and growth, all these are related and get manifested in the inflationary tendency of the economy. In the course of the debate, naturally, it is a political House, all of us are political activists, and therefore, I cannot expect that there would be no political element in the debate. It would be there. But apart from that we shall have to seriously address certain basic issues. And what are those basic issues? These are both demand side constraints and supply side constraints. What happened which led to all this, why the Reserve Bank had to raise crucial rates by 25 basis points or at times by 50 basic points thirteen times to mop the excess liquidity from the market. Whether there was excess liquidity in the market or not? All these questions have been raised. Most respectfully I would like to submit to this House, we should not forget, that in not very remote past, in the later part of 2008, when the adverse impact of international financial crisis was felt which got reflected in our growth scenario and when we looked at the quarterly GDP growth, we found that it is decelerating very fast. First quarter growth was around 8 per cent, but in the third quarter, it came down to around 5.8 per cent and it would have gone down further because by that time the entire world had been engulfed in the financial crisis which began as what you may call as some sort of misjudgement in *sub-prime* lending of housing loans by some banking institutions in one corner of the United States of America. But that created an impulse which engulfed the entire world and we were not insulated from that. Therefore, the question before us was what options do we have? Should we allow it to have further drift down or as other countries did the way they intervened, we should follow that process? Ultimately, it was decided that intervention was needed, intervention in the form of providing stimulus package to the economy. And stimulus package of Rs. 1,86,000 crores of rupees in three instalments starting from December, 2008 to January and February was provided even when I presented the Interim Budget. Normally, in Interim Budget there are no packages; whether new taxes are imposed nor any heavy expenditure is proposed. But the House was gracious enough to permit the package keeping in view the alarming



situation which prevailed at that point of time. And we got rich dividends. The further deceleration was arrested and we ended the year with GDP growth of 6.8 per cent. Thereafter, of course, we came back to the path of fast recovery as compared to the other countries of the world. In 2008-09, our profit was 6.8 per cent, in 2009-10, it was 8 per cent and in 2010-11, it was 8.5 per cent. That was the GDP growth we could achieve as we come back to the higher growth trajectory. But, it had a cost and that cost was financial expansion. This Financial expansion started putting pressure on the economy and there was a need for intervention from the RBI. RBI opted to intervene by revising the rates gradually, they had to do so because as you may recollect in 2009-10 also we continued, not fully but partly, the stimulus package. In 2010-11 of course, we had to come back to the path of fiscal consolidation. There was excess liquidity in the system and which was required to be mopped up. The second issue is: why these interventions did not yield the results which we expected? It is because in between another crisis has hit us and that crisis you might have noticed. Eurozone crisis persisted throughout the year. Now, as per the latest forecast of the International Monetary Fund and one rating agency, Morgan Stanley just a couple of days back, in whole of Europe there is no possibility of recovery at least in the first three quarters of the next calendar year, that means 2012. What has been its impact on the Indian economy? I will just give you the figures of the last three months. FII in Indian market has been withdrawn substantially and the outflow has been at the monthly rate of more than two billion dollars and inflow has been less than one billion during this entire period. About six billion dollar has been the outflow. I am talking of FII. There has been some improvement on FDI. FDI figure is with me, *i.e.* during this period FDI figure from April to September, in the six months, is 25.8 billion compared to 11 billion in the previous year. But FII in August-September-October, in these three months, the outflow is about six million and from April to September, rather April to October the inflow is less than one billion, around 880, million, and that has created an atmosphere where the confidence for the investors and others has been dampened. This is the general background in which we shall have to review the price situation and inflationary pressures. Now, some figures about price situation have been pointed out. I am not talking about the wholesale price because that has been criticised and rightly so because when prices rise high no economic logic works. People want that it should be brought down. But, nonetheless, it is an

economic event. Mere rhetoric or my assertion will not change the economic situation. It will take its own course. Therefore, I am just talking about the movement of the retail prices of about 30 essential commodities for the last two years. Let us look at them. I have all the 49 centres — East, West, North, South and Centre. But, I am not going into all that. I am just taking one centre as an example.

The retail price of Rice at Delhi on 7th December, 2011, was Rs. 24. What was the price two years ago? I am not talking of one week or one day or two days or three days ago. I am talking of the price two years ago. The price was Rs. 23. Therefore, the price of rice per kg. has increased from Rs. 23 to Rs. 24. Two years ago the price of wheat was Rs. 14.50 and after two years it is Rs. 15. The price of Atta two years ago was Rs. 18 and today it is Rs. 17. The price of Tur Dal two years ago was Rs. 91 per kg. and today it is Rs. 74 per kg. The price of Urad Dal two years ago it was Rs. 77 per kg. today it is Rs. 75 per kg. The price of Moong Dal two years ago was Rs. 83 per kg. and today it is Rs. 74 per kg. These prices have either remained steady or have come down. I can go on and on. I can place them on the Table of the House. There is no problem.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, I request you to kindly place them on the Table of the House, so that we can find out which market you are referring to. We ask the people to go there and find it out.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: No, no. I am telling you. Just one second. It is Delhi market. Here, I have all the 49 important markets of the country.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we want to know which place you are referring to in Delhi, because we have the list of retail prices in different markets.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am talking about the retail price.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, please place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I will lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, ask him to place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: This is not fair. I have never interrupted anybody. And, I am not used to it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Rangarajan, he said that he will place it on the Table of the House. What is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Please excuse me. I will lay it on the Table of the House.

Sir, this House has always been indulgent to me. I have spent 29 years here and, perhaps, I can claim that none of you have spent 29 years in this House itself. Therefore, this House has always been indulgent to me. This House always patiently listens to me. If you have a point, I will yield on that point. But, don't interrupt. Otherwise, it will break my flow of thoughts.

Sir, the short point I am driving at is, it is not correct to say that the Government has not done anything. Had the Government not done anything, then these should not have been the figures. Yes; there has been price rise. Prices do not remain static. Mr. Venkaiah very correctly quoted as to what was the price in 2001 and what is the price in 2011 *i.e.*, after ten years.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

He has come to the conclusion that whenever there is a Congress rule, there is a hike in prices. The UPA-I had average 6 per cent of inflation? But I admit currently it is more. But, most respectfully I would like to remind Mr. Venkaiah that from 1977 to 1979, we had the first non-Congress Government which was largely manned by the persons belonging to his party, including Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, L.K. Advani and so on. When they entered the office on 22nd March, 1977, the annual rate of inflation in the country was a little less than 2.6 per cent. It demitted office after two-and-a-half years -- 1979 July -- and thereafter the Janata Party and then Chowdhury Charan Singh's Government came. It demitted office in January 1980 and in February 1980 the rate of inflation was 25 per cent.

Second highest! First highest was, of course, 33 per cent in 1974. I am not overly disturbed because I have seen all this. I do not press the panic button. Yes, if there is a difficult problem, we shall have to sort it out. Nobody will come and help us solve our problems, we shall have to solve our problems collectively. And, for that, we seek your cooperation; we seek your assistance. Let me give a Second-instance, you were not in the Government, but backed that Government of 10 or 11

months. From November, 1989, to 1990, followed by Shri Chandra Shekhar's Government of few months, what was the rate of inflation in July 1991? It was 16 per cent. I appreciate that you improved the situation substantially between 1998 to 2004. But please remember the international price of petrol during this entire period. In 1998, it was 24 dollars per barrel. When you demitted office in 2004, it was 36 dollars per barrel. And, this entire year, we had to buy crude oil at an average of 110 dollars per barrel. As I am talking to you right now do you know. What is the under-recovery of per litre of diesel? At present, the under-recovery is Rs. 10.62 per litre of diesel.

