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Thursday
15 March, 2012
25 Phalguna, 1933 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 15th March, 2012/25th Phalguna, 1933 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

DISCUSSION OVER RESIGNATION OF RAILWAY MINISTER

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.41...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, it has been reported in the media...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak from your place. ...*(Interruptions)* What is the problem? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: It has been reported in the media that the Railway Minister of the UPA-II Government...*(Interruptions)* We want to hear...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, please...*(Interruptions)* The Leader of the Opposition wants to say something.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, this is an unprecedented crisis that we see...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What crisis?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Minister after Minister is submitting his resignation to the hon. Prime Minister. The Minister, who presented the Railway Budget yesterday, has now presented his resignation. Now, what is the position of at least two Ministers who have submitted their resignations? Are they still Members of the Council of Ministers? What is the position of the Railway Budget?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me ascertain the factual position from the Government...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: There are intrigues going on outside with regard to withdrawal of the proposals. This is the property of the House...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: We want the Prime Minister...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please...*(Interruptions)* Let us hear the Minister...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We have never seen how a Government can function under this kind of mistrust...*(Interruptions)* This is an unprecedented situation...*(Interruptions)* This is an extraordinary situation in the country...*(Interruptions)* You can never have an unstable Government of this kind...*(Interruptions)*

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

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: The Prime Minister will have to come and state the position...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please. Let me ascertain the position from the Minister...*(Interruptions)* It is a factual matter. Let us find out the position...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, the Prime Minister has not received any resignation letter...*(Interruptions)*

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड): सर, लीडर ऑफ द हाउस कहां हैं, प्राइम मिनिस्टर कहां हैं, वे सदन में आकर बताएं...*(व्यवधान)*...क्या स्थिति है?

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please co-operate...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: We want to know the state of affairs. The Prime Minister should come...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, the Prime Minister has not received...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): When the Leader of the Opposition spoke, we all heard him. When the Minister is replying now, why are you preventing him from replying? *(Interruptions)* It is very unfortunate that when the Leader of the Opposition has raised the issue and the Minister is replying, they do not want to listen to him...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please. Panji, please...*(Interruptions)* This is no good...*(Interruptions)* Let me find out the facts...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Minister after Minister is resigning... *(Interruptions)* They are not capable...*(Interruptions)* Clarification should come from the highest level of the Government...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please...*(Interruptions)* Kindly allow the hon. Minister to speak...*(Interruptions)* I request you to allow the Minister to indicate the factual position.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, firstly, the hon. Prime Minister has not received any resignation letter from the hon. Railway Minister. Secondly,

he has received a communication from the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal, Ms. Mamata Banerjee. Whenever he takes any decision on that communication, the House will be informed.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: What kind of situation it is that you are enticing the loyalty of members of your Allies! It is theatre of the absurd...*(Interruptions)* There is instability in the Government...*(Interruptions)* How can the country be governed by a Government of this kind?

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, let the Prime Minister come...*(Interruptions)*

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

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: BJP is enticing Congress MLAs in Uttarakhand and you are talking about us enticing people! *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: He must come and clarify the situation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has been clarified. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: What is the status of the Government? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The Minister has clarified it. What more clarification do you want? *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can we proceed with Question 41, please? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI (Bihar): No, Sir. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Let the Prime Minister come here and explain the situation. It is only the Prime Minister who can introduce his Council of Ministers. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, he is the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. *(Interruptions)* He cannot dictate...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: He is only the Parliamentary Affairs Minister *(Interruptions)* He knows what the position is. I am sure...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 1200 hrs.

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

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the chair.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Safety review of Kudankulam Nuclear Project

*41. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether safety review of Kudankulam Nuclear Project has been completed;

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

(c) whether all the apprehensions of the people agitating against the project have been allayed;

(d) whether the project has been delayed; and

(e) if so, the efforts that are being made to put the project on road?

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

(b) The safety review of Kudankulam Project, in Tamil Nadu Post Fukushima (Japan) incident, has been completed by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). The review have found that the Kudankulam reactors are safe against extreme natural events like earthquakes and tsunamis. The reviews have also shown that the Kudankulam reactors have four safety trains against one required. The reactors have a Passive Heat Removal System (PHRS), which would ensure cooling of the reactor core by natural air circulation even in the worst case scenario of total loss of power supply and cooling water sources as it happened at Fukushima (Japan).

(c) The Central Government and NPCIL have enhanced public outreach activities manifold, adopting a multi-pronged approach to allay the apprehensions of the local people about the project in consultation with the State Government. The expert group constituted by the Central Government has addressed all the apprehensions of the agitating people.

(d) Yes, Sir. However, a cumulative physical progress of 99.2% in Unit-1 and 94.6% in Unit-2 with an overall progress of 97.4% has been achieved in the Kudankulam Project, so far.

(e) The project work is expected to be resumed soon in view of initiatives pointed at (c) above.

Funds for development of youth and adolescents

*42. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds earmarked for the development of youth and adolescents, during the last three years;

(b) the details of funds spent during that period, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has received any complaints regarding misuse of funds earmarked for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/being taken by Government against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) Under the Scheme of National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD), an amount of Rs. 26.70 crores, Rs. 24.50 crores and Rs. 27.68 crores have been earmarked during the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

(b) An amount of Rs. 23.94 crores, Rs. 22.70 crores and Rs. 26.38 crores have been spent during the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. State-wise, expenditure during the said period given in Statement (*See below*)

(c) No Sir.

(d) and (e) Question does not arise.

Statement

State-wise statement showing funds provided under the scheme of National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) during the last three years from 2008-09 to 2010-11.

Name of the State	NPYAD 2008-09	NPYAD 2009-10	NPYAD 2010-11
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	33,69,724/-	43,875/-	5,31,313/-
Bihar	00	1,87,726/-	1,76,900/-
Chhattisgarh	00	1,56,500/-	00
Delhi	8,27,47,821/-	12,31,86,002/-	17,69,50,506/-
Gujarat	28,79,401/-	17,93,275/-	7,57,900/-
Haryana	1,46,85,758/-	28,79,661/-	5,70,347/-
Himachal Pradesh	7,76,737/-	12,13,000/-	7,50,000/-
Jammu and Kashmir	1,24,60,667/-	32,12,500/-	75,99,768/-
Jharkhand	2,58,037/-	1,21,875/-	00
Kerala	5,68,919/-	47,400/-	22,809/-
Karnataka	30,10,000/-	18,32,218/-	2,50,000/-
Madhya Pradesh	30,51,228/-	2,41,875/-	97,819/-
Maharashtra	1,23,684/-	6,79,125/-	36,162/-
Orissa	94,31,483/-	3,24,58,469/-	59,65,860/-
Punjab	2,13,99,853/-	4,20,825/-	26,813/-
Rajasthan	1,23,39,850/-	88,41,787/-	3,46,38,862/-
Tamil Nadu	1,13,70,834/-	66,35,001/-	1,44,368/-

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	1,50,22,320/-	11,30,476/-	13,02,956/-
Uttarakhand	56,737/-	7,77,813/-	5,80,000/-
West Bengal	2,26,47,928/-	1,68,57,893/-	1,61,57,225/-
Chandigarh	7,39,000/-	6,35,000/-	3,17,500/-
Arunachal Pradesh	4,50,574/-	00	00
Assam	1,31,48,157/-	36,03,887/-	50,34,413/-
Manipur	58,19,167/-	44,41,375/-	10,83,413/-
Meghalaya	27,813/-	23,000/-	95,43,250/-
Nagaland	29,27,813/-	1,55,08,701/-	12,18,813/-
TOTAL	23,93,1 3.505/-	22,69,29,259/-	26,37,56,997/-

Fresh probe into space spectrum agreement

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

(a) whether the former ISRO Chairman, has demanded a fresh probe into the space spectrum agreement and its subsequent termination last year;

(b) if so, whether in view of written representations made by former ISRO Chairman, Government proposes to probe the various allegations made by him;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) the steps Government proposes to take to ensure that in future transparency is maintained in various deals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Former ISRO Chairman has demanded a fresh probe into the Antrix-Devas agreement and its subsequent annulment.

(b) and (c) The matter is under the examination by the Government.

(d) The INSAT Coordination Committee (ICC) has been reconstituted in order to ensure a transparent process in deals related to leasing satellite transponders. The reconstituted ICC has met twice during 2011. Technical Advisory Group and Standing Pricing Committee have also been activated. The allocation of transponders of GSAT-8 and GSAT-12 satellites has been cleared by ICC for the use of Government departments for strategic and societal applications. ICC is evolving revised guidelines for transponder allocation in future.

Handing Over of Gilgit-Baltistan area to China

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the media reports that Pakistan is

considering handing over Gilgit-Baltistan area of Jammu and Kashmir, presently in the PoK, to China on lease of fifty years;

(b) in the perception of Government, in what manner the proposed lease alters the security and geo-political perception to India;

(c) the number of rivers flowing into India through or from the Gilgit-Baltistan area of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(d) Government's response to it in the light of the status of the entire Jammu and Kashmir, including Gilgit-Baltistan area being Indian territory?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Government has seen media reports that Pakistan is considering a proposal to lease Gilgit-Baltistan region in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK) to China for fifty years. Government has not seen any official statement or report by the Government of Pakistan in this regard. However, under the so called China-Pakistan "Boundary Agreement" of 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 Sq. Kms. of Indian territory in POK to China. Government remains firm in its resolve to take all necessary steps to effectively safeguard India's security and territorial integrity.

(c) No major river is flowing into India through or from the Gilgit-Baltistan area of Jammu and Kashmir.

(d) Government's principled and consistent position is that the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India and Pakistan has been in illegal occupation of parts of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Procedural irregularities of Antrix-Devas deal

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

(a) the procedural irregularities of the Antrix-Devas deal as pointed out by the High Powered Review Committee (HPRC) constituted on 10 February, 2011;

(b) the procedural irregularities of the Antrix-Devas deal as concluded by the High Level Team (HLT) constituted on 31 May 2011;

(c) the financial and strategic gaps in Antrix-Devas agreement as per the findings of the HPRC and HLT; and

(d) the steps that are being taken to ensure a transparent process in leasing of satellite/spectrum bandwidth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) (i) The Space Commission and the Cabinet were not informed of the Antrix Devas Agreement or its implications for usage of spectrum for defense and security purposes.

- (ii) The proposals of GSAT-6 or 6A involving use of satellite capacity (for Devas) were never discussed nor authorized by INSAT Coordination Committee (ICC).
 - (iii) ICC was authorized to earmark at least a certain percentage of INSAT transponders capacity for use by non-governmental users. No meeting (of ICC) has taken place between 2004 and 2009.
 - (iv) The choice of Forge Advisers, USA (the Devas Agreement was based on an MoU between Antrix and Forge Advisers, USA) is grey area in that it was not clear as to what technology Forge Advisers had accessed with full Intellectual Property Rights.
- (b) (i) The proposal of Antrix-Devas was finalized with no consultation with any other department in Government of India, including Department of Telecommunication.
- (ii) The INSAT Coordination Committee (ICC) set up in 1977 for the overall management of the INSAT system had not met since 2004.
 - (iii) The SATCOM policy of leasing INSAT capacity on non-exclusive basis to non-government parties is not followed.
 - (iv) The approval process for GSAT-6 and GSAT-6A, the satellites proposed to meet the obligations under Antrix-Devas Agreement, was riddled with incomplete and inaccurate information given to the cabinet and the space commission.
- (c) (i) A large part of S-band Spectrum was envisaged for use in Antrix-Devas agreement. This left very little spectrum with ISRO for unique strategic or societal use in future or for other multimedia mobile service operations.
- (ii) Safeguards were inadequate in the Antrix-Devas Agreement to prevent entry and monopoly by foreign telecom players for S-Band, which is required by strategic users in the country.
 - (iii) The terms of Antrix-Devas agreement is heavily loaded in favour of Devas. ISRO had to invest Rs. 800 Crores in two satellites and their launches required for Antrix-Devas agreement. Whereas, the agreement was signed with a company, which had a paid up share capital of Rs. 1 Lakh only (January 2005).
 - (iv) The transponder leasing revenue in Antrix-Devas agreement would be able to give Antrix an Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of about 10%. However, there were other risks involved, such as, Penalty for late delivery of the satellite/services, risk of searching of alternative users, if Devas fails to develop the new technology for mobile services.
- (d) The INSAT Coordination Committee (ICC) has been reconstituted in

order to ensure a transparent process in leasing satellite transponders. The reconstituted ICC has met twice during 2011. Technical Advisory Group and Standing Pricing Committee have also been activated. The allocation of transponders of GSAT-8 and GSAT-12 satellites has been cleared by ICC for the use of Government departments for strategic and societal applications. ICC is evolving revised guidelines for transponder allocation in future.

Technology for persons with disabilities

*46. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is promoting technology for people with disabilities especially for the weaker and backward sections in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise;

(c) the funds allocated and spent for such programmes during that period; and

(d) the future action plan prepared for the Twelfth Five Year Plan in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : (a) to (c) The Ministry confers National Awards for the empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), every year, under various categories. One of these categories is for "Best applied research/innovation/product development aimed at improving the life of PwDs."

2. The Ministry made its website accessible to persons with disabilities and launched the accessible website in January, 2010, at a cost of Rs.20.09 lakh. Other Central Ministries were also requested to similarly make their own websites, as well as of their associated organizations, accessible to persons with disabilities.

State Governments have also been requested to make their important websites accessible to persons with disabilities and financial assistance has also been offered to them for doing so. Central assistance of Rs. 31.00 lakh has so far been released to 3 State/UT Governments for this purpose. No proposal, in this regard, has however been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The Government has also, in 2010, instituted a new category of National Awards-viz for websites with best accessibility features. Under this category one award each is given for such websites of (i) Government organizations, (ii) Public Sector/autonomous/local bodies, and (iii) Non-Govt. organizations.

3. An Online Braille Library, established by the National Institute for Visually

Handicapped, (NIVH) Dehradun, has been launched on 4th January, 2012. This Library has books, including in Telugu, which can be accessed in real time from any location, including Andhra Pradesh. An amount of Rs. 47.50 lakh has been spent on this project so far. ‘

An online catalogue of Braille books has also been hosted by NIVH which enables visually-impaired persons to ascertain the location and availability of a desired Braille book, without going to Braille Libraries and Braille Presses. An amount of Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been spent on this project so far. NIVH has also launched an Online Directory of Services for the Visually Impaired persons. Services available in Andhra Pradesh have also been included in this Directory.

4. The National Institute for Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, has developed certain technology based teaching modules for training of persons with mental retardation. Technological methods like electroencephalography (EEG) and electromyography (EMG) are used for assessment of disability. EEG bio-feedback is used for stimulation of electrical impulses in the brain of children with mental retardation, and softwares are used for speech therapy.
 5. The National institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Kolkata, has developed proto-types of myo-electric hand, multi-use wheelchair, low-cost pediatric below-knee prosthesis, and functional electric stimulation devices for persons with foot-drop.
 6. The Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, functioning under this Ministry, also works on developing technological aids and appliances at a relatively low cost.
 7. The Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) is running a TV channel called “Navshikhar” through which programmes on disability-related topics are telecast for the benefit of teachers/special educators, professionals, parents of children with disabilities, and other stakeholders. At present, there are 472 Direct Reception Centres for this channel, of which 32 are in Andhra Pradesh.
- (d) The Twelfth Five Year Plan is not yet finalized.

Recommendation of Chaturvedi Panel

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

(a) whether it is a fact that B.K. Chaturvedi Panel has recommended converging the existing 147 schemes into 59 for better focus;

(b) if so, the details of schemes that are going to be converged and the names of 59 new schemes/converged schemes; and

(c) the amount that is going to be saved through the above method and in what manner the money would be redistributed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) Yes Sir. The Committee set up by the Planning Commission to look into the issue of restructuring/rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) under the Chairmanship of Shri Bal Krishan Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission has recommended for converging the existing 147 schemes into-59 for better focus.

(b) The details of schemes suggested for convergence and the names proposed for the 59 converged schemes are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Committee has made suggestions for better focusing of CSS. It has not made any suggestions regarding allocation of funds and/or redistribution of funds.

Statement

Proposed Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Sl.No.	Existing Schemes/ Programmes	2011-12 (BE) Rs. crore	Schemes Proposed by CSS Committee	
			No. of Schemes	Details of the Schemes
1	2	3	4	5
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (13)			6	
1.	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	1350	1	National Food Security Mission (1)
2.	National Horticulture Mission	1200	2	National Horticulture Mission (2 and 6)
3.	Micro Irrigation	1150	3	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (3, 4, 7, 9, 11 and 13)
4.	Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme	780	4	National Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (10)
5.	Integrated Oilseeds, Oil Palm, Pulses and Maize Development (ISOPOM)	550	5	National Oilseed and Oil Palm Mission (12, 8, 5)
6.	Technology Mission on Horticulture for North East Region, including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, H.P. and J and K	500	6	National Mission on Farm Mechanization and Energy

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms	500		
8.	National Bamboo Mission	100		
9.	Mission Mode Project on Agriculture-National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)	90		
10.	National Mission on Seed (New Scheme)	50		
11.	National Project on Management Soil and Health	30		
12.	Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)	14.95		
13.	Rainfed Area Development Programmes	1		
	SUB-TOTAL	6315.95		
	Department of Animal Husbandry			
	Dairying and Fishing (15)		3	
14.	Livestock Health and Disease Control	395		1. Managing Livestock (ACA/CSS) (14, 15, 17, 20, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28)
15.	National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding	150		
16.	National Dairy Plan (Separate Scheme from 2011- 12)	100		2. National Plan for Dairy Development (16, 19, 21)
17.	Special Package for 31 Suicide Prone Districts	98.69		
18.	Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations	71		3. Development of Fisheries (18, 23, 24) (ACA/CSS)
19.	Project for Dairy Development	51.25		
20.	Centrally Sponsored Fodder Development Scheme	47.55		
21.	Poultry Development (Improvement of poultry etc.)	45.7		

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Livestock Insurance	40		
23.	National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen	39		
24.	Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture	24		
25.	Establishment/modernisation of rural slaughter houses	3		
26.	Utilisation of Fallen Animals	3		
27.	Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds	2.5		
28.	Livestock Extension and Delivery Services	0.01		
	SUB-TOTAL	1070.7		
	Department of Commerce (1)		1	
29.	ASIDE	850.96		1. ASIDE (29)
	SUB-TOTAL	850.96		
	Departmental of Industrial Policy and Promotion (1)		1	
30.	Package for (Other than North East) Special Category States	200		1. Special Package for industrial development of NE and other Special Category States (30 and 31)
31.	NEIIPP, 2007	100		
	SUB-TOTAL	300		
	Ministry of Environment and Forests (8)		4	
32.	National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)	701.71		1. National River Conservation Conservation Programme (NRCP) (32)
33.	National Afforestation Programme	303		2. Conservation of Natural Resources and Environment Protection (33,35, 39) (ACA/CSS)
34.	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems	80		

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Project Tiger	162.71		
36.	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats	70		3. Integrated Development of Wildlife (34, 36, 38) (ACA/CSS)
37.	Intensification of Forest Management (former Integrated Forest Protection Scheme)	65		4. Intensification of Forest Management (37)
38.	Project Elephant	21.5		
39.	Environmental Management in Heritage, Pilgrimage and Tourist Centres including Taj Protection	0.01		
	SUB-TOTAL	1403.93		
	Department of Health and Family Welfare (11)		5	
40.	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	17303.9		1. National Rural Health Mission (40)
41.	Human Resources for Health	386		2. Non-Communicable Diseases (43,44,45,46,48, 49)
42.	District Hospitals	300		3. Human Resources and Medical Education (41)
43.	Cancer Control Programmes	250		4. National Urban Health Mission (47)
44.	National Mental Health Programme	130		5. District Hospital (42)
45.	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke	125		
46.	Assistance to State for Capacity Building in Trauma Care	110.32		
47.	National Urban Health Mission	100		
48.	Health Care for the Elderly	75		
49.	8 Pilot Projects	73.2		
50.	E-health including Telemedicine	20		
	SUB-TOTAL	18873.4		

1	2	3	4	5
Department of Ayush (3)			1	
51.	Promotion of AYUSH	333		1. National Mission on AYUSH (51,52,53)
52.	National Mission on Medicinal Plants	56.14		
53.	Public Private Partnership for setting up of specialty clinics/IPDs.	0.50		
	SUB-TOTAL	389.64		
Department of Aids Control (1)			1	
54.	National AIDS Control Programme including STD Control	1699		1. National AIDS Control Programme, including STD Control (54)
	SUB-TOTAL	1699		
Ministry of Home Affairs (4)			1	
55.	Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System	384.5		1. National Scheme for Capacity Development of Police and other forces. (55, 56, 57, 58) (ACA /CSS)
56.	Critical Infra. In Left-wing Extremist affected Areas/ Special infrastructure scheme in Leftwing extremism affected areas (2011-12)	140		
57.	Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services	100		
58.	Police Education and Training	14.4		
	SUB-TOTAL	638.9		
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (2)			2	
59.	SJSRY	813		1. SJSRY (59)
60.	Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS)	71		2. Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) (60)
	SUB-TOTAL	884		

1	2	3	4	5
Department of School Education and Literacy (17)			6	
61.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	21000		1. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) (61, 72)
62.	National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM)	10380		2. National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM) (62)
63.	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	2423.9		3. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) (63, 66, 68, 75)
64.	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence	1200		4. Support for Educational Development (ACA/CSS) (65, 67, 71, 74, 76, 77)
65.	Strengthening of Teachers' Training Institutions	500		5. Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence (64)
66.	Information and Communication Technology in Schools	500		6. Scheme for providing education to Madarss, Minorities and Disabled (69, 70, 73)
67.	Adult Education and Skill Development Scheme	488.5		
68.	Scheme for construction and running of Girls Hostel's for students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools	250		
69.	The Scheme for Providing a Quality Education in Madrassas (SPQEM)	150		
70.	Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary School (IEDSS)	100		
71.	National Means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme	60		
72.	Mahila Samakhya	50		

1	2	3	4	5
73.	The Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI)	50		
74.	National Scheme for Incentive to the Girl Child for Secondary Education	50		
75.	Vocationalisation of Education	25		
76.	Appointment of Language Teachers	5		
77.	Access and Equity	0.1		Dropped
	SUB-TOTAL	37232.5		
	Department of Higher Education (2)		1	
78.	Setting up of New Polytechnics and Strengthening of existing Polytechnics	1123		1. Setting up of New Polytechnics and Strengthening of Existing Polytechnics (78)
79.	National Mission in Education through ICT	943		National Mission in Education through ICT (Taken into CS schemes)
	SUB-TOTAL	2066		
	Ministry of Labour and Employment (13)		2	
80.	Health Insurance for Unorganised Sector Workers (Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana)	313.42		1. Social Security for Unorganized Workers (80, 87)
81.	Skill Development Initiative	211.54		2. Skill Development (81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92)
82.	Externally Aided Project (EAP) for Reforms and Improvement in Vocational Training Services rendered by Central and State Government	100		

1	2	3	4	5
83.	Skill Development for 34 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism	50		
84.	Setting up of multi-skill Development Centre	10		
85.	Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP	8		
86.	Koushal Vikas Yojana	2		
87.	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	1		
88.	Setting up of ATIs and RVTIs for women in PPP mode	1		
89.	Upgradation of 20 ITIs and supplementing deficient infrastructure in 28 ITIs in North East	1		
90.	Establishment of new ITIs in N.E, States, Sikkim and the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	1		
91.	Upgradation of 100 ITIs into Centres of Excellence.	0.35		
92.	Remodelling of Apprenticeship Training (payment of stipend to apprentices)	0.1		
	SUB-TOTAL	699.41		
	Ministry of Law and Justice (1)		1	
93.	Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary	110		1. Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary (ACA/CSS) (93)
	SUB-TOTAL	110		
	Ministry of Minority Affairs (4)		1	
94.	Multi Sectorial Development Programme for Minorities in selected of minority concentration districts	1219		1. Multi Sectorial Development Programme for Minorities (includes Scholarship schemes for Minorities) (ACA/CSS) (94, 95, 96, 97)

1	2	3	4	5
95.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	600		
96.	Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	450		
97.	Merit-cum-Means scholarship for professional and technical courses	140		
	SUB-TOTAL	2409		
	Ministry of Panchayati Raj (2)		1	
98.	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana	84		1. Strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) (ACA/CSS) (95 and 99)
99.	Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayats	40		
	SUB-TOTAL	124		
	Department of Rural Development (6)		4	
100.	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	40000		1. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (100)
101.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	20000		2. PradhanMantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) (101)
102.	Rural Housing - IAY	10000		3. Rural Housing - IAY (102)
103.	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	2914		4. National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) (103, 104) (Considering the Size of the Scheme, its scope and objectivity, it may be taken up as a Flagship programme into the 12th Plan)
104.	DRDA Administration	461		
105.	Provision for Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) (CS from 2010- 11 in PPP Mode)	100		
	SUB-TOTAL	73475		

1	2	3	4	5
Department of Land Resources (3)			2	
106.	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)#	2549.2		1. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) (106)
107.	NPCLRM renamed as National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)#	150		2. Modernizing Land Records (107) (ACA/CSS)
108.	Bio-fuels	0.3		Dropped
	SUB-TOTAL	2699.5		
Department of Drinking Water Supply (2)			2	
109.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme/National Rural Drinking Water Programme	9350		1. Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme/National Rural Drinking Water Prog. (109)
110.	Central Rural Sanitation Scheme	1650		2. Central Rural Sanitation Scheme (Convergence with IAY) (110)
	SUB-TOTAL	11000		
Department of Road Transport and Highways (2)			1	
111.	E&I for States from CRF 'D'	265.29		1. E&I for States & UTs from CRF 'D' (111& 112)
112.	E&I for U.Ts from CRF	17.48		
	SUB-TOTAL	282.77		
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (13)			5	
113.	Post-Matric Scholarship and Book Banks for SC students	2218		1. Empowerment of Scheduled Castes [113, 115 (Hostel for SC boys only), 116, 117, 118, 120, 121 (Free coaching for SCs only), 124]
114.	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	535		2. Empowerment of OBC [114, 115 (Hostel for OBC boys only), 119,121 (Free coaching for OBCs only), 125]

1	2	3	4	5
115.	Hostels for SC and OBC boys	190		3. Scheme for Development of Denotified Tribes (122)
116.	Pradhan Mantri Adras Gram Yojana	100		4. Scheme for persons with disabilities ()
117.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in unclean occupations	80		5. Scheme for social welfare groups (123)
118.	Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	70		
119.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs	50		
120.	Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	20		
121.	Free coaching for SCs and OBCs	10		
122.	Scheme for Educational and Economic Development of Denotified and Nomadic Tribes (DNTs)*	5		
123.	Scheme for Empowerment of Economic Backward Classes	5		
124.	Upgradation of Merit of SC/ST Students	4		
125.	National Overseas Scholarships for OBC students	1		
	SUB-TOTAL	3288		
	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementations (2)		1	
126.	India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)	200		1. Support for Statistical Strengthening (126 and 127)
127.	Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)	12		
	SUB-TOTAL	212		

1	2	3	4	5
Ministry of Textiles (2)			2	
128.	Catalytic Development Programme (Sericulture)	253		1. Catalytic Development Programme (Sericulture) (128)
129.	Handloom Export Scheme	231.7		2. Handloom Export Scheme (129)
	SUB-TOTAL	484.7		
Ministry of Tourism (1)				
130.	Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits	562.99		1. Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (130) (Note: This can be taken up as Central Sector scheme)
	SUB-TOTAL	562.99		
Ministry of Tribal Affairs (4)			1	
131.	Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST students	679		1. Development and Empowerment of Tribal Communities (ACA/CSS) (131, 132, 133, 134)
132.	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	78		
133.	Establishment of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas	75		
134.	Research information and Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others	15		
	SUB-TOTAL	847		
Ministry of Urban Development (2)				
135.	National Urban Information System (NUIS)	2		The schemes involve small outlay and can be abolished or merged with JNNURM (Presently RAY is operating as Component of JNNURM. Steering Committee may take a view on operation of Scheme independently.)

1	2	3	4	5
136.	Pooled Finance Development Fund (PFDF)	0.01		
	SUB-TOTAL	2.01		
Ministry of Women and Child Development (9)				
137.	ICDS	10000		1. ICDS (137, 139, 140, 143)
138.	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent	750		2. National Mission for Empowerment of Women (138, 142, 144, 145)
139.	Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme	520		3. ICPS
140.	World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects	330		
141.	ICPS	270		
142.	Relief to and Rehabilitation of Rape Victims (CSS from 2011-12)	140		
143.	NNM	100		
144.	National Mission for Empowerment of Women	40		
145.	Swayamsidha – Phase-II	3		
	SUB-TOTAL	12153		
Department of Youth Affairs (1)				
146.	National Service Scheme (NSS)	90		This can be taken up as Central Sector scheme
	SUB-TOTAL	90		
Department of Sports (1)				
147	Panchayat Yuva Kridaaur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)	225		1. PYKKA (147)
	SUB-TOTAL	225		
TOTAL			59	

Note: The proposed 59 Schemes includes 9 Flagship Schemes

Uniform one time road tax

*48. SHR1 RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present road tax varies from 2 to 18 per cent in

different States and in the case of certain imported cars, the tax rate is as high as 24 per cent;

(b) whether Government is considering to levy a uniform one time road tax, *i.e.* 6 per cent of the price of the vehicle, across all States for all types of cars and taxis; and

(c) the details of the recommendations made by the Ministry's Panel on the need for uniform road tax?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The present taxes on cars vary from 2% to 18% across States and Union Territories. As regards imported cars, the highest tax rate on diesel cars is 6% of vehicle cost and on imported cars other than diesel cars, is 5% of vehicle cost, levied in the Union Territories of Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

(b) and (c) Recognizing the need for bringing uniformity in the taxes levied on motor vehicles across States/Union Territories, a Group set up under the Task Force of Transport Development Council (TDC) has recommended that cars and taxis may be covered under one time tax throughout the country. The Group also suggested that the floor rate of motor vehicle taxes for cars and taxis may be kept at 6% of sale price. The Group has made the following recommendations in its report:-

- (a) The taxies may be covered under lump sum tax throughout the country.
- (b) The sale price of vehicle may be adopted as the base for the purpose of calculation of tax. The sale price should be the price of vehicle before VAT so as to avoid cascading of tax.
- (c) The floor rate of tax may be kept at 6% of sale price. The flexibility shall be available to the states to charge higher rate of tax in general or on specific models, but same as that of cars of same model/variety in the state.
- (d) For the issue of permits, an on-line portal may be developed by NIC with common features for All India use. The permit may be issued by the portal with the payment of permit fee on line. The portal may also provide facility of online tracking of such permits through the use of mobile phones and other internet facilities.
- (e) The permit fee may be hiked from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 300/- for taxies seeking permit up to a week. For taxies the permit fee may be extended to Rs. 1000/- per month if the permit is to be issued for a month. For this, necessary change may be made in the Central Motor Vehicle Rules.

American money to oppose nuclear plants

†*49. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether American NGOs are pumping in money to oppose the nuclear power plants;

(b) if so, the names of such NGOs along with the action Government is going to take in this regard;

(c) whether there are reports of involvement of such NGOs in anti-development work in other States and places also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Preliminary reports indicate that NGOs from certain foreign countries are sending money to NGOs in India especially to those NGOs working in and around Kudankulam area who are involved in the agitation against the nuclear power plant. Detailed investigation will reveal the source of funding and expenditure pattern of those NGOs who are opposing the Kudankulam nuclear power plant.

(b) CBI enquiry against two NGOs has been ordered. Two criminal cases have been referred to Tamil Nadu Police for investigation. Since the investigations are in the initial stage, it will not be advisable to furnish further details at this stage.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Problems of Indians abroad

*50. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the problems faced by Indians residing abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to prepare a manual to address the problems being faced by Indians who are residing abroad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The Government takes cognizance of the problems being faced by Indian citizens and their families settled or residing abroad as soon as they come to its notice. As reported by Indian Missions/Posts abroad, the problems brought to their notice in this matter are usually as under:

Labour Complaints:

Employer-Employee disputes, non-payment or delayed payment of salaries

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and other legal dues, unsatisfactory working and living conditions, denial of leave on completion of service, denial of return air ticket, breach of contract and abuse and harassment of domestic workers by their employers.

Racial attacks:

Some racial violence cases against Indians/Indian students have been brought to the notice of some of the Indian Missions/Posts.

Marital dispute:

Problems relating to overseas Indian/NRI marriages being faced by Indian women such as abandonment of the wife by her overseas husband, NRI husband already married, Child custody, etc.

Imprisonment of Indians in foreign jails:

Indians languishing in foreign jails on account of various offences committed by them/charges against them in foreign countries, their legal problems with local authorities etc.

Robbery, theft, professional rivalry:

Some incidents of Indians being attacked by robbers, anti-social elements, professional rivalry- induced reasons etc have been reported during the last few years.

Turbulent civil situations in host countries:

Because of internal disturbances prevailing in the Middle East during February/March, 2011, the Government of India evacuated over 18,000 Indians from the region and ensured their safe return to their respective home state in India free of cost.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, The manuals brought out for the information/use/assistance of NRIs and PIOs are as under:

- (1) Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) has brought out a guidance booklet on "Marriages to Overseas Indians" in English, Telugu, Hindi, and Punjabi. This booklet contains the following information:
 - (i) Types of problems in NRI Marriages
 - (ii) Preparing for Marriage : What to expect going to a different Country
 - (iii) Eternal Vigilance
 - (iv) Verification of Antecedents/Documents
 - (v) Precautions for the Bride
 - (vi) Legal Awareness -Indian Laws Regarding Registration of Marriage
 - (vii) Rights of NRI Spouses
 - (viii) Legal Rights of Women

- (ix) Matrimonial and Maintenance Rights of Women and the Right to custody of Children
 - (x) Other Relevant Laws
 - (xi) NRI Matrimonial Disputes and some important Court judgements
 - (xii) Useful information about Passports/Visas
 - (xiii) Names and addresses of NGOs /Organizations working abroad in the field of Women's Rights in India
 - (xiv) Officers of some Indian Embassies abroad dealing with the subject along with address of NGOs working in the field of Women's Rights.
- (2) The National Commission for Women (NCW), the Coordinating agency of the Government of India at the national level for dealing with issues pertaining to NRI marriages, released a Report on Problems Relating to NRI Marriages titled " The "Nowhere" Brides" . It contains all information including legal interventions-international and domestic.
- (3) MOIA released a "Handbook for Overseas Indians" to offer a picture of investment opportunities and entrepreneurial activities in India.
- (4) "Ready Reckoner for Overseas Indians" by Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC), a Public Private Partnership of MOIA and CII.
- (5) "A Regulatory and Investment Handbook for Overseas Indians" by OIFC.
- (6) OIFC Investment Tool Kit for Global Indians by OIFC
- (7) Home Calling-Returning Indians – All that you Need to Know by OIFC
- (8) Guide Book for Overseas Indians on taxation and other important matters by OIFC
- (9) An Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) has been set up by MOIA as a Helpline for the assistance and protection of Indians working abroad and those who are desirous of going abroad for jobs. OWRC consists of a 24×7 Helpline with number 1800 11 3090 which can be accessed on a toll free basis, anywhere from India.
- OWRC also provides walk-in-counseling to potential emigrant workers. It was made operational on 24×7 basis w.e.f 1st May, 2009. An international Toll Free Number 8000 911 913 has been activated for information seekers from the UAE. The ISD Toll Free number is currently operating from Dubai.
- (10) An Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) was set up on 23rd November, 2010 and is managed by the Consulate General of India, Dubai. The centre has a 24×7 helpline, provides grievance redressal and

counseling and also manages a shelter home for runaway housemaids and deserted house wives etc.

Termination of operation by foreign airlines

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several foreign airlines have either terminated or are likely to halt their operations due to tariff hike at Delhi and Mumbai airports;

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

(c) whether airport taxes, parking charges and navigational charges in India are very high as compared to other countries like USA, UK, Hongkong, Singapore and Australia; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to reduce these charges at par with other countries?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Mega tourist destinations

*52. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the mega tourist destinations in the country together with the budget allotted to them during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government has received proposals for inclusion of more such destinations from various State/UT Governments, particularly Haryana;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) The Ministry of Tourism (MoT), has currently identified 53 Mega Destinations/Circuits for development in the country, in consultation with the concerned State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) on the basis of footfalls and their future tourism potential. Out of the 53 identified projects, 35 have already been sanctioned. The list of Mega Destinations/Circuits identified/sanctioned is given in Statement (*See below*).

For each identified mega destination and circuit, the Ministry of Tourism contribution as central financial assistance is capped at Rs. 25.00 crore and Rs. 50.00 crore respectively under the scheme of "Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits".

(b) to (d) Identification and sanctioning of mega tourism projects for various States/UTs including Haryana are a continuous process. Proposals submitted by

States/U.Ts for mega tourist destinations/circuits are sanctioned based on prioritization meetings held with the State Governments/U.T. Administrations, subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

Statement

Mega Destinations/Circuits Identified/Sanctioned

(Rs. in lakh)				
Sl. No.	State/UTs	Name of the Mega Project/Circuits	Year of Sanction	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Charminar area of Hyderabad -Destination	2007-08	994.75
		Tirupati Heritage Circuit	2008-09	4652.49
		Kadapa Heritage Tourist Circuit	2008-09	3692.89
		Development of Buddhavanam Project at Nagarjunasagar	2011-12	Identified
2.	Assam	National Park Mega Circuit covering Manas, Orang, Nameri, Kaziranga, Jorhat Sibsagar and Majouli	2010-11	Identified.
3.	Bihar	Bodhgaya-Rajgir-Nalanda- Circuit	2006-07	1922.42
4.	Chhattisgarh	Jagdapur-Tirathgarh-Chitrakoot-Barsur-Dantewada-Tirathgarh Circuit	2008-09	2347.39
5.	Delhi	Illumination of monuments - Circuit	2006-07	2375.09
		Development of Dilli Haat, Janakpuri.	2010-11	Identified
6.	Goa	Churches of Goa Circuit	2008-09	4309.91
7.	Gujarat	Dwarka-Nageshwar-Bet Dwarka Circuit	2008-09	798.90
		Shuklatirth-Kabirvad-Mangleshwar-Angareshwar Circuit	2011-12	4650.97
8.	Haryana	Panipat-Kurukshetra-Pinjore Circuit	Phase-I 2006-07 (S-1630.03) (R-1161.23) Phase-II 2008-09 (S- 1545.22) (R-35.54)	3175.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Eco and Adventure Circuit (Kullu-Katrain-Manali)	2009-10	Identified.