Per cylinder of 14 Kg LPG, the under recovery is Rs. 260.50; it is Rs. 25 per litre for kerosene. The aggregate under-recovery, at this rate, would be Rs. 1,32,000 crores of rupees this year. Under which carpet will you keep it? I am not talking of the subsidies that we are providing. I am not talking of the burden, which is being borne to the extent of Rs. 68,000 crores by the upfront by the oil marketing companies — ONGC, HP, etc., etc. What is your recommendation? Would you like me or the Government to wind up the public sector oil companies? If their balance-sheet is red, do you expect they would be in a position to make investments? Would you expect they would be in a position to import petrol and petroleum products? Every year, we require about 108 million tonnes of crude to meet our requirements. And, the average increase in demand is 8 to 10 per cent per year. But even if you assume that it will remain at the constant figure of 108 to 110 million tonnes, what is your indigenous production, over which you can have any control? Our indigenous production is only 38 million tonnes. Therefore, you have to import 70 million tonnes of petroleum products. Under which carpet will you hide this cost?

A very important suggestion has come from some hon. Members that, 'yes, you can deal with the petroleum prices if you can remove the taxes.' I have some very interesting figures that I can share with the House. Now, take the case of Delhi. In Delhi, refinery price of one litre of petrol would be around Rs.43/-, but at retail, it is Rs.73 +. From where these Rs.30/- are coming? It is coming from taxes. What is the level of taxes? From the month of July, I have removed the excise duty, customs duty and some other duties but the State Government duties are there. The incidence of taxes of the State and the Centre taken together is about Rs.30/- per litre. But the reality is, of the

Central tax of Rs.15/-, 32 per cent goes to the States. Take the figures of 2010-11. The total Central taxes on petroleum products — I am talking of all Indian figures — were Rs.1,36,497 crores. Some distinguished Members suggested that you abolish the tax. I am just raising this issue. The Central Government imposed Rs.1,36,497 crores as various types of taxes on all petroleum products taken together. What is the total of 28 States taxes? That is: Sales Tax —Rs.78,000 crores, Others: Rs.10,308 crores. In aggregate, it becomes Rs.89,000 crores. So, States are collecting Rs.89,000 crores through taxes." The Centre collects Rs.1,36,000 crores from taxes on the petroleum sector. Of Rs.1,36,000 crores, Rs.32,517 crores go to the States, as per the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission. Therefore, States' share becomes Rs.89,000 crores + Rs.32,000 it comes to Rs.1,21,00 crores. Centre is left with Rs.1,04,000 crores. But when the petrol prices rise, abuses and gaalis are given. Hundred per cent gaalis come to us. It is not being shared by anybody else. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA (Madhya Pradesh): You abolish all the taxes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am ready to take their *gaalis*, I have no problem. The States are doing well today. It is not only because of their own efforts — their own efforts are there — but also because of the massive support that we have given. In the early 80's, what was the share of devolution? Hardly, 10 to 12 per cent of the total Central resources were transferred to the States.

And, today what is the percentage of this transfer? Just take the budgeted grants and look at the transfer figures. Every year we transfer of the resources to the States as per Finance Commission formula. It is 32 per cent of the entire Central taxes, which means from about Rs. 8 lakh crore Central taxes; 32 per cent will go. Therefore, when we want seriously to tackle an issue, we cannot just look at it from one side of the spectrum. We must take a holistic view because this is one of the revenue-yielding areas. That is why in the Empowered Committee of the State Finance Ministers, the State Finance Ministers are collectively asking me not to allow the petroleum products to come under GST. That is, as and when GST comes into existence with your cooperation and support; without it, it will not happen. All States whether it is a Congress-ruled or BJP-ruled or any other party ruled State, look into their own interests. They have to manage their own finances.

The third issue which is emerging here is how to control inflation through supply side management. Mr. Venkaiah, you very correctly raised certain issues. But how many of the recommendations of the State Chief Ministers' Committee to which you have referred yesterday while initiating the debate are related to State Governments? Have you authorized me by passing an Act saying that 'you scrap APMC and have your own law, passed by Parliament? Have you said that 'we are authorizing you to control the agricultural products and its marketing in the States?' Would any State agree to it in our federal structure? As a debating point, I can use it. It sounds nice. How and by when could the Public Distribution System be established and made effective in 6,84,000 villages? Can any authority in the Centre do it? Therefore, certain areas where there is a mismatch between the wholesale price market and the retail price market, there is a necessity of creating the infrastructure. I agree with you when you say 66 per cent of the price of products of a farmer reach the middleman; and only 34 per cent reach the farmer. That is why at the farm gate, his products are being sold at throwaway price, but, at the retail shop, it is 10 times, 20 times more for the consumer to pay. But which are the agencies which can control it? Where is lack of authority there? The Universal Public Distribution System sounds nice. But do we have the capacity to set it up and run it? In a very important State, just a couple of years back — not far off, not in remote past — I found that all the ration shop dealers surrendered their licences and the police had to resort to firing. Except a couple of States, nowhere is the PDS effective. One hon. Member, while making an intervention — it was his maiden speech and I had congratulated him — said that subsidized rice was being given to all people in that State. Now, if it is factually correct, then how would that State take the additional quantum of rice that I am offloading? We had released additional quantities in the month of July, and till now, some quantity for BPL and AAY families has been taken. But what we had offered to the APL for sale in the open market has not been done because they have no interest in picking it up; there is no taker.

Now, I come to the question, why the price of wheat should be Rs.15 and that of rice Rs.23 and not less? Why was it less during your time? How much MSP had you given to the farmers? In 1990, it was Rs.440. You had increased it to Rs.500. That is all! Now, from Rs.500 it has become Rs.1080. So, what do you expect, particularly in a situation where more than one-third of the total

wheat and rice is being procured by FCI with Minimum Support Price, and how the benchmark is fixed? Out of 220 or 235 million tones of foodgrains production, if you procure more than one-third, that sets the benchmark for the market price. You cannot expect that the prices would be less than that. Let us assume the lowest number — I am not going into numbers; you can have any fancy number — of people living below the poverty line to be eight crore families, which means 40 crore people. Of that, 2.44 crore people would be covered under AAY, the scheme that you had introduced — it is a good scheme and we are pursuing it — giving wheat at two rupees per kilogram and rice at three rupees per kilogram. Now, can the infrastructure which is required, the distribution mechanism which is required, to reach these two crores of people be set up from Krishi Bhavan or North Block or from here up to the Panchayat level? So, networking between states and centre has to be done. Therefore, it is a collective responsibility and for that collective responsibility we shall have to work in cooperation with each other.

Then, not only petroleum prices, if you look at the price of any product that we have to import, metal or intermediate goods, prices are increasing in the international market. This is a serious problem which is haunting all of us. There has been hardly any recovery in the European market; 2011 is gone; in 2012 there is no chance. There is poor economic recovery in America. Then why are prices going up? Informed Members of this august House know who controls the oil market, and perhaps many people have this lurking suspicion that financialisation of commodities is taking place.

One very big country, economic power, has released 1.3 trillion US dollars through two sets of quantitative easing. Where has this money gone? It has not created employment in that country even with such massive investment. Rate of unemployment is very high; industrial production is slow; growth is minimal. Where has this money gone? How is the Rupee depreciating? Why are dollar prices increasing even with the Eurozone crisis? When the sovereign bonds of very powerful economy of Euro are under-subscribed, how could it be that the dollar prices are appreciating. All this does affect us, because the world is so closely interlinked? Can I find a simplistic solution to this problem and its adverse impact only through our emotions and sentiments? We shall have to take the corrective economic measures. I am not going into the rationality because that debate, at least,

for the time being, is closed. Yes, I know I read the interview of the Leader of the Opposition on FDI. In 2004 your manifesto said correctly and I am just quoting few lines simply because of the fact that I subscribe to that view. I quote, "Organized retail trade on the international pattern will be promoted as a new engine of growth for trade and employment through appropriate legal and fiscal measures. 26 per cent FDI in retailing will be allowed. Sourcing of Indian products by foreign retail chain will be encouraged." Yes, I know in 2009 you said, 'No, it is not necessary.' I am giving importance to 2004 because then you were in Government. You knew where the shoe pinched; you knew what corrective policy measures had to be taken you were playing, not the merely to the gallery. We adopted many of the measures which you initiated including PFRDA. My only request could be that the baby which you gave birth to, don't leave it in the bathwater; let me carry it and nurse it and let it mature. Reform is a continuing process. I agree with Mr. Venkaiah. If we fail to come to the expectations of people, surely they will say get out. Heaven is not going to fall if Mr. Venkaiah comes and occupies this seat. Surely, Arun will come and occupy this seat; there is no doubt in it. Exactly where Surinder is sitting, I used to sit for umpteen number of years and from there I used to give you little bit trouble but most of the time I cooperated with you all particularly in transacting the Government business at times by even taking the risk of my own partymen's wishes because I believe that this House cannot play the role of an obstructionist. The other House receives the mandate directly from the people. So, the will of that house is to be respected by this House. That is my perception of the scheme of the Indian Constitution as to how we should function. That is the reason why many a times from that side I supported the Government proposals particularly legislative.

But, that is besides the point. The short point, which I am trying to drive at, is that certain reform measures are required, because we don't have the infrastructure which is required. Mere FDI in retail will not immediately solve the problem, but infrastructure needed for efficient supply chain will be created. I have some figures. You considered more than 43 lakh tonnes of warehousing redundant and you de-hired it in 2004. Today, when the procurement is more, we have to build more storage capacity. By 31st March, 2012, I expect to add 40 lakh tonnes of additional capacity apart



from 279 lakh tonnes of existing storing facilities. What we wanted if we do not have adequate resources, if some people come and make investment, let them do so. But, let us forget about it; that is the story of yesterday. Let us look forward. I do agree and I started by saying that inflation is such a thing which does not go only by logic. Emotion and sentiment is involved. But, let us not exaggerate. To score a debating point, it has been suggested that why we should not have control over the prices of petroleum products. We do have the control. Only petrol has been deregulated. Mr. Aiyar is present here. When he was the Petroleum Minister in 2004, petroleum sector was deregulated. My friend belonging to the Left -- not from CPI(M), but Mr. Raja -- forgot that petroleum sector was deregulated during the NDA regime. Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar was the Petroleum Minister in 2004, and I was sorry to express my disagreement with him. Even On that day, I disagreed. Even today, I am disagreeing and think that it should remain deregulated and the market should be allowed to operate on its own. But, thereafter, we brought it under the Government control and only petrol has been deregulated. Diesel, kerosene and LPG are controlled. The short point, which I am trying to drive at, is that inflation is a serious issue. When I say that yes, it will come down, that does not mean that it will come down overnight. It will take time. Today, weekly figure of the food inflation has come down from 11.8 per cent on October 29 to 6.6 per cent on November 26. I am mentioning this figure only to point out that every week, inflation is coming down. Some vegetable prices have come down. Larger quantities have come in the market. That has a depressing effect. For four consecutive weeks, it has been coming down and not merely in one area, but in the entire gamut of the food items. Fuel is more or less steady. It is 15 per cent. But, in the non-food primary articles, primary articles and food articles, the prices are declining. Even if you take the food prices as a whole in a framework of two years' period, it is not that disappointing. From February, 2010, when it was 22 per cent, to December, 2011, if it has come from 22 per cent to even if you say, eight per cent or eight and a half per cent, there has been considerable reduction. You can always say that there should be greater reduction, and, I am ready to go with you that this country cannot afford to have 8 or 9 per cent or perilously close to double-digit figure of inflation. But my request to you is that this issue should not be looked in isolation. The structural reforms were your commitment; and, not only your commitment, but also our commitment led by Shri P.V. Narsimha Rao and Dr. Manmohan Singh as Finance Minister in 1991. You adopted that, and, you further improved it. My

respectful submission is, don't leave it mid-way. Whether you are there or we are there; this country will have to proceed. Let us work together. There will be an opportunity to discuss other issues like general economic situation, which I have not discussed as yet, and, where international situation is not very encouraging. We cannot insulate ourselves, however strongly we may wish. What happens in Slovenia, a small country or what happens in Greece? I may have nothing to do with Greece directly. Not a single major Indian banker has any exposure to Greece or Ireland but when it affects Euro zone as a whole, my FDI gets affected. 36 per cent of my exports are seriously endangered. Therefore, the world's slow down, or, the world's economic situation, which is almost on the point of recession again is an area of serious concern. Let us share that concern, put our heads together, and, try to collectively resolve, and, find a way to solve this of inflation. Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me the opportunity.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, in the reply, nothing ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... A detailed reply has been given. ...*(Interruptions)*... One more debate should not start.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am not debating. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, in spite of our specific. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Nothing positive has been said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, no assurance has been given to us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, nothing has been said on the Public Distribution System. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, in protest, we are walking out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we tried our best to have a very constructive debate. The Finance Minister also, unfortunately, raised larger issues. My only submission is that during the last six years that they have been in power, nobody prevented them from making structural changes. Now, today, in the seventh year also, the Finance Minister comes and shares his helplessness. We cannot help it. We are not satisfied with the reply, and, we are walking out of the House.

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

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we are also walking out of the House.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, we are also walking out of the House.  
...(Interruptions)...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall continue the discussion on the Prasar Bharati Bill.

### GOVERNMENT BILLS (*contd.*)

#### The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Amendment Bill, 2010

SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA: Sir, I may be permitted to reply on behalf of my senior colleague, Shrimati Ambika Soni.

Sir, the Prasar Bharti (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990 came into effect on 23.11.1997. However, section 11 of the Act has not been implemented till date. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I should be given an opportunity.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has started the reply. ...(Interruptions)...

आपने शायद बाद में नाम दिया होगा ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को रिप्लाय करना था, इसलिए इनको रोका गया।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, मैंने भी चेयर से परमीशन ली थी, उन्होंने कहा था कि आपको 5 मिनट मिलेंगे।

† [جناب محمد علی خان : سر، میں نے بھی چیئر سے پرمیشن لی تھی، انہوں نے کہا  
تھا کہ آپ کو 5 منٹ ملیں گے]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your name was not there earlier. It was given later.  
...(Interruptions)...

[† (Transliteration in Urdu Script)]

आप सबको कोऑपरेट करना पड़ेगा ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL : Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity to speak on this important Bill, the Prasar Bharati Amendment Bill, 2010. Sir, I have this predicament of speaking on this Bill after the reply of the hon. Finance Minister on a very hot topic of price rise.

Sir, this Bill, to my mind, is a very important Bill. We are discussing an institution, Prasar Bharati, which caters to the needs of millions of Indians, especially those residing in the remotest corners of the country. We are living in the age of information. It is called information age. The name of this information age has now been slightly modified. Now it is called infotainment age. It means that we have to cater to the needs of the people by providing them with quick and authentic information and also by providing them with healthy and wholesome entertainment. Prasar Bharati is a Government-owned institution. It runs on public money. Its primary responsibility is to be of some use to the people, especially poor and deprived, of this country. In this age of information, besides TV and radio, we have many other ways and means of disseminating information like the print media and the internet. Out of these four mechanisms, you will find television reaches even in the huts or houses, of the poor in the remotest corners of the country. It plays the most important part of disseminating information and providing wholesome entertainment to the people. But what we see today is that in the name of providing information or entertainment in our country, we are being provided with vulgar display of human body, bogus information, and concocted facts. Here I am referring not just to the private media. The Government media, Prasar Bharati, has also its share of omissions and commissions.

Sir, since this Bill refers to Prasar Bharati, I will focus on certain points which I think are very important from the point of view of the common man, who is away from cities and small cities, and who is living in the remotest corners of the country. As has been highlighted by various speakers before me also, one major problem is that Prasar Bharati is passing through a very big crisis. Sir, to my mind, any media -- whether print or audio-visual or any other media -- requires two important parameters to make it run in the long run. One is quality and the other is credibility. Without these two legs, it cannot go too far. And in terms of quality and credibility, where do we stand, especially

from the point of view of TV channels and other things, whether Government owned or private owned?