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Haryana and Himachal Pradesh	Panchkula-Yamunanagar (Haryana)-Ponta Sahib	2010-11	3253.06
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Mubarak Mandi Heritage Complex, Jammu-Destination	2010-11	Identified.
		Naagar Nagar Circuit (Watlab via Hazratbal, Tulmullah, Mansbal and-Wullar Lake), Srinagar	2011-12	3814.56
		Development of Leh as a Mega Tourist Destination-Setting up of Trans Himalayan Cultural Centre in Leh, Jammu and Kashmir	2010-11	2242.95
12.	Jharkhand	Mega Destination at Deoghar	2011-12	2371.19
		Development of Ranchi Mega Circuit	2011-12	Identified
13.	Karnataka	Hampi Circuit	2008-09	3283.58
		Development of Tourism Infrastructure at the World Heritage Site Pattadakal and Badami/Aihole in (Bagalkot District)	2011-12	Identified
14.	Kerala	Muziris Heritage Circuit connecting historically and archaeologically important places of Kodungalloor	2010-11	4052.83
		Development of Backwater Circuit in Alappuzha in Kerala	2011-12	Identified
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Chitrakoot as Mega Destination	2009-10	2401.98
		Jabalpur as Mega Circuit	2010-11	Identified
		Bundelkhand comprising of Tikamgarh, Damoh, Sagar, Chhatarpur and Panna as Mega Circuit	2011-2012	Identified
16.	Maharashtra	Vidarbha Heritage Circuit	2008-09	3738.19
		Aurangabad Destination	2008-09	Identified
		Mahaur-Nanded Vishnupuri- Back Water Kandhar Fort as Mega Circuit	2010-2011	4510.99
		Destination Development of Nashik (Gangapur Dam, Nashik City), Kalagram at Govardhan (Nashik City and Gondeshwar) as a Mega Project	2011-12	Identified

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Manipur	INA Memorial	2010-2011	1238.59
		Integrated Mega Circuit Project- Marging Polo Complex, Keina and Khongjom	2011-12	Identified
18.	Meghalaya	Umiam (Barapani) as Mega Destination	2011-2012	Identified
19.	Nagaland	Development of Mega Destination at Dimapur	2011-12	2370.45
20.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar- Puri-Chilka- Circuit	2008-09	3022.80
21.	Puducherry	Development of Puducherry as a Mega Tourism Circuit	2010-11	4511.00
22.	Punjab	Amritsar Destination	2008-09	1585.53
23.	Rajasthan	Ajmer- Pushkar Destination	2008-09	1069.68
		Desert Circuit (Jodhpur- Bikaner-Jaisalmer)	2010-11	Identified.
24.	Sikkim	Gangtok- Destination	2008-09	2390.70
25.	Tamil-Nadu	Mahabalipuram- Destination	2002-03	1039.00
		Pilgrimage Heritage Circuit (Madurai- Rameshwaram-Kanyakumari)	2010-11	3647.95
		Thanjavur	2010-11	1475.00
26.	Tripura	Mega Lake Circuit Including Mata Bari	2010-11	Identified
27.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar-Rishikesh-Munikireti- Circuit	2008-09	4452.22
		Nirmal Gangotri	2011-12	5000.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circuit	Phase-I East Gate 2005-06 (S-848.49) (R-848.49) West Gate 2006-07 (S-933.40) (R- 933. 40) Phase-II 2009-10 (S-1976.44) (R-988.22)	3758.33
49.		Varanasi-Sarnath-Ramnagar Circuit	Phase-J 2006-07	2202.31

1	2	3	4	5
			(S-786.00)	
			(R- 628.80)	
			Phase-II	
			2008-09	
			(S-1416.31)	
			(R-708.16)	
		Development of Mathura-Vrindavan including renovation of Vishramghat (Mathura) as Mega Destination	2011-12	3178.66
29.	West Bengal	Ganga Heritage River Cruise Circuit	2008-09	2042.35
		Dooars (Jalpaiguri District)	2010-11,	Identified
		Kolkata Heritage and River-Front Mega Tourism Project.	2011-12	Identified

Urgent disposal of compensation cases

*53. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the action that has been taken by the Ministry for urgent disposal of vehicle accident related compensation cases as on date, as it has been observed that, in most of cases, drivers of vehicles have expired and their poor families are in great difficulty for meeting their daily needs and they have no money for litigation; and

(b) the action that has been taken by the Ministry for removal of dissatisfaction over very meager compensation in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) The Bill to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, which provided, *inter alia*, for expeditious disposal of claims by Motor Accident Claims Tribunals and for higher compensation in hit and run cases and also for revision of amount of compensation was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 15th May, 2007. On the recommendation of the Rajya Sabha, the Bill was referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee, which made various suggestions. The official amendments made in the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2007 have been approved by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 01st March, 2012 and the Bill is now proposed to be introduced in the current session of Parliament.

Completion of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant

*54 SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant that has been completed and the total investment on the project till date;

- (b) by when Government plans to operationalise its various units;
- (c) whether Government has evidence of foreign funding of the NGOs protesting against the project at Kudankulam;
- (d) if so, the names thereof;
- (e) the actions, if any, that have been taken against such NGOs; and
- (f) the reasons for the reactor under construction being VVER 1000 type and not VVER 1200, which happens to be a generation ahead of the former from the point of view of safety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) A cumulative physical progress of 99.2% in Unit-1 and 94.6% in Unit-2, with an overall progress of 97.4% has been achieved in the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project in Tamil Nadu. The total expenditure on the project up to January 2012 is Rs 14326 crore.

(b) The work on the project has been halted due to the protest by the locals and the groups ideologically opposed to nuclear power. All efforts are being made by the Central Government to resolve the impasse in consultation with the State Government. The schedule of operationalisation of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project will be worked out after normalization of the situation.

(c) Preliminary reports indicate receipt of foreign funds by the NGO's who are opposing Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant.

(d) As the investigations have been ordered, it is not feasible to furnish the details at this stage. ,

(e) CBI enquiry has been initiated against two NGOs and criminal cases have been referred in respect of two NGOs to Tamil Nadu Police.

(f) The reactors under construction at Kudankulam have safety features at par with those of VVER 1200.

Sanctions against Iran

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that USA and European Countries have recently imposed sanctions against Iran and have also stopped importing crude oil from Iran;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for imposing such sanctions;
- (c) whether USA and European Countries are coercing other countries to follow them; and
- (d) the reaction of Government with regard to US and European moves against Iran?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) The U.S. National Defense Authorisation Act, signed into a law by the U.S. President on 31 December 2011, imposes sanctions in the form of prohibition from access to the U.S. financial system for foreign financial institutions that engage in significant financial transactions with effect from 28 June 2012 with the Central Bank of Iran or other U.S. designated Iranian financial institutions for sale or purchase of petroleum products from Iran. The law provides for exemption from sanctions for the concerned foreign financial institutions engaging in such transactions, if the U.S. determines that the country of primary transaction has significantly reduced its petroleum imports from Iran. The U.S. has further issued an Executive Order on 6 February 2012, which requires U.S. financial institutions to freeze any transaction connected with Government of Iran or any Iranian financial institution passing through its system. EU has imposed various sanctions on Iran since 2007 in response to its concerns over Iran's nuclear proliferation activities. Further, the European Union Foreign Affairs Council announced on 23 January, 2012 its decision to impose new sanctions on Iran. The new sanctions impose a ban on new contracts for imports by EU member countries of crude oil, petroleum products and petrochemicals from Iran with immediate effect. An allowance, however, has been made for execution of existing contracts till 1 July 2012 for crude oil and petroleum products.

The U.S. law follows the designation of the financial sector of Iran as a jurisdiction of primary money laundering concern by the U.S. Government in November 2011. The U.S. maintains that the sanctions on Iran are aimed to support its goal of persuading Iran abide by the UNSC and IAEA resolutions pertaining to Iran's nuclear programme. The stated reason of the latest sanctions on Iran imposed by EU was to encourage Iran to return to negotiations without preconditions.

It is the publicly stated policy of the U.S., as reflected in the Section 1245 of the National Defense Authorisation Act, that the U.S. President shall persuade countries purchasing oil from Iran to limit the use by Iran of revenue from purchases of oil to purchases of non-luxury consumer goods from the country purchasing the oil. It has also publically called upon countries importing petroleum products to reduce their dependence on Iran.

Government implements its obligations under the UN Security Council Resolutions on Iran. We continue to maintain that we are bound by UN sanctions and unilateral sanctions imposed by countries or group of countries should not impact legitimate trade relations with Iran.

Uranium found in fish from Nagarjunasagar Dam

*56. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that researchers funded by Bhabha Atomic

Research Centre have found Uranium in fish caught in the Nagarjunasagar Dam in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has awarded a project to SRM University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu for a comprehensive study of uranium content in various environmental matrices including water and 'biota' *i.e.* , the animal and/or plant life of a particular habitat, of Nagarjunasagar reservoir in Andhra Pradesh, since the water from the said reservoir is used for drinking purposes in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad of Andhra Pradesh. Under the same study/project the measurement of uranium content in fish, samples has also been carried out. Due to its natural occurrence in soil and rocks of the earth crust, uranium is present in all environmental matrices such as air, water, soil, sediment, food materials and the biota. Its concentration in soil varies from 1 to 5 micro grammes per gram *i.e.* 1 to 5 parts in a, million parts of a gram; it varies in water from 1 to 3 nanogrammes per milliliter *i.e.* 1 to 3 parts of a billion parts of a milliliter; while in fish it varies from 5 to 60 nanogrammes per gram (wet weight). In Nagarjunasagar reservoir, the uranium content in fish was found to vary from 20 to 30 nanogrammes per gram of fish (wet weight) which is within the normal concentration range in fish found in other parts of the country.

Roads in tribal dominated areas of Jharkhand

*57. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any special proposal to construct roads in the tribal dominated areas of Jharkhand which have not been connected by roads so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Tribal Affairs Ministry has requested the Ministry to give them funds directly for the development of roads in tribal dominated areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Ministry thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. The development and maintenance of other roads is the responsibility of respective State Government. However, development of 504 km of National Highways and 256 km of State Roads in Jharkhand has been approved under the programme for development of roads in Left Wing Extremism affected areas in Jharkhand, which are predominantly tribal areas.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Safety of Indian workers abroad

*58. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Indian working abroad, country-wise;
- (b) the details of the foreign exchange received by the country annually from them, country-wise;
- (c) whether Indians undergo agony and hardship due to ill-treatment in many countries;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government for the safety and security of Indians abroad?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) Indian workers emigrate for seeking employment in all categories of work ranging from low skilled to high skilled professional jobs. Data is available only for ECR (Emigration Clearance Required) category of workers going abroad. This category includes those workers who have not passed class 10 level school examination and are emigrating to 17 ECR notified countries. The details of ECR Category workers who emigrated to 17 notified countries during 2008, 2009 and 2010 and 2011 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The details of the foreign exchange received are as per the following table.

(US \$ billion)	
Year	Total Private Transfer
2010-11(P)	55.9
2009-10(PR)	53.9
2008-09	46.9
2007-08	43.5

PR: Partially Revised.

P: Preliminary

The source-and destination-wise information about private transfers is gathered through a periodic (every three years) sample survey conducted by the Reserve Bank of India. As per the last survey which was conducted in November, 2009, Gulf Countries accounted for 27 percent of total remittances during the first half of 2009-10.

(c) to (e) Some complaints of a diverse nature are received in the missions which relate to contractual violations such as non-payment or delay in the payment

of salary/wages and other benefits, refusal of leave or exit/re-entry permits for visits to India, refusal to send the worker back home on final exit visa, non-issue or non-renewal of residence permit, illegal deductions from the salary/wages, salary or job not given as per the contract, heavy workload, maltreatment, harassment etc.

The Government has taken several steps to address the issue of Indian emigrants, which include the following:-

- (i) Nation-wide awareness campaigns through the media to educate intending emigrants about legal emigration procedures, the risk of illegal migration and precautions to be taken during emigration.
- (ii) The Government has established an Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) which is a 24 hour telephone helpline in eight languages to provide authentic information to emigrants as well as intending emigrants on all aspects of emigration.
- (iii) The Government has established Indian Community Welfare Funds (ICWF) in all Indian Missions to provide on site support to the affected emigrants.
- (iv) Government has established an Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) at UAE.
- (v) The Government has signed MOUs with seven major labour receiving countries, namely, Jordan, Qatar, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Kuwait, Oman, Malaysia and Bahrain to lay down the framework for bilateral cooperation for the protection and welfare of workers.

Under these MOUs Joint Working Groups (JWGs) have been constituted that meet regularly in order to resolve bilateral labour issues. In these Joint Working Groups, the protection and welfare of the workers and the compliance of contractual provisions of employment to be provided by the foreign employer relating to proper accommodation, working and living conditions are impressed upon.
- (vi) In order to safeguard the interest of the emigrant workers and ensure only credible parties are enrolled as recruiting agents, the Ministry revised the Emigration (Amendment) Rules 2009 *w.e.f* 9th July, 2009 revising the eligibility criteria for Recruiting Agents (RAs). They will now have to maintain certain basic facilities to conduct their business.
- (vii) In case, a recruiting agent violates any provision under the Emigration Act, 1983 and Rules thereunder, stringent actions are taken. Blacklisting of recalcitrant foreign employers is also resorted to for violation of any provision of the employment contract.
- (viii) Pravasi Bhartiya Bima Yojana (PBBY) is a compulsory Insurance Scheme for the protection of emigrant workers.

- (ix) Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) is launching a special Pension and Life Insurance Fund (PLIF) for overseas Indian workers who are holding ECR passports. PLIF will help a worker to save for old age, accumulate some savings for resettlement on return to India and also provides the worker with a life insurance cover against natural death during the specified period.

Statement

*The Distribution of Annual Labour Outflows from India Country-Wise
from 2008-2011*

Sl.No.	Country	2008	2009	2010	2011
1.	Afghanistan	405	395	256	487
2.	Bahrain	31924	17541	15101	14323
3.	Brunei	607	2	1	ECNR
4.	Indonesia	33	9	3	22
5.	Iraq			390	1177
6.	Jordan	1377	847	2562	1413
7.	Kuwait	35562	42091	37667	45149
8.	Lebanon	75	250	765	534
9.	Libya	5040	3991	5221	477
10.	Malaysia	21123	11345	20577	17947
11.	Oman	89659	74963	105807	73819
12.	Qatar	82937	46292	45752	41710
13.	S. Arabia	228406	281110	275172	289297
14.	Sudan	1045	708	957	1175
15.	Syria	74	0	2	118
16.	Thailand	15	5	05	27
17.	U.A.E.	349827	130302	130910	138861
18.	Yemen	492	421	208	29
TOTAL		848601	610272	641356	626565

International tourists arrival in the country

*59. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India's share in international tourists arrival is very low;

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

(c) whether this high potential sector with multiplier efforts on income and employment generation is still relatively untapped;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to attract foreign tourists to India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAI): (a) and (b) The share of India in International Tourist Arrivals in 2011 was 0.64%.

(c) and (d) Using the Tourism Satellite Account for India (2002-03), the contribution of Tourism in the GDP and employment of the Country, in 2007-08, has been estimated to be 5.92% and 9.24% respectively.

Although the tourism sector in India has grown in the recent years, it is felt that with India's vast bounties of nature, its great treasures of art, architecture and philosophical thought, its rich cultural heritage, its varied rural countryside and wildlife, age – old practices of Yoga, Siddha, etc. spread across different States/ Union Territories (UTs), there is immense tourism potential to tap, which can lead to further growth in tourism.

The Ministry of Tourism has taken the initiative of identifying, diversifying, developing and promoting the nascent/upcoming niche products of the tourism industry such as Cruise, Adventure, Medical and Wellness, Golf, Polo, Meetings Incentives Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) and Film Tourism. This is done in order to overcome the aspect of 'seasonality' to promote India as a 365 days destination, attract tourists with specific interests and to ensure repeat visits for the products in which India has comparative advantage.

(e) 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 India tourism 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 and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures; offering joint advertising and brochure support and inviting media 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.

Key recommendations of Dharmadhikari Committee

60. SHRIMATI. KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

- (a) the key recommendations of the Dharmadhikari Committee;
- (b) whether Government would accept these recommendations; and
- (c) in what manner they would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Committee of experts under the Chairmanship of Justice D.M. Dharmadhikari, retired Supreme Court Judge, has gone into the entire gamut of principles of integration across various cadres, level mapping and seniority issues of post merged entity of Air India Limited. The Committee has further examined the principles of pay/wage rationalization and restructuring between all the employees of erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines besides other post retirement and terminal benefits.

The Committee had submitted its Report to the Ministry on 31st January, 2012. The Ministry has constituted a 3-member Committee consisting of officers from Department of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Civil Aviation and an Independent Expert to examine the recommendations of Justice Dharmadhikari Committee. The Government would take appropriate decision upon the receipt of its recommendations.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Demand of villages near KAIGA Nuclear Plant**

311. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that residents of villages in the vicinity of the Kaiga atomic power station are agitating over their demands;
- (b) if so, the details of their demands;
- (c) the number of promises made to the villagers of the Kaiga that have been fulfilled; and
- (d) the number that are yet to be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The villagers in the vicinity of Kaiga, Karnataka are demanding that land falling in the sterilized zone (beyond the plant boundary upto 5 km radius) be acquired by the project and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R and R), compensation and employment for each family be provided.

(c) The land for Kaiga Atomic Power Project was acquired in the year 1985. The rehabilitation and resettlement of all project affected persons has been completed. No promises were made to the people living in the vicinity regarding acquisition land in the sterilized zone.

(d) Does not arise.

Threat by anti-nuke activists to sue PM

312. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any 'anti-nuke activist' has threatened to sue the hon'ble Prime Minister and the Minister of State in the PMO in recent days;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reactions of Government to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) There are some media reports on the matter. But as far as Minister of State in PMO, Shri V. Narayanasamy is concerned, one Shri Udaya Kumar sent a lawyer's notice for which Minister replied suitably.

Reservation in promotion in Ministry

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

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

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

(c) if not, reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Government orders on reservation in promotion are followed in Department of Atomic Energy for all cadres except for scientific and technical posts which are exempted from the purview of orders on reservation.

(b) As per Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement

Details of promotion made during the last five years in all categories in the Department of Atomic Energy

Year	Group A				Group B				Group C			
	SC	ST	Gen	Total	SC	ST	Gen	Total	SC	ST	Gen	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2007	42	5	396	443	120	21	538	679	175	44	427	646
2008	40	9	399	448	125	28	512	665	117	43	349	509

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2009	23	6	283	312	167	33	676	876	119	94	312	525
2010	58	14	474	546	163	43	628	834	124	70	437	631
2011	23	2	278	303	124	37	458	619	156	69	347	572
TOTAL	186	36	1830	2052	699	162	2812	3673	691	320	1872	2883

Commission of Tumalapalle Uranium Mine

314. SHRI N. K. SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tumalapalle Uranium Mine has been commissioned;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total estimated deposits of Uranium reserves in the Tumalapalle mine;

(d) whether the uranium, found in this mine, is of similar or higher quality to that found in other countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

(c) U_3O_8 (Magnesium Di-Uranate) reserves of Tummalapalle uranium mine as estimated in Detailed Project Report (DPR) is 17,780 tonnes.

(d) No, Sir. The grade of uranium ore in Tummalapalle mine is very low compared to many uranium producing mines in the world.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

Outreach programme for acceptance of Nuclear Power

315 SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether amid protests holding up new nuclear power projects, the country's atomic energy establishment, Atomic Energy Commission is looking to scale up its outreach programmes to enhance public acceptance of nuclear power;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Nuclear Power Corporation has initiated developmental activities around the project sites to scale up the outreach programme to win people's confidence; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Fukushima accident in Japan in March 2011 generated apprehensions among a section of people. These apprehensions were

primarily about safety of nuclear power plants, radiation etc. Soon after the event, a safety review of nuclear power plants in operation and under construction in the country was taken up by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). It has been found that Indian nuclear power plants were safe and had margins and features in design to withstand extreme natural events like earthquake and tsunami. Reports of the reviews were posted at Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), AERB and NPCIL websites for information of public. The public outreach activities were scaled up manifold to allay apprehensions, in a structured manner, by adopting a multipronged approach in and around of nuclear power plant sites. The campaigns have also been extended to other parts of the country. To supplement the scaled up outreach activities, NPCIL has entered into partnership with several agencies like Vigyan Prasar of the Department of Science and Technology, DAVP, UFO Movies etc. NPCIL has approved the scaled up outreach plans for long term, as well.

(c) and (d) NPCIL has been carrying out neighborhood welfare activities in the areas of education, health and infrastructure development. NPCIL has adopted a policy of investing minimum 2% of its profit towards inclusive growth of the neighborhood around its sites. At the new greenfield sites, NPCIL, as a policy has taken up welfare activities upfront to meet the needs and aspirations of the people, in addition to the Resettlement and Rehabilitation package as applicable in local context.

Setting up of Nuclear Plants in Eleventh/Twelfth Plans

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

(a) the number of nuclear power projects set up/proposed to be set up in the country during the Eleventh and Twelfth Plans, State-wise;

(b) the total estimated cost of each project, its capacity and the time-frame for commissioning of the proposed power stations; and

(c) the various safeguards taken or proposed to be taken in the installation and operation of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The projects completed in Eleventh Five Year Plan/ expected to be completed in Twelfth Five Year Plan with requisite details are listed below:-

Project	Location and State	Capacity (MW)	Approved cost Rs. in crore	Expected completion
1	2	3	4	5
Kaiga 3 and 4	Kaiga, Karnataka	2 x 220	3282.00	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
RAPP 5 and 6	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2 x 220	3072.00	Completed
KKNPP 1 and 2	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2 x 1000	13171.00*	Completion was expected in 2011-12. But the project is delayed due to agitation.
PFBR	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	500	3492.00*	2014-15
KAPP 3 and 4	Kakrapar, Gujarat	2 x 700	11459.00	2015-16
RAPP 7 and 8	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2 x 700	12320.00	2016-17

* Under Revision.

Work on new nuclear power projects and pre-project activities are planned in the Twelfth Plan-as per the following details:

Project	Location	Capacity (MW)
Gorakhpur 1 and 2	Gorakhpur, Haryana	2x700
Chutka, 1 and 2	Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	2x700
Mahi Banswara, 1 and 2	Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	2x700
Kaiga, 5 and 6	Kaiga, Karnataka	2x700
Kudankulam, 3 and 4	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2x1000
Jaitapur, 1 and 2	Jaitapur, Maharashtra	2x1650
Kovvada, 1 and 2	Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	2x1500
Chhaya Mithi Virdi, 1 and 2	Chhaya Mithi Virdi, Gujarat	2x1100
FBR 1 and 2	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	2x500
Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR)	Location to be decided	300

These projects are expected to be completed in the XIII Five Year Plan/early XIV Five Year Plan depending on their actual start dates. Their cost estimates will be evolved as the project proposals are finalized. Pre-project activities are also planned at Bhimpur in Madhya Pradesh (4 x 700) and Haripur in West Bengal (6 x 1000 MW).

(c) Safety is accorded utmost priority in all aspects of nuclear power plants. At each stage of the plant like siting, construction, equipment erection,

commissioning and operation, safety is reviewed and authorization accorded by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).

The reactors of indigenous design-Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) and Fast Breeder Reactors (FBRs) follow the latest safety standards prescribed by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which are regulated by the AERB. In respect of Light Water Reactors (LWRs) set up in technical cooperation with foreign countries, safety requirements of regulatory body of the vendor country as well as Indian regulatory body, *i.e.* AERB are to be satisfied. The AERB independently reviews and accords stage-wise clearance/approvals for setting up reactors in India. Post Fukushima (Japan) incident, safety of the Indian nuclear power plants has been reviewed by task forces of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and the AERB. The reviews found that the plants are safe and have margins and features to withstand extreme natural events such as Tsunami, Earthquake etc.

Enhancing the number of flights by Air India

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

(a) whether Government has received representations to enhance the number of flights being operated by Air India on an average every day;

(b) whether there is any proposal to enhance the number of flights in the Hyderabad-Visakhapatnam sector;

(c) to what extent has Air India allowed profitable routes to be abandoned during the last year; and

(d) the steps proposed to consider chartering of flights to operate them under the banner of Air India to maintain visibility?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Representations to enhance the number of operations of Air India are received from all quarters.

(b) and (c) The airlines are free to operate flights within the Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by the Government. Commencement and withdrawal of flights depend upon the commercial judgement of the airlines itself.

(d) Air India is similarly free to consider chartering of flights depending upon their economic returns and viability, keeping in mind the guidelines issued by the DGCA.

Integration of employees of AI and IA

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

(a) whether a four member committee on Integration of employees of Air India and Indian Airlines on account of their merger submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the employees have been agitating over disparities in their pay scales, promotional avenues and areas of responsibilities; and

(d) if so, the views expressed by the said committee in its said report?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) A four member committee, headed by retired Supreme Court Judge Justice D.M. Dharmadhikari submitted their report to the Government on 31st January, 2012. The report has taken into account the views of all section of employees of the two now merged airlines. This is under examination of a Committee consisting of Ministry of Civil Aviation, Department of Public Enterprises and an outside expert who will recommend their report to the Government and also establish a time frame for implementation of the report of the Dharmadhikari Committee.

Fleet and crew members of Air India

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

(a) the current fleet of aeroplanes with the Air India;

(b) the number of pilots and other crew members;

(c) whether the ratio of aeroplanes and crew members of Air India is as per the International practice to make the Air India viable and vibrant; and

(d) the steps Government has taken to make the national carrier viable in the international aviation scenario?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Currently Air India has 125 aircraft in its fleet.

(b) At present Air India has 1533 pilots and 3136 cabin crew.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The functioning of Air India was first reviewed at the level of Committee of Secretaries in 2009. It was decided that the Review of Air India would be undertaken at the level of GoM. The GoM thereon met several times to review the performance of Air India and gave specific targets/milestones for infusion of Equity. The Government of India has infused Rs. 3200 crores upto March, 2012. The GoM in the recent reviews held on 28.10.2011 and 07.02.2012, accepted the recommendations of the Group of Officers constituted by GoM to vet the Financial Restructuring Plan/ Turn Around Plan (FRP/TAP) of Air India which included the conversion of Rs. 11,000 crores of working capital into long-term loans, issue Non-Convertible Debentures, guaranteed by Government, of Rs. 7400 crores. The balance of the working capital would be in the form of a Cash Credit Arrangement with the Banks.

The FRP also includes an infusion of Rs. 30231 crores over a period of ten years from financial year 2012-13 upto financial year 2020-2021. The implementation of FRP/TAP would result in the Company turning EBHDTA (Earnings Before Interest Depreciation Tax Amortisation) positive by 2012-13, Cash Positive by 2017-18 and PAT (Profit After Tax) positive by 2020-21.

Financial crisis of civil aviation industry

†320. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that today the civil aviation industry in the country has come under financial crisis;

(b) if so, the reasons found responsible for it on preliminary basis;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to bring out this industry out of financial crisis by providing relief; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Based on returns filed by airlines with Directorate General of Civil Aviation, all scheduled airlines except IndiGo operating in the country are incurring losses.

(b) The spiraling cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), global economic slow down and low yield due to intense competition and consequent widening gap between revenue and expenses have contributed greatly to losses.

(c) and (d) Government has recently taken several sector wide measures to resolve short term as well as long term issues to improve its sustainability and viability. These are:

(i) An inter-ministerial Working Group constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Civil Aviation analyzed various factors causing stress in civil aviation.

(ii) The issue of rationalization of VAT on ATF, has been taken up with the State Govts.

(iii) Directorate General of Foreign Trade has allowed import of ATF by or on behalf of airlines as actual users and on actual use basis.

(iv) A proposal to allow FDI upto a limit of 49% by foreign airlines into domestic sector is under consideration.

As regard Air India, Government has infused Rs. 800 crores as equity in Air India in the FY 2009-2010, Rs. 1200 crore in FY 2010-11, Rs. 1200

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

crore in 2011-12. Meanwhile, Group of Ministers (GoM) has approved Turn Around Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) formulated by Air India.

Action Plan for safety and security of Airports

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

- (a) whether Government has prepared any action plan in consultation with the States to ensure safety and security of all airports in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of recommendations made by the comprehensive Security Review Committee in 2010; and
- (d) the action taken for the implementation of those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) There is a system of issue of license for the airports by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), Only those airports which fulfill the standards of safety as laid down by DGCA and International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) are issued license for commercial operations.

The National Civil Aviation Security Programme (NCASP) prepared to ensure security at airports is in place. Further, Contingency Plans to deal with hijack situations, Bomb Threats, and Counter Terrorist Contingency Plan are also in place for ensuring the safety and security of the airports.

(d) A Comprehensive Security Review of aviation security to strengthen the overall security at the airports was done in 2010. It may not be proper to divulge the details at this stage in the interest of the security of the airports of the country.

Safety norms of domestic airlines

322. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA:

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI:

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of each of the safety norms that every airlines is supposed to follow in the domestic sector;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Financial Audit of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) found that major domestic airlines are flouting the safety norms;
- (c) if so, the details of airlines which have flouted the safety norms and each norm flouted by each airlines and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the action Ministry is going to take on the defaulting airlines?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Every airlines is required to follow provisions of various Aircraft Rules, Civil Aviation Requirements and instructions issued by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) from time to time.

(b) DGCA has undertaken financial surveillance from safety perspective of scheduled domestic airlines viz. Air India, Air India Express, Alliance Air, Jet Airways, JetLite, Kingfisher Airlines, Spicejet, Go Air, IndiGo and Blue Dart in November-December 2011 In accordance with the provisions of Civil Aviation Requirement, Section 3, Series S, Part I.

(c) the details of airlines which have flouted safety norms and the reasons given by airlines are given in the Statements. (*See Below*)

(d) Under the regulations, DGCA is empowered to take action against the defaulting airlines.

Details of Airlines which flouted Safety Norms

Sl.No.	Discrepancy	Airline Response
Air India Express		
1.	Pending corrective actions on FOQA exceedences.	Counseling for all FOQA exceedences of Jun-Jul 2011 to be completed by 31 Jan 2012.
2.	Pending PIB investigations due to non-availability of flight crew.	All pending PIB investigations to be completed by 29 Feb 2012.
3.	Shortage of pilots, Check-Pilots, Instructors and Examiners and backlog of training.	The deadline would be 30 Jun 2012.
4.	Continuous shifting pilots between Air India and Air India Express without any laid down procedure.	With regard to shifting of pilots between AI and AICL, it has been stated that. AI pilots trained with AICL will remain with AICL for a period of five years, Necessary agreement to be obtained from AICL within 30 days.
5.	Cancellation of flights due to acute shortage of pilots.	Winter Schedule 2011 has been drawn up taken into consideration actual availability of pilots. No new flights will be introduced.
6.	Manual monitoring of Flight Duty Time Limitations.	Target date of implementation is 30th April 2012.

Sl.No.	Discrepancy	Airline Response
7.	No financial independence.	As an independent AOP holder, AICL must have freedom to act independently on procurement of spares, expenditure on maintenance, etc.
Jet Airways		
1.	Recruitment of pilots, backlog of training and shortage of Trainers.	The deadline for compliance will be end Dec 2012. To be reviewed on three monthly basis.
2.	International stations not audited by the flight safety department for the last two consecutive years. As per DGCA guidelines, international sectors are required to be audited once in two years.	Audit plan needs to be monitored closely. To be reviewed on three monthly basis.
3.	Audit plan of 2011 of safety not fully complied.	
4.	In spite of low cancellation rate of flights (0.8%) in 2011, the airline has canceled 1/3rd of flights due to poor loads.	Flight cancellation due commercial reasons effected after ensuring that passengers are not inconvenienced and re-accommodating on other flights. The cancellation rate on account of commercial reason was 0.3% of total scheduled operations. Endeavour will be made to reduce this number further. To be monitored on monthly basis.
JetLite		
1.	Acute shortage of pilots and backlog of training due to shortage of TRES/TRIs/Cabin Crew).	To be monitored on monthly basis.
2.	Airlines do not possess software to monitor DFDR recoded parameter exceedences.	JetLite has requested Jet Airways to provide AIRFASE viewer at their premises. Teledyne has agreed to provide viewer for JetLite on renewal of AMC and timeline for the same is 45 days. Timeline is end Feb. 2012.

Sl.No.	Discrepancy	Airline Response
SpiceJet		
1.	Airlines do not have any qualified instructor on their Boeing 737 fleet for imparting training to the pilots.	Target date given by airlines is 30 Sep. 2012. To be monitored on monthly basis.
2.	FOQA counseling procedure needs a review, in view of the analysis of the past FOQA exceedence counseling procedure reporting format.	Process of exceedence reporting to the concerned crew is streamlined. Casual and inappropriate response to a specific exceedence is made unacceptable and system made more meaningful.
Alliance Air		
1.	Violation of CAR for non-pilot appointed as ED (Operations).	The present incumbent is officiating to the post of ED Operations and is engineering graduate. He is also type rated on ATR42 and CRJ700. To support the present incumbent, Alliance Air proposes to have one base manager (chief operations-a pilot with TRI/TRW rating) at each of their bases i.e. Delhi and Kolkata. ATR42 training captain will be positioned as a base manager at Kolkata and CRJ training captain as base manager at Delhi. However, it is not acceptable. Appointment of ED should be made in accordance with CAR provisions before 31.3.2012.
2.	Shortage of commanders in the airlines.	ATR42 (07) P1 12 P2 30 CRJ (04) P1 10 P2 13 No firm plan indicated to circumvent acute shortage. Flight schedule for ATR aircraft to be truncated to four aircraft and that of CRJ to three aircraft.

Sl.No.	Discrepancy	Airline Response
3.	Shortage of pilots on ATR type of aircraft in violation of CAR provisions. Only one Instructor and one examiner is available for the entire fleet of 7 ATR type of aircraft.	<p>Alliance Air has 3 TRIs on ATR42 and one TRI is expected to join shortly.</p> <p>One TRI has completed requirements for TRE and process will be completed in next two weeks.</p> <p>Process has started for upgrading 02 ATR P1s for check-pilotship.</p> <p>On CJR, there are 02 TREs, 02 TRIs and 02 check pilots.</p>

Indigo

1.	The investigation procedure of incidents is improper as large numbers of incidents are closed after a single page report investigation by the airlines without approval of DGCA.	<p>PIB reports for minor incidents were prepared in a single page format. However, as advised this practice has been discontinued,</p> <p>Close monitoring required to ensure that PIB investigations are conducted in an objective manner.</p>
2.	The details of snags reflected in the 'Snag Reporting Forms' indicate that few snags are actually incidents. However the same were not reported by the airlines in violation of aircraft rules (Rule 77C). The airlines has therefore suppressed the information by not reporting of incidents.	<p>All the snags have been reviewed with DGCA Air Safety. Some of the snags have been identified as incidents for which PIB will be convened and reports furnished.</p> <p>IndiGo has constituted an internal committee for study of commonly occurring snags and findings of the study will be submitted by mid Feb. 2012.</p>
3.	There is a shortage of Training examiners/instructors in the airlines.	<p>Present strength of trainers is 50 and 44 are in process which will be completed from Mar to Sep 2012.</p> <p>To be monitored on monthly basis.</p>
4.	Backlog in training of pilots also exists in the airlines.	<p>As per the existing requirement, the airline will be able to meet the training requirement with existing number of trainers.</p>

Sl.No.	Discrepancy	Airline Response
Kingfisher Airlines		
1.	The airlines has a total of 64 aircraft in their fleet out of which 20 aircraft (nearly 1/3rd fleet) is grounded due to want of spares, engines, components, etc.	Aircraft recovery plan is as follows: A320 Aircraft 1 15 Apr 2012 Aircraft 2 30 Apr 2012 Aircraft 3 15 May 2012 Aircraft 4 15 Jun 2012 Aircraft 5 30 Jun 2012
2.	There is a shortage of 12 engines for 7 aircraft of A320 family and 16 engines for 9 aircraft of ATR family.	ATR Aircraft 1 10 Apr 2012 Aircraft 2 20 Apr 2012 Aircraft 3 05 May 2012 Aircraft 4 15 May 2012 Aircraft 5 25 May 2012 Aircraft 6 10 Jun 2012 Aircraft 7 20 Jun 2012 Aircraft 8 30 Jun 2012 Aircraft 9 30 Jul 2012 Aircraft 10 30 Aug 2012 Aircraft 11 30 Sep 2012 Aircraft 12 30 Oct 2012
3.	Most of spares for ATR aircraft are not available viz. AC generator (Nil stock), propeller brake (Nil stock), turbine inlet control v/v (One), EEC (One) and starter generator (03).	Kingfisher has long term contract with major suppliers of ATR and Airbus fleet. The agreement supports all rotables, consumables for entire fleet. Some of these agreements are on hold due to delay in payments but will be activated as soon as payment has been made. Until such time, Kingfisher will continue to procure parts on need basis.
4.	The airline is doing cannibalisation of parts e.g. a total of 619 items have been removed from A320 aircraft VT-ADR till 17/11/2011.	
5.	MEL extensions have increased in the year 2011 indicating lack of spares in the stores.	MEL extensions were granted by DAW Mumbai.