I will first talk about the private media. I don't think I need to explain the kind of vulgarity which we are seeing on private TV channels because everyday we are seeing this. Many of the distinguished speakers before me have highlighted the fact that in the name of entertainment, what rubbish is going on. Sir, I hope, we all agree on that, not just as Members of Parliament but also as individuals who have seen institution of Prasar Bharati, TV and radio graduating from black and white era to modern day colour era. Earlier, we used to have only one or two channels. Today, we see hundreds and hundreds of channels bombarding our television set. Technology-wise, our growth has been exponential. In terms of viewership, we have grown manifold. But, sadly, in terms of quality, we have only fallen down. Our level has gone down. This is the pathetic scenario that we as a country, as a society and as hon. Members of this House as viewers are experiencing in our daily life. What is the reason for this and what is the solution? Many years back, radio and television employees were put into the Prasar Bharati category and for 10-15 years ago, it ran and today, we have reached a stage where again, we are thinking of reverting back to it. Mr. Aiyar has called it 'course correction'. I don't understand what is the meaning of 'course correction' in this. You may use any word for this, but, the central point is, as a Government institution, Prasar Bharati has failed to fulfil its duty. There are many reasons for this but one important reason or factor which has contributed to its downfall, as many distinguished Members have said, is the shortfall of personnel to run this institution. Even in Prasar Bharati, if you talk of DD, there are scores of channels catering to regional centres. So many channels are there like DD Bharati, DD Sports etc. But, where is the work force to run this? There is a shortfall of 12000 people out of total work force of 36000. That means there is a shortfall of almost 33 per cent. So, if you don't have personnel to run this institution, how can you compete with the private channels? Forget about the private channels of India, if you see the channels and compare the quality of programmes on Discovery, History or Fox channels, you will see the quality of programmes and the way they merge and marry information and entertainment. I have seen Fox Channel, I have seen Discovery and I am sure all the Members have also seen these channels, especially BBC, they have the best archives in the world. Similarly, it is with in All India Radio and DD also.

5.00 P.M.

Doordarshan has been in existence for the last fifty years. All India Radio has been there for the last 100 years or so. There is such a rich repository of software, performance of our own singers, intellectuals, leaders, their interviews, programmes of sixties, seventies and eighties. But Doordarshan is not making use of them. But you see the same rubbish serials shown on private TV channels on Doordarshan also. For example, "Saas bahu serials". We find successful serials in private TV channels and the same kind of serials are copied by Doordarshan also. There is no application of mind, no creativity. Of course, there is a problem of DD acting as a spokesman for the Government, the party in power. But why is it happening? We don't give opportunity to the employees of AIR or Doordarshan. We don't give them creative freedom.

We know what kind of corruption is there. We all know about it. How the programmes are commissioned. They are commissioned on the basis of commission. Unless you pay the commission, you won't get to make a programme. This is the rule in Doordarshan whether you confess it or not. But this is the truth. We all know about it.

Then, there is the question of mismanagement. How things are mismanaged in the Prasar Bharati, Doordarshan and All India Radio. I need not repeat it here. But one important point I want to highlight here and many of the distinguished speakers here talked of the 12,000 shortfall. I think, 12,000, is just a number. I want to go deeper into this 12,000. What is this 12,000? If you go deeper into the details, 12,000 posts means mostly the backlog quotas belonging to the SCs, STs and OBCs which are not being filled up for the last so many years. It is not the story of the Prasar Bharati only. You go to any Government Department; you will find this kind of situation. SS/ST/OBC people are being denied opportunity to work there. People who have got connections, they get deputed there. Quotas belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs are not being filled for so many years. It keeps on accumulating; and the Government pays no attention. The question here is, whether PrasarBharati remains or Prasar Bharati goes and people are reverted back to AIR or Doordarshan, unless we change our mindset, the situation is not going to improve.

I will give you another example.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL: In two minutes, I will conclude.

Doordarshan was running an Urdu channel sometime back; and two or three months back it was closed down. Doordarshan Urdu channel was catering to a segment of society, and Urdu is a very rich language, and I am yet to understand as to why it has been closed down. Many hon. Members of Parliament have written to the Prime Minister also, and I am sure they might have written to the hon. Minister also. But I am sorry to say that nothing has been done to restart it.

I wish to highlight one point which Mr Aiyar has said. He is not here. I am talking of filling up of backlog posts of 12,000 so that it can work more efficiently. Somehow for reasons best known to Mr Aiyar, he has suggested to make our hon. Minister jobless. He said, "There is no need for this Ministry". If there is no Ministry means, no Minister. I do not know whether hon. Minister agrees with him.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): I don't agree.

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL: We appeal to her not to agree to his suggestion.

We cannot compare Doordarshan with any other channel like BBC or FOX news or some American or European channel. We have to understand the ground reality in our country. Doordarshan caters to a class of people who are not covered by these so called channels. Their needs of information and entertainments are not covered by private channels. Anyway, that is for the Minister, for the Government to decide whether they want to wind it up or not.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL: I am just concluding. The central point is unless you fill up these backlog posts, you will not be able to run any institution. For that you need people. If there are no people, naturally, there won't be efficiency. So, the starting point for this thing is that we must fill up these posts. I request the hon. Minister, who is here fortunately, to look into the fact how fast you can fill up the backlog quota meant for SCs. STs and OBCs, and I can assure you that the SC, ST

and OBC people are not short of talent, especially creative talent. So, I hope, you will consider this sympathetically. With this, I thank you, Sir, again, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this important topic, on this important Bill. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Kureel. Shri Rajniti Prasad. Take just two minutes.

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार):** सर, फिर हम बैठ जाते हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति:** बोलिए, बोलिए।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद:** सर, मैं प्रसार भारती (भारतीय प्रसारण निगम) संशोधन विधेयक, 2010 का समर्थन करता हूँ। सर, मुझे दो मिनट के लिए कहा गया है, तो मैं दो मिनट ही बोलूंगा। इस बात की इक्वायरी होनी चाहिए कि जो अन्य टी.वी. चैनल्स हैं, जैसे स्टार टी.वी. या अन्य टी.वी. चैनल्स हैं, उनका रेपो ज्यादा और प्रसार भारती का कम क्यों है? इस पर विचार करना इसको लोग क्यों नहीं देखना पसंद करते हैं? आप इसको सिर्फ सरकारी चैनल ही बनाकर मत रखिएगा और देखिएगा कि इसमें किन-किन मिनिस्टर का कितनी बार फोटो आता है। इसमें दो वर्ष पहले हमको बुलाया गया था और ढाई हजार रुपए दिए गए थे। हम वहां ऑनर किलिंग पर हो रही डिबेट में गए थे। उसके बाद फिर हमको नहीं बुलाया गया। इस बारे में हमने कितनी ही बार दरखास्त दी थी कि इसमें हमारा भी कुछ हो। लेकिन वे बोले कि नहीं, हम मिनिस्टर के साथ ही जाते हैं। सर, जैसे, महुआ टी.वी. है, स्टार टी.वी. है, वे लोग हमें बिना पैसे के बुलाते हैं और वे हमको चाय भी ठीक तरह से नहीं पिलाते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी सब लोग वहां जाते हैं। सर, आप काम्पटीशन मार्केट में हैं और आपकी इतनी बड़ी संस्था है, जिसमें करीब 38 हजार लोग काम कर रहे हैं। अगर आप इन कर्मचारियों के बारे में नहीं सोचेंगे तो कैसे संस्था चलेगी? कहा गया है कि इसमें 30-30 साल से लोगों को पदोन्नति नहीं की गई है। अगर इनकी उम्र और काम के साथ तरक्की नहीं होगी, तो कौन यहां काम करेगा? हम लोगों ने देखा है कि प्रसार भारती वालों की इनकी तरह से दाढ़ी वगैरह बढ़ी हुई होती है लेकिन स्टार टी.वी. वालों का, एन.डी.टी.वी. वालों का एकदम सही-सही रहता है। यह स्थिति बड़ी अजीब है। सर, मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि बहुत बड़े उद्देश्य के साथ इसको लाया गया था। लेकिन अगर उद्देश्य को पूरा नहीं किया गया तो हम लोगों को अफसोस होगा कि इतना बड़ा तंत्र, इतना बड़ा संसाधन है आपके पास, अगर इसका कुछ नहीं किया तो स्थिति खराब हो जाएगी। सर, इसलिए मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि इसको खूब सुंदर बनाइए, इतना सुंदर बनाइए कि हम लोगों का फोटो भी उसमें कभी-कभी दिखाया जाए तथा कभी-कभी हम लोगों की भी बात इस पर आ जाए, केवल आप ही लोगों की बात नहीं आए। प्रसार भारती को बिल्कुल प्रसार भारती की तरह बनाइए, सत्यम्, शिवम्, सुन्दरम् बनाइए, इतना बढ़िया बनाइए, ताकि लोग कहें कि अब हम आपके कम्पटीशन में आ गए हैं और हम भी हैं। धन्यवाद, सर।



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Mohammad Aadeeb. Take just two minutes.

**श्री मोहम्मद अदीब** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं इस बिल के फेवर में बोलना चाह रहा हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल देर से आया लेकिन बहुत जरूरी बिल था, इसमें बहुत लोगों का कैरियर लगा हुआ था। यह बिल बहुत सोच-समझकर बनाया गया है। अभी हमारे दायीं तरफ बैठे हुए जो बी.जे.पी. के लीडर थे, उन्होंने कहा कि यह कांग्रेस पार्टी का चैनल बन गया है। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क का जो सबसे बड़ा माफिया है वह प्राइवेट चैनल बन गया है। प्रसार भारती को इतनी गाली देने से यह समझ में आ गया कि वह उस माफिया में नहीं आएगा और उस माफिया का असर पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं है, शहरों में हैं और हमारे इस सदन में है। आज सुबह भी उस माफिया ने काम दिखाया। एक न्यूज़ चलायी कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का यह जजमेंट आया है और वह पार्टी जो यह कहती है कि हम सबसे अलग हैं, उसने फिर हाउस बंद करा दिया। ऐसे मौके पर प्रसार भारती हो या दूरदर्शन हो इसको बहुत इफेक्टिव होना चाहिए। हकीकत यह है कि इसकी साख गिरी है। 1980 में हम लोग, मिर्जा गालिब तमाम ऐसे सीरियल आए थे, अब वहां यह सब तमाशा नहीं है। शायद वजह यह है कि वहां के एम्पलाइज़ ही खुश नहीं थे, उनके लिए कोई तरक्की की मंजिल नहीं थी, इस वजह से शायद उन्होंने यह फैसला किया कि दिलचस्पी छोड़ दी। मिनिस्टर साहिबा, जो कि बहुत ही लायक हैं और हम सब लोगों की बड़ी प्रिय हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको एक तवज्जो देनी पड़ेगी, इसके बारे में एक गाइड लाइन देनी पड़ेगी और इस वक्त मुल्क की जो एकता है, उसको जोड़ने का, इस कल्चर को जोड़ने का अगर कोई सेंटर रह गया है, तो वह आल इंडिया रेडियो और प्रसार भारती है। इसलिए हम सब लोगों को इसकी मदद करनी चाहिए। मेरे और साथियों ने जो अभी कहा कि दूसरे चैनल्स पर कोई न कोई सख्ती जरूर होनी चाहिए, ताकि इस मुल्क में खासतौर से शहरों में जो दुकानदारी हो रही है, उस पर लगाम लगायी जाए। यह बेहतरीन मौका है कि एक बिल और लाया जाए और मैं मिनिस्टर साहिबा से गुजारिश करूंगा कि वे एक बिल और लाएं जो हमें यह बताए कि मोहज्ज़ब महज़ीब क्या है, हिन्दुस्तान का कल्चर क्या है, इसके दायरे क्या हैं, इसके दायरे के बाहर कहां हमको जाना है, इसके ऊपर भी एक बिल लाएं। इन अल्फाज़ के साथ आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया और मैं इस बिल की हिमायत करता हूँ।

**جناب محمد ادیب (اتر پردیش) :** سر، میں اس بل کے فیور میں بولنا چاہ رہا ہوں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ بل دیر سے آیا لیکن بہت ضروری بل تھا، اس میں بہت لوگوں کا کیرئیر لگا ہوا تھا۔ یہ بل بہت سوچ سمجھ کر بنایا گیا ہے۔ ابھی ہمارے دائیں طرف بیٹھے ہوئے جو بی جے پی کے لیڈر تھے، انہوں نے کہا کہ یہ کانگریس پارٹی کا چینل بن گیا ہے۔ میں صرف یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس ملک کو جو سب سے بڑا مافیا ہے وہ پرانیویٹ

چینل بن گیا ہے۔ پرسار بھارتی کو اتنی گالی دینے سے یہ سمجھ میں آ گیا کہ وہ اس مافیا میں نہیں آئے گا اور اس مافیا کا اثر پورے ہندوستان میں نہیں ہے، شہروں میں ہے اور ہمارے اس سدن میں ہے۔ آج صبح بھی اس مافیا نے کام دکھایا۔ ایک نیوز چلائی کہ سپریم کورٹ کا یہ ججمنٹ آیا ہے اور وہ پارٹی جو یہ کہتی ہے کہ ہم سب سے الگ ہیں، اس نے پھر ہاؤس بند کرا دیا۔ ایسے موقع پر پرساد بھارتی ہو یا دوردشن ہو اس کو بہت افیکٹیو ہونا چاہئے۔ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ اس کی ساکھ گری ہے۔ 1980 میں 'ہم لوگ'، 'مرزا غالب' تمام ایسے سیریل آئے تھے، اب وہاں یہ سب تماشہ نہیں ہے۔ شاید وجہ یہ ہے کہ وہی کے ایمپلائز بھی خوش نہیں تھے، ان کے لئے کوئی ترقی کی منزل نہیں تھی، اس وجہ سے شاید انہوں نے یہ فیصلہ کیا کہ دلچسپی چھوڑ دی۔ میں منسٹر صاحبہ، جو کہ بہت ہی لائق ہیں اور ہم سب لوگوں کی بڑی پریے ہیں، میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ان کو ایک توجہ دینی پڑے گی، اس کے بارے میں ایک گائیڈ لائن دینی پڑے گی اور اس وقت ملک کی جو ایکٹا ہے، اس کو جوڑنے کا، اس کلچر کو جوڑنے کا اگر کوئی سینٹر رہ گیا ہے، تو وہ آل انڈیا ریڈیو اور پرساد بھارتی ہے۔ اس لئے ہم سب لوگوں کو اس کی مدد کرنی چاہئے۔ میرے اور ساتھیوں نے جو ابھی کہا کہ دوسرے چینلس پر کوئی نہ کوئی سختی ضرور ہونی چاہئے۔ نہیں تو یہ ملک، خاص طور سے شہروں میں جو دکانداری ہو رہی ہے، اس پر لگام کیسے لگانی جائے، یہ بہترین موقع ہے کہ ایک بل اور لایا جائے۔ میں منسٹر صاحبہ سے گزارش کروں گا کہ وہ ایک بل اور لائیں جو ہمیں یہ بتائے کہ مہذب تہذیب کیا ہے، ہندوستان کا کلچر کیا ہے، اس کے دائرے کیا ہیں، اس کے دائرے کے باہر ہم کو کہاں جانا ہے؟ اس کے اوپر بھی ایک بل لائیں۔ ان الفاظ کے ساتھ آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ اور میں اس بل کی حمایت کرتا ہوں۔