Sl.No.	Discrepancy	Airline Response
6.	A total of 24 pilots have left the airlines in the last two months.	The relieving of pilots has not impacted the pilot staffing number required for operating fleet.
7.	During winter schedule 2011, the airline did not operate 175 daily flights due to non-availability of aircraft.	Factual information.
8.	Most of the employees have been paid salary upto Oct 2011.	For Nov 2011, 60% employees have been paid salary. The remaining will be paid by 15 Jan 2012. For Dec. 2011, all employees will be paid salary by 31 Jan. 2012.

Go Air

1.	Number of training captains is very less <i>vis-a-vis</i> total number of pilots in the company.	Total number of trainers are 12 (6 check pilots, 2 TRIs and 4 TREs). Five proposals have been submitted to DGCA and 04 additional proposals will be submitted by 31 Mar 2012. To be closely monitored.
2.	Engineering Audits for the year 2010 have not been carried out as planned.	Details of audit plan and compliance with corrective actions will be submitted. The plan to be obtained and reviewed in a time bound manner.
3.	FOQA counseling data is available only from May 2011 for operating crew.	Airline has admitted that they could not produce the records and given the commitment to complete documentation by Feb 2012.
4.	Key positions in the company are vacant.	Proposal for one of current check pilot will be submitted to DGCA for the post of Dy. Chief of Flight Safety. Head of Flight Operations will be in place by end Feb. 2012. Both the functionaries to be selected and end Feb 2012.
5.	Engineering department does not have software (Amos) to track/monitor inventory of aircraft spares and rectification data.	Process for procurement of software has commenced. The election will be finalized by May 2012. Full implementation and functionality of software will happen in Mar 2013. Airline to keep the deadline as end Dec 2012.

Sl.No.	Discrepancy	Airline Response
Air India		
1.	<p>Delay in Incident Reporting and Investigation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No prompt reporting of occurrences-violation of CAR Section 5, Series C, Part-I • Delay in conduct of PIB investigations – violation of CAR Section 5, Series F, Part-I • Status of PIB investigations for the year 2011. 	<p>Air India has informed that there is NIL pendency in Boeing fleet. For Airbus fleet, there is shortage of suitable manpower in Flight Safety Dept at Delhi which has been a contributory factor in delay and level of investigation. Re-deployment exercise of suitable manpower in the Flight Safety Department is already in the process and expected to be completed soon. As per Air Safety Circular 4 of 2011 all concerned have been advised to report any incident immediately by SMS/FAX/telephone/e-mail to the concerned authorities. Air India has also informed that there are occasional delays in the PIB investigation' due investigation reports of the components involved in incident not being available from vendor on time. However in view of the ASC 4 of 2011 all concerned have been advised to strictly follow the time frame as specified by DGCA.</p>
2.	<p>Crew Scheduling.</p> <p>Violation of CAR Section 8, Series A, Part I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computerized System of Crew Scheduling is not available despite large number of crew • Rostering is done manually with pencil permitting alteration of data. • Less number of cabin crew being rostered for long range flights. • Repeated FDTL violations on long range flights. 	<p>Air India has informed that they are in the process of implementing the Crew Management System being developed by M/s Sabre for all its entities including flight and cabin crew. As per the revised timelines submitted by Sabre, the expected cutover of the system is around March 2013 for flight and cabin crew. However, Air India is presently evaluating the possibility of using ARMS solution being developed for Air India Express, as an interim arrangement till Sabre solution is available.</p> <p>No instance has been observed/reported where less number of cabin crew than stipulated by DGCA were scheduled on LR flights or any other flights. Sufficient number of crew are being scheduled as per</p>

Sl.No.	Discrepancy	Airline Response
		<p>the requirement. If the number of crew is less, then one cabin door has been made inoperative as per DGCA guidelines.</p> <p>There have been no violations on FDTL. If there is any exceedence due unavoidable circumstances, the same is informed to DGCA.</p>
3.	<p>Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of Trainers with Air India AOP • Violation of Operations Circular 10 of 2010 • Simulators at Hyderabad need upgradation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flight deck configuration hot matching with simulator - Recurrent technical defects 	<p>Air India has informed that they have been continuously upgrading its senior Pilots to TREs/TRIs and continue to make efforts to train the training captains in order to meet the requirement of Operations Circular 10 of 2010. With regard to proposal for upgradation of simulator at Hyderabad, Air India has informed that matter has been taken up with vendor and found not feasible due to Airbus aircraft data not available and new simulator is planned to be inducted shortly. The A320 simulators are 20-22 years old and the failures are due to ageing and spares issues.</p>
4.	<p>FOQA exceedences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boeing fleet: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Closure taking lot of time - Repetitive exceedences found before counseling done on the previous one • Airbus fleet: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More than 60% exceedences due to CAS speed high below 10000 feet, Taxi speed high on ground and High 'g' value in-flight - For Airbus fleet, time lag of around one month for receipt of data in Flight Safety Dept at Delhi for monitoring of exceedences. 	<p>Air India has informed that they are in the process of developing internal procedures to reduce the time period for counseling. As per current practice, the flight parameters of different types of aircraft in Airbus fleet are downloaded at various bases periodically on an interface unit and same converted to desired format at respective bases of Engg. and sent for FOQA monitoring. Since this process causes delay, the same is being reviewed.</p>

Sl.No.	Discrepancy	Airline Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FOQA exceedences - Process to close the cases takes more than two months. • No timely corrective action/ delayed action to overcome deficiencies observed during FOQA analysis – violation of CAR Section 5, Series F, Part-II • Timely counseling of crew members on the deficiencies observed not done – violation of CAR Section 5, Series F, Part II 	
5.	<p>Pending internal audits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boeing fleet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 06 for international stations. - All carried forward to 2012. • Airbus fleet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 14 for domestic stations. - 10 for international stations. <p>(Violation of CAR Section 8, Series A, Part II and Air Safety Circular 2 of 1995)</p>	<p>Air India has informed that new internal audit plan for year 2012 covers all pending stations and audits are scheduled to be carried out as per plan.</p>
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grounding of Airbus aircraft <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 11 aircraft grounded due engineering. - Few aircraft grounded due shortage of engines and APUs. - Shortage of spare engines and APUs for Airbus fleet - 18, spare engines and four APUs available, but all of them are unserviceable. • Inventory of spare parts removed from aircraft not properly maintained. 	<p>Air India has stated that out of 11 grounded aircraft, six have been made serviceable. One leased A-320 aircraft VT-EPF, which was on ground since 3.1.2011 due shortage of engines and spares, Air India Board has approved disposal through early lease termination and is under process with the lessor. Four aircraft have been grounded due to non availability of serviceable engines and APU. The main reason of non availability of serviceable engines and APUs is present financial crises being faced by Air India. Eleven A-320 vintage aircraft has been phased out and cannibalized after</p>

Sl.No.	Discrepancy	Airline Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violation of CAR Section 3, Series C, Part II - degradation of the operator's capability below the required level. 	Ministry approval. Some of the fast moving spare parts removed from these aircraft are being reinstalled on other aircraft after servicing and some of these for which servicing facility is not available with Air India, are being sent to vendors for servicing.

Retaliation against import of carbon tax

323. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to retaliate against the European Union's decision by unilaterally imposing a carbon tax on flights landing in Eurozone;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Pursuant to the adoption of the Moscow Declaration of 22nd February, 2012 on the European Union-Emission Trading Scheme (EU-ETS), a basket of measures are available to the Government as counter measures, and depending upon EU's consideration of the resolution of the Moscow Declaration, appropriate retaliatory measures would be undertaken by all signatories to the Declaration and also other nations wishing to join.

Indulgence in theft of IGIA

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the loaders, porters and other staff at IGIA, New Delhi were indulging in thefts;

(b) whether Government took a note of press report appeared in national dailies in this regard;

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that even differently-abled fliers are being duped at IGIA, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) All cases of theft of the passengers' baggage at airports, including IGI Airport, are reported to the local police for investigation and further legal action as per the provisions of

law. All such matters which are brought to the notice of this Ministry are also duly forwarded to the concerned agencies for further necessary action.

(d) No such information has been received by this Ministry.

Cancellation of flights in the Gulf Sector

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

(a) whether the Air India Express has made large scale cancellations of flights in the Gulf sector in the recent weeks;

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

(c) whether Government is aware of the hardships faced by the Kerala bound travellers due to the cancellations; and

(d) whether Government would ensure operation of adequate flights by Air India Express in the Gulf sector?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Air India Express has been forced to curtail/combine some Kerala-Gulf flights *w.e.f.* 15th February, 2012, due to the severe shortage of cockpit crew as well as the new Civil Aviation Requirement issued by Directorate General of Civil Aviation. However, effective Summer 2012 schedule the Thiruvananthapuram - Salalah flight has been reinstated and also a connection provided from Thiruvananthapuram to Doha and, Bahrain over Kozhikode. Air India Express is also in the process of recruiting more pilots and will reinstate flights depending upon availability of resources and the commercial viability of its flights.

Import of ATF

† 326. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the civil aviation industry has been given assent by Government for direct import of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF);

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the industry is estimated to get 20 to 25 per cent financial relief from this decision of Government; and

(d) if not, the facts thereof and the estimate of the amount of actual financial relief?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Directorate General of Foreign Trade has allowed import of ATF by or on behalf of airlines as actual users and on actual use basis.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) No such assessment has been made by the Govt. in this regard. However, sourcing of ATF through direct import has the potential to lower the overall procurement cost of ATF as the airlines will save on VAT on ATF, which varies between 4% to 29% from State to State.

Exodus of AI Pilots

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an exodus of pilots from Air India to low cost carriers due to delayed salaries; and

(b) if so, the urgent steps the Ministry is taking to keep the flock together and keep the national carrier going high in the sky?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Amount due to Air India by Government

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government owes Rs. 110 crores to Air India for VVIP flights;

(b) if so, the details of the flights undertaken by VVIPs for various destinations; and

(c) by when the aforesaid amount of dues would be made available to ailing Air India to help the carrier to come out of the red zone?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Air India operates VVIP flights/evacuation flights as per requests received from Ministry of External Affairs (for the Vice-President), Ministry of Defence (for the President) and Prime Minister's Office (for the Prime Minister). As on 7th March, 2012, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Defence and Prime Minister's Office owed Air India an amount of Rs. 274.17 crores.

(c) The Government has been making payments to Air India after verifying their bills and as soon as funds are available in the appropriate budget heads of the respective Ministries/Offices.

Revival process of Air India

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

(a) the reasons that the Ministry is delaying the revival process of Air India;

(b) the decision the Ministry has taken on the delivery of 787 Dreamliners,

equity infusion of Rs. 6600 crores this year and formation of two strategic business units i.e. engineering and ground handling;

(c) whether it is not a fact that when other airlines are in doldrums, giving final go ahead for revival would give Air India an edge over others and helps in regaining its lost glory; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) As recommended by the Group of Ministers (GoM), the Financial Restructuring Plan and Turn Around Plan of Air India would be submitted for consideration of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs after following due process. This has been delayed on account of some reservations expressed by the lending banks. The matter has since been resolved with the banks.

(b) The equity infusion of Rs.6600 crores during 2011 and induction of Boeing 787s aircraft form part of the FRP/TAP to be considered by CCEA. Approval of the competent authority is also being solicited for operationalizatfon of Air India Engineering Services Limited and Air India Air Transport Services Limited separately.

(c) and (d) The FRP and TAP of Air India have been thoroughly examined and it is expected that Air India would be on the road of revival gradually with the proposed Government equity support and on adoption of various turnaround measures.

Setting up of Civil Aviation Authority

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

(a) whether Government has finalized a draft legislation to set up independent Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) to ensure better regulation of aviation safety and security;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed CAA would have financial and administrative autonomy to take expeditious decisions on matters relating to a range of activities from regulation of air traffic services and licensing to ensure financial fitness of airlines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The objective of the proposed CAA is to overcome the constraints presently faced by DGCA in terms of recruitment and retention of technical manpower and inability to quickly address ongoing operational issues due to lack of adequate administrative and financial authority.

Losses posted by Airlines

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

(a) whether most airlines in the Indian civil aviation industry have been posting losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the steps being taken by the Ministry to provide an incentive to private carriers in the sector;

(d) whether reforms in the sector are likely to affect Air India's competitiveness; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to ensure Air India's growth?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on returns filed by airlines with Directorate General of Civil Aviation, all scheduled airlines except IndiGo operating in the country are incurring losses.

(c) Government has recently taken several sector wide measures to resolve short term as well as long term issues to improve its sustainability and viability. These are:

(i) An inter-ministerial Working Group constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Civil Aviation analyzed various factors causing stress in civil aviation.

(ii) The issue of rationalization of VAT on ATF, has been taken up with the State Govts.

(iii) Directorate General of Foreign Trade has allowed import of ATF by or on behalf of airlines as actual users and on actual use basis.

(iv) A proposal to allow FDI upto a limit of 49% by foreign airlines into domestic sector is under consideration.

(d) and (e) As regard Air India, Government has infused Rs. 800 crores as equity in Air India in the FY 2009-2010, Rs.1200 crore in FY 2010-11, Rs.1200 crore in 2011-12. Meanwhile, Group of Ministers (GoM) has approved Turn Around Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) formulated by Air India.

Passenger handling capacity of IGI Air Port

332. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether IGI airport can now handle 26 million passengers per annum;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to expand more in future with a plan of action and with the involvement of private people?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) With the operationalisation of Terminal 3 at Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport, Delhi, the airport is capable to handle 62.7 million passengers per annum (mppa).

(c) As per Master Plan, saturation capacity of IGI airport is 100 mppa, as against 29.7 million passengers handled during the year 2010-11.

Conversion of entire domestic sector into low cost airlines

333. SHRI MOHD. ALL KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether airlines predict that the entire domestic sector could turn low cost as airlines may choose to convert into the all economy class;

(b) if so, the details thereof worked out for the future;

(c) the suggestions being taken from the private airlines in future in this regard; and

(d) the present status of each airline in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No such prediction is available in the Ministry.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Irregularities in purchasing of aircraft

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

(a) whether proof of irregularities have been found in the aircraft deal signed between Airbus and erstwhile Indian Airlines;

(b) the information made available by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in its report in this regard;

(c) whether the permission required for registering FIR against erring officers has been granted so that investigation is not hampered;

(d) whether CAG has also raised question on the deal signed between erstwhile Indian Airlines and Boeing for purchasing 68 aircrafts; and

(e) if so, the details of the reports submitted by CAG regarding the deal of purchasing 43 aircrafts and 68 aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) CBI has instituted a preliminary enquiry (PE) with regard to aircraft deal signed between Airbus and erstwhile Indian Airlines. CBI has sought permission to register an FIR against then functionaries of the erstwhile Indian Airlines, which is currently under the examination of the Ministry of Civil Aviation. Performance Audit of Civil Aviation

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in India based on CAG Report No. 18 of 2011-12 has already been placed before the Parliament.

Cancellation of flights by Kingfisher Airlines

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

(a) whether there was a sudden cancellation of many flights of Kingfisher Airlines;

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

(c) whether DGCA has conducted any inquiry to find out reasons behind the flight cancellation;

(d) if so, the finding of inquiry;

(e) whether there were incidents of overcharging by other airlines in view of this large scale cancellation; and

(f) if so, the action taken against those airlines and efforts made to safeguard the interest of the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) As informed by Kingfisher Airlines, they have cancelled the flights and reduced their operations effective 17th Feb. 2012 due to reduction in their operating fleet to 28 aircraft (04 A330, 01 ATR 42, 10 ATR 72 and 13 A320 family).

Revised-flight schedule of Kingfisher Airlines has been approved for 175 domestic and 24 international flights on daily basis.

Kingfisher Airlines has been asked to ensure that passengers are given advance information about flight cancellations and refund is settled at the earliest.

Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has launched a special drive on the operational fleet of Kingfisher Airlines aircraft to ensure their continued airworthiness and safety of aircraft operations.

(e) and (f) No case of overcharging by other airlines has been observed due to cancellations. The airfares are remaining within the fare band unloaded by the scheduled airlines on the respective websites.

Non-Payment of salary to employees of AI

336. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of Air India and other airliners have not been paid salary since last several months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for such grim scenario in aviation sector;

(d) whether Government is aware that, due to non-payment of salary to employees, a number of flights have been cancelled in recent past and passengers had to face hardships;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of action Government proposes for timely payment of salary to staff and to check undue cancellation of flights and hardships of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Air India Limited has disbursed salary to its employees due upto January, 2012. No data is available about other airlines in the Ministry.

(c) Government is conscious of the grim financial conditions of the Air India and the aviation sector in general. Stiff competition among various airlines, spiralling ATF prices and the grim worldwide and specially European economic crisis have contributed to the large losses across the aviation sector.

(d) to (f) The Government has initiated several steps to tide over the financial crisis of Air India. A Comprehensive Financial Restructuring Plan/Turn Around Plan has been approved by Group of Ministers and will soon be placed before the Cabinet. This will help Air India to meet its operational and financial obligations.

Debt restructuring plan of Air India

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

(a) whether it is a fact that GoM has cleared Rs. 21,000 crore debt restructuring plan for Air India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The GoM in the meetings held on 28.10.2011 and 07.02.2012, accepted the recommendations of the a Group of Officers constituted by GoM to vet the Financial Restructuring Plan/ Turn Around Plan (FRP/TAP) of Air India which included the conversion of Rs. 11,000 crores of working capital into long-term loans, issue of non-convertible debentures of Rs. 7400 crores, guaranteed by the Government. The balance of the working capital would be in the form of a Cash Credit Arrangement with the Banks. This, coupled with equity infusion by Government, is to assist the airline in regaining its cash flow by postponement of debt repayment.

Disastrous landing of Jet Airways plane

338. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Jet Airways' ATR-72 plane was approaching

Tirupati Airport on 9th January with the 70 odd passengers for a disastrous touchdown;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that a fireman was manning the air traffic control system; and

(d) the stringent action the Ministry has taken against the DGM (ATC) for the dereliction of his duty?

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

(c) Fireman handled the radio telephony as advised by DGM (ATC), Airports Authority of India on telephone.

(d) The DGM (ATC), Airports Authority of India has been suspended after preliminary inquiry.

Hike in domestic airfare

339. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry rejected a proposal by domestic airlines for a massive hike in airfares and announced the formation of an economic advisory council to look into tariff related issues;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Cancellation of flights

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

(a) the number of flights cancelled between 01st October, and 31st December, 2011 and the reasons therefor;

(b) the names of airlines which made alternative arrangements for passengers alongwith the details of the arrangements made; and

(c) the action taken against those airlines which did not make any alternative arrangements for the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) As informed by scheduled domestic airlines, a total of 728, 614 and 934 flights were cancelled in Oct., Nov. and Dec. 2011 respectively. The reasons for cancellation and their percentage are as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Reason	Percentage of cancellation
Technical	12.5%
Operational	8.4%
Weather	28.4%
Commercial	6.7%
Miscellaneous	44.0%

(viz. airport restrictions, flight disruptions, non-availability of aircraft, bird hits etc.)

(b) and (c) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) undertake regular monitoring of schedule integrity and from time to time take up the matter with concerned airlines. Additionally, DGCA has issued regulations on "Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights" which is being strictly monitored by DGCA for their compliance by airlines.

Review of functioning of Air India

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

(a) whether the functioning of Air India in both the domestic and the international sectors *vis-a-vis* the private airlines in the country was subjected to any review in the recent past;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to cap the operations of the private airlines in view of the heavy losses incurred by Air India during the last few years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to revamp the National Aviation Company Limited to make it a profit-making venture?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details in reply to part (e).

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) The functioning of Air India was first reviewed at the level of Committee of Secretaries in 2009. It was decided that the Review of Air India would be undertaken at the level of GoM. The GoM thereon met several times to review the performance of Air India and gave specific targets/milestones for infusion of Equity. The Government of India has infused Rs. 3200 crores upto March, 2012. The GoM in the recent reviews held on 28.10.2011 and 07.02.2012, accepted the recommendations of the Group of Officers constituted by GoM to vet the Financial Restructuring Plan/ Turn Around Plan (FRP/TAP) of Air India which included the conversion of

Rs. 11,000 crores of working capital into long-term loans, Issue Non-Convertible Debentures, guaranteed by Government, of Rs. 7400 crores. The balance of the working capital would be in the form of a Cash Credit Arrangement with the Banks. The FRP also includes an infusion of Rs. 30231 crores over a period of ten years from financial year 2012-13 upto financial year 2020-2021. The implementation of FRP/TAP would result in the Company turning EBIDTA (Earnings Before Interest Depreciation Tax Amortisation) positive by 2012-13, Cash Positive by 2017-18 and PAT (Profit After Tax) positive by 2020-21.

Landing by trainee Pilots

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) have received complaints regarding some private airlines allowing trainee pilots to land in Delhi and Mumbai airports thus violating safety norms;

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

(c) what action DGCA have taken against private airlines for serious violations?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(B) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has received one complaint of M/s Jet Airways Ltd. where Pilot-in Command allowed the trainee pilot to occupy the right seat till touchdown landing at Chennai Airport.

(c) DGCA has suspended license of Pilot-in-Command and Trainee Pilot for the period of three months and appointed Inquiry Officer under Rule 77C of Indian Aircraft Rules 1937 to Investigate the matter.

Scrapping of CPFRBS

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a tender floated by Air India for Computerized Passengers Face Recognition Biometrics System (CPFRBS) was scrapped due to allegation of bribe and corruption;

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

(c) whether Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) have written to Government for detailed enquiry; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Air India had issued a tender for Computerized Passengers Face

Recognition Biometrics system in February, 2006. Because of its expenditure not bearing sufficient value to passengers, the tender was not pursued. There was neither any allegation of bribes or corruption nor was there any complaint from any source. The tender was scraped in 2009 and the EMD submitted by various parties was returned to them.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Operation of scheduled and non-scheduled airlines

344. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scheduled airlines that are operational at present;

(b) whether there are non-scheduled operators also;

(c) if so, the details of operation of both scheduled and non-scheduled operators;

(d) whether most of the domestic operators are facing financial crunch;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken to tone up their financial health?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) At present, following schedule airlines are operational: Air India, Air India Express, Alliance Air, Jet Airways, JetLite, Kingfisher Airlines, Spicejet, Go Air, Indigo and Blue Dart (Cargo).

Scheduled airlines are operating air services in accordance with route dispersal guidelines laid down by the Government taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country.

At present, there are 136 non-scheduled operators who have valid operating permit. They operate air services based on the demand.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Based on returns filed by airlines with Directorate General of Civil Aviation, all scheduled airlines except IndiGo operating in the country are incurring losses. The spiraling cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), global economic slow down and low yield due to intense competition and consequent widening gap between revenue and expenses have contributed greatly to losses.

(f) Government has recently taken several sector wide measures to resolve short term as well as long term issues to improve its sustainability and viability. These are:

(i) An inter-ministerial Working Group constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Civil Aviation analyzed various factors causing stress in civil aviation.

(ii) The issue of rationalization of VAT on ATF, has been taken up with the State Government.

- (iii) Directorate General of Foreign Trade has allowed import of ATF by or on behalf of airlines as actual users and on actual use basis.
- (iv) A proposal to allow FDI upto a limit of 49% by foreign airlines into domestic sector is under consideration.

As regard Air India, Government has infused Rs. 800 crores as equity in Air India in the FY 2009-2010, Rs. 1200 crore in FY 2010-11, Rs. 1200 crore in 2011-12. Meanwhile, Group of Ministers (GoM) has approved Turn Around Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) formulated by Air India.

User Development fee from incoming passengers

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

- (a) whether airports in the country are collecting user development fee from incoming passengers, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any proposal is pending from any airport in the country to introduce user fee from incoming passengers, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the per passenger amount of user fee collected in different Airports?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir.
(c) Does not arise.

Bailout for private airlines

346. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has ruled out bailout for private airlines incurring losses;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the private airlines as well as Air India's financial performance during the last five years;
- (d) the reasons for such a State of affairs, so far these airlines are concerned; and
- (e) in what way the proposal to increase FDI in aviation sector would help these airlines?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has no bailout package for private airlines.

(c) and (d) The details of the losses suffered by Air India are as under:

Year	Rs. in Crores
2007-08	2226.16

Year	Rs. in Crores
2008-09	5548.26
2009-10	5552.44
2010-11	6865.17
TOTAL	20192.03

Ministry does not maintain record of profit/losses of private airlines.

The spiraling cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), global economic slow down and low fares due to intense competition and consequent widening gap between revenue and expenses have contributed greatly to losses.

(e) At present, due to decline in availability of working capital and operating losses, the private airlines in the country are in dire need of funds for their operations and services upgradation to compete with other global carriers. Access to foreign capital would provide the much needed funds, without any interest cost to the airline.

Land for maintenance of aeroplanes and helicopters

347. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Aviation, Raja Bhoj Airport has demanded land near the State hanger and workshop for proper maintenance of aeroplanes and helicopters and made a request to Madhya Pradesh Government to transfer the said land; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has not made any such demand/request.

(b) Does not arise.

Provisional Passes for T-3 Terminal

348. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the provisional passes issued as and when cancelled by Bureau of Civil Aviation Security, Janpath, New Delhi on the recommendation of MPs for going to T3 Terminal during the year from 1st November, 2010 to 31st October, 2011; and

(b) the number of provisional passes issued at T3 Terminal from 1st November, 2010 to 31st October, 2011 and the persons on whose recommendations these passes were issued?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no such category of 'Provisional Passes' being issued by the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS). However, temporary one time Airport Entry Passes (AEPs) are issued on recommendation of MPs for their staff as per provision of BCAS AVSEC Circular No. 18/2009 dated 09/12/2009 para (ii). The record of temporary AEPs is destroyed after every 15 days as per BCAS Circular No. 15/2006 dated 18.08.2006. As such the number of such passes issued at T-3 for the period from 1st November, 2010 to 31st October, 2011 is not available.

Irregularities in Air India

349. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of malpractices, irregularities, misuse, misappropriation and embezzlement in Air India as on date; and

(b) the action being taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Discrepancies in the operation of flying schools

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

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation which has been auditing the Pilot Training schools across the country has found discrepancies in the operation of almost all forty flying schools barring two, one in Rae Bareilly and other in Gondia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these schools have been given time to rectify some of the discrepancies that have been pointed out and will be penalized if they do not comply; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has carried out safety audits of the flying training Institutes and during the safety audits deficiencies in some of the schools related to the operation, flying training, maintenance, documentation etc. were observed.

(b) The main deficiencies observed by DGCA during the safety audits are (i) deficiencies in upkeep of documents; (ii) Improper maintenance of dossiers; (iii) insufficient number of ground Instructors; (iv) Fuel, Mismanagement, False entries in authorization books; (v) non availability of contingency plan and emergency plan in case of accident to aircraft; (vi) Expired First Aid medicine; (vii)

Insufficient books in Library; (viii) Improper earthing point in Hanger; (ix) Improper maintenance of Tarmac; (x) Improper maintenance on side strips of Taxiways; (xi) Improper Boundary wall around operational area; (xii) Uncalibrated Battery charging equipment; (xiii) Fire fighting equipments not well equipped etc.

(c) to (d) On the basis of the observations made during the audit enforcement, the following actions were taken by DGCA against organizations:-

- (i) Ahmedabad Aviation and Aeronautics Ltd.-Warning Issued.
- (ii) Bombay Flying Club, Mumbai-Approval withheld from 13.07.2011-22.09.2011.
- (iii) Birmi Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd., Patiala-Approval suspended from 14.09.2011-23.11.2011.
- (iv) Gujarat Flying Training Institute, Vadodara-Organisation and CFI, approval suspended for two months.

Diversion of sanctioned funds to militant outfits of NER

351. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed any reports regarding divergence of fund amount from various sanctioned projects to the militant outfits of North Eastern region;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether a large number of projects sanctioned by the Ministry under its different funding windows including foreign aided projects, which has not been achieved the target fixed for timely completion and total out-lay; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, along with list of projects indicating total outlay, amount released, achievement made including action taken for their timely completion and financial allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Out of the total 1385 projects, sanctioned at cost of Rs. 11389.26 crore under the NLCPR scheme and special BTC package, 663 projects at a total cost of Rs. 3726.44 crore have been completed. Out of the remaining ongoing projects, in 425 projects completion has not been achieved on the target date. A State-wise list of these projects is enclosed at Annexure-I. [See Appendix 225 Annexure No. 2] These projects are at various stages of implementation. For the timely completion of these projects their progress is reviewed with the State Governments from time to time. To encourage the State Government for their expeditious completion, an

incentive in terms of additional retention of Rs. 20.00 crore projects as per State choice, for the best performing State in terms of completion of projects have been introduced. A State-wise list of projects sanctioned by the North Eastern Council, Shillong, whose completion have been delayed beyond their target dates, is enclosed at Annexure-II. [See Appendix 225 Annexure No. 3].

Implementation of Shukla Commission recommendation

352. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a forum of Chief Ministers of the North East States have submitted a charter of demands highlighting priority areas for development of north-eastern region during 1998-2004;

(b) if so, the details thereof and demand-wise details of present status; and

(c) the details of the present status and action taken by Government for implementation of the recommendations made by Shukla Commission, which was formed to study the problem of North-eastern region and to offer recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No charter of demands highlighting the priority areas for development of north-eastern region during 1998-2004 was received from Chief Ministers of North East States by the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to mobilize financial resources for speedy implementation of the Shukla Commission recommendations relating to Basic Minimum Services (BMS) and infrastructure development of North East, a policy decision was taken to earmark at least 10% of the Plan Budget(s) of the Central Ministries/Departments for development of the North Eastern States. Government of India also created a Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) consisting of unspent balance of mandatory 10% of the budgetary allocation for NER. The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region is the nodal Ministry for administration and management of NLCPR and also for matters relating to the planning, execution and monitoring of developmental schemes and projects of NER.

As a result of the above policy initiatives, large amount of funds have been invested for the development of infrastructure in the NER (road, rail, power, ports etc.), health, education and culture, employment generation, women and child development,, backward area development etc. by the respective ministries. The year wise allocation/expenditure under earmarked funds for NER by non-exempted Ministries during the 11th Plan-2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is summarized in the table below:

(Rs. in crores)

RE 2007-08	Expenditure 2007-08	RE 2008-09	Expenditure 2008-09	RE 2009-10
12932.38	11867.47 (91.77%)	14847.36	12733.74 (85.76%)	16229.46
Expenditure 2009-10	RE 2010-11	Expenditure 2010-11	RE 2011-12	
14692.68 (90.53%)	21772.22	19779.06 (90.84%)	23321.78	

Under the NLCPR Scheme infrastructure projects for development of socio-economic sectors are being sanctioned. Since 1998-99 to 2011-12 (upto 12.03.2012), an amount of Rs. 7973.64 crore has been released under the NLCPR Scheme to the North Eastern States including Sikkim for development of infrastructure. Year-wise release of funds under the NLCPR Scheme is given in Statement (*See* below).

Initiatives by the North Eastern Council

The North Eastern Council (NEC) has been instrumental in setting in motion a new economic endeavour aimed at removing the basic handicaps that stood in the way of development of the region. The NEC Act was amended in 2002. The amended NEC Act provides that NEC will function as the Regional Planning Body for the North East and will formulate specific projects and schemes, which will benefit two or more States.

NEC was instrumental in the preparation of North Eastern Region Vision 2020, which provides the road-map, outlines the goals, identifies the challenges and suggests implementation strategies for various sectors for peace, prosperity and development of the North Eastern Region. It helps in formulation of an integrated plan for the development of the North Eastern Region.

Statement

Year-wise budget allocation and expenditure of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region under NLCPR Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget allocation	Expenditure
1998-99	106.34	106.34
1999-00	409.96	409.96
2000-01	309.25	309.25

Year	Budget allocation	Expenditure
2001-02	491.57	491.57
2002-03	550.00	550.00
2003-04	550.00	550.00
2004-05	650.00	650.00
2005-06	585.00	679.18
2006-07	700.00	689.83
2007-08	600.00	636.00
2008-09	650.00	660.38
2009-10	700.00	668.62
2010-11	799.99	805.77
2011-12*	798.99	766.74
TOTAL		7973.64

*Expenditure up to 12.03.2012

Foreign policy on Middle-East countries

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

(a) whether India's foreign policy centred around the countries of the Middle East in promoting peace, harmony and long lasting economic ties;

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

(c) whether Government has taken necessary steps to safeguard the country's interest in the region in view of the changes taking place all over the globe; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) The ideals of promoting strong bilateral ties that foster peace and harmony between nations are pillars of India's foreign policy. This is supported by strong economic, commercial and business relations with friendly countries. India has civilizational links with the countries of the Middle East and the Gulf since ancient times.

The region is home to more than 6 million Indians. It is the main source for oil and is also India's largest trading partner. Some countries in the region could be major sources for future investments in India,

In view of our close relations and mutual interdependence, the relations are

marked by regular interactions with the leaderships and high level of exchange of visits. In this regard, Hon'ble External Affairs Minister recently visited Israel and Palestine from January 9-11, 2012 and to Egypt from 3-4 March, 2012. In all our interactions, we emphasize that we accord the highest priority to peace and harmony in the region which has a bearing on progress and prosperity for both.

India's support to the Palestinian cause, a long standing and central issue to the Middle-East Peace Process, is a matter of record. Our unwavering support to the Palestinian people is not limited only to economic and humanitarian support but we have a long history of supporting the Palestinian cause.

Keeping the country's interest as paramount, the Government has continued its policy of engagement with countries in the Middle East. Government is closely monitoring the political developments in the Middle East countries and is taking all necessary measures to safeguard its interests in the region and the safety and security of Indians.

As a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), we closely coordinate with other members to ensure peaceful solutions to problems in the region.

Fishermen killed by the Italian Navy

354. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two fishermen who had set out to sea from the Neendakara fishing harbor in Kerala were shot and killed by Italian Navy personnel stationed on an oil tanker;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted into the incident; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Two Italian naval personnel on board an Italian Merchant Vessel "Enrica Lexie" allegedly opened fire on an Indian fishing vessel on February 15, 2012 resulting in the death of two Indian fishermen on board an Indian fishing vessel off the coast of Kerala. The Italian merchant vessel is currently in Kochi. The two Italian naval personnel suspected of shooting at the Indian fishermen have been detained by Kerala police authorities and presented in Court. All matters relating to this incident are currently sub-judice and being heard by the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala and also the Hon'ble Chief Judicial Magistrate of Kollam.

Reservation in promotion in Ministry

355. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

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

(b) if so, the details of promotion made for 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 IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes.

(b) Relevant details are included in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement*Ministry of External Affairs New Delhi*

Group	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
	No. of posts filled by promotion	SC	ST	No. of posts filled by promotion	SC	ST	No. of posts filled by promotion	SC	ST
Group 'A'	31	2	-	34	01	01	44	11	-
Group 'B'	57	14	01	49	06	03	77	14	03
Group 'C'	40	07	02	25	05	01	17	02	-
TOTAL	128	23	03	108	12	05	138	27	3

Group	2009-10			2010-11		
	No. of posts filled by promotion	SC	ST	No. of posts filled by promotion	SC	ST
Group 'A'	60	12	3	26	-	03
Group 'B'	72	15	07	51	08	04
Group 'C'	05	01	-	03	01	-
TOTAL	137	28	10	80	09	07

MoU signed with Bangladesh

356. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state: .

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has signed MoU recently with Bangladesh dealing the land of India and Bangladesh in connection with the solution of border issue;

(b) if so, the details of such agreement and total area of Indian land involved in the agreement;

(c) whether it is a fact that the present agreement of transfer of land to Bangladesh has deviated from the agreement signed in New Delhi on May 16, 1974 between the then Prime Minister of India and Bangladesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) A Protocol to the Agreement Concerning the Demarcation of the Land Boundary between India and Bangladesh and Related Matters, 1974, was signed during the visit of the Prime Minister to Bangladesh on September 06, 2011. The Protocol addresses the outstanding land boundary issues pertaining to the un-demarcated land boundary, exchange of enclaves and territories in adverse possession. It is subject to ratification by the Governments of the two countries and shall enter into force on the date of exchange of the Instruments of Ratification. The Protocol is based on the situation on the ground and takes into account the wishes of the people residing in the areas involved. The implementation of the Agreement will result in exchange of 111 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh with 51 Bangladesh enclaves in India and preserve status quo on territories in adverse possession.

(c) and (d) While Article 2 of the Land Boundary Agreement 1974 states that the two countries would exchange territories in Adverse Possession in already demarcated areas, the 2011 Protocol provides for drawing of boundaries so that the territories in adverse possessions do not have to be exchanged.

Rules for purchasing gifts

357. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the rules prescribed by the Ministry to purchase gifts to present them to foreign dignitaries and when were the rules framed;

(b) the procedure being followed by the Ministry in purchasing gifts to present them to the foreign dignitaries when the Minister visits that country or foreign dignitaries meet him;

(c) whether rules permit to buy gifts only from the State Emporia and not by using private suppliers;

(d) if so, whether the Ministry has ever bent the rules and made purchases from private people; and

(e) if so, the details of each of such purchases and the private companies/individuals from whom the Ministry has purchased gifts and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Foreign dignitaries are presented gifts as per approved monetary ceilings and guidelines issued by the Ministry from time to time.

(b) The Ministry sources gift articles from State Emporia/Public Sector Undertakings, as the case may be.

(c) to (e) The Ministry sources gifts from State Emporia/Public Sector Undertakings only, as the case may be. Some purchases in the past have, however, been effected from private vendors as well, due to limited stock sometimes available with State Emporia and in order to widen the sourcing base, ensuring thereby selection of gifts commensurate with the status of the dignitary in question. The details of such private companies/individuals are attached.

In January 2011, the Minister for External Affairs issued instructions that all purchases of gift articles should be made from the State owned official Emporia/Public Sector Undertakings. This policy is currently being strictly adhered to.

Details of Private Companies/Individuals from whom the Ministry has purchased Gifts in the Past

1. Dastakari Uphaar, Shop No. 3, Near Mother Dairy, DIZ Market, Behind BKS Petrol Pump, New Delhi.
2. Iqbal and Co., 12/15-A, Gher Kale Khan, Nai Ki Mandi, Agra, Uttar Pradesh.
3. Kiran Arts and Crafts, Near Tejaji Temple, Behind Gopi Sadan, Shilp Colony, Jhotwara, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
4. Zameer Ahmed Creations, B-38, Nizamuddin West, New Delhi.
5. Rama Handicrafts, 11-C, Pkt-A, DDA Flats, Mayur Vihar, Phase-II, New Delhi.
6. Blue Bird International India, C-215, (LGF), Sarvodaya Enclave, Shri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi.
7. Beliram Jain Silverware Mfg Co., 1720, Piau Wali Street, Dariba Kalan, Delhi.
8. Mahindra Watch Co., 9, Pushpa Market, (Opp 3 C's Mall/McDonald's), Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.
9. B.R. Jain and Son, 56, Arihant Nagar, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi.
10. Novel Bidri Craft, Opp Govt Jr College, Siddi Taleem Road, Bidar, Karnataka.

Agents operating in Passport Offices

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

- (a) whether large number of agents are operating in passport offices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the numbers of complaint received against them so far;
- (c) whether agents are openly operating from outside the passport offices located in Delhi;
- (d) whether there is a policy to transfer the passport officers/employees; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) As per the legacy system for submission of passport application forms, travel agents have been authorized to submit applications on behalf of applicants in the Passport Offices subject to condition that they are recognized by International Air Transport Association (IATA) and are members of either the Travel Agents Association of India (TAAI) or Travel Agents Federation of India (TAFI). These travel agents submit passport applications supported with proper authority letters and they are required to produce original documents of the applicants for verification.

Under the Passport Seva Project, there is limited role for travel agents which inter alia includes on-line filling up of passport applications and status enquiry of applications. The applicants have to come to Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) for submission of applications, finger prints and digitization of photograph. Wherever Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) has been opened, the submission of the applications by travel agents has been dispensed with. Presently out of 77 Passport Seva Kendras proposed to be opened all over India, 50 are already in operation and the remainder would be opened in the next two months.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has constituted a Transfer Board to consider transfers of employees working in the Central Passport Organization. The Transfer Board meets every year and takes decision on transfers keeping in view various factors viz. rotational policy, administrative exigencies, request of officials on medical grounds, educational reasons etc.

India's position in HDR

‡359. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the reference

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

made regarding the position of India in the 'Human Development Report, 2011' prepared by United Nations Development Programmes;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that India stands at 134th position in the entire list of 187 countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that inspite of Government's claim of economic development in India, human life standard could not be improved in the country; and

(e) if so, Government reactions thereto?

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

(c) to (e) A Statement prepared by the Planning Commission in this regard is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Planning Commission

The Human Development Report (HDR) - 2011 titled "Sustainability and Equity: A better future for all", released recently by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) places India at 134th rank in Human Development Index (HDI) among 187 countries. The HDI is a composite index that combines three dimensions of human development namely long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent living standard and thus is a measure of quality of life. Higher value of HDI implies higher level of human development and better quality of life.

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. As recorded in the HDR 2011, the HDI growth estimated at 1.56% on average per year has been the fastest for India during the period 2000-2011 compared to that in the 1990s, which registered an annual average HDI growth of 1.38% during 1990-2000. Moreover, there has been a significant improvement in the human development in the country over the years as revealed by various indicators of the human development. As per the Census 2011, the overall literacy rate in the country has increased from 64.83 in 2001 to 74.04 in 2011. The male-female gap in the literacy rate has gone down to 16.68 in 2011 in comparison to 21.59 in 2001. The percentage of population below poverty line has also declined from 45.3% in 1993-94 to 37.2% in 2004-05. The Infant Mortality Rate has come down from 80 per thousand live births in 1990 to 50 per thousand in 2009. The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) was 424 per lakh live births in 1992-93 and has come down to 212 per lakh in 2007-09. The percentage of people using improved source of drinking water has increased from 68% in 1993 to 90.3% in 2008-09. Similarly, the percentage of households without sanitation facilities has declined from 70% in 1993 to 51% in 2008.

International development against Iran

360. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:
SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is monitoring current international developments against Iran as this may adversely impact on our nation as we are importing 70 percent of our crude requirement from Iran;

(b) whether our Foreign Policy towards Iran is influenced by US Government;

(c) whether Government is approaching Iranian Government for hiring their infrastructure development projects in exchange of import of crude oil as it would be benefited for both nations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) India is monitoring international developments in relation to Iran. While Iran is an important source for our crude imports, in 2010-11 our import of crude from Iran was less than 12% of our total crude imports.

(b) Our foreign policy is independent and is based on national interests. Our relations with a country are not based on our relations with other countries.

(c) and (d) Government is in discussions with the Iranian authorities to ensure uninterrupted supply of crude.

Norwegian Child's custody case

361. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the stance of the Ministry in Norwegian Child's Custody Case and the efforts that have been made by the Ministry to regain the custody of the children;

(b) the course of action the Ministry proposes to take in case visa of the unfortunate parents is not extended;

(c) the countries that have draconian child custody laws similar to that of Norway; and

(d) whether the Ministry, learning from the current experience, proposes to issue travel advisories to the families accompanied with small children, travelling to such countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) The Ministry has strongly taken up the matter with the Norwegian Government in Oslo and in India, including at Ministerial levels. The External Affairs Minister spoke to his Norwegian counterpart on January 23, 2012 to urge the early return of the children to India so that they can be brought up

in familiar surroundings under the loving care of their extended family as this would be in their best long-term interests. The External Affairs Minister sent Secretary (West), Ministry of External Affairs as his Special Envoy to Norway from February 26-29, 2012 to follow up on the matter. The Special Envoy met the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Norway; the Minister of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion; and other concerned officials. He urged them to resolve the case speedily by taking a humane approach and to send the children back to India so that they can be brought up in their own ethnic, religious, cultural, spiritual and linguistic milieu and social environment. The provisional date of hearing of the case in the Stavanger District Court has been fixed for March 23, 2012.

(b) The parents have had their visa extended.

(c) and (d) A large number of developed countries have laws similar to that of Norway and the Ministry of External Affairs is considering suitable steps to address issues that may arise therefrom.

Misbehaviour with Indian diplomat in China

†362. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an incident of misbehaviour with Indian diplomat in China has occurred recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken so far by Government of India in protest to the said incident; and

(c) whether such incidents have occurred earlier also with diplomats along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) The incident occurred while an Indian diplomat was in Yiwu city of Zhejiang Province of China for consular consultation with two Indian traders there on 31st December 2011. Government has taken this issue seriously and has raised this matter with the Chinese side which has conveyed that China would ensure the safety and rights of diplomatic officers in China in accordance with the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations. No such incident has been reported in the recent past.

Attack on Indians Abroad

†363. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of attack on Indians in foreign countries has increased during the recent days;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is not a fact that the Government of India's stance on the security of Indians in foreign countries is not stern; and

(d) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) There has been no recent increase in the number of attacks on Indian nationals in foreign countries barring a few isolated incidents. However, in overall terms, there has been a sharp decrease in the number of attacks on Indian nationals in foreign countries in comparison to that in previous years.

(c) and (d) Whenever Government of India is made aware of incidents of a nature affecting the security of Indian nationals in foreign countries, the matter is taken up strongly with the concerned Governments at both Ministerial and official levels. Indian Missions overseas are in regular contact with the Governments of the countries of their accreditation to discuss and ensure the safety and security of Indian nationals in these countries.

UNSC Resolution on Syria

364. SHRI M.P. ACHUTAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India supported the UN Security Council resolution on Syria recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Yes. India supported the resolution on the situation in Syria which was voted upon in the Security Council on 4 February 2012. The resolution was supported by 13 of the 15 members of the Council, including India, but was not adopted due to a veto exercised by both Russia and China.

India's support for the Resolution was in accordance with its support for the efforts by the League of Arab States for a peaceful resolution of the crisis through a Syrian-led inclusive political process. The resolution expressly ruled out any measures under Article 42 of the Charter and called for serious political dialogue between the Syrian government and the whole spectrum of the opposition under the auspices of the League of Arab States. In its Explanation of Vote (EoV) on that occasion, India explicitly stated its belief that the leadership of Syria is a matter for the Syrian people to decide. India also noted the necessity for all opposition forces in Syria to peacefully engage in constructive dialogue with the authorities and hoped that this would create a new environment for peace and facilitate a political

process. India also stated that this political dialogue should build upon the political reforms already announced by the Syrian leadership with necessary changes so that they are acceptable to all sections of Syrian society.

Dependency on oil for Iran

365. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is dependent on Iran for oil;

(b) whether New Delhi is pushing for negotiations to settle the crisis in West Asia instead of supporting sanctions against Tehran;

(c) whether it is a fact that sanctions are not desirable as they are ineffective and sometimes counter-productive; and

(d) keeping this interest in mind, the further steps the Ministry is taking to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) India sources crude oil from various countries including Iran.

(b) Due to the presence of a large Indian community living and working in the West Asian region and our strong economic and commercial ties, peace and stability in this region are of vital importance to India. Keeping in view our close relations and mutual interdependence, we keep a close watch on the developments in the region through our Missions. We maintain regular interactions with the leaderships in the countries of the region. In all our interactions with them, we emphasize that we accord the highest priority to peace and harmony in the region which has a bearing on progress and prosperity for both of us. As a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), we closely coordinate with other members to ensure peaceful solutions to problems in the region.

(c) and (d) USA and EU along with some other countries have imposed economic sanctions on Iran targeting its nuclear programme. We continue to maintain that we are bound by UN sanctions and unilateral sanctions imposed by countries or group of countries should not impact legitimate trade relations with Iran.

Punjabi youth captive in Mauritania

366. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 35 Punjabi youths have been kept in illegal custody in Mauritania, West African country; and

(b) if so, the steps Government would take for their release?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The Mauritanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has conveyed to our Ambassador in Bamako, Mali, that it was unlikely that such a large group of foreigners would be in illegal custody in Mauritania. Our Embassy is, however, pursuing the matter further with the Mauritanian authorities.

Leasing of area of Gilgit-Baltistan to China

367. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of a move by the Pakistan to lease a substantial area of Gilgit-Baltistan in Pak occupied Kashmir (PoK) to China for fifty years;

(b) whether Government is also aware of massive protests in the Northern Territories of Undivided Jammu and Kashmir State against various projects being constructed by China in this region;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has taken up this issue with Pakistan during the ongoing Foreign Secretary level talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Government has not seen any official statement or report by the Government of Pakistan on leasing a substantial area of Gilgit-Baltistan in Pakistan occupied Kashmir (PoK) to China. However, under the so called China-Pakistan "Boundary Agreement" of 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 Sq. Kms. of Indian territory in PoK to China. Government remains firm in its resolve to take all necessary steps to effectively safeguard India's security and territorial integrity.

(b) and (c) According to media reports, in July 2011, hundreds of labourers and contractors protested against non-payment of wages, in front of the office of a Chinese construction company which was upgrading the Karakoram Highway in PoK.

(d) The issue of Jammu and Kashmir is discussed at the Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan.

Present Status of Kargil to Skardu Road

368. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the proposed reopening of Kargil to Skardu Road to facilitate introduction of Bus Service for the benefit of the people of Ladakh and Gilgit on the lines of Srinagar-Muzaffarabad Road;

(b) whether any time-frame has been decided between India and Pakistan for the introduction of this service;

- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the progress made in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) India has proposed to Pakistan for opening of a road link between Kargil and Skardu. During the meeting between Prime Minister and President of Pakistan on September 24, 2008 on the margins of United Nations General Assembly in New York, it was agreed that modalities for the opening of the Kargil-Skardu route would be discussed. Thereafter, the issue has been raised with Pakistan on a number of occasions. However, Pakistan has not yet agreed to open the route.

Exchanging of maps with Bangladesh

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has exchanged in the recent past maps with Bangladesh with a view to ceding of Indian territories to Bangladesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the features of treaty, if any, already entered with Bangladesh in this regard;
- (c) the details of procedures, if any, pursued by Government including whether consultations with representatives of Indian citizens residing in the territories envisaged to be ceded, which culminated into drawing of the maps prior to swapping the same with Bangladesh; and
- (d) if not, the justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) A Protocol to the Agreement Concerning the Demarcation of the Land Boundary between India and Bangladesh and Related Matters, 1974, was signed on September 06, 2011 during the visit of the Prime Minister to Bangladesh. The Protocol addresses the outstanding land boundary issues pertaining to the un-demarcated land boundary, exchange of enclaves and territories in adverse possession. It is subject to ratification by the Governments of the two countries and shall enter into force on the date of exchange of Instruments of Ratification. The implementation of the Protocol will result in the exchange of 111 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh with 51 Bangladesh enclaves in India and preserve status quo on territories in adverse possession.

The Protocol is based on the situation on the ground, takes into account the wishes of the people residing in the areas involved and was prepared in close consultation with the State Governments concerned.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Impact of political change in Maldives

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the coup in Maldives, the nearest neighbour of India; the political changes likely to affect India's relation to Maldives and to what extent India can safeguard its interests without taking any sides;

(b) whether India does not think that peace and stability in Maldives is a guarantee for the security of marine boundary; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government ensure that guarantee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) to (c) The Government has been closely monitoring the recent developments in Maldives. In a statement issued on 7 February 2012, Government highlighted that the transfer of power to a new President was an internal matter to be resolved by the Maldivians in a peaceful and democratic manner. During a telephonic conversation with the President of Maldives on 8 February 2012, the Prime Minister conveyed that India had always stood ready to provide any support or assistance that the people of the Maldives might require. In his message, the Prime Minister, inter alia, conveyed that India and Maldives shared a common destiny and had common security interests, and that India was committed to working with the Government in Maldives to further enhance close bilateral cooperation to mutual benefit and for the continued security, progress and prosperity of the two countries. On his part, the President of Maldives reaffirmed the special and close ties that Maldives has with India and said that he was committed to upholding the Constitution of that country and the rule of law. India has remained closely engaged in efforts to promote peace and stability in Maldives. The Special Envoy of the Prime Minister visited Maldives on 10-11 February 2012 to assess the situation. As part of this diplomatic initiative, Foreign Secretary visited Maldives on 15-16 February 2012 and 28-29 February 2012 to facilitate a way forward in the situation.

Situation of IDPS in Sri Lanka

371. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Minister was able to assess the current situation of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Sri Lanka during his recent visit and details thereof;

(b) the number of houses that have been built under Government's assistance and handed over to beneficiaries; and

(c) by when the housing project would be completed and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) External Affairs Minister (EAM), during his visit to Sri

Lanka from 16-19 January 2012, inter alia, discussed the issue of rehabilitation and resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Sri Lanka with the Sri Lankan leadership. He travelled to the Northern Province of Sri Lanka and also reviewed various development assistance projects for IDPs funded by Government of India in the areas of housing, port and infrastructure development, de-mining, education, connectivity, livelihood restoration, economic revival, culture, etc. The Minister also handed over houses constructed under Indian assistance to IDPs. In addition, he also handed over vehicles, medical equipment and schools in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka.

(b) and (c) Under a pilot project for construction of 1000 new houses, for which contract was awarded in April 2011, as of end February 2012, a total of 365 houses have been completed, another 370 houses have been completed upto roof level and another 230 houses have completed upto lintel level. EAM handed over first lot of completed houses to the beneficiaries at Ariyalai, Jaffna on 18th January 2012.

The Cabinet, in December 2011, approved the modalities for repair and construction of remaining 49,000 houses, A Memorandum of Understanding for construction of these houses was signed between India and Sri Lanka on 17th January 2012 in Colombo. The project is expected to be completed within three years of commencement of work on ground.

Sikh man stabbed in California

372. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Sikh man was stabbed at an Airport in California (USA) in December, 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken up the matter with US Government; and

(d) if so, the US Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE TN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the stabbing incident at the Fresno Yoesmite International Airport, California on 4 December 2011, in which Shri Anup Singh suffered minor injuries.

(c) The Government brings to the attention of U.S.federal and local authorities all incidents, including this one, that affect the safety and security of Indian nationals residing in and travelling to the United States.

(d) The person who attacked Shri Anup Singh was arrested by the local authorities and is being prosecuted in accordance with the U.S. laws. The U.S. authorities have conveyed on a number of occasions their commitment to the safety of all residents in and travelers to the United States, including people of foreign origin.

PSKS in Rajkot and Vadodara

373. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1128 given in the Rajya Sabha on 1st December, 2011 and state:

(a) whether Passport Seva Kendras in Rajkot and Vadodara have become operational;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when these Passport Seva Kendras are likely to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) The Passport Seva Kendras in Rajkot and Vadodara have become operational on 30th December, 2011.

Indo-China agreement to work together

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

(a) the subjects on which India and China have agreed to work together and are working at present;

(b) whether the will of China to see India playing a comprehensive role is being observed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) India and China have established a Strategic and Cooperative Partnership based on the principles of Panchsheel, equality and mutual sensitivity to each other's concerns and aspirations. The two sides have reiterated this position on many occasions, including in the document on 'A Shared Vision for the 21st Century' signed during the visit of Prime Minister to China in 2008. There are regular high-level political contacts between the two countries. In 2010, the President of India visited China in May and the Chinese Premier visited India in December. External Affairs Minister visited China in February 2012 and the Chinese Foreign Minister visited India in March 2012. The two sides have established a dialogue architecture to discuss cooperation in various fields, including political relations, economics, culture, consular matters, finance, counter-terrorism, water resources and policy planning. The two countries are also cooperating on various international issues such as climate change, energy and food security and the global financial situation at international fora such as the G-20 and WTO.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Opening Consulates under Consular Exchange Programme

375. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to open Consulates of India in any foreign countries under Consular Exchange Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Consulates those are functioning in the Indian cities other than the Capital city;

(d) the details thereof;

(e) whether any pending proposals are there to open new Consulates in India; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) There is currently no proposal to open any new Consulate of India abroad.

(c) and (d) There are 81 Consulates of foreign governments in the Indian cities other than the Capital city. The details are appended in Statement-I (*See below*).

(e) and (f) The details of pending proposals for opening of new Consulates in India are appended at Statement-II

Statement-I

Consulates/Deputy High Commissions in Mumbai

01. Afghanistan	02. Argentina	03. Australia
04. Bahrain	05. Bangladesh	06. Belgium
07. Brazil	08. Canada	09. China
10. Czech Republic	11. Djibouti	12. Ecuador
13. Egypt	14. Ethiopia	15. France
16. Germany	17. Indonesia	18. Iran
19. Iraq	20. Israel	21. Italy
22. Japan	23. Korea (ROK)	24. Kuwait
25. Malaysia	26. Mauritius	27. Netherlands
28. New Zealand	29. Oman	30. Panama
31. Poland	32. Qatar	33. Romania

34	Russia	35	Saudi Arabia	36	Singapore
37	South Africa	38	Spain	39	Sri Lanka
40	Switzerland	41	Thailand	42	Turkey
43	UAE	44	United Kingdom	45	USA
46	Vietnam	47	Yemen		

Consulates / Deputy High Commissions in Kolkata

01	Bangladesh	02	China	03	France
04	Germany	05	Italy	06	Japan
07	Myanmar	08	Nepal	09	Russia
10	Thailand	11	United Kingdom	12	USA

Consulates / Deputy High Commissions in Chennai

01	Australia	02	Canada	03.	Germany
04	Japan	05	Malaysia	06.	Russia
07	Singapore	08	Sri Lanka	09.	Thailand
10	United Kingdom	11	USA		

Consulates / Deputy High Commissions in Hyderabad - Iran

Consulates / Deputy High Commissions in Bengaluru

01	France	02	Germany	03	Israel
04	Japan	05	Switzerland	06	United Kingdom

Consulates/Deputy High Commissions in Chandigarh - Canada

Consulates/Deputy High Commissions in Goa - Portugal

Consulates/Deputy High Commissions in Puducherry - France

Consulates/Deputy High Commissions in Thiruvananthapuram - Maldives

Statement-II

Pending proposal for opening of new Consulates in India

01.	United Kingdom	- Hyderabad & Chandigarh
02.	Canada	- Bengaluru
03.	China	- Chennai

Irregularities in Protocol Division of Ministry

376. SHRI D. RAJA:
SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been irregularities in the protocol

division of the Ministry involving buying of sub-standard gifts at inflated costs for presenting it to foreign dignitaries by the President, Prime Minister and other high-ranking officials;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) It came to the notice of the Ministry in May 2011 that some of the gifts being procured by the Protocol Division of the Ministry were not of the desired quality and specification,

(c) and (d) A preliminary inquiry was conducted into the matter by the Ministry which could not establish *prima facie* any involvement or complicity of officials of the Ministry. A detailed investigation into the matter has thereafter been entrusted to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

Development in Maldives

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

(a) whether Government has watched the recent development in Maldives;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the diplomatic and other actions Government has taken to safeguard the Indian interests in this strategically important neighborhood of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) The Government has been closely monitoring the recent developments in Maldives. In a statement issued on 7th February 2012, Government highlighted that the transfer of power to a new President was an internal matter to be resolved by the Maldivians in a peaceful and democratic manner. During a telephonic conversation with the President of Maldives on 8th February 2012, the Prime Minister conveyed that India had always stood ready to provide any support or assistance that the people of the Maldives might require. In his message, the Prime Minister, inter alia, conveyed that India and Maldives shared a common destiny and had common security interests, and that India was committed to working with the Government in Maldives to further enhance close bilateral cooperation to mutual benefit and for the continued security, progress and prosperity of the two countries. On his part, the President of Maldives reaffirmed the special and close ties that Maldives has with India and said that he was committed to upholding the Constitution of that country and the rule of law. India has remained closely engaged in efforts to promote peace and stability in Maldives. The Special

Envoy of the Prime Minister visited Maldives on 10-11th February 2012 to assess the situation. As part of this diplomatic initiative, Foreign Secretary visited Maldives on 15-16th February 2012 and 28-29th February 2012 to facilitate a way forward in the situation.

EU/US sanctions on trade with Iran

378. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India shall not be adhering to EU and US sanctions put on trade with Iran;

(b) whether talks have been held between two countries to build a natural gas pipeline; and

(c) if so, the details thereof in view of the sanctions imposed by EU and the US?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) India implements its obligations under the UN Security Council Resolutions on Iran. We continue to maintain that we are bound by UN sanctions and unilateral sanctions imposed by countries or group of countries should not impact legitimate trade relations with Iran.

(b) and (c) Purchase of natural gas from Iran through a pipeline has been discussed during the various bilateral meetings including in the last meeting of the Joint Working Group on Cooperation in the Hydrocarbon sector held in Tehran on December 19-20, 2010. Among the issues that have been focussed upon relating to the pipeline project are those relating to pricing, transit fee and transportation tariff, point of delivery, project structure and security of the pipeline. Such multilateral projects involve protracted discussions, as all the aspects have to be carefully examined and deliberated upon to the satisfaction of the participating countries to protect each country's interests and to avoid any problems in the future in the successful operation of the Project.

Delay in issuing passports

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

(a) whether it is a fact that contrary to the claims there is inordinate delays in issuing passports to the citizens in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for inordinate delays;

(c) whether Government proposes to fix a time limit for issuing of passports to citizens and include this in the Citizens Charters of the Ministry; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) As per Government instructions, passports to Indian citizens are issued as per the provisions of the Passports Act 1967 and the Passport Rules 1980 as amended from time to time. Prior to issuing a passport, the Passport Issuing Authority must establish the applicant's citizenship, identity and, an absence of criminal record as mandated by the Passports Act. This requires verification of personal particulars of applicants and background check of their antecedents which are time consuming.

The Government has fixed a time target of 30 days for issue of fresh passports and 15 days for reissue of passports and 1-7 days for Tatkal applications. In case of non Tatkal applications, the Government is aware that in a number of cases passports are not issued within the time target of 30 days for fresh passports and 15 days for re-issue of passports, due to:

- (i) delays in receipt of police verification reports within the stipulated time of 21 days;
- (ii) receipt of incomplete police reports due to submission of incomplete information/documentation by the applicants; and
- (iii) increase in demand for passport.
- (iv) a shortage of staff strength in the Central Passport Organization, which is not keeping with the increase in demand for services.

In spite of various constraints, in 2011, the 37 Passport Offices, Headquarters and the office of the Chief Secretary of Andaman and Nicobar Islands issued 63.06 lakh passports and related services.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has launched the Passport Seva Project (PSP) under National e-governance plan of the GoI to quantitatively improve the delivery process of passport issuance.

Under the PSP, 50 Passport Seva Kendras have already been opened and the remaining 27 will be operationalised within two months. The full roll out of PSP will result in expeditious issue of passports.

It is envisaged that passports will be issued within three working days of receipt of police verification reports where such verification is necessary. However, in cases where no such police verification is required or in case of post-verification, the passport will be issued within 3 working days of receipt of application.

Return of mortal remains of Indians died abroad

380. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any representation from the Forum on

Social and Human Rights, Andhra Pradesh, West Godavari with regard to the return of mortal remains of Indian workers who died while on duty in Saudi Arabia;

(b) the details of such representations received within the last two months;

(c) whether Government has carefully addressed the humanitarian requests made by the Forum in public interest;

(d) to what extent Government has responded promptly to the requests of the Forum in helping poor people; and

(e) the steps proposed to take note of such demands on compassionate grounds?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) and (b) The Embassy of India, Riyadh has reported that in two cases of death-late Shri Vetturi Prakash Rao and late Shri Gobbala Peddi Raju, representations were received wherein "Forum on Social and Human Rights, Andhra Pradesh, West Godavari" headed by Dr. Pentapati Pullarao, was mentioned as the contact person in India. Both the dead bodies have been sent to India which their families have also confirmed.

(c) to (e) On receipt of welfare related requests from individuals, welfare organizations, NGOs or Forums, etc., the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs promptly takes up the matter with the Indian Mission concerned, which, in turn, takes up the matter with the sponsor and sponsoring companies, impressing them to immediately complete formalities with the local Government authority and to send death-related documents expeditiously for issuing No Objection Certificates (NOC) for transportation of the mortal remains.

Missions have been provided with an Indian Community Welfare Fund to finance well defined welfare activities. In cases where the employers fail to bear the cost of transportation of the dead bodies, missions despatch the mortal remains to India at Government cost.

In cases where death compensation is due, the Ministry ensures that the Mission follows up the cases on priority with the foreign employers concerned, local Government authorities and even the local courts, whenever necessary. Upon finalization, the amount of death compensation is immediately forwarded to the State Governments for payment to the family of the deceased after following the prescribed procedure.

Similarly, in cases of death caused by accidents, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs ensures that the Indian Mission informs the next-of-kin of the deceased about the entitlements of death compensation and advises/guides them to appoint a lawyer to represent the legal heirs of the deceased to claim the compensation amount. For this purpose, legal heirs of the deceased either appoint a

lawyer on their own or authorize the Mission to appoint a lawyer on their behalf by sending a Power of Attorney in favour of the Mission.

Indian workers in Nigeria

381. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 117 Indians, who were employed by Delta Steel Company in Warry in Nigeria have not been paid the salary for about a year;

(b) whether they have been confined by the company;

(c) if so, the steps Government is taking to get them released and the payment of the salary be made to the employees; and

(d) the policy Government is framing so that these types of incidents may not take place?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) Yes, Sir. It has been reported that over 110 Indian employees, who are still in Delta Steel Company's service, have not been paid since February, 2011 and 15 Indians who have resigned from service in July, 2011 have been requesting for their full and final settlement of their dues. Besides, one former employee reportedly has not been paid his outstanding dues for the period 2008-2009.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Since there is no report of the Indian workers having been confined by the employer company, question of their release does not arise.

Regarding settlement of payment, the matter has been taken up by the Ministry with the High Commission of India, Abuja, Nigeria, The High Commission of India at Abuja has made extensive efforts to impress upon the employer to pay the outstanding salaries/dues to the workers. The Mission has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Steel and the local Government authorities in Nigeria for their intervention to put pressure on the employer to resolve the issue. It has been reported that the management of Delta Steel Company has made a settlement with the 14 ex-employees from India who had resigned.

The Indian Mission is following up the matter with the management of the company for the expeditious resolution of the issues of the Indian workers.

In addition to the above, the Ministry has taken up the matter with the Government of Maharashtra as the employees were recruited through M/s Global Steel Holdings Ltd., which has its corporate office at Mumbai.

(d) As and when such complaints from overseas Indian workers are received, they are taken up with all seriousness with the Indian Mission(s) concerned and the grievances of the workers are sought to be resolved.

Exploitation of labourers from Odisha

382. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any allegation of serious exploitation of Migrant Labour of Odisha in South Africa, Central Africa, Sudan and Lebanon;

(b) whether Odisha State Government has written to Government of India; and

(c) if so, the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Sir. A reference from the State Government of Odisha was received regarding the non payment of assured wages and non-providence of proper food and shelter to workmen from Odisha who had been deployed to work in Power Plant construction in Sudan.

One more reference was received from the State Government of Odisha regarding the harassment of Oriya workers working in the Kosti Thermal Project, Kosti (Sudan).

Another reference was received from the Odisha Government with respect to the grievances of workers at a Central Plant under construction in the Central African Republic.

References regarding the exploitation of Migrant Labour of Odisha in South Africa and Lebanon have not been received.

(c) The matter was taken up by the Ministry with the Indian Mission in Khartoum. They have reported on 18-04-2011 that out of 216 workers working with a construction company, Sudan, 198 were sent back by 31-12-2010 and 18 workers agreed to continue and were allowed to work at the site.

Similarly, the Indian Mission at Khartoum intimated on 26-09-2011 that 68 workers from Odisha had been repatriated from Kosti Thermal Project, Sudan.

Further, with the intervention of Indian Mission, Kinshasa, all the 23 workers from Odisha were repatriated from the Central African Republic

Funds allocated to BRGF

383. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has dispatched the full amount of funds allocated to the Backward Regions Grant Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the spending of the funds, State-wise;

(d) whether any study or survey has been conducted to check the effects of the fund;

(e) if so, the detail thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) to (c) The details of funds allocated and released to the States under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme along with the expenditure reported by the States as on 29.02.2012 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) to (e) An independent review-cum-evaluation of the BRGF was undertaken by the World Bank in eight States in July 2009. The Mission in its report has noted that the BRGF has stimulated a process of PRI/ULB strengthening, particularly in poor States and districts, and laid the foundation for achieving several of its objectives. The report has also noted that the projects are generally addressing local needs within core local government mandates in a relatively cost effective manner. The Planning Commission has undertaken an evaluation study on BRGF during the year 2011. The study is being carried out by M/s Institute of Human Development (IHD), New Delhi in 16 states, 31 districts, 83 blocks, 166 Gram Panchayats and a minimum of 62 Urban Local Bodies, 456 assets and 4560 beneficiaries of the scheme on sample basis. The evaluation study will look into various aspects of the programmes including financial and physical progress, role of PRIs, convergence of resources from various schemes, accrued benefits to the target group/area, training, monitoring mechanism etc. and will assess the impact of the scheme on the beneficiaries. The final evaluation report is yet to be submitted.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

*Funds released and utilisation reported under Backward Regions Grant Fund Scheme (BRGF) of Ministry of Panchayati Raj
(as on 29.02.2012)*

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	State	No. of BRGF Districts	Annual Entitlement		2007-08		2008-09	
			2007-08 to 2010-11	2011-12	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	348.28	389.77	316.18	316.18	250.38	250.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	15.47	16.38	0.10	0.10	11.07	11.07
3.	Assam	11	168.19	177.75	61.08	61.08	53.23	48.45
4.	Bihar	36	638.99	688.05	541.78	541.78	421.54	421.54
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	248.48	269.80	226.22	226.22	205.44	205.44
6.	Gujarat	6	107.31	115.64	0.60	0.60	6.05	6.05
7.	Haryana	2	30.44	32.15	25.80	25.80	25.68	25.68
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	30.50	32.22	27.85	27.85	23.48	23.48
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	48.85	52.06	0.30	0.30	40.77	40.28
10.	Jharkhand	21	343.56	366.31	23.10	2.10	290.27	290.27
11.	Karnataka	5	108.17	118.91	94.97	94.97	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	2	34.33	36.83	23.38	23.38	0.00	0.00

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24	452.40	490.50	404.82	404.82	324.44	324.44
14.	Maharashtra	12	265.57	292.56	1.20	1.20	29.81	29.81
15.	Manipur	3	42.09	43.93	34.96	34.96	14.62	14.62
16.	Meghalaya	3	40.01	41.44	0.30	0.30	37.54	37.54
17.	Mizoram	2	24.98	25.58	19.17	19.17	2.00	2.00
18.	Nagaland	3	40.05	41.48	32.19	32.19	33.31	33.31
19.	Orissa	19	324.67	339.96	283.62	283.62	227.84	227.84
20.	Punjab	1	16.65	17.80	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	12	262.99	289.46	302.10	302.10	183.50	183.50
22.	Sikkim	1	13.97	14.58	0.10	0.10	12.67	12.67
23.	Tamil Nadu	6	114.04	123.74	0.60	0.60	113.53	113.53
24.	Tripura	1	13.21	13.66	0.10	0.10	11.82	11.82
25.	Uttar Pradesh	34	636.09	689.05	28.70	28.70	541.74	541.74
26.	Uttarakhand	3	44.85	47.24	0.30	0.30	9.00	6.55
27.	West Bengal	11	255.90	283.14	193.37	193.37	159.53	159.53
TOTAL		250	4670.04	5049.99	2642.99	2621.99	3029.23	3021.53

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Sl.No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Grand Total	
		Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	357.39	357.39	348.34	310.39	341.44	55.54	1613.73	1289.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.67	12.79	12.70	9.46	10.70	0.00	49.24	33.42
3.	Assam	56.03	40.73	139.12	46.44	52.53	0.00	361.99	196.70
4.	Bihar	518.99	491.85	740.25	513.33	395.84	0.00	2618.40	1968.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	216.06	216.06	280.90	261.29	183.92	18.80	1112.54	927.81
6.	Gujarat	96.64	93.05	103.16	83.09	88.26	5.12	294.71	187.91
7.	Haryana	19.35	19.35	39.53	27.93	18.67	3.92	129.03	102.68
8.	Himachal Pradesh	27.41	27.41	30.50	15.71	12.27	0.00	121.51	94.45
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.00	0.00	41.26	19.66	22.19	0.00	113.52	60.24
10.	Jharkhand	209.18	201.19	331.02	92.08	79.66	0.00	933.23	585.64
11.	Karnataka	103.27	103.27	118.48	95.94	84.83	0.00	401.55	294.18
12.	Kerala	24.21	23.32	31.59	8.79	17.11	0.00	96.29	55.49
13.	Madhya Pradesh	315.65	315.65	535.80	302.99	216.89	13.51	1797.60	1361.41
14.	Maharashtra	228.19	228.19	290.95	196.18	178.59	22.44	728.74	477.82
15.	Manipur	27.71	27.71	54.32	32.53	19.43	4.80	151.04	114.62

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1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
16.	Meghalaya	23.50	23.50	50.42	35.43	22.55	0.00	134.31	96.77
17.	Mizoram	21.28	21.28	28.68	27.66	23.58	5.42	94.71	75.53
18.	Nagaland	43.04	43.04	40.04	40.04	41.18	10.67	189.76	159.25
19.	Orissa	223.67	206.76	385.20	361.45	292.86	46.83	1413.19	1126.50
20.	Punjab	15.08	15.08	18.22	17.37	14.94	0.00	48.34	32.55
21.	Rajasthan	141.42	141.42	304.68	265.86	254.49	25.49	1186.19	918.37
22.	Sikkim	11.59	11.59	15.92	7.15	4.36	0.00	44.64	31.51
23.	Tamil Nadu	62.09	62.09	113.28	87.47	76.89	0.00	366.39	263.69
24.	Tripura	8.58	8.58	13.21	9.27	8.91	0.00	42.62	29.77
25.	Uttar Pradesh	579.87	573.38	668.09	501.58	458.22	70.47	2276.62	1715.87
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	37.66	25.09	27.55	0.00	74.51	31.94
27.	West Bengal	181.10	181.10	276.68	159.59	143.20	0.70	953.87	694.29
TOTAL		3534.96	3445.78	5050.00	3553.77	3091.06	283.71	17348.25	12926.78

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[RAJYA SABHA]

on President's Address

Rural Business Hub Programme

384. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) in what manner the Rural Business Hub Programme of Government successfully helped in generating employment opportunities and eradicating rural poverty; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):
(a) and (b) Rural Business Hub (RBH) is participatory development model for the rural areas of the country that is built on the platform of 4 Ps i.e., Public Private Panchayat Partnership. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been implementing this Central Sector Scheme for promoting businesses using raw materials/skills available in the rural areas. The scheme targets all sections in the rural areas to reap the benefits of rapid economic growth unleashed by the economic reforms by harnessing the resources/skills in the rural areas and leveraging the technology/marketing skills of the industry. The entire process is mediated/facilitated by the empowered PRIs. This scheme is applicable to all the BRGF and North-Eastern Region districts. Under the scheme, the Ministry of Panchayat Raj extends token financial support (not exceeding Rs. 25 lakh) for viable RBH projects and the balance project cost has to be converged through other Central/State Government Schemes/Financial Institutions/implementing Organizations etc. During the 11th plan period financial assistance has been released to 72 projects in different States to the tune of Rs. 6.82 crores. Mostly, funds have been provided for the income generating activities related to embroidery units, vegetable and vermicompost production, zari craft, handloom weaving etc to utilize the locally available resources and skills for producing marketable goods. The activities altogether have provided gainful employment and income generating opportunities to rural artisans/producers through larger market access.