**श्री मोहम्मद अली खान:** डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, शुक्रिया। मैं प्रसार भारती (भारतीय प्रसारण निगम) संशोधन विधेयक, 2010 की तार्ईद में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हूं। मैं खुसूसन वजीरे मौसूफ को और उनके स्टाफ को मुबारकबाद दूंगा कि आज के हालात के समय वे प्रसार भारती का बिल लाए। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि प्रसार भारती के एम्पलाइज़ के पे-स्केल का मामला हो या कैडर रिव्यू का मामला हो, इसको पूरा करना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं इस हाउस में एक बात की तरफ आपकी तवज्जो दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आज से प्राईवेट चैनल शहरों से लेकर गलियों तक अपने चैनल के जरिए अफवाहें फैलाना शुरू करते हैं, इन पर रोक लगाना बहुत जरूरी है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि प्रसार भारती, आल इंडिया रेडियो हिन्दुस्तान की हल गली-गली के अंदर यह अपने टाइम और अपने वक्त पर बजता है। अपोजिशन का यह कहना कि यह कांग्रेस पार्टी या यूपीए सरकार का प्रसार भारती है, यह अपोजिशन का अपना नुक्ता-ए-नज़र है। हो सकता है कि वह सरकार को निशाना बनाए, लेकिन मैं यह जानता हूं कि यह जिम्मेदारी से कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रसार भारती और उनके मुलाज़िमीन और उनके ओहदेदार अपनी जिम्मेदारी का अहसास करते हैं और न्यूज़ चैनल पर न्यूज़ बताते समय एहतियात बरतते हैं, यह उनकी जिम्मेदारी में शामिल है।

मैं आज खुसूसन दो बातों की तरफ वजीरे मौसूफ की तवज्जो दिलाऊंगा कि जिस ढंग से आज के हालात में प्राईवेट न्यूज़ चैनलों ने देशवासियों के खिलाफ, बल्कि इस मुकद्दस पार्लियामेंट के खिलाफ भी लोगों के बयानात को शामिल करके हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं बल्कि कई मुमालिक ने हमारी पार्लियामेंट को इज्जत को नीचे दिखाया है। इसकी तरफ वजीरे मौसूफ को तवज्जो देनी चाहिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरी कुरान के बाद, तिलावत के बाद, नमाज़ के बाद, अगर कोई इबादतगाह है तो वह यह पार्लियामेंट है, जहां मैं अपना सर टेकता हूं और अपनी जिम्मेदारी को पूरा करने की कोशिश करता हूं क्योंकि मेरे लिए यह भी एक इबादतगाह है। लेकिन यह अफसोस की बात है कि भारतवासी होने का दावा करने वाले वो लोग पार्लियामेंट और मैम्बर्स ने पार्लियामेंट पर नुक्ताचीनी करने की वजह से इसका डिसएडवांटेज लिया गया, क्या यह हिन्दुस्तान की आईन की तौहीन नहीं है, इसकी वजह वजीरे मौसूफ को तवज्जो देनी चाहिए और उन चैनलों के ऊपर कड़ी से कड़ी पाबंदी के तौर पर उनको बाउंड्री में लेकर आना चाहिए।

मैं आप से और एक बात की ओर अपील करूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की बुनियाद को मज़बूत करने में इस देश के किसानों का काफी कंट्रिब्यूशन रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर आज किसानों की हालत काफी भयानक दौर से गुजर रही है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि प्रसार भारती व ऑल इंडिया रेडियो दोनों ही किसानों की फलाहो बहबूद के लिए तथा उनके नुकसान को किस तरीके से बचाया जाए, इसके लिए प्रचार कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उसका समय बहुत कम है। मैं वजीरे मौसूफ से दरखास्त करूंगा कि वे आज के हालात को मद्देनज़र रखते हुए, किसानों की मुश्किलात को समझते हुए, उनकी मदद करने के लिए, जो UPA सरकार का प्रोग्राम है, उसको प्रदेश-प्रदेश, गांव-गांव तक पहुंचाने के लिए, प्रसार भारती और ऑल इंडिया की तरफ से समय का इज़ाफा किया जाए और किसानों को इससे

جोڑکر سنا जाए। میں آج بھی یہ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان کے ہر گاؤں کے اندر آئل انڈیا رےڈیو اور پراسار بھارتی سے پراساریت ہونے والا پروگرام ہی ایک جڑیہ ہے۔ جو چیجے ان سے پراساریت ہوتی ہیں، آج وہی چیجے آوایا سونتا ہے۔ آپ نے مجھے مٹکا دیا، اس کے لیے میں وچیرے مٹسوف سے فیر درخواسٹ کرےگا اور UPA سرکار سے اےسی اٹمیڈ رےخےگا کہ جو وچیرے مٹسوف نے اس پروگرام کو آگے بڑایا ہے، وہ میرے ان چنڈ سوا لےوں کو پورا کرنے کی کوشیش کرےگی۔ جو UPA اور سونیا جی کا آام آادمی کا خواس ہے، آپ کے اس دیر کے اندر پورا ہوگا۔ آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا سامی دیا، اس کے لیے میں آپ کا بھوٹ-بھوٹ شکریا ادا کرتا ہوں۔ جی ہینڈ۔

**جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش) :** ڈپٹی چینرمین صاحب، شکر یہ۔ میں پرسار

بھارتی (بھارتیہ پرسارن نگم) سنشودھن ودھینک، 2010 کی ٹائید میں بولنے کے لے کھڑا ہوں۔ میں خصوصاً وزیر موصوف کو اور ان کے اسٹاف کو مبارکباد دوں گا کہ آج کے حالات کے سمے وہ پرسار بھارتی کا بل لائے۔ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ پرسار بھارتی کے ایمپلائز کا ہے۔ اسکیل کا معاملہ ہو یا کیڈر ریویو کا معاملہ ہو، اس کو پورا کرنا چاہیے۔ لیکن میں اس ہاؤس میں ایک بات کی طرف آپ کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج جو پرانیویٹ چینلس شہروں سے لے کر گلیوں تک اپنے چینل کے ذریعے افواہیں پھیلانا شروع کرتے ہیں، ان پر روک لگانا بہت ضروری ہے۔ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ پرسار بھارتی، آل انڈیا ریڈیو، ہندوستان کی ہر گلی گلی کے اندر یہ اپنے ٹائم اور اپنے وقت پر بچتا ہے۔ اپوزیشن کا یہ کہنا کہ یہ کانگریس پارٹی یا یو پی۔ اے۔ سرکار کا پرسار بھارتی ہے، یہ اپوزیشن کا اپنا نقطہ نظر ہے۔ ہو سکتا ہے کہ وہ سرکار کو نشانہ بنائے، لیکن میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں اور یہ ذمہ داری سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پرسار بھارتی اور ان کے ملازمین اور اس کے عہدیدار اپنی ذمہ داری کا احساس کرتے ہیں اور نیوز چینل پر نیوز بناتے سمے احتیاط برتتے ہیں، یہ ان کی ذمہ داری میں شامل ہے۔

میں آج خصوصاً دو باتوں کی طرف وزیر موصوف کی توجہ دلاؤں گا کہ جس ڈھنگ سے آج کے حالات میں پرانیویٹ نیوز چینلوں نے دیش واسیوں کے خلاف، بلکہ اس مقدس پارلیمنٹ کے خلاف بھی لوگوں کے بیانات کو شامل کر کے ہندوستان میں نہیں بلکہ کئی ممالک نے ہماری پارلیمنٹ کی عزت کو نیچے دکھایا

[†(Transliteration in Urdu Script)]

ہے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ میری قرآن کے تلاوت کے بعد، نماز کے بعد اگر کوئی عبادت گاہ ہے تو یہ پارلیمنٹ ہے جہاں میں اپنا سر ٹیکتا ہوں اور اپنی ذمہ داری کو پورا کرنے کی کوشش کرتا ہوں۔ لیکن یہ افسوس کی بات ہے کہ بھارت و اسی سرے اس کا۔ ایڈوانٹج لیا گیا، یہ ہندوستان کے آئین کی توہین ہے اس کی طرف وزیر موصوف کی توجہ دینی چاہئے اور ان چینلوں کے اوپر کڑی سے کڑی پابندی کے طور پر ان کو باؤنڈری میں لے کر آنا چاہئے۔