Appraisal of performance of civil servants after 15 years

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

(a) whether Government has proposed a review and appraisal of civil servants performance at the end of fifteen years of service;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering any other proposal to promote efficiency among the bureaucrats;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) In so far

as All India Service Officers are concerned, Rule 16(3) of the All India Services (DCRB) Rules, 1958 has been amended on 31st January, 2012 which provides that the Central Government may, in consultation with the State Government concerned, require a Member of the Service to retire from Service in public interest, after giving such Member at least three month's previous notice in writing or three month's pay and allowances in lieu of such notice, -

- (i) after the review when such Member completes 15 years of qualifying Service; or
- (ii) after the review when such Member completes 25 years of qualifying Service; or attains the age of 50 years, as the case may be; or
- (iii) if the review referred to in (i) or (ii) above has not been conducted, after the review at any other time as the Central Government deems fit in respect of such Member.

So far as Central Government Employees are concerned, Government in public interest may retire any Government Servant after he has attained the age of 50/55 years or after completion of 30 years service by giving him notice of not less than three months in writing or three months pay and allowances in lieu of such notice.

(c) to (e) The sixth Central Pay Commission has recommended the introduction of new performance based pecuniary benefit, over and above the regular salary, for Government employees. The benefit will be called Performance Related Incentive Scheme (PRIS) and will be payable taking into account the performance of the employees during the period under consideration. The recommendation has been accepted by the Government. Guidelines are being worked out through inter-departmental consultation.

Condition of Griha Kalyan Kendra/Samaj Sadan

‡386. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Griha Kalyan Kendra/Samaj Sadan in New Delhi that are in deplorable condition and low on maintenance and for which Rs. 20-22 thousand is charged as rent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Griha Kalyan Kendra/Samaj Sadan at Raja Bazar, New Delhi is in a dilapidated state where there is no cleanliness and parking facility, the window panes are broken, even there is no electricity and water meter, pipes are either not installed or stolen and the maintenance is almost nil;

(c) if so, the appropriate steps being taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There are a total of

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

30 Samaj Sadans in New Delhi and all are maintained well by CPWD. The cleanliness and house keeping job of 8 Samaj Sadans has been outsourced to private parties for maintaining cleanliness. These are also rented out to Central Government employee as well as to others for holding social and cultural functions in addition to other activities. The hiring charges for these Samaj Sadans are ranging between Rs. 6000/- to Rs. 24000/- per day.

(b) to (d) The Samaj Sadan, Raja Bazar was constructed in the year 2004 and it is in good condition. The cleanliness and house keeping job of this Samaj Sadan has been outsourced to private party and the condition of cleanliness is up to the mark. Although no area has been earmarked for parking, the electricity and water meters have been provided. So far, no case of theft of property of Samaj Sadan, Raja Bazar has been reported.

Holding of elective office in Kendriya Bhandar

387. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rule 15(2) (e) of CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 provides that a Government servant, with the previous sanction of Government, can hold an elective office in the management of a cooperative society formed substantially for the benefit of Government servants;

(b) whether Kendriya Bhandar is now no longer a welfare project for Central Government employees as per the CCA decision of November, 2005; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not preventing Government servants from holding elective office in Kendriya Bhandar, which is a private consumer cooperative society functioning on commercial lines?

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

(b) No, Sir. Kendriya Bhandar continues to carry out welfare activities and catering to the items of daily needs of the Central Govt. employees and general public at large at reasonable prices. It is playing effective role in stabilizing/moderating prices of essential items by operating on nominal margin of profit. In the year 2005, Govt. approved charging of market rate of licence fee from Kendriya Bhandar for the General Pool Residential accommodations allotted to it taking into account that the overall business activities of Kendriya Bhandar are running in profit.

(c) Question does not arise in view of reply at (b) above.

Withdrawing of Share Money from Kendriya Bhandar

388. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not withdrawing share money from Kendriya

Bhandar when it is no longer a welfare project for Central Government employees; and

(b) whether Government has held in November, 2005 that Kendriya Bhandar is functioning on commercial lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Kendriya Bhandar was set up in 1963 as a welfare project to promote Consumer Cooperative Societies amongst Central Government employees and with the aim of supplying essential commodities of quality at competitive and fair prices. The Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee in its 42nd Report in 2010 has also observed that Kendriya Bhandar is a welfare project of the Central Government and is operating under the aegis of the Ministry of Personnel PG AND Pensions. Being a welfare project of Central Government employees, the question of withdrawal of share money from Kendriya Bhandar does not arise.

(b) Being a welfare project, Kendriya Bhandar continues to carry out welfare activities and catering to the items of daily needs of the Central Govt. employees and general public at large at reasonable prices. It is playing an effective role in stabilizing/moderating prices of essential items by operating on nominal margin of profit. In the year 2005, Govt. approved charging of market rate of license fee from Kendriya Bhandar for the General Pool Residential accommodations allotted to it in view of the fact that the overall business activities of Kendriya Bhandar are running in profit.

Penalty proceedings against Government officials

389. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Vigilance Commission has sought permission to initiate major penalty proceedings against Government officials involved in corruption cases;

(b) if so, the details of the persons involved;

(c) whether permission has been granted; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Central Vigilance Commission does not seek permission to initiate major penalty proceedings but it advises on (a) initiation of criminal and/or regular departmental action (major or minor) against the public servant(s) concerned; (b) administrative action against public servants concerned; or (c) closure of the case, on the basis of the enquiry/ investigation reports furnished by the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) or the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI). Further, after completion of proceedings, the Commission tenders advice on the nature of penalties or otherwise on references received from the organization. During the last three years *i.e.* 2009, 2010 and 2011

the Commission had advised initiation of major penalty proceedings in 517, 556 and 544 cases respectively.

(c) and (d) As per relevant disciplinary rules, the concerned disciplinary authority is required to take an independent view in each case after taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances of the case including the advice of the CVC. Acceptance or otherwise of the advice of the CVC lies with the concerned Disciplinary Authority. The Central Vigilance Commission maintains data of non-acceptance of its advice and reports such non-acceptance in its Annual Report.

Filing of vacant posts of SC/ST/OBC

390. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacant posts that lie in the SC, ST, OBC categories from both fresh recruitments and promotions;

(b) whether Government is taking steps to fill vacant reserved posts within a given time-frame; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) are filled along-with the unreserved vacancies. However, instructions provide that if the vacancies reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs in direct recruitment quota are not filled in first attempt, a second attempt should be made for recruiting suitable candidates belonging to the concerned category in the same recruitment year or as early as possible before the next recruitment year. Besides, the Government has launched a Special Recruitment Drive in 2008 to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies, both in direct recruitment quota and promotion quota on time bound basis. Periodical meetings have also been taken with the Central Ministries/Departments to expedite the process of filling up the backlog vacancies. All the Ministries/Departments have been asked to fill up the identified backlog vacancies by 31st March, 2012.

Plan for farming families of rural areas in the Twelfth Plan

† 391. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been come into light from the Government

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

survey of 2004-05 that only 17 per cent farmers families in rural areas of the country maintain their families through the products of their farms;

(b) if so, Government reaction in this regard;

(c) whether there is a need for other sources of income in rural areas in such situations; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the proposals laid down by Government for it during the Twelfth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) On the basis of the source of major income, 35.9% of the rural households were engaged in self-employment in agriculture in 2004-05 and further 25.8% of the rural households are engaged as agricultural labour according to the Statement 3.4 of National Sample Survey (NSS) Report No. 515 of the 61st Round. According to the Statement 5.9.2 of the same Report, 72.7 % of the usually working persons (principal status + subsidiary status) among rural persons are engaged in agriculture and allied activities.

(c) and (d) Various Ministries/Departments/Organisations in the Government of India are implementing schemes for enhancing rural employment for farming families *viz.* (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) by the Ministry of Rural Development, (ii) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihoods Mission by the Ministry of Rural Development and (iii) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), and (iv) National Horticulture Mission and related Development Schemes/Programmes being administered by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Government supports improved vocational training and skill development as a critical part of the employment strategy.

The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), renamed as Aajeevika is being implemented in a mission mode. Aajeevika will support creation of strong institutions of the rural poor and livelihoods as well as diversifying into new livelihoods. Aajeevika will help the rural people through end to end solutions by ensuring forward and backward linkages. A new scheme Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) has been initiated as a sub-component of the Aajeevika to meet the specific needs of women farmers and achieve socio-economic and technical empowerment of the rural women farmers, predominantly small and marginal farmers.

Widening cealth disparities

392. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan,

GDP growth has averaged over 8 per cent per annum in the past five years, but the rate of poverty alleviation over the last eleven years has remained at under 0.8 per cent per annum; and

(b) if so, how does Government propose to tackle the question of widening income and wealth disparities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes Sir. As per the Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the economy is likely to achieve an average GDP growth of around 8.2 percent over the Eleventh Plan Period and the percentage of population living below the poverty line has declined by about 0.8 percentage points per annum between 1993-94 and 2004-05.

(b) Reduction of economic inequalities has always been one of the primary policy objectives of the development planning in India. The Eleventh Five Year Plan adopted the strategy of inclusive growth to ensure that the benefits of growth reach all the sections of the society. To achieve the inclusive growth, 27 monitorable targets reflecting multi-dimensional and social objectives of inclusive growth were identified, 13 of which could be disaggregated at the level of individual States. The high rate of economic growth that India witnessed recently has contributed significantly to the expansion of India's economy which has blunted the incidence of acute poverty throughout the country. In addition, the government is implementing a number of flagship programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Rural Drinking Water Supply and Total Sanitation Campaign, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) etc. towards this end. These interventions are expected to yield better results over time in terms of reduction of poverty and improved access to basic amenities etc. The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan emphasizes the need to build upon the achievements of Eleventh Five Year Plan and strive for sustainable and more inclusive growth in order to reduce wealth disparities.

Kochi Metro Rail Project

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

(a) the status of the approval for the Kochi Metro Rail Project: and

(b) the reason for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Planning Commission has reiterated its *in-principle*

approval in September 2011 to the proposal of the Ministry of Urban Development to construct metro rail from Alwaye to Petta in Kochi city covering about 25.6 km Statement (*See* below). On February 12, 2012, Ministry of Urban Development has requested the Ministry of Finance to convene a meeting of the Public Investment Board (PIB) for consideration of the Kochi Metro Rail Project and has circulated a note for the same. As per the note, the estimated cost of the project is Rs. 5181.79cr.

(b) As per the extant guidelines issued vide Ministry of Finance Office Memorandum dated April 1, 2010, investment proposals having cost estimate of more than Rs. 300 cr would be placed before the Public Investment Board for their appraisal. The case of the Kochi Metro Rail Project is being processed accordingly by the Ministry of Urban Development which has posed the proposal to the PIB for consideration.

Statement

No.PC/UD/20/3/2005-HUD

Planning Commission

(Housing and Urban Affairs Division)

Yojana Bhavan, Sansad Marg,

September 16, 2011

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Proposal of Kochi Metro Rail Corporation- mode of implementation- comments thereon

This has reference to PMO ID No. 670/59/C/15/2011-ES.I dated August 13, 2011 vide which record of discussions held in the meetings taken by the Principal Secretary to PM on Aug 5 and Aug 12, 2011 have been conveyed.

2. Planning Commission had earlier accorded in-principle approval to the project in June 2009. This is reiterated so that the project can be considered on merit. As regard the issue of its mode of implementation, it is recommended that:

- (i) The State Government may set up SPV for implementing this project.
- (ii) Government of India may provide VGF which is normally up to 20%. This, however, could be assessed while working out the overall economics of the project.
- (iii) Government of India may provide technical support required for implementing the project.
- (iv) The rolling stock may be done on a PPP basis while the construction and maintenance of lines may be done by SPV.

This has the approval of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

sd/-

(Rakesh Ranjah)

Director (Housing and Urban Affairs)

Tel. No.23096783

Shri Sudhir Krishna
Secretary
Ministry of Urban Development
Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi- 110001

Copy for information to:

Shri R. Gopalan
Secretary
Department of Economic Affairs
Ministry of Finance
North Block, New Delhi

Shri L.K. Atheeq
Joint Secretary to PM
Prime Minister's Office
New Delhi.

Sd/-

(Rakesh Ranjan)

Director (Housing and Urban Affairs)

Tel. No.23096783

Special scheme for SC/ST during Five Years Plan

394. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds allocated to Assam under various schemes during 2009-10;
- (b) whether Government proposes to implement any special scheme for SC/ST during ensuing Five Year Plans;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Sir, Planning Commission allocates sector-wise funds. Statement indicating sector-wise allocation and earmarked allocation for the State of Assam under Schedule Caste Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan for 2009-10 is given in Statement (*See* below). However, infirmation in respect of funds allocated to Assam under various schemes during 2009-10 is being collected.

- (b) to (d) The Twelfth Five Year Plan is in the formulation stage. Proposals of

Government to implement special schemes for SC/ST during ensuing Five Year Plan will be known as when the Five Year Plan proposals are finalized.

Statement-I

No. M 13048/3(AS)-2009-10-SP-NE

Planning Commission
(State Plans Division)

Yojana Bhawan, Sansad Marg,
New Delhi-110 001.

Dated the 3rd December, 2009

To,

The Chief Secretary,
Government of Assam,
Dispur

Subject : Approval of Sectoral Outlay for the Annual Plan 2009-10 for the State of Assam.

Reference to Govt of Assam Letter No. PDP.182/2008 dated 28.10.2009 giving details of sectoral allocation of Rs. 6000.00 crore, including ACA of Rs. 366.67 crore which will be sanctioned after the projects/priorities submitted by the State Govt. of Assam are approved by the Planning Commission. The state Government of Assam has been provided Advance Special Plan Assistance of Rupees 384.83 crore, which will be released by M/O Finance after recommendation of Planning Commission.

2. The Scheme of Financing of the approved Annual Plan 2009-10 is enclosed at Statement-II.

3. A Statement showing the distribution of the approved sectoral allocation for Annual Plan 2009-10 among different sectors with Sectotal break up is given in Statement-II A. Central Earmarking Fund in Statement-II B. Allocation of one time ACA in Statement-II C. Outlay for Tribal Sub Plan in Statement-II D and Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) in Statement-II E (*See below*).

4. As already mentioned in our letter No.M-13011/3/2005-SP-Co. dated 31.10,2005 reiterating the earlier guidelines issued on the subject, the Social Welfare Department could be the nodal Department for formulation and implementation of the SCSP and TSP. The funds earmarked for SCSP/TSP could be placed at the disposal of the nodal Department which, in turn, will re-allocate the funds to the Sectoral Departments for implementing schemes under SCSP/TSP. The funds earmarked for SCSP/TSP could be placed under a separate budget Head/ Sub-Head for each implementing Department. Physical and financial achievements of schemes under SCSP/TSP could be got verified as per the proforma circulated by Planning Commission vide DO letter No.M-13054/2/2005-BC dated 12.1.2006.

5. Attention of the State Govt. is also invited to the procedure for sending adjustment proposal and revision of outlays and to ensure that the adjustment

proposal and proposal for revision of outlays fully supported by the Revised Scheme of Financing for the Annual Plan 2009-10, if any, together with appropriate justification are sent before 31st December, 2009.

6. Statements showing actual expenditure incurred and the corresponding actual Scheme of Financing of the Annual Plan 2009-10 could be sent to the Planning Commission before 30th September, 2010.

7. The Plan Programmes need to be monitored closely with a view to achieve the financial and physical targets.

Yours faithfully,

sd/-

(T. K. Pandey)

Joint Secretary (SP)

Copy to:

1. Secretary, Planning, Government of Assam (5 copies)
2. Secretary, Finance, Government of Assam (5 copies)

Copy also to :

1. Joint Secretary (PF-I), Deptt. of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, North Block, New Delhi. (5 copies).
2. Secretary, Deptt. of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), New Delhi.
3. Coordinating Officers of Central Ministries (except Ministry of Defence).
4. Subject Divisions in the Planning Commission (2 copies each).
5. Financial Resources Division, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
6. Resident Commissioner, Govt. of Assam.
7. State Plans (Coordination Unit) Planning Commission.

sd/-

(T. K. Pandey)

Joint Secretary (SP)

Statement-II

Scheme of Financing for the Annual Plan 2009-10: Assam

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Items	2009-10 AP
(A) State Government		
1. State Government's own Funds (a to d)		-1944.09
(a)	BCR	-6638.92
(b)	MCR (Excluding deductions for repayments of loans)	-73.25

Sl.No.	Items	2009-10 AP
(c)	Plan Grants from GOI (EFC / TFQ)	45.50
(d)	Adjustment of opening balance	4722.58
2.	State Government's Budgetary Borrowings (I-II)	3406.30
(i)	Gross Borrowings (a to e)	4355.85
(a)	Net Accretion to State Provident Fund	384.74
(b)	Small saving	115.28
(c)	Net Market Borrowing	3187.46
(d)	Gross negotiated loans	200.00
	(i) NABARD	200.00
(e)	Central Assistance - loans	468.37
	(i) Normal Central Assistance	229.21
	(ii) ACA for EAPs	76.61
	(iii) ACA for others	86.05
(II)	Repayment (a to d)	949.55
	(a) Repayment of GoI Loans	193.30
	(b) Repayment to NSSF	157.73
	(c) Repayment of Negotiated Loans	94.43
	(d) Others Repayments (Market Borrowing)	504.09
3.	Central Assistance (a+b+c)	444537
	(a) Normal Central Assistance	2149.75
	(b) ACA for EAP	689.49
	(c) Others	1221.30
	(d) Advance SPA	384.83
	Total A : State Government Resources (1+2+3)	5907.58
(B)	Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) ASTC and ASEB	92.42
	1. (a) Internal Resources of ASEB	129.34
	1. (b) Internal Resources of ASTC	-36.92
	Total B: PSEs (1+2+3)	92.42
	Total C : Local Bodies (i+ii)	...
D.	AGGREGATED PLAN RESOURCES (A+B+C)	6000.00

*Advance Special Plan Assistance to be adjusted by short recovery from NCA/SPA in five equal annual installments beginning from 2010-11.

Statement-II A
Annual Plan 2009-10 – Sectoral Break up for The State of Assam

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sectors	Proposed outlay 2009-10	Earmarked outlay for central Assistance	Of which		
				One-time ACA/SPA	TSP	SCSP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. General Agril. and Allied Activities						
1.	(i) Crop Husbandry AACP (EAP)	18186.00 10114.00	7986.00 -	- -	(A) 200.00 -	(a) 160.00
	(ii) Horticulture	550.00	-	-	-	-
	(iii) Agril. Research and Education	5600.00	-	(i) 500.00	-	-
	(iv) Marketing	155.00	-	-	-	-
2.	Soil Conservation	1000.00	-	-	(B) 63.00	(b) 115.00
4.	Animal Husbandry AACP (EAP)	2474.00 171.00	- -	- -	(C) 75.00 -	(c) 352.00
5.	Dairy Development AACPIEAP)	1019.00 329.00	- -	- -	(D) 80.00 -	(d) 160.00
6.	Fisheries AACP (EAP)	2170.00 444.00	- -	- -	(E) 130.00 -	(e) 600.00

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Food Storage and Warehousing	100.00	-	-	-	-
8.	Co-operation	1672.00	-	-	(F) 70.00	(f) 170.00
9.	Forestry & Wild life	3250.00	-	-	-	-
	AACP (EAP)	2300.00	-	-	-	-
	Forest (Ecology & Environment)	60.00	-	-	(G) 85.00	(g) 185.00
	TOTAL : I	49594.00	7986.00	500.00	703.00	1742.00
II. Rural Development						
1.	Rural Development programmes	71897.00	35185.00	(ii) 100.00	-	-
2.	Land Reforms	373.00	-	-	-	-
3.	Panchayat & Community Dev.	12548.00	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL : II	84818.00	35185.00	100.00	-	-
III. Special Area Programme						
	Hill Areas	38676.00	8581.00	-	-	-
		0.00	3792.00	-	-	-
	BTAD	23000.00	-	-	-	-
	Other Autonomous Councils	13026.00	-	-	-	-
	Tribal Sub-Plan	5528.00	-	-	-	-
	Schedule Cast Sub-Plan	11567.00	-	-	-	-
1.	Char Area Development	2420.00	-	-	-	-

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on President's Address

2. Border Area Development	3270.00	2424.00	-	-	-
TOTAL : III	97487.00	14797.00	-	-	-
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control					
1. Major and Medium Irrigation	8400.00	4500.00	-	-	-
2. Minor Irrigation	3229.00	2409.00	-	(H) 485.00	(h) 650.00
3. Command Area Development	670.00	-	-	-	-
4. Water Resource	15843.00	-	(iii) 5378.00	-	-
Assam Integrated Flood and River Bank Errosion management project	5000.00				
TOTAL : IV	33142.00	6909.00	5378.00	485.00	650.00
V. Energy					
1. Power (ASEB)	17264.00		(iv) 3000.00	(I) 295.00	(l) 260.00
2. Non-conventional Sources of Energy	10.00	-	-	-	-
TOTAL : V	17274.00	-	3000.00	295.00	260.00
VI. Industries and Minerals					
1. Village and S.S. Industries	-	-	-		
(a) Small Scale Industries	730.00	-	-	(J) 50.00	(j) 150.00
(b) Handloom and Powerloom	1760.00	-	-	(K) 75.00	(k) 150.00
(c) Khadi and Village Industries	620.00	-	-	-	-
(d) Sericulture	300.00	-	-	-	(l) 110.00

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Industries (other than V and S.I.)	8088.00	-	-	-	-
3.	Information Technology	8859.00	3609.00	-	-	-
4.	Mining	2565.00	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL : VI	22922.00	3609.00	-	125.00	410.00
VII. Transport						
1.	PWD [Roads and Bridges]	35443.00	3137.00	(v) 4394.00	(L) 1300.00	(m) 3400.00
	PWD [Building]	550.00	-	-	-	-
	RIDF (NABARD)	0.00	-	-	-	-
	AACP(EAP)	21630.00	-	-	-	-
	Assam State Road Project [World Bank]	17000.00	-	-	-	-
2.	Road Transport	0.00	-	-	-	-
	(a) ASTC	2872.00	-	(vi) 172.00	-	-
	(b) Other Transport	0.00	-	-	-	-
	(i) Transport Survey Cell	3.00	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Commissioner of Transport	2755.00	-	-	-	-
3.	Inland Water Transport	880.00	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL VII	81131.66	3137.00	4566.00	1300.00	3400.00
VIII. Communication						
IX. Science, Technology and Environment						

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1. Scientific Research	1980.00	-	-	-	-
3. Pollution Control	20.00	-	-	-	-
TOTAL IX	2000.00	-	-	-	-
X. General Economic Service					
1. (A) Sectt. Economic Service	9291.00		(vii) 300.00	-	-
(B) Sectt. Economic Services (Spl. Projects)	10481.00	-	-	-	-
2. Tourism	723.00	-	-	-	-
3. Survey and Statistics	495.00	-	-	-	-
4. Public Enterprises	25.00	-	-	-	-
5. Sub-divisional Spl. Problems	5040.00	-	-	-	-
6. Civil Supplies	285.00	-	-	-	-
7. Weights and Measures	30.00	-	-	-	-
8. Administration of Justice	1920.00	-	(viii) 600.00	-	-
TOTAL X	28290.00		900.00	-	-
XI. Social Service					
1. General Education		-	-	-	-
(i) Elementary Education	11590.00	-	-	(M) 235.00	(n) 650.00
(ii) Adult Education	130.00	-	-	-	-
(iii) Secondary Education	4360.00	-	(ix) 200.00	(N) 175.00	(o) 500.00
(iv) Madrassa Education	3510.00	-	-	-	-

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(v) SCERT	164.00	-	-	-	-
	(vi) Higher Education	3678.00	-	(x) 1500.00	(O) 70.00	(p) 145.00
2.	Technical Education	2138.00	-	(xi) 800.00	-	-
3.	Sports and Youth Welfare	743.00	-	NO 200.00	-	-
4.	Art and Culture	0.00	-	-	-	-
	(i) Cultural Affairs	2536.00	-	(xii) 700.00	(P) 100.00	-
	(ii) Library Services	270.00	-	-	-	-
	(iii) Museum	70.00	-	-	-	-
	(iv) Archaeology	1055.00	-	(xiv) 500.00	-	-
	(v) Manuscripts	15.00	-	-	-	-
	(vi) Archives	15.00	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL: EDUCATION, SPORTS, ART AND CULTURE	30274.00	-	3900.00	-	-
5.	Health and Family Welfare	-	-	-	(Q) 175.00	(q) 600.00
	(a) Health and Family Welfare	24242.00	-	-	-	-
	(b) Medical Education	16949.00	-	(XV) 16130.00	-	-
	(c) Anti-drugs	20.00	-	-	-	-
6.	Water Supply and Sanitation	-	-	-	-	-
	(a) Rural Water Supply	15000.00	-	-	(R) 550.00	(r) 1000.00
	(b) Rural Sanitation	4000.00	-	-	-	-
	(c) Urban Water Supply	1720.00	-	(xvi) 50.00	-	-

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[RAJYA SABHA]

on President's Address

	(d) Urban Sanitation by Sewerage Board	5.00	-	-	-	-	-
	(e) Sewerage and Sanitation by T and CP	5.00	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(a) Housing Board	100.00	-	-	-	(s) 205.00	-
	(b) Other Housing Programme	110.00	-	-	-	-	-
	(c) House-sites for Landless	10.00	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Urban Development	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(a) Development Programme by T and CP	24081.00	16666.00	-	-	-	-
	(b) Programme Under MAD	1840.00	-	-	-	(t) 260.00	-
	(c) GDD (GMDA)	10312.00	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Information and Publicity	450.00	-	-	-	-	-
10.	WPT and BC (OBC Etc.)	9609.00	5209.00	(xvii) 1000.00	(S) 1145.00	(u) 1680.00	-
	Tea Welfare Department	1800.00	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Labour and Labour Welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(a) Labour Welfare	130.00	0.00	0.00	(T) 75.00	-	-
	(b) Labour Research	10.00	-	-	-	-	-
	(c) Inspectorate of Factories	100.00	-	-	-	-	-
	(d) Inspectorate of Boilers	80.00	-	-	-	-	-
	(e) Employment Services	20.00	-	-	-	-	-
	(f) Craftsmen Training	2118.00	-	(xvii)1143.00	-	-	-
	(g) Official Language Impl.	8.00	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Social Welfare	7859.00	277.00	0.00	-	(v) 65.00	-

Motion of Thanks

[15 MAR., 2012]

on President's Address 123

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Nutrition by Social Welfare	6000.00	0.00	0.00		
	TOTAL : XI	156852.00	22152.00	22223.00	2525.00	5105.00
XII. General Services						
1.	Printing and Stationery	79.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
2.	Public Works (GAD)	1700.00	-	-	-	-
3.	Other Administrative Service	0.00	-	-	(U) 95.00	-
	(a) Development of AASC	200.00	-	-	-	-
	(b) Contn. Of APSC Building	100.00	-	-	-	-
	(c) Minorities Development Board/Corporation*	788.00	-	-	-	-
	(d) Prison Administration	30.00	-	-	-	-
	(e) Forensic Laboratory	100.00	-	-	-	-
	(f) Home (Political)	410.00	-	-	-	-
	(g) AGPRMP (SP-I)	2106.00	-	-	-	-
	(h) AGPRMP (SP-II)	17516.00	-	-	-	-
	(i) Finance (RRB)	50.00	-	-	-	-
	(j) Finance	400.00	-	-	-	-
	(J) Sainik Welfare Board under GAD	10.00	-	-	-	-
	(K) 10% Loan component of NEC/NLCPR	3000.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
	TOTAL : XII	26489.00	0.00	0.00	95.00	-
GRAND TOTAL		600000.00	93775.00	36667.00	5528.00	11567.00

*Advance SPA has been distributed across the sectors to fill the resources gap.

Statement-II B*Allocation of Central Earmarked Fund 2009-10*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Departments	Schemes/Programmes	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Agriculture	RKVY	7986.00
2.	Panchayat and RD	NSAP	18366.00
3.	do	Backward Region Grant Fund	16819.00
4.	Irrigation	AIBP	6909.00
5.	Border Area	BADP	2424.00
6.	WPT and BC	Tribal Sub-plan (TSP)	1726.00
7.	– do –	Grant-in Aid under Article 275(I)	3483.00
8.	PWD	Roads and Bridges	3137.00
9.	Information and Technology	NEGAP	3609.00
10.	Urban Development	JNNURM	16666.00
11.	Social Welfare	NPAG	277.00
12.	Hill Areas	Shifting Cultivation	400.00
		HADP	9992.00
		AIBP	541.00
		NSAP	1440.00
TOTAL			93775.00*

*This includes State share also.

Statement-II C*Allocation of One Time ACA-2009-10**Ongoing and new schemes/projects of 2007-08 and 2008-09*

No.	Name of the Sector/Deptt	Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes/Projects	Allocation for 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
(i)	Agriculture	1.*	Infrastructure Development of Lakhimpur College of Vety, Science	500.00
(ii)	Rural Development	2.	Development of Extension Centres of SIRD at Jorhat and Guwahatii	100.00

1	2	3	4	5
(iii)	Irrigation and Flood Control Water Resource	3.	R/S and A/E measures to Bhogdoi bundh both bank from Immersion Ghat to Garumora grazing	38.00
		4.	R/S and regrading of river Charaipani from Natun Mati to Kakodonga outfall under Titabar sub-Division	85.00
		5.	44 Flood control Schemes in different places of the State,	4054.00
		6	Protection of Kakilamukh area against eroison of river Brahmaputra (Strengthening of Spurr No.VII)	300,00
		7.*	Protection of Jorhat from the erosion of river Bhogdoi on L/B including improvement of embankment from immersinghat to N.H.37	200.00
		8.*	Anti Erosion Measures against the erosion of rivewr Brahmaputra at Nam Deori area (Strengthening of existing Khutiapota check bund)	301.00
		9.*	Protection of Deopani Village from erosion of river Dhansiri in Karbi Anglong	200.00
		10.*	A/E Measures and Protection of Bank Erosion of River Pagladia	200.00
(iv)	Energy	11.	Namrup Power Replacement Project	3000.00
(v)	Transport	12.	500 Km all weather Road under MPNA (total protect Rs. 150 crore)	1540.00
		13.	Improvement of Dr. Bhabendra Nath Saikia Road	104.00
		14.	Mettelling and Blacktopping of Bhurakola, Randhanijanconnecting Saruchaorai road with construction of Bridge 5/2 under Jorhat Rural Road Division	324.00
		15.	Construction of Kamalpur Morowa Road (Ch. 15500 m to 19350m) Baharghat to Chamarkuchi	194.00
		16.	Construction of alternative road from Khanapara (Kanyadhara) to LGB Airport	1400.00

1	2	3	4	5
		17.*	Improvement of SBG Road from Dhakuajkhana to Ghilamora Lakhimpur	250.00
		18.*	Construction of road from NH 31 to Prabharal via Madulizar, Boonmajar Pam-Barpeta District	200.00
		19.*	Construction of Roads from Katra to NH 31 at Sathmau via Koshtola Nilpur, Borajol HS school Akona, Nalbari	232.00
		20.*	Construction of Road from NH-37 to LBT Road via. Gaharipam Deohal in Tinsukia District.	150.00
(vi)		21.	Bus terminus at Chowkidingee Dibrugarh	72.00
		22.	Bus Terminus at Sibsagar	100.00
(vii)	General Economics Service	23.	Residential school at Jamguri Hazara Gaon, Baska	300.00
(viii)		24.	Establishment of National Law College and Judicial academy	600.00
(ix)		25.*	Infrastructure Development of Cotton Collegiate Govt. Higher Secondary School, Guwahati	200.00
(x)	Social Service	26.*	Infrastructure Development of Guwahati and Dibrugarh University	1000.00
		27.*	Infrastructure Development of Colleges of Rural Areas	500.00
(xi)		28.*	Establishment of two Engineering Colleges at Kokrajhar and Barak Valley	800.00
(xii)		29.*	Completion of Sports related schemes (committed liability of Sports related 17 schemes transferred to State.	200.00
(xiii)		30.	Majuli Development Project	700.00
(xiv)		31.*	Development Archaeological Sites, Mounaments and Sattras of Assam	500.00
(xv)	Medical Education	32.	New Medical College, at Jorhat	10597.00
		33.	New Medical Colleges, at Tezpur	2533.00
		34.	New Medical Colleges, at Barpeta	3000.00

1	2	3	4	5
(xvi)		35. Augmentation of Zoo Road Water Supply Scheme		50.00
		36. Construction of 200 Km of all weather road in the border and backward areas (SC/ST/OBC and MOBC dominated areas)		1000.00
	Craftsmen Training	37. Computerization of Employment Exchange		83.00
		38.* Strengthening of Vocational Training Infrastructure in Assam,		1060.00
				36667.00

Ongoing Projects Rs 30174.00

New Projects Rs 6494.00*

NB: Earmarked outlays for new projects to be released subject to approval of Planning Commission.

Statement-II D

Annual Plan 2009-2010 – Sectoral Break up of Outlay, Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Excluding Council Area			
	S.No.	Name of Sectors		Outlay
1	2	3		4
		Agriculture and Allied Activities:		
A	1.	Agriculture (Crop. Husbandry)		200.00
B	2.	Soil Conservation		63.00
C	3.	Animal Husbandry		75.00
D	4.	Dairy Development		80.00
E	5.	Fisheries		130.00
F	6.	Cooperation		70.00
G	7.	Social Forestry		85.00
		Rural Development		-
	8.	Rural Development Programme		-
	9.	Land Reforms		-
	10.	Panchayat and Community Development		-
H	11.	Minor Irrigation		485.00
I	12.	Power (Rural Electrification)		295.00

1	2	3	4
		Industries	-
J	13.	Small Scale Industries	50.00
K	14.	Handloom and Textile	75.00
	15.	Sericulture	-
L	16.	PWD. (Road and Bridges)	1300.00
		Social Services	-
	17.	Education	-
M	(a)	Elementary	235.00
	(b)	Adult	-
N	(c)	Secondary	175.00
O	(d)	Higher	70.00
P	18.	Cultural Affairs	100.00
Q	19.	Health and Family Welfare	175.00
R	20.	Rural Water Supply	550.00
	21.	Housing Board	-
	22.	Rural House Sites	-
S	23.	Laobur and Craftsman Training	75.00
T	24.	Backward Classes (a) WPT and BC	1145.00
	25.	Social Welfare	-
U	26.	Nutrition by Social Welfare	-
	27.	Municipal Administration	95.00
		TOTAL	5528.00

Statement-II E*Annual Plan 2009-10 – Sectorial Breakup Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Excluding Council Area		
	S.No.	Name of Sectors	Outlay
1	2	3	4
		Agri. and Allied Activities	
(a)	1.	Crop Husbandry	160.00
(b)	2.	Soil Conservation	115.00

1	2	3	4
(c)	3.	Animal Husbandry	352.00
(d)	4.	Dairy Development	160.00
(e)	5.	Fisheries	600.00
(f)	6.	Co-operation	170.00
(g)	7.	Forestry and Wild life	185.00
		Rural Development	-
	8.	Rural Development programmes	0.00
	9.	Panchayat and Community Dev.	0.00
	10.	Irrigation	-
(h)	11.	Minor Irrigation	650.00
	12.	Energy	
(i)		Power (ASEB)	260.00
	13.	Industries and Commerce	-
(j)	14.	Small Scale Industries	150.00
(k)	15.	Hand loom and Powerloom	150.00
(l)	16.	Sericulture	110.00
		Transport	-
(m)	17.	PWD [Roads & Bridges]	3400.00
		Social Service	-
		Education	-
(n)	(a)	Elementary Education	650.00
	(b)	Adult Education	0.00
(o)	18.	(c) Secondary Education	500.00
(p)	19.	(d) Higher Education	145.00
(q)	20.	Health and Family Welfare	600.00
(r)	21.	Rural Water Supply	1000.00
(s)	22.	Housing Board	205.00
	23.	House-sites for Landless	0.00
(t)	24.	Programme Under MAD	260.00
(u)	25.	Backward Classes (a) WSC	1680.00
(v)	26.	Social Welfare	65.00
	27.	Nutrition by Social Welfare	0.00
		TOTAL	11567.00

Time period for giving Aadhaar number to applicants

†395. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the time period stipulated to send Aadhaar Number to the applicants after the nomination;

(b) whether Aadhaar Number has not been sent by the Unique Identification Authority of India to several applicants who have made their nominations several months before;

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

(d) the steps being taken to ensure the allotment of Aadhaar Number to every citizen of India at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) As per the process, 60 to 90 days time has been prescribed for delivering Aadhaar number to the resident after receipt of residents' data packets in Central Identity Data Repository (CIDR).

(b) and (c) The residents' data packets received in CIDR undergoes a number of validation/quality checks to ensure that the data received is correct and authentic; such as:

- (1) Structural Validation for data integrity:
 - (i) Authenticity of Registrar(s) and EA code,
 - (ii) Village, Town, City Pin-code mapping,
 - (iii) Certification of operators and supervisors.
 - (iv) Registrar and Enrolment Agency (EA) mapping.
- (2) Demographic De-duplication
- (3) Demographic data quality check
 - (i) Photo-gender match
 - (ii) Age validation
 - (iii) Spelling/address validation
 - (iv) Transliteration check
 - (v) Photo quality
- (4) Biometric de-duplication.

Any resident data packet, which fails any of the validation checks, is either rejected or goes into a 'hold' status till the authenticity of the data packet is confirmed from the Registrar/enrolment agency. This can lead to delays in generation of Aadhaar numbers. Sometimes, the delay in generation of Aadhaar is on account of delay in upload of resident data by the enrolment agency.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The mandate of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue unique identification numbers to residents of the country. The UID numbers are meant to prove only identity and not citizenship.

To speed up generation of Aadhaar numbers, UIDAI has scaled up the capacity of Biometric Automated Identity Systems (ABIS) for the biometric de-duplication to 1 million aadhaars per day. To minimize validation failures at the processing stage, the enrolment client features have been enriched and a number of validation checks have been built into the front end enrolment client. These include (i) local authentication of operators/supervisors (ii) age and relationship authentication (iii) End of Day (EOD) review of demographic data by supervisor (iv) periodic sync of the enrolment machines with CIDR has been made mandatory (v) periodic report and analytics of the data uploaded are shared with the Registrars and Enrolment Agencies. To ensure regular upload of enrolment packets by the enrolment Agencies, appropriate changes will be made at the enrolment client end as well as the server end.

Aadhar and NPR

396: SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Aadhaar numbers that have been given under the UID project till now;

(b) the details, year wise;

(c) the number of requests that are pending;

(d) by what time Government expect to give Aadhaar Number to all the applicants; and

(e) in what manner Government would avoid duplication between Aadhaar and NPR (National population Register)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The total number of Aadhaars generated as on 01.03.2012 is 13,68,82,913.

(b) The year wise details are as under:

2010	–	7,71,158
2011	–	10,21,09,536
2012	–	3,40,02,219
TOTAL		<u>13,68,82,913</u>

(c) and (d) Enrolment data packets of 19.19 crore residents had been received by the Central Identities Data Repository. The processing of the balance 5.50 crore resident data packets is underway and is expected to be completed by May 2012.

(e) The Registrar General of India (RGI) is creating of National Population Register (NPR) of person usually residing in India under the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003 read with the Citizenship Act, 1955. UIDAI is issuing Unique Identification Numbers (called Aadhaar numbers) to all residents through the multiple registrar model. RGI is one of its Registrars. At the time of setting up of UIDAI, the Authority was also mandated with the task of collation of NPR with UID. An Inter Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCC) was constituted by the Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs on 13th May, 2010 to coordinate the matters arising from the interface between the NPR and UID. The Said Committee has been re-constituted on 8th February, 2012.

The Government has decided that in States where UIDAI has made good progress or where State/UT Governments/Administrations have given commitment for Aadhaar enrolments and are planning to integrate with various services delivery applications, Aadhaar enrolments through non-RGI Registrars move at full speed. Accordingly, certain States have been specified Statement-I (*See* below) where UIDAI can collect data. It has also been decided that the NPR enrolment will continue as envisaged, but, if in the course of enrolment, a person indicates that he/she is already enrolled for Aadhaar, the biometric data will not be captured by NPR. Instead the Aadhaar number/enrolment number will be recorded in NPR and biometric data will be given to the NPR.

Statement

Unique Identification Authority of India

S. No.	States/UTs
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Chandigarh
3.	Daman and Diu
4.	Goa
5.	Gujarat
6.	Haryana
7.	Himachal Pradesh
8.	Jharkhand
9.	Karnataka
10.	Kerala
11.	Madhya Pradesh

Sl.No.	States/UTs
12.	Maharashtra
13.	NCT of Delhi
14.	Puducherry
15.	Punjab
16.	Rajasthan
17.	Sikkim
18.	Tripura

Reconstitution of ICDS in 200 Districts

‡397. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to start the reconstituted ICDS for initiating multi-sectoral programme in 200 districts and commencing national campaign for this purpose; and

(b) if so, the names of the States and districts alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Strengthening and restructuring of ICDS, initiating multi sectoral programme to address maternal and child nutrition in selected 200 high burden districts and launching a nation-wide information, education and communication campaign against malnutrition are separate decisions taken by the Prime Minister's National Council for India's Nutrition Challenges in its meeting held on 24.11.2010.

Therefore, strengthening and restructuring of ICDS, initiating multi sectoral programme to address maternal and child nutrition in 200 districts and commencing national (nutrition) campaign are three separate proposals. Names of States/ 200 districts for initiating multi sectoral programme to address maternal and child nutrition have not been firmed up.

Enrolments for Aadhaar

398. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of enrolments for Aadhaar by UIDAI till 1st March 2012, State-wise;

(b) the details of UID cards issued so far, State-wise;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the number of UID cards pending so far, State-wise;
- (d) by when all citizens of the country would be able to get their UID;
- (e) the fund allocated and spent for UIDAI since its inception, State-wise;
- and
- (f) the details of the purpose and use of UID?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) 13,68,82,913 Aadhaar numbers has been generated upto 1st March 2012. State wise details is enclosed as Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The number of Aadhaar letters printed and dispatched is 5.88 crore, while Aadhaar letters against the balance 7.81 crore are being printed and dispatched. State wise details are being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

(d) The first phase for enrolling 200 million residents has already been completed. The Cabinet Committee on UIDAI has given its approval for continuation of enrolments of 400 million residents by UIDAI through Multiple Registrars Model in 18 States/UTs as per, Statement-I (*See* below). The enrolments are expected to be covered over the next 18 to 24 months. The remaining 600 million residents will be covered by Registrar General of India (RGI) under National Population Register (NPR).

(e) Year wise funds allocated since inception and expenditure for the financial year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto Jan. 12)

(figure in crore)

Year	BE	RE	FE	Expenditure
2009-10	120.00	30.92	26.38	26.21
2010-11	1900.00	960.66	273.80	268.41
2011-12	1470.00	1200.00	Not applicable	753.33

(upto Jan. 2012)

(f) Inability to prove identity is one of the biggest barriers preventing the poor from accessing benefits and subsidies. The purpose of the UIDAI is to issue a unique identification number (UID) to all Indian residents that is (a) robust enough to eliminate duplicate and fake identities, and (b) can be verified and authenticated in an easy cost effective way. Enrolment for obtaining Aadhaar Number is voluntary and not mandatory. A resident is entitled to obtain an Aadhaar number on providing demographic and biometric information. Aadhaar number is an enabler and the purpose is to ensure better delivery of benefits and services based on establishment of identity of the resident. The State Govt. and Central Govt. Ministries have been advised to review the various schemes for service delivery and utilize and leverage Aadhaar as a platform for service delivery. Aadhaar number has been recognized as

valid know your customer (KYC) document for opening bank accounts and proof of identity and as proof of address for obtaining mobile telephone connections and new LPG connections. Some of the State Governments have recognized Aadhaar number as proof of identity and proof of address for their resident centric schemes.

Statement-I*State-wise Aadhaar generated count upto 1st Mar' 12*

State Name	Count
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	94330
Andhra Pradesh	36931680
Arunachal Pradesh	356
Assam	12795
Bihar	1278404
Chandigarh	505725
Chhattisgarh	170863
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15094
Daman and Diu	98898
Delhi	9347481
Goa	518040
Gujarat	2985404
Haryana	1490560
Himachal Pradesh	2198347
Jammu and Kashmir	33869
Jharkhand	5460000
Karnataka	10504513
Kerala	3301009
Lakshadweep	95
Madhya Pradesh	5128242
Maharashtra	26211648
Manipur	43796
Meghalaya	567
Mizoram	5388
Nagaland	8537

State Name	Count
Orissa	2371423
Puducherry	706466
Punjab	7628174
Rajasthan	5589719
Sikkim	268394
Tamil Nadu	2303028
Tripura	2722710
Uttar Pradesh	7006731
Uttarakhand	859735
West Bengal	1080892
TOTAL	136882913

Statement-II*Unique Identification Authority of India*

Sl.No.	States/UTs
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Chandigarh
3.	Daman and Diu
4.	Goa
5.	Gujarat
6.	Haryana
7.	Himachal Pradesh
8.	Jharkhand
9.	Karnataka
10.	Kerala
11.	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Maharashtra
13.	NCT of Delhi
14.	Puducherry
15.	Punjab
16.	Rajasthan
17.	Sikkim
18.	Tripura

Definition of poverty

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are separate definitions of poverty in various Ministries and Departments of Government; and

(b) the action that Government propose to take to have a common definition of poverty within the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Planning Commission is the nodal agency in the Government for estimation of poverty at the national and state level and hence, other Ministries and Departments of Government do not estimate poverty. The Planning Commission defines poverty line on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. The methodology for estimation of poverty has been reviewed from time to time. The Expert Group headed by Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar that submitted its report in December 2009, computed the poverty lines at all India level as MPCE of Rs. 447 for rural areas and Rs 579 for urban areas in 2004-05.

The Planning Commission estimates poverty from a large size sample survey on Household Consumption Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) after an interval of five years approximately. The latest estimates of poverty have been released based on 61st round of the NSS for the year 2004-05. After 2004-05, this survey has been conducted in 2009-10. The Planning Commission is in the process of estimating poverty on the basis of 2009-10 survey data on Household Consumer Expenditure, which are now available. The estimates of poverty will be revised from time to time based on the recommendation of experts.

Maintenance of Jaipur-Delhi road

400. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any clear policy for maintenance of existing roads during construction phase of four/six laning by NHAI;

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

(c) the main reasons for not maintaining Jaipur-Delhi Road (NH8) and other NH roads to prescribed standard by NHAI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes, Sir. Maintenance of existing roads during construction phase of 4/6-laning is done through inbuilt provisions in the Concession Agreement between Concessionaire of the project and NHAI.

(b) During the construction period, the Concessionaire shall maintain, at its

cost, the existing lanes of the project highway so that its traffic worthiness and safety are at no time materially inferior as compared to its condition seven days prior to the date of the agreement and shall undertake the necessary repair and maintenance works.

(c) Presently Gurgaon-Jaipur road is being maintained by the Concessionaire as per provisions of Concession Agreement in trafficable condition for safe movement of traffic. Maintenance of roads is ongoing process and other NH roads are maintained in traffic worthy condition on inter-se priority and subject to availability of funds.

Road building in neglected areas

401. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has made elaborate plans to build roads in neglected areas and untouched zones in the next five years;

(b) whether Government also plan to develop better road network along borders; and

(c) if is, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways (NH) network in the country. The States Governments are responsible for development of State roads. The development and maintenance of NHs including expansion of NH network is a continuous process. The works on NHs, including strengthening/upgradation of the NHs, are accordingly taken up from time to time as per the traffic density, inter-se priority and availability of funds. The expansion of NH network is done from time to time depending upon the requirement of connectivity, availability of funds and inter-se priority based upon the proposals received from the State Governments to decalre state roads as new NHs.

This Ministry has no specific programme for development of roads connectivity in neglected areas and untouched zones of the country. However, the Government has taken up various programmes such as Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in the North East (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Pradesh Package and Special Programme for Development of Roads in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas covering 34 districts in eight states (namely in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkahand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orrisa and Uttar Pradesh). These programmes are, *inter-alia*, envisaged to promote socio-economic development in these regions.

Apart from this, the Government also provides funds to the States for development of State Roads under the Central Roads Fund (CRF) and Inter-State Connectivity (ISC) and Economic Importance (EI) Schemes.

The Government has approved in principle the proposal of the Ministry of Home Affairs' (MHA) for setting up of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at 13 locations on the India-Pakistan, India-Nepal, India-Bangladesh and India-Myanmar borders for facilitating trade and commerce. The Phase-I of the programme includes development of 6 ICPs at Petrapole, Moreh, Raxaul, Wagah, Dawki and Akhaura, including their back linkages (road connectivity) on priority. This Ministry is taking necessary action for improvement of the NH back linkages for these proposed ICPs under Phase-I for harmonizing their completion with the setting up of the ICPs. The development of the road linkage other than the NHs is to be taken up by the Ministry of Home Affairs through concerned State Governments.

Pending road claims

402. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 1600 cases of road projects with claims valued at Rs. 11,084 crores pending with various Tribunals and Courts involving major players like L and T, Lanes etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has also decided to set up a Committee to hear disputes between the NHAI and private players on road projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There are 156 cases pending in Courts involving an amount of Rs 900 crores approximately and 179 cases pending before Arbitral Tribunals involving an amount of Rs 12,000 crores approximately. These cases are between the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and various developers for the settlement of disputed claims of varying amount. As per the recommendations of the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee and as accepted by the Government, an Independent Expert Group (IEG) headed by a retired Chief Justice of High Court and Members comprising of a retired Vigilance Commissioner, a retired Dy. C and AG and a retired DG (RD) in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has been constituted to resolve the disputes.

Four laning of road from Chennai to Kolkata

403. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NH 5, four lane road from Chennai to Kolkata have not yet been completed till today;

(b) the names of the major contractors;

(c) whether it is a fact that they have not paid one per cent cess to the

State Construction Workers, Welfare Board of Orrisa and West Bengal as per Building and Other Construction Regulation Cess Act, 1996; 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. Four laning of about 10 km length in Chennai-Kolkata corridor of NH-5 under Golden Quadrilateral is not completed.

(b) The names of the major contractors are M/s KNR Construction Limited, KMC-RK-SD-JV and BBEL-MIPL JV.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. One percent cess to the State Construction Workers Welfare Board has been deducted from the Bills of the Contractors and desposited with the concerned Department.

Rehabilitation package for displaced persons

404. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a three-pronged approach for widening of highways by giving better compensation for acquisition, a special State rehabilitation package for the displaced and starting of work on highway bypasses where there would be least displacement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the views of the State Governmetns including Gujarat and other stake-holders have been solicited in this regard;

(d) if so, the response thereto; and

(e) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (e) The land acquisition for National Highways is done under the provisions of the National Highways Act, 1956 which involves due consultation with the stake holders as per the provisions of the Act. Highways are linear projects that involve widening of existing roads and opening of new road for bypasses, and have a long and narrow corridor of impact. The linear acquisition of land results in minimal displacement of families and loss of livelihood. On the other hand, development of highways results in the socio-economic development of the area, ultimately benefiting the local population.

Relevant provisions of National Policy on Rehabilitation and Resettlement, 2007 in relation of Land Acquisition of National Highways provides that in case of linear acquisitions, in projects relating to railway lines, highways, transmission lines, laying of pipelines and other such projects wherein only a narrow stretch of land is acquired for the purpose of the project is utilized for right of ways, each khatedar in the affected family shall be offered by the acquiring body an ex-gratia payment of

such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than twenty thousand rupees, in addition to the compensation or any other benefits due under the Act or programme or scheme under which the land, house or other property is acquired. Provided that, if as a result of such land acquisition, the land-holder becomes landless or is reduced to the status of a 'small' or 'marginal' farmer, other rehabilitation and resettlement benefits available under this policy shall also be extended to such affected family.

Grant-in-aid for driving institutes

405. DR. YOGENDERA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of driving institutes for which Grant-in-Aid has been cleared in each State and whose applications are pending;
- (b) by when they would be cleared;
- (c) whether, in a big States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, only one institute has been provided grant-in-Aid; and
- (d) the reasons and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, ten model Institutes of Driving Training and Research (IDTRs) are being set up. Sanction has already been accorded by the Ministry for setting up IDTR in Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Tripura. A proposal for setting up an IDTR in UP is in process. The Ministry intends that the IDTR should serve as a "Mother Institute" with a cluster of small institutes in the surrounding districts/areas. The Central Government proposes to sanction and finance of Mother/Model Institute in each State and Union Territory. However, one such Institute cannot cater to all the drivers in States/UTs. State Governments are expected to sanction/finance the cluster Institutes by presenting the Model Institute as a business model for replication in the private sector.

Grant-in-aid for drivers training

406. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of money that was given and to whom during the last three years under Grant-in-Aid for Drivers Training by Government;
- (b) the reasons for the grant not given in spite of more than 20,000 fatal road accidents;
- (c) whether the main cause of accidents is untrained drivers and fitness of vehicles; and

(d) the reasons therefor and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways used to provide grants-in-aid to NGOs under the scheme "Two days refresher training to heavy motor vehicle drivers in unorganized sector". During the financial year 2009-10 the scheme was revamped so as to ensure that refresher training is imparted in a more effective and organized manner. The Ministry decided to assign this work to established organizations such as Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), All India Motor Transport Congress (AIMTC), Automobile Association of Upper India, and the driving training institutes set up with financial assistance from the Ministry. All India Motor Transport Congress (AIMTC) was sanctioned an amount of Rs. 35,50,000/- for conducting refresher training programme for Heavy Motor Vehicle (HMV) drivers through its stake holders during 2009-10.

(c) and (d) The analysis of road accident data received from States/UTs reveals that drivers' fault is the single most important factor responsible for accidents, fatalities and injuries. This accounted for about 78.0% (389,885 accidents) of total road accidents during 2010. The cause wise breakup of the accidents is as under:

Fault of driver	78.0%
Fault of pedestrian	2.7%
Fault of cyclist	1.2%
Defect in road conditions	1.2%
Defect in condition of motor vehicle	1.7%
Weather condition	1.0%
All other causes	14.2%*

*Includes Fault of Driver of other vehicles, Fault of Passengers, Poor light condition, Falling of boulders, Neglect of civic bodies, Stray animals, other causes and causes not known

Lane conversion of NHs

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

(a) the details and the number of single laned National Highways (NHs) in the country, State-wise and NH-wise;

(b) whether Government has received any proposals/requests from the States including Himachal Pradesh to convert single lane/intermediate lane National Highways into two lanes;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon and the time-frame fixed for their completion; and

(d) the financial assistance being provided by the World Bank for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of National Highways (NHs) having less than 2-lanes are given in Statement (*See* below). However, this excludes the State Roads declared as new NHs during February, 2012 which are yet to be entrusted to various agencies.

(b) and (c) This Ministry envisages to convert all single/intermediate lane NHs into two lane NHs in the next five year plan (2012-17) subject to availability of funds and also keeping in view inter-se priority of other required development works under Annual Plan through budgetary allocations including Special Projects likely to be taken up on Engineering-Procurement-Construction (EPC) mode, proposed loan assistance from World Bank and other programmes such as National Highways Development Project (NHDP)-Phase IV A, Phase-A of Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North-East (SARDP-NE) and Arunachal Pradesh Package, road connectivity programme for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, etc.

However, it is premature to indicate any time frame for their completion along with likely expenditure to be incurred pending finalization of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(d) 3,420 km length of various NHs has been identified for their development to 2-lane NH standards with proposed World Bank Loan Assistance. The World Bank has agreed to provide funds partly for the development of these identified NH stretches subject to successful completion of project appraisal, loan negotiation and loan signing agreement with the World Bank.

Statement

The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of National Highways (NHs) having less than 2-lanes along with their lengths

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Details of NHs which are single/intermediate lane NH No.	Total length (km)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16, 43, 63, 202, 214, 214A, 212 and 234	318
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37, 52, 52A, 52B, 153 & 229	1,780
3.	Assam	52, 53 and 54	409

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	2C, 19, 28B, 30A, 57A, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 98, 99, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107 and 110	1,527
5.	Chhattisgarh	16, 78, 200, 202 and 221	396
6.	Goa	4A, 17 and 17B	42
7.	Gujarat	8A and 228	153
8.	Haryana	65 and 73A	33
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20, 20A, 21A, 22, 70, 72B, 73A and 88	770
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1A, 1B and 1D	377
11.	Jharkhand	33, 75, 78, 80, 98, 99 and 100	624
12.	Karnataka	4A, 13, 67, 206, 209, 212, 218 and 234	845
13.	Kerala	17, 49, 208, 212, 213 and 220	298
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12, 12A, 26B, 27, 59A, 69, 75, 76, 78, 86 and 92	1,096
15.	Maharashtra	204, 211 and 222	22
16.	Manipur	53, 150 and 155	496
17.	Meghalaya	40, 44, 51 and 62	349
18.	Mizoram	44A, 54, 54A, 54B, 150 and 154	685
19.	Nagaland	61, 150 and 155	308
20.	Orissa	6, 23, 75, 200, 201, 203, 217 and 224	709
21.	Rajasthan	3A, 11A, 11B, 65, 65A, 76A, 76B, 89, 90, 112, 113, 116 and 116A	1,126
22.	Sikkim	31A	62
23.	Tamil Nadu	45A, 49, 208, 226 and 230	80
24.	Tripura	44	370
25.	Uttar Pradesh	28C, 76, 91A, 92, 231, 232 and 233	248
26.	Uttarakhand	58, 72B, 74, 87, 94, 108, 109, 119, 121, 123 and 125	1,587
27.	West Bengal	2B, 31A, 31D, 35, 55, 60, 60A, 80, 81 and 117	528
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	233	300

Disposal of motor accidental claims

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

(a) the details of cases pending for disposal before the Motor Accident Claims Tribunals in the country including Himachal Pradesh, during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether Government is contemplating to evolve a mechanism for speedy disposal of the cases lying pending in Motor Accident Claims Tribunals for a long time; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Section 165 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, provides that a State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute one or more Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals for such area as may be specified in the notification for the purpose of adjudicating upon claims for compensation in respect of accidents involving the death of, or bodily injury to, persons arising out of the use of motor vehicles, or damages to any property of a third party so arising, or both. Hence, the working of Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals comes under the purview of State Government/UT Administration concerned. The details relating to cases pending for disposal is not centrally maintained and is, therefore, not available with the Ministry.

Service road construction on NH-8 in Gujarat

409. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINGH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) by when NHAI intend to complete the service road construction on NH-8 on Surat Dahisar Section;

(b) whether NHAI will ensure and inspect the quality of proposed toe wall and stone pitching work for protection of slope of the high embankment at km. 313 at Majigam, Chikhli of Surat-Dahisar Section of NH-8 so that concessionaire finish of this proposed work very carefully keeping in view the longer duration; and

(c) the reasons why NHAI is not serious to avoid probable accidents at compact underpass at Waghaldhara of NH-8?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The work of service roads on Surat Dahisar section of NH-8 is in progress and is likely to be completed by October 2012

provided the District Administration/State Government extends necessary support for land acquisition.

(b) As per Concession Agreement, the Concessionaire has to carry out the work in conformity with the specifications and standards set forth in manual of specifications and standards for six laning of the National Highways. The work is being monitored for its progress and quality by NHAI through the Independent Engineer engaged by them.

(c) Keeping in view the safety requirements, National Highways at Waghaldhara junction Km. 319.600 has already been six laned alongwith service road and an underpass. To enhance the safety of the traffic and to prevent accident at Waghaldhara junction (319.600), the Concessionaire has provided speed breakers, cautionary signboards, reflective slides, blinkers etc. at this location of Waghaldhara underpass. While the provisions of street lighting at this location is under implementation, the work of junction improvement could not be completed by the concessionaire due to encroachment and the matter has been taken up with the State/District Administration.

Upgradation of NHs

‡410. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals sent by Government of Madhya Pradesh to the Centre under plan and non-plan heads for the upgradation of the National Highways during the last three years;

(b) the number of proposals out of these that have so far been approved by the Central Government; and

(c) the number of pending proposals and by when any action will be taken on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Total 193 proposals under plan Head and 91 proposals under non plan head have been submitted by State Government of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and current year, out of these 91 proposals under plan head and 69 proposals under non plan head have been approved.

(c) Development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process depending upon inter-se-priority and availability of funds. The proposals received from State Government are scrutinized in the Ministry depending upon their priority in the approved plans and only technically feasible proposals are approved depending upon availability of funds.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Upgradation of National Highways in Chhattisgarh

†411. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 1365 k. long ten stretches of National Highways in Chhattisgarh have been selected for upgradation in phase-IV of NHDP;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only three out of ten selected stretches have been found suitable for PPP scheme by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI);

(c) the details thereof and by when the upgradation work of the same would be completed;

(d) the present status of upgradation work of remaining seven National Highways; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government for the maintenance of National Highways until the upgradation work of the same starts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Ten stretches of about 1388 km. length of National Highways (NHs) in Chhattisgarh have been selected for upgradation in phase-IV of National Highways Development Project (NHDP).

(b) and (c) Yes, sir. Out of these three stretches with NHAI; two stretches i.e. (i) Raipur-Bilaspur section of NH-200 and (ii) Chhattisgarh/Orissa Border-Aurang section of NH-6, have been awarded on PPP mode and targeted to be completed by January, 2015; and the feasibility study is under progress for the third project i.e. Raipur-Dhamtari section of NH-43.

(d) The remaining seven projects are being taken up by Ministry through State Government (Govt.) of Chhattisgarh for which the project proposals are not received from State Govt. of Chhattisgarh

(e) The projects which are already awarded will be maintained by the Concessionaire as per Concession Agreement. The other stretches of National Highways included in NHDP-IV are maintained by State Public Works Department (PWD) as per availability of funds, inter-se priority and traffic density.

National Expressway Network in Gujarat

412. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to consider the proposal submitted by State Government of Gujarat for National Expressway Network;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government is willing to increase length of planned National Expressway in Gujarat from 725 Kms. to more looking to its industrialization and port development; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) The Government of Gujarat, during the year 2009, had requested for inclusion of about 2,871 km length of road stretches in the Master Plan, then under formulation by this Ministry. Based on the recommendations of the Consultant appointed for formulation of Expressway Master Plan and the views of Government of Gujarat, Ministry included the following segments passing through the State of Guajrat as National Expressway Corridors: (i) Ahmedabad-Rajkot (215 km) (ii) Bamanbore-Kandla (210 km) (iii) Surat-Nagpur (750 km) and (iv) Ahmedabad-Ratlam (350 km).

However, no investments decisions have been taken so far regarding developing any of the corridors identified in the Master Plan, including the above stretches, as National Expressway.

Awarding of NH projects

413. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the target of awarding projects for construction of Highways in the current financial year;

(b) whether Government is sure to achieve the target of constructing 20 km. road per day; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Highway projects for a length of 7994 km were targeted for award in the year 2011-12 by the National highways Authority of India (NHAI) under National Highways Development Project (NHDP).

(b) and (c) The length completed depends on quantum of work available for completion. NHAI awarded only 5237 km in 2007-08 to 2009-10. This comparatively lower quantum of award in previous years resulted in lesser length available for completion and lower targets/completion rates in subsequent years. The award of projects has since been accelerated and 5059 km were awarded in 2010-11. To meet the target of construction at an average rate 20 km per day i.e. about 7,000 km per year, it is essential that at any given point of time, there should be almost three times this length, i.e. approximately 20,000 km awarded and under construction. With the increase in pace of award, length available for completion and actual completed length is expected to increase. Progress in implementation has also been affected by poor performance of some contractors, delay in obtaining forest/wild life clearances

from Ministry of Environment and Forest, railway clearances for Road Over bridges (ROB's), law and order problems in some States, delay in land acquisition etc.

Funds for NH works in Maharashtra

414. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted an annual plan of National Highways works to the Union Government for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the amount approved by the Union Government would be allocated to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A provision of Rs. 395 Crores has been made in the annual plan 2011-12 as proposed by Maharashtra Government.

(c) A sum of Rs. 266 crores have already been allocated under National Highways (Original) for the State of Maharashtra.

Four Laning under NHDP-IV in Maharashtra

415. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has submitted proposals of inclusion of four laning of National Highways under NHDP-IV work plan of 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details of proposals submitted and the present status of the proposals thereof; and

(c) the time by which such proposals are likely to be included in the NHDP-IV scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. State Government of Maharashtra has submitted proposals for inclusion of Indapur to Zarap section of NH-17 (km 84/0 to 450/170) for development on Public Private Partnership (Design, Built, Finance, Operate and Transfer) PPP (DBFOT) mode under NHDP-IV. The proposals are included under NHDP-IV for development to two lane with paved shoulders on PPP (DBFOT).

Loss in NHAI's non-taxable bonds

416. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the truth behind controversy about National Highways Authority's mega sale of non-taxable bonds, if any;

(b) whether it is a fact that the sale has resulted into a loss of Rs. 110 crore to the National Exchequer;

(c) if so, whether providing "excessive commission" to lead managers is one of the reasons for the loss; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) The National Highways Authority of India's (NHAI) sale of tax free bonds was duly subscribed and therefor successful. The expenses incurred were within the ceilings authorised by the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Ministry of Finance for this purpose. A reference has also been received from Planning Commission, which is under examination.

Proposals received form MP under CRF

‡417. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received so far from State Government of Madhya Pradesh under Central Road Fund;

(b) the number of approved and pending proposals out of those;

(c) the reason for the proposals being kept pending and the time by which action would be taken thereon;

(d) the total number of works completed in the State under Central Road Fund and the amount spent so far thereon; and

(e) the amount likely to be spend on the implementation of rest of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Total 300 proposals received from state Government of Madhya Pradesh under Central Road Fund and all proposals have been sanctioned so far.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (e) Out of the 300 works sanctioned so far, 180 works have already been completed. Rs 1190.90 crore have been spent so far on sanctioned CRF works in State of Madhya Pradesh. About Rs 1166.00 crores is likely to be spent on implementation of rest of the works.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Water transport between India and Bangladesh

†418. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some proposal had been prepared jointly to enhance water transport between India and Bangladesh;
- (b) if so, the details of the outline of the proposal;
- (c) whether any mutual talks were held to implement this proposal; and
- (d) if so, the details of places and dates where these talks were held and final decision taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) No, Sir. However, there is a protocol on Inland Water Transit and Trade in pursuance of Article VIII of the Trade Agreement entered into between the Government of India and Bangladesh.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Intergrated shipyards-cum-ports

419. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has asked the coastal States in the country to set up integrated shipyards-cum-ports to reduce high traffic at major ports in the country;
- (b) if so, the response of the coastal States in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has sent a Central team to the coastal States to identify/select locations for the same; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has requested all coastal States in the Country to explore the possibility to set up a new Major Port or a new Ship Building yard or a Composite Port-Cum-Shipbuilding yard in their States and submit a comprehensive proposal of the Ministry of Shipping.

(b) Proposals have been received from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Gujarat.

(c) Yes, Sir. Technical Committees have been constituted to identify the suitable locations proposed by the States Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

(d) The copies of the order constituting the Technical Committee to identify

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the suitable location proposed by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are at Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Government of India Ministry of Shipping (Ports Wing)

No.PD-22018/2/2010-PD-III

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2011

Order

Sub: Constitution of a Technical Committee to consider/examine the proposal for Development of another Major Port-Cum-Shipbuilding Centre at Andhra Pradesh.

It has been decided to constitute a Technical Committee to consider/examine the proposal to identify a site proposed by Government of Andhra Pradesh to develop another Major Port-Cum-Shipbuilding Centre in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The composition of Committee is as under:-

- (i) Commodore K. Subramaniam, CMD, Cochin Shipyard Ltd.,
- (ii) Shri G.J. Rao, Chairman, Pradip Port Trust.
- (iii) Shri B. Poiyaamozhi, Development Advisor (Ports), Ministry of Shipping-Convener.
- (iv) Shri D.S.R. Staya Prakash, Senior Hydrographic Surveyor, MPSO

2. Chairman, VPT may nominate an HoD level Officer and provide all necessary support and secretarial service to the Committee, even by engaging the service of competent consultant if considered necessary.

3. The Committee is required to furnish its report to the Government of India in three months time from the date of issue of order.

4. The Terms and Reference of the Committee (ToR) are as under:-

- (i) The Committee will visit all the recommended sites with all relevant documents and materials required to finalize the best suitable location for developing a new Greenfield Major Port cum Shipbuilding Centre in the State of Andhra Pradesh
- (ii) To study the locational details of the existing nearby Ports (including Major and Non-major Ports) in the eastern coast alongwith details of Cargo traffic profile and capacities keeping in mind the future forecast/projections of trade volumes and the hinterland of the existing ports *vis-a-vis* the proposed locations.
- (iii) To study the updated navigational charts of the proposed sites/locations to assess the availability of adequate natural draft to develop an all-weather port cum shipbuilding/repair centre that will cater to the modern day state-of-the-art large size vessels.
- (iv) To study and assess the availability of adequate backup area to be

handed over by the State Government for the development of Ports at all the recommended locations keeping in mind the least issues/problems relating to displacement and rehabilitation of habitations/people.

- (v) To study and examine the available nearby hinterland rail and road connectivity infrastructure for all the proposed sites/locations and the further requirement for augmenting the existing infrastructure for efficient cargo evacuation and investments thereof.
- (vi) To study and examine the nature of sensitivity of the proposed sites from the environment point of view (including mangrove vegetations) and the suitability of the sites from natural erosion and the channel and harbour area from heavy siltation/sedimentation.
- (vii) To study and examine the nature of sub-soil of the proposed backup area for all the sites and their suitability.
- (viii) To assess the overall infrastructural capacities to be developed alongwith the proposed quantum of financial investment that may be required to develop a full-fledged technically feasible and economically viable Major Port Cum Shipbuilding Centres at the proposed sites.
- (ix) The Committee will also discuss the issue of selection of site with all relevant stakeholders and examine their views and suggestions.
- (x) To examine any other issue(s) that may be relevant.

This issues with the approval of Hon'ble Minister of (Shipping).

Sd/-

(Vishal Gagan)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

Tel. :- 23716619

To,

1. Chairman, VPT
2. PS to Hon'ble Minister of (Shipping)
3. Senior PS to Secretary (Shipping)
4. PS to JS(P)/DS (PD)

Statement-II

Government of India Ministry of Shipping (Ports Wing)

No. PD-25021/11/2011-PD-II

New Delhi, the 25th November, 2011

Order

Sub:- Constitution of a Technical Committee to consider/examine the proposal for Development of another Major Port-Cum-Shipbuilding Centre in Karnataka

It has been decided to constitute a Technical Committee to consider/examine the proposal to identify a site proposed by Government of Karnataka to develop another

Major Port-Cum-Shipbuilding Centre in the State of Karnataka. The composition of Committee is as under:-

- (i) Shri Ajeya Kallam, IAS, Chairman, VPT
- (ii) Commodore K. Subramaniam, CMD, Cochin Shipyard Ltd.,
- (iii) Shri B. Pooyaamozhi, Development Advisor (Ports), Ministry of Shipping-Convener.
- (iv) Shri D.S.R. Staya Prakash, Senior Hydrographic Surveyor, MPSO

2. Chairman, NMPT may nominate an HoD level Officer and provide all necessary support and secretarial service to the Committee, even by engaging the service of competent consultant if considered necessary.

3. The Committee is required to furnish its report to the Government of India in three months time from the date of issue of order.

4. The Terms and Reference of the Committee (ToR) are as under:-

- (i) The Committee will visit all the recommended sites with all relevant documents and materials required to finalize the best suitable location for developing a new Greenfield Major Port cum Shipbuilding Centre in the State of Karnataka.
- (ii) To study the locational details of the existing nearby Ports (including Major and Non-major Ports) in the eastern coast alongwith details of Cargo traffic profile and capacities keeping in mind the future forecast/projections of trade volumes and the hinterland of the existing ports *vis-a-vis* the proposed locations.
- (iii) To study the updated navigational charts of the proposed sites/locations to assess the availability of adequate natural draft to develop an all-weather port cum shipbuilding/repair centre that will cater to the modern day state-of-the-art large size vessels.
- (iv) To study and assess the availability of adequate backup area to be handed over by the State Government for the development of Ports at the recommended locations keeping in mind the least issues/problems relating to displacement and rehabilitation of habitations/people.
- (v) To study and examine the available nearby hinterland rail and road connectivity infrastructure for the proposed sites/locations and the further requirement for augmenting the existing infrastructure for efficient cargo evacuation and investments thereof.
- (vi) To study and examine the nature of sensitivity of the proposed sites from the environment point of view (including mangrove vegetations) and the suitability of the sites from natural erosion and the channel and harbour area from heavy siltation/sedimentation.

- (vii) To study and examine the nature of sub-soil of the proposed backup area for the sites and their suitability.
- (viii) To assess the overall infrastructural capacities to be developed along with the proposed quantum of financial investment that may be required to develop a full-fledged technically feasible and economically viable Major Port Cum Shipbuilding Centres at the proposed sites.
- (ix) The Committee will also discuss the issue of selection of site with all relevant stakeholders and examine their views and suggestions.
- (x) To examine any other issue(s) that may be relevant.

This issues with the approval of Hon'ble Minister of (Shipping).

Sd/-

(Gowri S. Nair)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Tel. :- 23358128

To,

1. Chairman, NMPT
2. PS to Hon'ble Minister of (Shipping)
3. Senior PS to Secretary (Shipping)
4. PS to JS(P)/DS (PD)

Status of Hoogly Docks and Port

420. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state the present revival status of Hoogly Dock and Port Engineering Limited?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): The Cabinet in its meeting held on 13-01-2011 has approved the following proposals of the Ministry of Shipping for the Rehabilitation-cum-Restructuring of Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited (HDPEL), Kolkata:

- (i) In Principal approval for formation of a Joint Venture of HDPEL with a private sector player selected through open bidding process;
- (ii) Write off of Government of India Loan and Interest amounting to Rs. 628.86 crore as on 31st March, 2011 (or the actual outstanding dues on the date of implementation of decision of Cabinet);
- (iii) Grants-in-aid of Rs. 111.08 crore (or the actual amount on the date of implementation of decision of Cabinet) required for Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) liability on book profit and deemed income arising due to wavier of loan, interest etc;
- (iv) Grant-in-aid assistance of Rs. 21.00 crore for implementing voluntary Retirement Scheme;

- (v) Government of India Loan of Rs. 16.00 crore for Working Capital proposed to be released in one installation immediately;
- (vi) Non-Plan assistance for salaries and wages of employees and meeting statutory liabilities to be continued till the formation of Joint Venture.