میں آپ سے ایک بات کی اور اپیل کروں گا کہ ہندوستان کی بنیاد کو مضبوط کرنے میں اس دیش کے کسانوں کا کافی کنٹریبوشن رہا ہے۔ ہندوستان کے اندر آج کسانوں کی حالت کافی بھیانک دور سے گزر رہی ہے۔ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ پرسار بھارتی و آل انڈیا ریڈیو دونوں ہی کسانوں کی فلاح و بہبود کے لئے اور ان کے نقصان کو کس طریقے سے بچایا جائے، اس کے لئے پرچار کر رہے ہیں، لیکن یہ سمے بہت کم ہے۔ میں وزیر موصوف سے درخواست کروں گا کہ وہ آج کے حالات کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے، کسانوں کی مشکلات کو سمجھتے ہوئے، ان کی مدد کرنے کے لئے جو یوپی۔اے۔ سرکار کا پروگرام ہے، اس کو پردیش۔ پردیش، گاؤں۔گاؤں تک پہنچانے کے لئے پرسار بھارتی اور آل انڈیا ریڈیو کی طرف سے سمے کا اضافہ کیا جائے اور کسانوں کو اس سے جوڑ کر سنا جائے۔ میں آج بھی یہ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان کے ہر گاؤں کے اندر آل انڈیا ریڈیو اور پرسار بھارتی سے پرسارت ہونے والا پروگرام ہی ایک ذریعہ ہے۔ جو چیزیں اس سے ان سے پرسارت ہوتی ہیں، آج وہی چیزیں عوام سنتی ہے۔ آپ نے مجھے موقع دیا، اس کے لئے میں وزیر موصوف سے پھر درخواست کروں گا کہ یوپی۔اے۔ سرکار سے ایسی امید رکھوں گا کہ جو وزیر موصوف نے اس پروگرام کو آگے بڑھایا ہے، وہ میرے ان چند سوالوں کو پورا کرنے کی کوشش کریں گی۔ جو یوپی۔اے۔ اور سونیا جی کا عام آدمی کا خواب ہے، آپ کے اس دور کے اندر پورا ہوگا۔ آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا سمے دیا، اس کے لئے میں آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ جے ہند۔

[†(Transliteration in Urdu Script)]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA: Sir, the Prasar Bharati Broadcasting Corporation of India Act, 1990, came into effect on 23.11.1997. However, Section 11 of the said Act could not be implemented till today. The option under Section 11 has not been called for from the employees. The employees had offered a lot of resistance and so, it had been decided that Section 11 needs to be amended. The amendment of Section 11 of the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990, as contained in the amendment Bill, would enable us to settle the matter regarding the status of employees of the Prasar Bharati, which has remained uncertain for more than fourteen years.

The Prasar Bharati Broadcasting Corporation of India (Amendment) Bill, 2010, seeks to replace the existing Section 11 of the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990, with a new Section. Once the amendment is done, it will enable all the regular employees belonging to the cadres born on Akashwani and Doordarshan, who were recruited before 23.11.1997, which is the appointed date, and in service of the Corporation on 1.4.2000, and those recruited between 23.11.1997 and 5.10.2007 to serve in Prasar Bharati on deemed deputation till retirement to get all retirement benefits like those of Central Government employees, such as that of CGHS, House Rent Allowance, etc. Employees recruited after 5.10.2007 would be treated as Prasar Bharati employees.

The amendment also seeks to create an enabling provision in Section 11 for the IIS, CSS and other service officers who belong to the cadres outside the Prasar Bharati for being posted in the Corporation on the terms and conditions to be determined by the Central Government through rules. All posts except those belonging to these cadres are proposed to be transferred to Prasar Bharati. The number of posts of IIS to be transferred to Prasar Bharati will be determined subsequently and notified through rules.

Sir, I am glad that 16 hon. Members took part in today's debate. Though the purpose of bringing in this amendment was to only amend Section 11, we are really happy to find that all the hon. Members have participated, and they have referred to all the 34 Sections of the Prasar Bharati Act and suggested improvements, which has encouraged us.

We have taken a good note of it. We will definitely take action in future as and when the situation arises.

Now, to limit ourselves in respect of amendment of section 11, which is replaced by a new section, Sir, I would say that the Prasar Bharati has been created as an autonomous corporation by an Act of Parliament in 1997, as I mentioned earlier. Prasar Bharati enjoys powers and exercises its functions all envisaged in the Act. With the amendment of section 11 of the Prasar Bharati Act, the long-standing issues of the status of employees working in Prasar Bharati will be settled. Most importantly, the corporation will be able to undertake recruitment of manpower. The amendment also empowers Prasar Bharati with most of the disciplinary and supervisory power and control all officers and other employees. The power to transfer them, etc., in this way, the amendment will confer Prasar Bharati with the autonomy envisaged in the Act in so far as employees-related issues are concerned.

Sir, hon. Members spoke about some shortcomings and suggested improvements. The Ministry is also trying its best to improve Prasar Bharati. For instance, programme quality in border areas like J&K, north-east areas, Urdu language, Kashmir language, etc., are being taken up and adequate funds have already been allocated in the Eleventh Plan and a proposal is on to allocate adequate funds in the Twelfth Plan also.

Sir, the hon. Members mentioned about filling up of vacancies. It is a fact, there are vacancies. Towards this, the Government is not sitting idle. The case is being processed and the actual recruitment will start very soon.

For all these reasons, Sir, I pray that the Bill be passed.

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद:** उपसभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANAY (Odisha): When would the employees' union be recognized? I put this question through you, Sir, as to when would the union and the Karmachari association be recognized?

**श्री उपसभापति:** आपने पूछा कि कितने एम्प्लॉइज़ की वैकेंसी है, वे बता रहे हैं, जवाब तो देने दीजिए।

SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA: Kindly allow me to say, Sir. Our sanctioned strength in both, the AIR and the Doordarshan, is 48,173. Out of them, the present vacancy position is 11,498.

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद:** ये कब तक भरेंगी?

SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA: I have already said that the Government...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Why in Doordarshan, Akashvani and Prasar Bharati, the union is not recognised? What is the position of the recognition of the employees' union or association?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have put your point of clarification. Put only one point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, I just would like to add to what my colleague Shri Jatua has just now said. All the hon. Members spoke beyond the purview of the Amendment Bill. But, we really welcome your suggestions and, frankly speaking, all of them have been noted by us, as he has said. There are a few points on which I would like to clarify. I would also like to suggest, through you, Sir, to the House that Prasar Bharati has probably been discussed at a length of time, for the first time, in the last two-and-a-half years. Individually, we have met and discussed. Sir, this is a public broadcasting system. This is a creation of the Parliament. It needs to be discussed by all of us. In the last two-and-a-half years, we have fine tuned in many of the areas, wherever Prasar Bharati needed to put its act together.

I would like to share those areas where we have tried to act to improve the quality of the public broadcasting system without any interference in their content. I would like to share it with the House, and get suggestions from the House. But in the meantime, I would like to share that there is a misconception that the DD Urdu channel has been closed. Why I am clarifying some of points is because that I don't want that misconception to stay with any hon. Member because it is not exactly what the fact is. The DD Urdu is a channel we are really trying to upgrade and make it one of the most watched channels by the people. From 2010 to 2013, a total amount of Rs.80-odd crores have already been sanctioned. For the year 2010-11, Rs.40 crores have been sanctioned, and for the next two years, another Rs.39-odd crores have been sanctioned. More money will be sanctioned to DD Urdu as and when it is able to dispense with these funds.



Sir, hon. Member, Shri Tarun Vijay mentioned about what is happening in borders, etc. I would like to say that the UPA Government has sanctioned a special amount of Rs.110 crores for strengthening and fortifying all the border areas, especially around the Kashmir border with Pakistan. The recent Home Ministry's letter to our Ministry congratulated the Prasar Bharati, that according to their information, our DD Kashir Channel in its new avatar is being watched more in Pakistan-occupied-Kashmir areas than it is ever being watched so far. The Prime Minister has in the last seven years, in fact, in the UPA-I, sanctioned almost about Rs.264 crores for strengthening DD Kashir and seeing that every single language and dialect spoken in the Valley, Jammu, Leh, Ladakh, Kargil is given some reflection on the DD Kashir channel. These are efforts...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: It is not at all watched in the Valley. It might have been watched in the PoK, according to your information, but nobody watches it in the Valley.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Mr. Tarun Vijay, I listened to you. I made your points. One second. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: What about West Bengal border with Bangladesh? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि:** वहां कई employees casual हैं। वहां कितने permanent employees हैं, आप यह बताइए। Can you say who is the CEO of Prasar Bharti? Sir, they are unable to appoint a CEO of Prasar Bharati.

**श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी:** मिस्टर पाणी, मैं आपके सारे सवालों के उत्तर देने के लिए सक्षम हूँ, लेकिन आज वह मौका नहीं है। मैं सक्षम हूँ। ढाई सालों से मैं यही काम कर रही हूँ कि प्रसार भारती सही मायने में एक public broadcasting system बने। मैं तो उस तरफ भी आपकी थोड़ी सी निगाह डालने का प्रयास कर रही हूँ कि यह public broadcasting है, इसलिए यह आपका और मेरा साझा प्रयास होना चाहिए। जो लोग वहां काम कर रहे हैं, अगर हम उनकी पीठ बिल्कुल ही नहीं थपथपाएंगे, तो आगे वे प्रोत्साहित कैसे होंगे? मैंने तो उन बड़े-बड़े मुद्दों पर आपका ध्यान डालने का प्रयास किया है, जहां इन्होंने सही मायने में कुछ सराहनीय कदम उठाए हैं।

जहां तक employees की बात है, यह एक पहला प्रयास है कि हमने employees को एक ढांचे में लाने की कोशिश की है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बिल्कुल सही कह रहे हैं। मैं इन सबसे मिल चुकी हूँ। मैं इनके delegation से मिली हूँ। इनमें से कइयों की promotion नहीं हुई, किसी को कुछ extra allowance मिला, लेकिन दूसरों को नहीं मिल सका, अब वे भी चाहते हैं। बहुत पेचीदे मामले हैं। यह बात कही गई थी, किसी मैम्बर ने ही कहा था कि यह

वक्त-बेवक्त है। वे कैट में जाते रहे हैं, हाई कोर्ट में जाते रहे हैं, जिससे इतने सालों से जो निर्णय लेने चाहिए थे, बहुत मर्तबा वे रुकते गए और उनमें delay होती गई। यह हम लोगों का पहला बिल है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि अगर इस सेशन में हो सका, तो इस सेशन में ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): The Union recognition has been withdrawn.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: I am coming to that. शायद इस सेशन में सम्भव नहीं लगता है, लेकिन एक और महत्वपूर्ण बिल आपके सामने पेश करने के लिए हमारी तरफ से तैयारी पूरी है, जिसमें आप खुद देखेंगे कि जो पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी होनी चाहिए थी या ब्रॉडकास्टिंग काउंसिल होनी चाहिए थी या जैसा मणि शंकर अय्यर जी ने कहा कि 20-30 साल के बाद एक review होना चाहिए। मैं यह बिल्कुल नहीं कह रही कि इसे बन्द करना चाहिए, लेकिन हमारा भी फर्ज बनता है कि हम एक रिव्यू करें कि जो हालात 1990 और 1997 में थे, क्या वही हालात आज भी हैं। हम सोचते हैं कि किस तरह से प्रसार भारती, डीडी और आकाशवाणी कॉमर्शियल चैनल्स से कम्पीट करें और अहम मैसिजिज़ भेजें। आज तक किसी self regulating body या मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से कभी भी यह मौका नहीं आया कि हमने दूरदर्शन को कोई एडवाइज़री भेजी हो कि उसने अश्लील चित्र दिखाए हैं या हमारे Cable Regulatory Bill का उल्लंघन किया है। यह भी अपने आप में तारीफ के काबिल है।

जहां तक recognition की बात है, मैंने उनसे खुद बात की। इंटक के चेयरमैन, जो हमारे सदन के माननीय सदस्य भी हैं, वे भी मेरे पास आए। डीओपीटी के कुछ निर्देश हैं, कुछ क्राइटीरिया है, जिसके अनुसार रिकॉग्निशन दी जाती है। आप चाहें तो मैं उसे पढ़ कर सुना सकती हूं। हम लोगों ने यह कहा कि जो-जो यूनियन्स या एसोसिएशंस अपनी मान्यता चाहते हैं, रिकॉग्निशन चाहते हैं, उन नियमों को पूरा करके वे मान्यता हासिल कर सकते हैं। मैंने उनको समझाया है और वे समझते भी हैं कि बिना उन कानूनों का पालन किए, बिना उस क्राइटीरिया को फुलफिल किए आप अपने आप को रिकॉग्निशन समझें, यह तो शायद किसी भी कानून में नहीं लिखा है और यह हमारी तरफ से गैर-कानूनी बात हो जाएगी ...(व्यवधान)... It is up to the Association to ask and fulfill the criteria laid down by the DoPT for the recognition and the Ministry will have no problem or the other apparatus will have no problem in giving recognition to any one. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: That notification is of 1993, therefore, kindly look into it. ...(Interruptions)...

5 तारीख को मेरे एक अनस्टार्ड क्वेश्चन में आपने रिप्लाइ दिया था।

**श्री उपसभापति:** नहीं-नहीं, आप बैठिए। The existing rule is like this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: I have said and I am making an open statement that any one

fulfilling the criteria as existing today can ask for recognition. On fulfilling this they will be getting recognition. There is no lack of transparency in that. I have only tried to mention this because we are trying to put in place 150 channels free-to-air on DD Direct. We have put in a system for transparency where we have e-auctioning channels on DD Direct. Channels that were getting Rs.165 lakh earlier are getting over Rs.3 crores for a slot on DD Direct. I am just flagging some of the issues. When we have a larger debate on Prasar Bharti which I welcome and I hope the hon. Members will ask for such a debate, I will be able to speak on all the initiatives which the Ministry and Prasar Bharti have together taken. We are thinking of putting advisory panels so that citizens themselves can decide whether the evaluation committee for various commercial programmes is doing their job or not. So, these are the various steps we have taken and I hope that the hon. Members, as they have indicated, will support this Bill. My colleague, Mr. Choudhury Mohan Jatua, has worked on this Bill for many, many days but because the House was not functioning, he was not able to bring it about. I would leave the floor to him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Prasar Bharti (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990, be taken into consideration.

**The motion was adopted.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. There is one amendment (No.3) by the hon. Minister.

Clause 2- Substitution of new sections for section 11

SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA: Sir, I move: (3) That at page 2, line 4, *after the* words "whichever is later" the words "until their retirement" be *inserted*.

**The question was put and the motion was adopted.**

**Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.**

**Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.**

**Clause 1 - Short title and commencement.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up Clause 1. There is one Amendment (No. 2) by Shri Choudhury Mohan Jatua.

SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA: Sir, I move:

(No 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**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up the Enacting Formula. There is one Amendment (No. 1) by Shri Choudhury Mohan Jatua.

SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA: Sir, I move:

(No. 1) 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 CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA: Sir, I move:

*That the Bill, as amended, be passed.*

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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#### **RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on Thursday, the 8th December, 2011, allotted time for Government Legislative Business, as follows:-

Business	Time Allotted
Consideration and passing of the following Bills:	
(a) The Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Three Hours
(b) The National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Bangalore Bill, 2010.	Two Hours
(c) The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2010.	Two Hours

The Committee also recommended that the House may sit up to 6.00 p.m. and beyond daily for the transaction of Government Legislative and other Business.

The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

**The House then adjourned at thirty-seven minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Friday, the 9th December 2011.**