Funds for expansion capacity of ports

‡421. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is issuing funds to the ports in the country for the expansion of their capacity as per the Ministry's demands;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the percentage and the amount of funds received by the Ministry from the private sector;
- (d) whether the Ministry is receiving majority of the funds from private partnership; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) No, Sir. The expansion of capacity in terms of development of terminals, berths etc. in Major Ports in the country is done predominantly on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode with investments from private sector.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry receives no funds from the private sector. The funds are invested by private sector in Major Ports for the port sector project on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Out of the 23 Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects with an investment of Rs. 16743.92 crores and capacity of 231.63 MTPA identified for award in the year 2011-12, three projects with estimated cost Rs. 7977.58 crores have been awarded.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Increasing of capacity of ports

422. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to establish new ports on the coastal areas in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the current capacity of the existing ports?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(b) Technical Committees have been constituted to identify the suitable locations proposed by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka to set up another port in their States. The details of the Technical Committees are at Statement-I and II. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 419 (part d)]

(c) During the year 2011-12, 23 Public Private Partnership (PPP) Projects with capacity of 231.63 MTPA have been identified for award to enhance the total port capacity of Major Ports on the completion of the projects.

Expansion of Scheduled Castes lists

423. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposal from various State Government for inclusion of more castes in the list of Scheduled Castes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government to include those castes in the list of SCs; and

(c) by when the castes recommended by the State Government are likely to be included in the list of SCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Proposals for inclusion of 45 communities in the list of Scheduled Castes in relation of States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tripura and Uttarakhand have been received and are being processed.

(c) It is not possible to indicate a definite time limit.

Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana

424. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been a demand to include all villages with 50 per cent population of details in the above scheme;

(c) if so, what action the Ministry has taken on the above request; and

(d) the details of villages identified from Andhra Pradesh under the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Objective of the Centrally-sponsored pilot Scheme of 'Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana' is to ensure integrated

development of the selected 1000 villages with more than 50% Scheduled Caste (SC) population so that, *inter-alia*,

- (i) They have all requisite physical and social infrastructure for their socio-economic development.
 - (ii) Disparity between SC and non-SC population in terms of common socio-economic indicators (e.g. literacy rate, completion rate of elementary education, Infant Mortality Rate/Maternal Mortality Rate, ownership of productive assets, etc.) is eliminated, the indicators are raised to at least the level of the national average, and:
 - a. All Below Poverty Line families, especially those belonging to SCs, have food and livelihood security, and are enabled to cross the poverty line and earn an adequate livelihood,
 - b. All children complete at least eight years of education, and
 - c. Incidence of malnutrition, especially among children and women, is eliminated.
 - (iii) Untouchability, discrimination, segregation, and atrocities against SCs are eliminated, as are other social evils like discrimination, segregation, and atrocities against SCs are eliminated, as are other social evils like discrimination against girls/women, alcoholism and substance (drug) abuse etc. and all sections of society are able to live with dignity and equality, and in harmony with other.
- (b) Requests have been received to cover more SC majority villages in the Scheme from time to time.
- (c) A decision to expand coverage of the Scheme would depend on the successful implementation of the pilot phase.
- (d) Andhra Pradesh has not been included in the pilot phase.

Schemes and programmes for OBCs

425. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the schemes and programmes being implemented by the Ministry for OBC communities in the country during the last five years, year-wise;
- (b) the progress of implementation of each scheme during that period, year-wise, scheme-wise and community-wise;
- (c) the targets and achievements of each scheme during that period, year-wise, scheme-wise;
- (d) whether it is a fact that there are some slippages in achieving the targets and percolating the benefits down to the beneficiaries; and

(e) if so, how the Ministry is planning to plug those loopholes for effective implementation of scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is mainly implementing the following schemes for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) through State Government/UT Administrations and voluntary organizations:-

- (i) Pre-matric Scholarships to OBC students
- (ii) Post-Matric Scholarships to OBC students
- (iii) Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls
- (iv) Assistance to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of OBCs.

The targets and achievements under the above Schemes during the last five years i.e. from 2006-07 to 2010-11 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Every effort is made to achieve the targets. However, release of funds is an ongoing process and is subject to completeness of proposals, their conformity to the norms of the Scheme and availability of funds. In some years, there have been shortfalls in achievements under the schemes of Hostels and Assistance to Voluntary Organizations.

The Ministry takes the following steps for more effective implementation of its schemes:

- (i) State Governments are regularly pursued for sending complete proposals in time alongwith progress reports.
- (ii) State Governments have also been advised to arrange for payment of scholarship to students through their accounts in banks/post offices.
- (iii) Grant is being released to NGOs through electronic transfer system.
- (iv) Under the Hostel Scheme indicative physical norms and other parameters have been laid down to ensure uniformity in the physical norms across the country.

Implementation of schemes is also reviewed by the Ministry at regular intervals and in Annual Conferences with Ministers/Secretaries of State Governments.

Statement
Targets and Achievements during last five years

Scheme	Unit of Physical Target and Achievement	Year	Targets		Achievements	
			Physical	Financial- Budget Estimate Rs in crores)	Physical	Financial (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(i) Pre-Matric Scholarships for OBC students	No. of beneficiaries in lakh	2006-07	6.25	25.00	9.57	25.27
		2007-08	7.00	25.00	16.81	4.99
		2008-09	9.00	30.00	13.20	32.17
		2009-10	10.80	30.00	13.00	31.54
		2010-11	14.00	50.00	17.00*	44.71
(ii) Post-Matric Scholarships for OBC students	No. of beneficiaries in lakh	2006-07	3.60	34.99	4.12	53.20
		2007-08	5.00	100.00	8.65	125.17
		2008-09	10.00	134.00	13.70	180.00
		2009-10	9.35	135.00	17.58	172.97
		2010-11	16.00	350.00	18.00*	353.32
(iii) Hostel for OBC Boys and Girls	Hostels/seats	2006-07	50 (hostels)	21.00	82 (hostels)	19.58
		2007-08	60 (hostels)	21.00	95 (hostels)	20.54
		2008-09	200 (hostels)	35.00	117 (hostels)	34.55

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		2009-10	8750 (seats)	35.00	4000 (seats)	20.51
		2010-11	5000 (seats)	45.00	4035 (seats)	25.79
(iv)	Assistance to	No. of				
	Voluntary	beneficiaries				
	Organizations					
	working for					
	the welfare of					
	OBCs					
		2006-07	14000	6.00	4316	2.22
		2007-08	15000	3.50	8265	3.56
		2008-09	No specific	3.50	5883	2.83
			target fixed			
		2009-10	11000	5.00	2050	0.96
		2010-11	11000	5.00	3715	1.65

*provisional

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[RAJYA SABHA]

on President's Address

Abolition of manual scavenging

426. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has set a dead line of six months to end manual scavenging, as Government has renewed its focus on the abhorrent practice which has eluded complete abolition for over six decades;

(b) which are the States, districts and villages in India where manual scavenging is still going on, ever after nearly 65 years since we achieved our independence;

(c) whether Government would immediately ban manual scavenging on a war footing by an Act, punishing the offenders; and simultaneously rehabilitating the scavengers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) During a Conference of State Ministers of Welfare and Social Justice held in June, 2011, the Prime Minister had, in his inaugural address, urged States to eliminate manual scavenging within the next six months.

(b) Certain instances of manual scavenging have been brought to this Ministry's notices, which have been referred to concerned State Governments viz. Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, for verification and rehabilitation of remaining manual scavengers.

(c) and (d) Employment of persons as manual scavengers is already prohibited under "The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993", and is a criminal offence under it. Remaining manual scavengers, identified by concerned State/UT, are meant to be rehabilitated under the Central Sector Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers.

Rehabilitation of mentally challenged persons

427. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented a specific scheme for rehabilitation of mentally challenged persons in the country with proper medical facilities by providing assistance to NGOs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has also contemplated any other scheme for providing periodical medical facilities to those mentally challenged people; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) is being implemented since 1999 with the objective of ensuring effective implementation of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995, by creating an enabling environment and encouraging Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) through financial assistance for undertaking projects for providing education, vocational training and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, including mental disabilities. Further, under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) implemented since 1982, a total of 123 Districts in 30 States/UTs have been covered. The NMHP provides for various components like (i) schemes for up-gradation of psychiatry wings of government hospitals/medical colleges, their modernization, monitoring and evaluation, research and training, information, education and communication activities, (ii) setting up of centres of excellence in mental health and establishment of PG training departments in mental health specialties and (iii) suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counseling in schools and colleges etc. In addition, there are three mental health institutes run by Government of India, 40 State run mental hospitals along-with 335 Departments of Psychiatry in various medical colleges across the country, equipped to treat patients suffering from mental illness.

Report on R and R work of Sardar Sarovar Project

428. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps/actions have been taken by the Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to call for the report on the R and R works relating to the Sardar Sarovar Project in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the next meeting of the R and R sub-group of NCA is likely to be convened by the Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, in his capacity as the Chairman of the R and R Sub-Group of Narmada Control Authority, wrote to the Government of Maharashtra on 25-2-2011, 20-6-2011 and 14-7-2011 for early completion of Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R and R) work by way of (i) allotment of one hectare additional land to major sons of Project Affected Families (PAFs) at the present dam height of EL 121.92 meters, and (ii) in respect of declared PAFs remaining for R and R between present dam height and the Full Reservoir Level.

(c) A meeting of the R and R Sub-Group, fixed for 6th February, 2012 was

postponed at the request of certain State Government. Next meeting of the Sub-Group has not yet been fixed.

Study reports on development of SCs/STs/OBCs

429. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether being a nodal Ministry for overall policy, planning and co-ordination of programmes of development of SCs/STs/OBCs, reports of Commission to investigate into the conditions of Backward classes; National Commission for Safai Karmachairs; and the status report of implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 were duly received and considered; and

(b) if so, whether the Parliament was informed about the finding of such crucial reports concerning vulnerable sections of population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, is the nodal Ministry for Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, but not for the Scheduled Tribes.

The Second Backward Classes Commission (commonly known as Mandal Commission), constituted under Article 340 ("Appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of backward classes") of the Constitution, submitted its Report in 1980 which was laid in Rajya Sabha on 30th April, 1982.

The National Commission for Safai Karmacharis is presently a non-statutory body, whose Reports are not required to be tabled in Parliament.

Annual Reports under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, have been laid in Parliament, upto the year 2008.

ISRO scientist barred from Government job

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

(a) whether Government has barred ISRO Chief and three other senior scientists of ISRO from holding any Government jobs due to their mismanagement in Devas Contract;

(b) whether it is a fact that this decision have been taken on the basis of report of High Power Committee formed on this fallout;

(c) whether it is also a fact that those scientists were not given any chance to submit their reply to the committee and without their views decision have been taken;

(d) whether this action has not established that only those scientists are guilty in this case and no one else is involved;

(e) if so, whether it would not hit the image of such senior scientist, who have done a lot for the country; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The former ISRO chief and three other former senior scientists of ISRO (who were already superannuated from service) have been excluded from re-employment, committee roles or any other important role under the Government and have been divested of any current assignment/consultancy by Government.

(b) This decision has been taken based on the reports of the High Powered Review Committee (HPRC) and the High Level Team (HLT).

(c) No, Sir. The High Level Team had sent detailed letters to all the above four officials in July 2011 seeking clarification for their involvement in various lapses and issues, including those pointed out by High Powered Review Committee. While requesting clarification within 10 days, it was also stated that (i) In case there is a requirement, the officer may also be requested to appear before the HLT and (ii) If the officer desires, the HLT would be willing to give opportunity for personal hearing and giving views regarding the agreement. HLT received written replies from the above four officers. Chairman of the HLT provided opportunity for personal hearing as requested by former Chairman of ISRO. Former Chairman of ISRO followed it up with a letter to Chairman, HLT on August 10, 2011.

(d) The above action is based on the names appearing in the High Level Team reports identifying the responsible officers for various acts of commissions.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Does not arise.

Action taken on high level panel report

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

(a) whether is a fact that High Level Panel Report has found serious administrative and procedural lapses in the Antrix-Devas Deal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) The High Level Team (High Level Panel) in its report has concluded that there have been serious administrative and procedural lapses and reported

collusive behavior on the part of certain individuals and fixed the responsibilities accordingly.

The HLT have also reported serious lapses of Judgment on the part of a number of officials. In case of some, their actions verged on the point of serious violation of norms and breach of public trust.

(c) Based on the recommendations of the High Level Team report, four former space scientists have been excluded from re-employment, committee roles or any other important role under the Government and have been divested of any current assignment/consultancy with the Government.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs and Department of Revenue are conducting necessary investigation for possible acts of omissions and commissions.

Findings of committee on Antrix-Devas deal

432. SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact Government has appointed two high-level committees to go into the Antrix-Devas Deal;

(b) whether the two committees have submitted their reports and if so, the salient findings/observations; and

(c) if so, the follow-up action that was initiated by Government on the findings/recommendations of the Committees?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The High Power Review Committee (HPRC) in its finding, has reported that while agreement with Devas does not indicate any short selling of Spectrum, it does, however, indicate certain financial and strategic gaps, procedural lapses and lack of transparency. The full text of the High Powered Review Committee has been placed on the ISRO website (www.isro.gov.in) and Department of Space website (www.dos.gov.in).

The High Level Team, in its finding, has pointed out that there have been serious lapses of judgment on the part of number of officials. In case of some, their actions verged on the point of serious violation of norms and breach of public trust. The HLT also has identified officers responsible for various types of omission and commission. The conclusions and recommendations of the High Level team has been put on the ISRO website (www.isro.gov.in) and Department of Space website (www.dos.gov.in).

(c) Based on the recommendations of the High Powered Review Committee and the recommendations of the High Level Team, the following steps have been taken by Governments:-

A set of governance and systemic reforms have already been implemented within ANTRIX, Department of Space and in the conduct of business in Space Commission, as given below:-

- i. Secretary, DOS/Chairman, ISRO relinquished the post of Chairman, ANTRIX. A full-time Chairman-cum-Managing Director has been appointed on July 7, 2011. A Coordination Management Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DOS was constituted with representatives from ISRO and ANTRIX. The Antrix Board is being re-constituted.
- ii. DOS secretariat has been strengthened by appointing a Director (Legal) and Director (Projects and Procurement). Appointment of a Director level functionary for Costing is under process. The Internal Audit function of DOS has been restructured and strengthened with (i) A centralized internal Audit, (ii) An Audit plan and Audit calendar and a training scheme put in place.
- iii. The Satellite Communications and Navigations Programme Office at ISRO/ DOS Headquarters has been restructured into three separate Wings, dealing with (i) Frequency Management, (ii) SATCOM Policy Implementation and (iii) Satellite Communication programmes.
- iv. SATCOM Policy (1997) as well as the Norms, Guidelines and Procedures (2000), approved by Cabinet have been put on the ISRO Website in July 2011 and later on the DOS Website.
- v. Space Commission, with addition of Prof. Goverdhan Mehta, as Member, would give a different perspective. A Standing Project Appraisal Committee is in place to review all Project proposals before being taken up to Space Commission for approval. Space Commission is periodically apprised on matters related to ANTRIX.
- vi. The reconstituted INSAT Coordination Committee (ICC) has already met twice during 2011. Technical Advisory Group and Standing Pricing Committee have also been activated. The allocation of transponders of GSAT-8 and GSAT-12 has been cleared by ICC on November 29, 2011. ICC is evolving revised guidelines for transponder allocation in future. Costing and revision in pricing are being addressed by ICC. Matters related to orbital slots and spectrum, including possible usage of S-band orbital slot available with DOS, are also being addressed by ICC.
- vii. A revised utilization plan has been made for GSAT-6 and GSAT-6A satellites, taking into account the strategic and societal imperatives of the country.
- viii. Ministry of Corporate Affairs and Department of Revenue have been requested to conduct necessary investigation for possible acts of omission and commission.

- ix. Based on the recommendations of the High Level Team report, four former space scientists have been excluded from re-employment, committee roles or any other important role under the Government and have been divested of any current assignment/consultancy with the Government.

Committees on irregularities in Antrix-Devas Deal

433. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Chaturvedi Committee and Pratyush Sinha Committee on irregularities in Antrix-Devas Contract for S-band spectrum deal in 2005 have submitted their reports;
- (b) if so, the details of the findings of both the committees separately;
- (c) whether responsibility has been fixed for loss to exchequer and any action has been taken by Government against the erring persons;
- (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) Yes, Sir. The High Power Review Committee (Chaturvedi Committee) and High Level Team (Pratyush Sinha Committee) have submitted their reports.

(b) The High Power Review Committee in its finding, has reported that while agreement with Devas does not indicate any short selling of Spectrum, it does, however, indicate certain financial and strategic gaps, procedural lapses and lack of transparency. The full text of the High Powered Review Committee has been placed on the ISRO website (www.isro.gov.in) and Department of Space website (www.dos.gov.in).

The High Level Team, in its finding, has pointed out that there have been serious lapses of judgment on the part of number of officials. In case of some, their actions verged on the point of serious violation of norms and breach of public trust. The HLT also has identified officers responsible for various types of omission and commission. The conclusions and recommendations of the High Level team has been put on the ISRO website (www.isro.gov.in) and Department of Space website (www.dos.gov.in).

(c) and (d) There has been no loss to the exchequer. Based on the findings of the High Level Team, four former scientists of the Department of Space have been excluded from re-employment, committee roles or any other important role under the Government and have been divested of any current assignment/consultancy with the Government.

(e) Does not arise.

Action against senior scientists

434. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the probe report, Government has initiated action against some senior Indian space scientists for their alleged role in the Antrix Deal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the appropriate action that Ministry is taking to bring more transparency in the governance of science institutions in the country?

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

(b) Based on the recommendations of High Level Team (HLT), four former space scientists have been excluded from re-employment, committee roles or any other important role under the Government and have been divested of any current assignment/consultancy with the Government.

(c) Based on the recommendations of High Powered Review Committee (HPRC), a set of governance and systematic reforms have been implemented in Antrix, Department of Space and Space Commission in order to bring more transparency in the governance.

Scam in MSTC

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Mineral State Trading Corporation Limited (MSTC), a public sector company, set up for trading in iron scrap, has been caught in Rs 611 crore scam as it ventured into gem and gold jewellery exports at the behest of dubious associates;

(b) if so, the details of Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) in this regard; and

(c) the concrete steps taken by Government to recover loss from the defaulted companies whom advance of 80 per cent of the value of exports in advance etc. has already been paid by MSTC?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) There is no Public Sector Company called Mineral State Trading Corporation Limited (MSTC). However, MSTC Ltd. (erstwhile Metal Scrap Trading Corporation Limited) is a Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of Ministry of Steel. Under clause 10 of the Memorandum of Association of the MSTC Ltd., the company has been established to act *inter-alia* as selling or purchasing and/or handling agents

and function as facilitator in all types of precious metals, stones, components of infrastructure such as land, building etc. It is reported that around Rs 600 crores is outstanding against export of Gold Jewellery made by the MSTC Ltd. during the years 2007-08 and 2008-09.

(b) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C and AG) in his report has recommended *inter-alia* that the company should exercise due diligence in selecting associates/foreign buyers, take adequate measures to safeguard its financial interest before making any advance payments, take proper insurance coverage for such transaction etc.

(c) In order to recover the outstanding dues, MSTC Ltd. has already launched arbitration proceedings against the six Associate Suppliers. The Company has filed cases against the ECGC in the National Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission for refusing to entertain the insurance claims. The matter has also been referred to the CBI for detailed investigation. Recovery claims have also been filed against foreign buyers in UAE and Singapore for default of payments.

Acquisition of ore-mines by SAIL

436. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the green panel has not given clearance of SAIL's acquisition of three ore-mines in Jharkhand;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (c) The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has been granted 13 iron ore mining leases (Chiria-6 leases, Gua-4 leases and Kiriburu-Meghahatuburu mines-3 leases) in the State of Jharkhand. The renewal of mining leases is pending with State Government except one lease i.e., Budhaburu leases of Chiria for which in-principle approval has been granted.

Environmental Clearance (EC) has been obtained for 3 leases of Kiriburu-Meghahatuburu mines and for 3 leases of Chiria mine. Environmental Clearance proposals for 1 lease of Chiria and 1 lease of Gua mine are awaiting approval of Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). In respect of 3 leases of Gua, MoEF has asked State Government to take appropriate control measures.

Similarly, Forest Clearance (FC) for 2 leases of Kiriburu and Meghahatuburu mines is valid. However, for main working lease, Stage-I Forest Clearance has been granted by MoEF for existing as well as new pits (South-Central Block) for which compliance of conditions is pending because of finalization of Wildlife Conservation Plan (WCP) by the State Govt.

Forest Clearance for Dhobil lease of Chiria mine is valid. However, for another

3 leases, Stage-I Forest Clearance has been granted by MoEF for which compliance of conditions is under progress.

Forest Clearance of 2 leases of Gua are pending with MoEF for grant of Stage-I Forest Clearance. However, for another two leases MoEF has asked State Government for clarifications.

Expansion of steel capacity

437. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether concrete steps have been taken for steel capacity expansion and achieving cost effectiveness so that in the coming decade substantial reduction in operating and raw material cost is achieved when the capacity is estimated to rise 110 mtpa by 2019-20;

(b) if so, whether rehabilitation of indigenous and tribal people, as iron-ore mining is done in economically backward States like Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand, etc. is adequately taken; and

(c) whether it is a fact that displaced tribals in Jharkhand mining operations had to resort to agitation to protect their rights?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) Steel Expansion capacity projects are being undertaken by the major steel investors based upon their own techno-commercial considerations, as steel is a deregulated sector. The technology and operation methods are decided by the individual companies to achieve optimum cost of production.

(b) Adequate measures are taken by the concerned State Governments for rehabilitation of indigenous and tribal people affected by mining operations.

(c) As per the available information, no such incidence has been reported from Jharkhand.

Foreign tourists in Assam

438. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign tourist arrival in Assam, Nationality-wise, during last five years, percentage increase or decrease and comparison with all India;

(b) whether Government has any plan to develop new tourist centres in Assam;

(c) whether any development proposals have been submitted to Government from the Assam Government;

(d) if so, the details and disposal thereof; and

(e) the ranking of Assam as foreign tourist destination in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) The number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTVs) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) in Assam and All India during 2006 to 2011 were as follows:

(Figures in lakhs)

Year	Assam		All India	
	DTVs	FTVs	DTVs	FTVs
2006	32.69	0.11	4623.21	117.39.
2007	34.37	0.13	5265.64	132.57
2008	36.17	0.14	5630.34	143.81
2009	38.51	0.15	6688.00	143.72
2010	40.51	0.15	7402.14	178.53
2011	43.39	0.16	N.A.	N.A.
Annual Growth Rate 2006-10	5.51	7.98	12.49	11.05

N.A.: Not Available

Nationality-wise break-up of FTVs is not compiled.

(b) to (d) Development and promotion of tourist places including new tourist places, are primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations.

The proposals received from the State Governments/UT Administrations including Assam, are processed as per existing scheme guidelines, inter-se-priority and subject to availability of funds.

The details of tourism projects sanctioned to the State Governments of Assam, during the last three years, are given below:

Year	Number of Project	Amount Sanctioned
2009-10	07	22.76
2010-11	04	23.55
2011-12 (upto 31st December 2011)	03	4.23

(e) The rank of Assam in terms of FTVs during 2010 was 24th among all the States and Union Territories.

Mega tourism projects

439. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is making efforts for development of nationally

and internationally important destinations and circuits through mega tourism projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof with particular reference to Maharashtra and Goa; and

(c) progress made in these mega tourism projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism (MoT), at present, has identified 53 Mega Destinations/Circuits for development in the country, including Maharashtra and Goa, in consultation with the concerned State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) on the basis of footfalls and their future tourism potential. Out of the 53 identified projects, 35 have already been sanctioned. The list of Mega Destinations/Circuits identified/sanctioned is given in Statement. (*See below*).

For each identified mega destination and circuit, the Ministry of Tourism contribution as central financial assistance is capped at Rs. 25.00 crore and Rs. 50.00 crore respectively under the scheme of "Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits".

Implementation of the sanctioned Mega Destinations/Circuits is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State/UT.

Statement

(Rs in lakh)				
Sl.No.	State/UTs	Name of the Mega Project/Circuits	Year of Sanction	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Charminar area of Hyderabad-Destination	2007-08	994.75
2.		Tirupati Heritage Circuit	2008-09	4652.49
3.		Kadapa Heritage Tourist Circuit	2008-09	3692.89
4.		Development of Buddhavanam Project at Nagarjunasagar	2011-12	Identified
5.	Assam	National Park Mega Circuit covering Manas, Orang, Nameri, Kazirange, Jorhat, Sibsagar and Majouli	2010-11	Identified,
6.	Bihar	Bodhgaya-Rajgir-Nalanda-Circuit	2006-07	1922.42
7.	Chhattisgarh	Jagdalpur-Tirathgarh-Chitrakoot-Barsur-Dantewada-Tiratgarh Circuit	2008-09	2347.39
8.	Delhi	Illumination of monuments-Circuit	2006-07	2375.09

1	2	3	4	5
9.		Development of Dilli Haat, Janakpuri	2010-11	Identified
10.	Goa	Churches of Goa Circuit	2008-09	4309.91
11.	Gujarat	Dwarka-Nageshwar-Bet Dwarka Circuit	2008-09	798.90
12.		Shuklatrith-Kabirvad-Mangleshwar-Angareshwar Circuit	2011-12	4650.97
13.	Haryana	Panipat-Kurukshetra-Pinjore Circuit	Phase-I 2006-07 (S-1630.03) (R-1161.23) Phase-II 2008-09 (S-1545.22) (R-35.54)	3175.25
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Eco and Adventure Circuit (Kullu-Katrain-Manali)	2009-10	Identified
15.	Haryana and Himachal Pradesh	Panchkula-Yamunanagar (Haryana)-Ponta Sahib	2010-11	3253.06
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Mubarak Mandi Heritage Complex, Jammu-Destination	2010-11	Identified
17.		Naagar Nagar Circuit (Watlab via Hazrabal, Tulmullah, Mansbal and Wullar Lake), Srinagar	2011-12	3814.56
18.		Development of Leh as a Mega Tourist Destinationa-Setting up of Trans Himalayan Cultrual Centre in Leh, J and K	2010-11	2242.95
19.	Jharkhand	Mega Destination at Deoghar	2011-12	2371.19
20.		Development of Ranchi Mega Circuit	2011-12	Identified
21.	Karnataka	Hampi Circuit	2008-09	3283.58
22.		Development of Trouism Infrastructure at the World Heritage Site Pattadakal and Badami/Aihole in (Bagalkot District)	2011-12	Identified
23.	Kerala	Muziris Heritage Circuit connecting histoically and archaeologically important places of Kodungalloor	2010-11	4052.83

1	2	3	4	5
24.		Development of Backwater Circuit in Alappuza in Kerala	2011-12	Identified
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Chitrakoot as Mega Destination	2009-10	2401.98
26.		Jabalpur as Mega Circuit	2010-11	Identified
27.		Bundelkhand comprising of Tikamgarh, Damoh, Sagar, Chhatarpur and Panna as Mega Circuit	2011-12	Identified
28.	Maharashtra	Vidarbha Heritage Circuit	2008-09	3738.19
29.		Aurangabad Destination	2008-09	Identified
30.		Mahaur-Nanded Vishnupuri-Back Water Kandhar Fort as Mega Circuit	2010-11	4510.99
31.		Destination Development of Nashik (Gangapur Dam, Nashik City), Kalagram at Goverdhan Nasik city and Gondeshwar as a Megha Project	2011-12	Identified
32.	Manipur	INA Memorial	2010-11	1238.59
33.		Integrated Mega Circuit Project-Marging Polo Complex, Keina and Khongjom	2011-12	Identified
34.	Meghalaya	Umaiam (Barapani) as Mega Destination	2011-12	Identified
35.	Nagaland	Development of Mega Destination at Dimapur	2011-12	2370.45
36.	Orisa	Bhubaneshwar-Puri-Chilka-Circuit	2008-09	3022.08
37.	Puducherry	Development of Puducherry as a Mega Tourism Circuit	2010-11	4511.00
38.	Punjab	Amritsar Destinationa	2008-09	1585.53
39.	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar Destination	2008-09	1069.68
40.		Desert Circuit (Jodhpur-Bikaner-Jaisalmer)	2010-11	Identified
41.	Sikkim	Gantok-Destination	2008-09	2390.70
42.	Tamil Nadu	Mahabalipuram-Destination	2002-03	1039.00
43.		Pilgrimage Heritage Circuit (Madurai-Rameshwaram-Kanyakumari)	2010-11	3647.95
44.		Thanjavur	2010-11	1475.00
45.	Tripura	Mega Lake Circuit Including Mata Bari	2010-11	Identified

1	2	3	4	5
46.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar-Rishikesh-Munikireti-Circuit	2008-09	4452.22
47.		Nirmal Gangotri	2011-12	5000.00
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circuit	Phase-I East Gate 2005-06 (S-848.49) (R-848.49) West Gate 2006-07 (S-933.40) (S-933.40) Phase-II 2009-10 (S-1976.44) (R-988.22)	3758.33
49.		Varanasi-Sarnath-Ramnagar Circuit	Phase-I 2006-07 (S-786.00) (R-628.80) Phase-II 2008-09 (S-1416.31) (R-708.16)	2202.31
50.		Development of Mathura-Vrindavan including renovation of Vishramghat (Mathura) as Mega Destination	2011-12	3178.66
51.	West Bengal	Ganga Heritage River Cruise Circuit	2008-09	2042.35
52.		Dooars (Jalpaiguri District)	2010-11	Identified
53.		Kolkata Heritage and River-Front Mega Tourism Project	2011-12	Identified

Budget allocation for Tribal sun-plans

440. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the share in the general budget of the allocation made to different Tribal

Sub-Plans in relation to the share of the total tribal population in the total population of India, over the past five year; and

(b) the steps Government is taking to raise the share in the budget of the Tribal Sub-Plans to match the share of the tribals in our total population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission had set up a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member Planning Commission in June, 2010 to review the operational difficulties in implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) both at the level of Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments. Based on the recommendations of the Task Force, the Planning Commission has made a differential earmarking of Plan funds for 28 Central Ministries/Departments for the purpose of TSP, commencing from 2011-12 so as to provide at least share in proportion to the ST population. A statement showing Ministry/Department-wise stipulated earmarking of funds under TSP for 2011-12 is enclosed. The Planning Commission has requested the other Ministries/Department also to make efforts to provide allocations under TSP in the interest of Scheduled Tribes.

Statement showing the Ministry/Department-wise stipulated earmarking of funds under TSP for 2011-12

Sl.No.	Ministry/Department	Earmarking of funds under TSP (in percent)
1	2	3
1.	Department of Telecommunication	0.25
2.	Ministry of Textiles	1.20
3.	Ministry of Water resources	1.30
4.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	1.40
5.	Ministry fo Cultrure	2.00
6.	Department of AYUSH	2.00
7.	Ministry of HUPA	2.40
8.	Ministry of Tourism	2.50
9.	Department of Science and Technology	2.50
10.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	3.50
11.	Department of Agriculture Research and Education	3.60
12.	Ministry of Mines	4.00

1	2	3
13.	Department of Information Technology	6.70
14.	Department of Higher Education	7.50
15.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	8.00
16.	Ministry of MSME	8.20
17.	Ministry of Coal	8.20
18.	Department of Youth Affairs	8.20
19.	Ministry of labour and Employment	8.20
20.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	8.20
21.	Department of Sports	8.20
22.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	8.20
23.	Department of Health and family Welfare	8.20
24.	Department of Land Resources	10.00
25.	Department of drinking Water and Sanitation	10.00
26.	Department of School Education and Literacy	10.70
27.	Department of Rural Development	17.50
28.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	100.00

Utilization of funds for Special Area programme by Gujarat

441. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: 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 State of Gujarat for the welfare of tribals have been fully utilized and target achieved;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year, district-wise particularly in Patna-Mehsana and Banaskantha; 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 and outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The releases to the State Government of Gujarat under the Special Area Programmes of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India and utilization reported by the State Government for the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Years	SCA to TSP		Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution	
	Release	Utilization Reported (as on 12-03-2012)	Release	Utilization Reported (as on 12-03-2012)
2008-09	4571.43	4571.43	2372.77	2372.77
2009-10	5635.53	5635.33	4783.00	4783.00
2010-11	9477.96	7356.00	8302.00	5667.92

The priority for the development schemes in a particular district are fixed and executed by the State Government depending on the field needs of the district. Such schemes are implemented in conjunction with other schemes of Central/State Government. Hence the district-wise details of releases and target achieved are not maintained by the Ministry.

(c) The primary responsibility for implementing the schemes/programmes to remove the socio, economic and educational backwardness of the tribals rests with the Central Ministries and the State Government. Ministry of Tribal Affairs complements the efforts by way of various development interventions through its followings 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 Schedules Tribes (ST) Girls and 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 is a self-employment or employment oriented scheme aimed at benefiting ST boys and Girls equally.
- (vii) Post-Metric 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 Organization (under which residential, non-residential schools, computer training centers and knitting, weaving and 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.

Victimisation of forest dwellers by local administration

442. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the victimization of forest dwellers claiming land rights by the local administration;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures taken by Government in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) to (c) Complaints have been received over a period of time concerning denial of rights under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and eviction of tribals from forest etc. These complaints have been sent to respective States/UTs for taking necessary action as the implementation of the Act lies with the States/UTs.

Inquiry into exploitation of Jarwa tribals

†443. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has initiated any appropriate steps in the recent case regarding the Jarwa tribals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the National Scheduled Tribes Commission had instructed the Andaman administration to conduct an urgent enquiry into the matter and send a report at the earliest after this matter came to light;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, the details of the enquiry report;
- (e) whether Government has informed the tribal districts of all the tribal States so that such incidents are not repeated in future; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) Some objectionable video footage about the Jarawa tribes were shown in media on 11-1-2012 and 5-2-2012. The Government of India as well as the National Commission for scheduled Tribes immediately took up the matter with the UT Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for appropriate action.

(b) to (d) Andman and Nicobar Islands Administration have informed that two cases have been filed under section 292 IPC r.w.s. 67 IT Act, 2000, 3(1)(iii) of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and 7/8 of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956, Four persons have been arrested in this connection who include two policemen. The policemen have been placed under suspension for dereliction in the discharge of their duties and a departmental enquiry has been initiated against them. Other measures taken by the UT Administration includes reduction of the number of convoys from 8 to 4 on each side on the Andaman Trunk Road (ATR) which passes through the Jarawa Reserve and strict regulation on traffic on ATR; cautioning tour operators to desist from promoting Jarawa tourism; conducting awareness programmes among settlers and ATR users from time to time; display on sign boards DO's and DON'T's and strengthening Andaman Adim Jati Vikas Samiti (AAJVS) for protection of a Aboriginal Tribes including Jarawas.

(e) to (f) The provisions of IPC are applied by the States/UT to deal with the such incidents. In addition to the IPC, the Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is already in operation to deal with cases of atrocities against Scheduled Tribes in the States. The State Governments/UT Administration are implementing this Act.

Increase in migration of tribals

‡444. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in the cases of migration by tribals in the entire country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for their migration;
- (d) whether Government has made any policy for their rehabilitation; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The detail is given in the Table below.

*Migration rate for Scheduled Tribe (Number of
migrants per 1000 persons)*

All-India

Social group	Category of persons					
	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Scheduled Tribes (1999-2000)	56	357	204	282	411	345
All social group (1999-2000)	69	426	244	257	418	334
Scheduled Tribes (2007-08)	47	440	238	288	430	356
All social group (2007-08)	54	477	261	259	456	354

(Source: NSS 64th Round Report No. 553)

(c) The reasons of migration include, (i) in search of employment, (ii) in search of better employment, (iii) business, (iv) to take up employment/better employment, (v) transfer of service/contract, (vi) proximity to place of work, (vii) studies, (viii) natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc.), (ix) social/Political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.), (x) displacement by development project, (xi) acquisition of own house/flat, (xii) housing problems, (xiii) health care, (xiv) post-retirement, (xv) marriage, (xvi) migration of parent/earning member of the family, (xvii) other and (xviii) reasons not known. (Source : NSS 64th Round Report No. 553)

(d) and (e) This Ministry does not have a rehabilitation policy for migrating tribals. Individuals migrate for varying reasons. The Central Government and the State Government programmes and policies help address different requirements/issues.

Hostels, Ashram and Vocational Training in Chhattisgarh

†445. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Ministry from Chhattisgarh for hostels, ashram bhawan and vocational training along with their date;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the funds proposed for each category;
- (c) the funds released so far; and
- (d) the details of the release of remaining funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) and (b) Following proposals during the current financial year under the schemes of Hostals for ST girls and boys, Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas and Vocational Training in Tribal Areas have been received from the State Government of Chhattisgarh:-

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Amount sought (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Hostels/Ashram Schools/VTCs	Date of receipt of the proposal
1. (A)	Hostels for ST girls and boys	11526.20	100 hostels	24-8-2011
(B)	-do-	3225.60	27 hostels	03-10-2011
2. (A)	Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas	6012.30	50 Ashram Schools	09-8-2011
(B)	-do-	2983.00	23 Ashram Schools	04.10.2011
3. (A)	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	330.00 (grant for the year 2009-10)	11 Vocational Training Centres	6-07-2011
(B)	-do-	330.00 lakh for the year 2010-11 and 330.00 lakh for the year 2011-12	11 Vocational Training Centres	01-08-2011

(c) and (d) An amount of Rs. 1,07,86,500/- has been released under the scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas for the year 2009-10 to State Government of Chhattisgarh. The grant for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 could not be released as the State Government of Chhattisgarh could not get the recognition/affiliation/accreditation of their VTCs under "Modular Employable Skills (MES)" from State/UT or from National Council or Vocational Training (NCVT) under Directorate General of Employment and Training, which is mandatory under the scheme. The grant-in-aid which was admissible for the year 2009-10 has been released fully.

The grant-in-aid under the schemes of Hostels for ST girls and boys and

Establishment of Ashram Schools has not been released because physical progress report of hostels and ashram schools sanctioned in previous years was poor. As against a total of 61 hostels sanctioned during the year 2006-07 and 2008-09 State Government could complete only 13 hostels. Similarly, against a total of 76 Ashram Schools sanctioned since 2006-07 to 2008-09, State Government could complete only 8 Ashram Schools. As per the provisions of the schemes, the construction of Hostels and Ashram Schools are completed within two years.

Educational complex for tribal girls

446. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up additional number of Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for development of Scheduled Tribe girls and tribal areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated/utilized by various States during each of the last three years so far; and

(d) the number of tribal girls benefited in such educational complexes in various States during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) The Ministry is implementing a scheme for Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts. Proposals duly recommended by State Government and fulfilling other criteria laid down in the scheme guidelines are considered for sanction subject to availability of funds.

(b) 23 new proposals duly recommended by 8 State Governments are under consideration. The State-wise details of these 23 new proposals is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details of projects funded in various States including funds released during the last three years is at Statement-II (*See below*). Grants are released to NGO projects only after receiving the Utilization certificates of the previous grant.

(d) The number of tribal girls benefited in such educational complexes in various States during the last three years is at Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise list of New Proposals received under the scheme of "Strengthening Education Among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts"

Sl.No.	State	Number of New Proposals
1.	Tripura	01
2.	Gujarat	09
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	03

Sl.No.	State	Number of New Proposals
4.	Madhya Pradesh	04
5.	Maharashtra	01
6.	Chhattisgarh	02
7.	West Bengal	02
8.	Manipur	01
TOTAL		23

Statement-II

State-wise details of funds released under the scheme of strengthening education among ST girls in low literacy districts

(Amount in Rs)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	190984110	175274250	159306090
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	375000	2204200	1222500
3.	Chhattisgarh	3913218	2893762	3491440
4.	Gujarat	40568600	3792905	5355183
5.	Jharkhand	375000	1134600	2335999
6.	Madhya Pradesh	39525509	11423289	76903415
7.	Maharashtra	0	2770400	5144400
8.	Orissa	119365986	123882951	113342664
9.	Rajasthan	4892577	11623643	8500847
TOTAL		400000000	335000000	375602538

Statement-III

State-wise No. of beneficiaries covered during 2008-09 to 2010-11 in strengthening education among Scheduled Tribe girls in low literacy districts

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Year 2008-09 No. of Beneficiaries	Year 2009-10 No. of Beneficiaries	Year 2010-11 No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12705	7771	7072
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	0	330

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Chhattisgarh	180	180	180
4.	Gujarat	4517	1298	2407
5.	Jharkhand	100	50	100
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0	142	100
7.	Maharashtra	1811	722	2642
8.	Orissa	6550	6774	6043
9.	Rajasthan	309	372	400
TOTAL		26272	17309	19274

Implementation of Integrated Tribal Development Projects

447. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) are being implemented in the country;

(b) whether any of these projects is being implemented in Chhattisgarh;

(c) if so, the details of the funds allocated under these ITDPs the Eleventh Plan period of State Government of Chhattisgarh;

(d) the details of funds utilised by the State Government during the plan period so far; and

(e) the extent to which the ITDP have been able to achieve its objectives in the State during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) and (b) There are 190 Integrated Tribal Development Projects(ITDPs)/Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) spread over 17 States including Chhattisgarh as below:

Sl.No.	States	No. of ITDPs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8 (ITDA)
2.	Gujarat	9
3.	Kerala	7
4.	Madhya Pradesh	31
5.	Assam	19
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5
7.	Karnataka	5

Sl.No.	States	No. of ITDPs
8.	Odisha	21(ITDA)
9	Jharkhand	14
10	Chhattisgarh	19
11	Maharashtra	16
12	Rajasthan	5
13	Tamil Nadu	9
14	Manipur	5
15	Uttar Pradesh	1
16	Sikkim	4
17	West Bengal	12

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs releases grant to the State Government, including Chhattisgarh for the implementation of the schemes/programmes for Scheduled Tribes meant for their socio-economic development and protection against exploitation. The concerned State Governments implement these schemes/programmes by releasing funds to their administrative units *viz.* ITDPs/ITDAs etc. The details of such funding and implementation of items of works of these schemes/programmes, therefore, are maintained by these State. The responsibility of monitoring and strengthening their administrative units, that is, ITDAs also rests with the States.

Rehabilitation programmes under Swadhar

448. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been undertaken to increase the effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes offered under the Swadhar scheme.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these efforts have impacted the cost of care per head; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Under the revised scheme of Swadhar Greh, for effective rehabilitation, arrangements have been made for providing vocational training to the women beneficiaries through Vocational Training Institute recognized by Directorate General of Employment and Training under the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(c) and (d) On successful completion of training, the actual training and

examination fee would be reimbursed to the implementing agency on submission of the certificate issued by the vocational training institute.

Hunger and Malnutrition Survey

449. SHRI R.C. SINGH:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to survey carried out by an organization called by Hunger and Malnutrition Survey (HUNGA MA) on child undernutrition in rural India in 2010-11 which has found that 42 per cent of the under-five children were under weight and 59 per cent were stunted in the 100 focus districts in India; and

(b) if so, the gist of its findings and what measures are being taken to reduce the child under nutrition in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Nandi Foundation, a Non-Government Organization, has coordinated the HUNGA MA Survey 2011, in 112 districts in 9 States out of which 100 focus districts were taken from 6 States namely Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. As per this survey, 42 per cent of children under five are under weight and 59 per cent are stunted in the 100 Focus Districts. In the best districts in each of these States, the rates of child underweight and stunting are significantly lower at 33 and 43 per cent respectively. The survey indicates a reduction in the prevalence of child underweight which has decreased from 53 per cent (DLHS, 2004) to 42 per cent representing a 20.3 per cent decrease over a 7 year period. Other findings are that 51 per cent mothers did not give colostrum to the newborn soon after birth; household socio-economic status has a significant effect on children's nutrition status; mothers' education level impacts children's nutrition; hand washing with soap is not a common practice; and Anganwadi centres are present in 96 per cent of the villages in the 100 focus districts etc.

Malnutrition is manifestation of several underlying factors and causes and is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature. The causes are varied and include inadequate consumption of food, frequent infections, lack of availability of safe drinking water and proper sanitation, illiteracy specially in women, poor access to health services, low purchasing power, socio-cultural factors such as early marriages of girls, lack of care during pregnancy and infancy, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children etc.

The Government has accorded priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments

through State Governments/UT Administration. These programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as Direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc.

All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of nutrition. Along with the new schemes/programmes, several existing schemes/programmes have been expanded/universalized just before or during the Eleventh Five year Plan. Government has accorded priority to the issue and the results of these interventions would be visible after some time.

The responsibility of implementation of most of the above schemes lies with State Governments/UT Administrations who have been advised from time to time to set up State Nutrition Council and other mechanisms to address the issue.

Honorarium of Anganwadi workers

450. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Anganwadi workers in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of honorarium being paid to Anganwadi workers;
- (c) whether the Ministry proposes to enhance the honorarium of Anganwadi workers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) There were 12,46,614 Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) in the country as per reports on 31-12-2011. A Statement indicating State-wise details is annexed.

(b) to (d) The honorarium of AWWs has recently been enhanced *w.e.f.* 1-4-2011. The details of honoraria currently being paid as per approved scheme of Government of India are as under:

(in Rs.)			
Non-Matriculate	Matriculate	Non-Matriculate with 5 year experience	Matriculate with 5 year experience
2938	3000	2969	3031

Non-Matriculate with 10 year experience	Matriculate with 10 year experience	Mini-Anganwadi Worker
3000	3063	1500

Statement*State-wise number of Anganwadi workers in the country as on 31-12-2011*

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of Anganwadi workers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81681
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6028
3.	Assam	57656
4.	Bihar	80211
5.	Chhattisgarh	47331
6.	Goa	1258
7.	Gujarat	48490
8.	Haryana	17445
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18185
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25954
11.	Jharkhand	36278
12.	Karnataka	61148
13.	Kerala	33013
14.	Madhya Pradesh	88877
15.	Maharashtra	101186
16.	Manipur	9883
17.	Meghalaya	5113
18.	Mizoram	1980
19.	Nagaland	3455
20.	Orissa	65983
21.	Punjab	26202
22.	Rajasthan	57256
23.	Sikkim	1198
24.	Tamil Nadu	47444
25.	Tripura	9906
26.	Uttar Pradesh	177775

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of Anganwadi workers
27.	Uttarakhand	16794
28.	West Bengal	106002
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	697
30.	Chandigarh	420
31.	Delhi	10517
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	246
33.	Daman and Diu	107
34.	Lakshadweep	107
35.	Puducherry	788
ALL INDIA		1246614

Financial aid for orphanage

‡451. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of eligibility criterion in terms of receiving financial aid for running an orphanage;
- (b) the details of the proportion of fund contribution and expenditure shared between Central and State Governments for running the said orphanages; and
- (c) the State-wise number and details of orphanages running across the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Orphanages can be set up under one of the three Acts, namely, Women's and Children Institution (Licensing) Act, 1956; Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Act, 1960; and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act.) The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is providing financial assistance, under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), to State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up and maintenance of Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) under the JJ Act for children in need of care and protection, including orphans. The Model Rules, 2007 framed under the JJ Act, lay down minimum standards of care for children in the institutions, including standards for physical infrastructure, clothing, bedding, nutrition and diet, as well as rehabilitation measures such as education, vocational training, counselling etc.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The proposals for release of grants of Homes and SAAs, which are run as per the provisions of the JJ Act and the Rules there-under, are required to be examined and cleared by a Project Sanctioning Committee set up under ICPS and headed by concerned Secretary of the State Government, before these are recommended for financial assistance under the Scheme.

(b) The ratio of sharing of funds between Central Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, State Government and Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for setting up of and maintenance of such Homes and SAAs is at Statement-I. (*See below*)

(c) The number of Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) assisted under ICPS is at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of ratio of sharing of funds between the Union Government, State Governments and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) for setting up of and maintenance of Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies [SSAs]

Sl. No.	For States other than North-Eastern States and State of Jammu and Kashmir	Homes			SAAs		
		Central	State	NGO	Central	State	NGO
1.	Government run	75%	25%	-	75%	25%	-
2.	Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) run	75%	15%	10%	90%	-	10%

Sl. No.	For North-Eastern States and State of Jammu and Kashmir	Homes			SAAs		
		Central	State	NGO	Central	State	NGO
1.	Government run	90%	10%	-	90%	10%	-
2.	Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) run	90%	-	10%	90%	-	10%

Statement-II

State-wise details of no. of various types of Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) assisted under ICPS

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of Homes	Number of SAAs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	102	23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of Homes	Number of SAAs
3.	Assam	7	5
4.	Bihar	14	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	-
6.	Gujarat	57	9
7.	Haryana	12	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	22	1
9.	Jharkhand	16	3
10.	Karnataka	76	23
11.	Kerala	28	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	24	14
13.	Maharashtra	91	17
14.	Manipur	13	6
15.	Meghalaya	18	-
16.	Mizoram	4	4
17.	Orissa	29	19
18.	Punjab	15	5
19.	Rajasthan	63	5
20.	Sikkim	5	1
21.	Tamil Nadu	42	18
22.	Tripura	11	3
23.	Uttar Pradesh	67	5
24.	West Bengal	55	14
25.	Delhi	25	-
26.	Puducherry	6	-
TOTAL		815	183

Funds directly to Panchayats

‡452. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has proposed to provide funds

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

directly to the Panchayats for eliminating corruption prevalent in the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS);

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether other Ministries have been consulted in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) No, Sir. There is no proposal of the Planning Commission to give money directly to the beneficiaries or to Panchayats under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. However, there is a proposal for Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme for which, meeting of EFC is scheduled to be held on 22-3-2012.

Restructuring of ICDS

453. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a decision to launch a strong and restructure ICDS was taken in National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges; and
- (b) if so, the actions that have so far been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of one of the decisions taken by the Prime Minister's National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges, the strengthening and Restructuring proposal of ICDS was initiated and taken up. Based on the report of the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) constituted for the purpose, the draft EFC Memo on Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme was circulated to all the line Ministries on 24-11-2011 seeking their comments. The comments from various line Ministries have been received. The meeting of the Expenditure Finance Committee is scheduled to be held on 22-3-2012.

Malnutrition level

454. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether according to a recent study, the malnutrition level is around 42 percent;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to further decrease malnutrition among children, especially those who are from weaker sections of society; and
- (c) whether Government would consider introducing targeted schemes for pregnant and lactating women to improve their nutritional condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) As per National Family Health Survey-3 (2005-06), 42.5% children under 5 years are underweight in the country.

Malnutrition is manifestation of several underlying factors and causes and is complex, multidimensional and inter-generational in nature and it can't be solved by single sector alone. Hence, a multi-sectoral and coordinated approach is required to tackle the problem of malnutrition. The causes are varied and include inadequate consumption of food, frequent infections, lack of availability of safe drinking water and proper sanitation, illiteracy specially in women, poor access to health services, low purchasing power, socio-cultural factors such as early marriages of girls, lack of care during pregnancy and infancy, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children etc.

The Government has accorded priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Government/UT Administrations. These programmes include the Integrated Child Development services (ICDS) Scheme, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi MatritvaSahyogYojna (IGMSY) as Direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. Additionally, the proposed National Food Security Bill contemplates provision of supplementary nutrition under the ICDS scheme and maternity benefits for pregnant and lactating mothers.

All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of nutrition. Along with the new schemes/programmes, several existing schemes/programmes have been expanded/universalized just before or during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The results of these interventions would be visible after some time.

Malnourished children

455. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that 46 percent of children in India are malnourished;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the scheme being implemented by the Minister in the selected districts to provide conditional cash assistance to pregnant and lactating mothers who adopted good health practices has been found to be successful;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether government has a proposal to extend this scheme across the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (f) As per National Family Health Survey-3 (2005-6), 42.5% children under 5 years are underweight and 69.5% (children 6-59 months) are anemic in the country. The State-wise details of the underweight and anemic children are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana, a Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme which was introduced on a pilot basis in October, 2010, is operational in 52 districts across the country in all selected districts. Pregnant and Lactating Women of 19 years of age and above are entitled for benefits for first two live births under the scheme except all Government/PSUs employees. The beneficiaries are paid a total of Rs. 4000/- in three installments to be disbursed from the second trimester till the child attains the age of 6 months subject to fulfilling the specific conditions related to maternal and child health. Around 12.5 lakhs pregnant and lactating women are expected to be benefitted under the scheme every year. Rs. 117.95 crore was released in 2010-11. In 2011-12, Rs. 293.92 crore have been released to the States/UTs for implementation of the scheme.

The year 2011-12 is the first full year of the implementation of the scheme. The extension of the scheme will be planned after its performance is assessed in the 12th Plan.

Statement

Prevalence of underweight and anemia children below the age of five years NFHS 3, (2005-06), State-wise

Sl.No.	State	Children (below 5 yrs of age)	
		% Underweight	% Anemia
1	2	3	4
1.	Madhya Pradesh	60.0	74.1
2.	Bihar	55.9	78.0
3.	Jharkhand	56.5	70.3
4.	Meghalaya	48.8	64.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	47.1	71.2
6.	Gujarat	44.6	69.7
7.	Uttar Pradesh	42.4	73.9
8.	Orissa	40.7	65.0

1	2	3	4
9.	Rajasthan	39.9	69.7
10.	Tripura	39.6	62.9
11.	Haryana	39.6	72.3
12.	West Bengal	38.7	61.0
13.	Uttrakhand	38.0	61.4
14.	Karnataka	37.6	70.4
15.	Maharashtra	37.0	63.4
16.	Himachal Pradesh	36.5	54.7
17.	Assam	36.4	69.6
18.	Andhra Pradesh	32.5	70.8
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5	56.9
20.	Tamil Nadu	29.8	64.2
21.	Delhi	26.1	57.0
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.6	58.6
23.	Nagaland	25.2	NA
24.	Goa	25.0	38.2
25.	Punjab	24.9	66.4
26.	Kerala	22.9	44.5
27.	Manipur	22.1	49.1
28.	Mizoram	19.9	44.2
29.	Sikkim	19.7	59.2
	INDIA	42.5	69.5

ICDS scheme for SC/ST children

456. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been taken in the Intergrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme to cater for children in SC/ST community;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether gap exists between children of SC/ST community and advanced community in receiving services such as supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up etc. and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally sponsored Scheme implemented by the States/UTs. It provides a package of six services *viz.* supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services. Three of the services *i.e.* immunization, health check-up and referral services are provided by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The ICDS Scheme is universal and a self-selecting scheme and open to all including SC/STs.

The Scheme, since its inception, envisages priority consideration, *inter alia*, of areas predominantly inhabited by tribes, particularly backward tribes; areas inhabited predominantly by Scheduled Castes; backward areas in selectin of projects in rural areas and priority consideration of location of slums and areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled castes in selection of ward(s) in urban areas for urban projects.

In order to cover the hitherto uncovered areas, including SC/ST habitations, the ICDS was expanded in three phases. The scheme was universalized in 2008-09 covering all habitations including SC/ST. A Statement indicating number of sanctioned and operational Anganwadi Centers (AWCs) is given in Statement (*See below*)

Advisories are sent to the states/UTs from time to time to operationalize the remaining AWCs and give priority consideration to the areas inhabited by SC/STs in the matter of opening AWCs with a view to have larger coverage of SC/ST beneficiaries.

Statement

State-wise number of sanctioned, operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) under ICDS Scheme as on December 2011

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of Anganwadi Centres	
		Sanctioned	Operational
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91307	85946
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6028
3.	Assam	62153	57656
4.	Bihar	91968	80211
5.	Chhattisgarh	64390	47133
6.	Goa	1262	1262
7.	Gujarat	52137	50134

1	2	3	4
8.	Haryana	25962	24988
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18651
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28577	26400
11.	Jharkhand	38296	38186
12.	Karnataka	64518	63376
13.	Kerala	33115	33080
14.	Madhya Pradesh	90999	90999
15.	Maharashtra	110486	106231
16.	Manipur	11510	9883
17.	Meghalaya	5156	5113
18.	Mizoram	1980	1980
19.	Nagaland	3455	3455
20.	Orissa	72873	69038
21.	Punjab	26656	26656
22.	Rajasthan	61119	58393
23.	Sikkim	1233	1213
24.	Tamil Nadu	55020	54439
25.	Tripura	9911	9906
26.	Uttar Pradesh	187517	186447
27.	Uttarakhand	23159	17165
28.	West Bengal	117170	116390
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	697
30.	Chandigarh	500	420
31.	Delhi	11150	10560
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	267	267
33.	Daman and Diu	107	102
34.	Lakshadweep	107	107
35.	Puducherry	788	788
ALL INDIA		1370718	1303300

*Based on State level consolidated report sent by State Government and information sent in templates by State Governments/UT Administration.

Juvenile Homes

457. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Juvenile Homes that exist in our country, State-wise;
- (b) the steps the Ministry has taken or will take to set up Juvenile Homes throughout the country, especially in those States and UTs where they do not exist till date;
- (c) whether the Ministry has conducted any survey itself or through any independent body or NGOs to find out the condition of these Juvenile Homes in the last three years;
- (d) if so, the finding thereof; and
- (e) if not, by when the Ministry would conduct such a survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 [JJ Act] provides for the State Governments to establish and maintain, either by themselves, or in association with voluntary organisations, homes for children, in every district or group of districts, based on requirement. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) from the year 2009-10 under which financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT administrations for setting up and maintenance of various kinds of homes for juveniles in conflict with law as well children in need of care and protection under JJ Act. The State-wise number of various types of Homes assisted under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) so far is annexed.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. However, to ensure that the standards of care prescribed in the Rules under the JJ Act are being met, the State Governments/UT Administrations are urged from time to time to monitor the functioning of such Homes through Inspection Committees set up under the Act.

Statement

State-wise details of no. of various types of Homes assisted under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of Homes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	102
2.	Assam	7
3.	Bihar	14
4.	Chhattisgarh	13

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of Homes
5.	Gujarat	57
6.	Haryana	12
7.	Himachal Pradesh	22
8.	Jharkhand	16
9.	Karnataka	76
10.	Kerala	28
11.	Madhya Pradesh	24
12.	Maharashtra	91
13.	Manipur	13
14.	Meghalaya	18
15.	Mizoram	4
16.	Orissa	29
17.	Punjab	15
18.	Rajasthan	63
19.	Sikkim	5
20.	Tamil Nadu	42
21.	Tripura	11
22.	Uttar Pradesh	67
23.	West Bengal	55
24.	Delhi	25
25.	Puducherry	6
	TOTAL	815

Reasons for pending proposals of Madhya Pradesh

458. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh during the last five years and total number of pending proposals at present and the amount involved therein and the action taken by the Ministry after receiving these proposals;

(b) the reasons for pendency of proposals received from the State Government;

(c) whether any time-frame has been fixed for the disposal of these proposals; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sports infrastructure by SAI

459. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India (SAI) has set up full-fledged sports infrastructure in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the achievements made by such SAI centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Sports Authority of India (SAI) has 61 SAI Training Centres (STC), 21 Special Area Games (SAG) Centres and 12 Centres of Excellence (COE), which are mainly located in Regional Centres. These centres are equipped with synthetic surfaces, outdoor facilities, multipurpose halls, fitness centres, hostels, sports medicine facilities and modern equipment.

(c) A total of 5,451 medals have been won in national events and 519 medals in International events by the SAI trainees in the last three years. India won a record of 101 medals in 2010 Commonwealth Games securing 2nd position and 64 medals in 2010 Asian Games securing 6th position in the overall ranking.

Enquiry into CWG irregularities

460. SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has promised that Shunglu Committee appointed to enquire into CWG irregularities would complete its enquiry and submit the enquiry report within 90 days and the action would be taken thereon;

(b) if so, the recommendations/findings of the Committee; and

(c) the steps taken by Government on the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) A High Level Committee (HLC) headed by Shri V. K. Shunglu was constituted by the Government on 25th October, 2010 to look into issues relating to the organizing and conduct of Commonwealth Games, 2010. The Committee was asked to submit its report within three months. However, the term of the Committee was extended upto 31st March, 2011, to enable it to complete its work.

(b) The HLC submitted its findings/recommendations contained in six Reports which are available in the public domain.

(c) A Group of Ministers was constituted by the Government to consider and make recommendations with regard to Reports of the HLC. The first and second Reports of the HLC were considered by the GoM which made their recommendations. As regards the remaining Reports, the GoM decided that the comments and views of the Ministries/Departments/Other Agencies be forwarded by the Ministries/Departments/other Agencies to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for information in the matter of ongoing investigations.

Youth coaching centres

461. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has announced the establishment of youth coaching centres in some States to improve the sports academies there including in tribal areas;

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

(c) the sops to be given for sports persons and their coaches during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has not made any announcement for establishment of youth coaching centres in the States for improving the sports academies in the States. There are already Sports Authority of India (SAI)'s Regional Centres, SAI Training Centre (STCs) and Special Area Games Centres (SAGs) spread across the country, the basic purpose of which is imparting training/coaching to the identified talented sportspersons by qualified coaches. Details of SAI Regional Centres, STCs, Centres of Excellence (COEs) and SAGs, State-wise, are given in Statement. (*See below*).

Further, the Ministry has decided to set up National Institute of Sports Coaching at Patiala, by de-merging National Institute of Sports, Patiala, from Sports Authority of India, aimed at producing quality coaches of international standards within the country and developing a holistic system for imparting coaching to the sportspersons.

(c) During 12th Plan period, the sportspersons will continue to get Special Cash Awards under the Scheme of Special Cash Awards to medal winners in international events and their coaches and pension under the Scheme of Pension to meritorious sportspersons.

Statement*Regional Centres of Sports Authority of India*

Sl.No.	Regional Centres /Sub-Centres
1.	North Eastern Regional Centre, Imphal.
2.	Sub Centre, Lucknow.
3.	Sub-Centre, Guwahati.
4.	Netaji Subhash Eastern Centre, Kolkata.
5.	Netaji Subhash Southern Centre, Bangalore.
6.	Udhavdas Mehta Central Centre, Bhopal
7.	Laxmibai National College of Physical Education, Trivandrum
8.	Northern Regional Centre, Sonapat
9.	Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala
10.	Netaji Subhash Western Centre, Gandhinagar.

State-wise details of Sports Authority of India (SAIL) Centre

Sl.No.	State	Centres		
		SAI Training Centre (STC)	Special Area Games (SAG)	Centre of Excellence (COE)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Secunderabad	—	—
		Eluru	—	—
		Kurnool	—	—
		Medak	—	—
		Vishakhapatnam	—	—
2.	Assam	Guwahati	Tinsukia	—
		Golaghat	Kokrajhar	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	Naharlagun	—
4.	Bihar	Patna	Muzzaffarpur	—
		—	Kishanganj	—
		—	Giddaur	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	Rahnandgaon	—	—
6.	Goa	Ponda	—	—
7.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	—	Gandhinagar

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	Sonepat	—	Sonepat
		Kurukshetra	—	Hissar
		Bhiwani	—	—
		Hisar	—	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharmshala	—	—
		Bilaspur	—	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	—	—
11.	Jharkhand	—	Ranchi	—
12.	Karnataka	Bangalore	—	Bangalore
		Dharwad	—	—
		Medikeri	—	—
13.	Kerala	Trichur	Alleppey	Kollam
		Kollam	Tellichery	Trivandrum
		Calicut	—	—
		Trivendrum	—	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Dhar	Bhopal
		Dhar	—	—
		Indore	—	—
		Jabalpur	—	—
		Tikamgarh	—	—
15.	Maharashtra	Kandivali	—	Kandivali
		Aurangabad	—	—
16.	Manipur	Imphal	Imphal	Imphal
		—	Utlov	—
17.	Meghalaya	Shillong	—	—
18.	Mizoram	—	Aizwal	—
19.	Nagaland	Dimapur	—	—
20.	Orissa	Cuttak	Jagatpur	—
		Dhankanal	Sundergarh	—
21.	Punjab	Mustana Sahib	—	—
		Badal	—	—
		Ludhiana	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
		Patiala	—	—
22.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	—	—
		Alwar	—	—
23.	Sikkim	—	Namchi	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Nagercoil	—
		Salem	Mayiladuthurai	—
25.	Tripura	—	Agartala	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Raibreyilly	—	—
		Jhansi	—	—
		Safai Etawah	—	—
		Lucknow	—	—
		Allahabad	—	—
		Bareilly	—	—
27.	Uttaranchal	Kashipur	—	—
28.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Bolpur	—
		Lebong	—	—
		Burdwan	—	—
		Siliguri	—	—
Union Territory				
29.	Andman and Nicobar	—	Port Blair	—
30.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	—	—
31.	Delhi (NCR)	Delhi	—	—
32.	Puducherry	Puducherry	—	—

Progress of work at Shivaji Stadium

462. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that at Shivaji Stadium, New Delhi the work is in progress despite the advice from the Shunglu Committee that suggested otherwise;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) by when the stadium would be completed; and
- (d) by when the stadium would be opened for public use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The New Delhi Municipal Council, which owns the Shivaji Stadium, has informed that work is in progress at Shivaji Stadium and that no such instructions have been received by them.

(c) and (d) The work on Shivaji Stadium is likely to be completed by April, 2012 and to be opened for public use by June, 2012.

Infrastructure facilities in rural areas

463. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds allocated by the Ministry during the last five years for providing infrastructure facilities for overall development of games in rural areas and the players there, State-wise;

(b) whether all the States have utilized the funds fully;

(c) if not, the reason therefor and the steps taken by the Ministry in this regard; and

(d) what is the output of players after this infrastructure upgradation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Under the 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)' which was introduced in 2008-09, Rs. 729.29 crore has been released for the last three years and the current financial year upto February, 2012 to the State Governments including SAI and NYKS mainly for the development of playfields and for holding annual sports competition. The State-wise details are given at Statement-I, II, III, and IV (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Many of the States have utilized the grants. Some of the States which have availed the grants recently may take some time to complete the development work by utilizing the funds. The matter has been taken up with the State Governments on regular basis. The progress of works in the States is being monitored by making field visits of the officers from the Ministry and at meetings of the State Sports Secretaries. Eminent Sportspersons, who have retired from active sports, have been engaged as observers for monitoring the ongoing PYKKA activities in the States.

(d) Sports facilities being created under the PYKKA scheme in village/block panchayats and conduct of annual sports competitions provide ample opportunity of sports participation to rural youth. This also provides a huge base for identification of sports talent.

Statement-I

State-wise sanction & release of funds under PYKKA Scheme for development of playfields and for holding competitions during 2008-09

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Development of Playfields		Competitions Amount released	Total amount released
		Amount approved	Amount released		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.98	12.99	0.78	13.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	0.93	0.93
3.	Assam	4.81	—	1.88	1.88
4.	Bihar	10.44	5.22	—	5.22
5.	Chhattisgarh	10.11	—	—	—
6.	Goa	0.35	—	—	—
7.	Gujarat	9.65	—	—	—
8.	Haryana	6.51	3.26	—	3.26
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4.02	2.01	—	2.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.32	2.66	—	2.66
11.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—
12.	Kerala	1.60	0.80	—	0.8
13.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23.65	11.82	—	11.82
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—
16.	Maharashtra	27.55	8.91	—	8.91
17.	Manipur	1.08	0.87	—	0.87
18.	Mizoram	1.07	0.85	—	0.85
19.	Nagaland	1.48	1.18	—	1.18
20.	Orissa	7.34	3.67	—	3.67
21.	Punjab	12.55	6.27	1.97	8.24
22.	Rajasthan	9.43	3.71	—	3.71
23.	Sikkim	0.67	0.54	—	0.54
24.	Tamil Nadu	13.82	5.00	—	5
25.	Tripura	1.36	1.09	0.37	1.46
26.	Uttar Pradesh	53.91	10.00	—	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Uttarakhand	8.89	3.00	–	3
28.	West Bengal	4.63	–	–	–
29.	SAI for holding national level competitions etc.	–	–	2.22	2.22
TOTAL		246.22	83.85	8.15	92.00

(–) - Nil

Statement-II

State-wise sanction and release of funds under PYKKA Scheme for development of playfields and for holding competitions during 2009-2010

Sl.No.	Name of State	Development of Playfields		Competitions Amount released	Total amount released
		Amount approved	Amount released		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.98	12.99	0.95	13.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.56	4.44	–	4.44
3.	Assam	–	3.85	–	3.85
4.	Bihar	–	5.02	3.42	8.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	–	5.06	1.17	6.23
6.	Goa	–	0.18	–	0.18
7.	Gujarat	–	7.10	–	7.1
8.	Haryana	–	3.25	1.10	4.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	–	2.01	0.70	2.71
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	–	2.10	–	2.1
11.	Jharkhand	4.79	2.39	–	2.39
12.	Kerala	–	0.80	–	0.8
13.	Karnataka	6.22	3.12	1.42	4.54
14.	Madhya Pradesh	–	–	2.64	2.64
15.	Meghalaya	1.32	1.06	–	1.06
16.	Maharashtra	–	4.86	–	4.86
17.	Manipur	–	–	0.47	0.47
18.	Mizoram	2.08	0.21	0.37	0.58
19.	Nagaland	–	0.30	0.56	0.86

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Orissa	7.34	8.05	2.11	10.16
21.	Punjab	–	6.27	1.18	7.45
22.	Rajasthan	–	4.72	1.93	6.65
23.	Sikkim	1.35	0.13	0.32	0.45
24.	Tamil Nadu	–	1.91	2.63	4.54
25.	Tripura	–		0.36	0.36
26.	Uttar Pradesh	–	16.96	2.55	19.51
27.	Uttarakhand	–	5.90	1.03	6.93
28.	West Bengal	–	2.32	–	2.32
29.	Funds released to SAI for conducting National level competitions		–	4.49	4.49
	TOTAL	54.64	105.00	30.00	135.00

(–) - Nil

Statement-III
State-wise sanction and release of funds under PYKKA Scheme for development of playfields and for holding competitions during 2010-2011

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Development of Playfields		Competitions			Total amount released
		Amount approved	Amount released	Rural Competitions	Women Competitions	Total	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51.96	25.98	11.26	–	11.26	37.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.11	10.51	2.05	–	2.05	12.56
3.	Assam	–	–	2.96	0.38	3.34	3.34
4.	Bihar	–	–	6.19	–	6.19	6.19
5.	Chhattisgarh	–	–	2.01	–	2.01	2.01
6.	Goa	–	–	0.18	0.08	0.26	0.26
7.	Gujarat	11.35	02.55	2.69	–	2.69	5.24
8.	Haryana	14.43	14.43	1.50	0.31	1.81	16.24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.79	8.80	1.18	0.15	1.33	10.13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	–	–	2.10	–	2.10	2.1
11.	Jharkhand	–	–	2.81	0.35	3.16	3.16
12.	Karnataka	12.47	14.86	2.52	0.42	2.94	17.8
13.	Kerala	11.17	11.17	1.32	–	1.32	12.49
14.	Madhya Pradesh	–	–	4.13	0.66	4.79	4.79
15.	Maharashtra	28.16	41.94	3.88	0.48	4.36	46.3

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[RAJYA SABHA]

on President's Address

16. Meghalaya	1.32	01.19	0.67	0.12	0.79	1.98
17. Mizoram	2.25	02.27	0.58	0.13	0.71	2.98
18. Nagaland	5.92	02.96	–	0.13	0.13	3.09
19. Orissa	10.35	05.98	3.85	0.42	4.27	10.25
20. Punjab	27.87	26.66	1.55	0.30	1.85	28.51
21. Sikkim	0.67	2.02	–	–	–	2.02
22. Tamil Nadu	–	–	4.66	0.44	5.10	5.1
23. Tripura	7.06	03.24	0.67*	0.11	0.78	4.02
24. Uttar Pradesh	58.83	62.27	9.47	–	9.47	71.74
25. Uttarakhand	19.43	19.43	1.38	0.09	1.47	20.9
26. West Bengal		02.32	3.31	–	3.31	5.63
27. Andaman and Nicobar	01.06	01.06	–	–	–	1.06
28. Lakshadweep	00.51	00.51	–	–	–	0.51
29. Puducherry	00.69	00.69**	–	–	–	0.69
30. UT of Chandigarh	–	–	–	0.03	0.03	0.03
31. Through NYKS			3.22	–	3.22	3.22
32. Funds released to NYKS to hold Inter-school Competitions in 626 districts and 35 states.					7.31#	–
GRAND TOTAL	285.40	260.84	76.14	4.60	88.05	348.89

** Funds to UT of Puducherry have been released by SAU out of unspent balance.

It excludes transfer of Rs. 5.00 crore to NSDF-PYKKA.

(–) - Nil

Statement-IV

State-wise sanction and release of funds under PYKKA Scheme for development of playfields and for holding competitions during 2011-12 (upto 29.02.2012)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Development of Playfields		Competitions Amount released	Total amount released
		Amount approved	Amount released		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh		25.98*	–	25.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	–	–	–	–
3.	Chhattisgarh	–	–	2.23	2.23
4.	Gujarat	2.08	13.43*	*	13.43
5.	Haryana	–	–	1.60	1.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.02	3.66	1.24	4.9
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	–	0.56*	–	0.56
8.	Jharkhand	–	2.40*	–	2.4
9.	Karnataka	–	–	2.17	2.17
10.	Kerala	–	–	0.23	0.23
11.	Madhya Pradesh	23.65	35.47	4.91	40.38
12.	Maharashtra	–	–	–	–
13.	Meghalaya	–	–	0.09	0.09
14.	Manipur	–	0.22*	–	0.22
15.	Mizoram	–	2.07*	0.10	2.17
16.	Nagaland	1.48	4.70	–	4.7
17.	Orissa	–	7.34*	–	7.34
18.	Punjab	–	–	2.10	2.1
19.	Rajasthan	–	–	2.18	2.18
20.	Sikkim	1.66	1.66	1.12	2.78
21.	Tripura	4.09	4.09	0.79	4.88
22.	Uttar Pradesh	–	18.39*	8.20	26.59
23.	Uttarakhand	–	–	1.39	1.39
24.	West Bengal	–	–	–	–
UTs					
25.	Andaman and Nicobar	–	–	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6
26. Lakshadweep		–	–	–	–
27. Puducherry		–	–	–	–
28. Funds released to SAI for holding national level competitions		–	–	–	5.10
TOTAL		36.98	119.97	33.45	153.40

* It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (*i.e.* 2008-09 and (2009-10).

** Funds to UT of Puducherry have been released by SAI out of unspent balance.

(–) - Nil

M/s Dow Chemicals *vis-a-vis* London Olympic Sports and Games

464. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Dow Chemicals of USA is one of the main sponsor of the ensuing London Olympic Sports and Games 2012;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that as successor of Union Carbide plant in Bhopal, responsible for gas-leak that killed thousands of our citizens in 1984, Dow Chemicals has refused to own up its liabilities in Bhopal;

(c) whether Government is aware of strong public protests against the International Olympic Committee choosing Dow Chemicals for sponsorship; and

(d) what has been Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) M/s Dow Chemicals is one of the sponsors for the forthcoming London Olympics, 2012.

(b) The question of liability of Dow Chemicals Company and/or any other successor to Union Carbide Corporation/Union Carbide (India) Limited is pending before High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Jabalpur. Dow Chemicals is also one of the respondents. The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has also filed a Curative Petition (C) No. 345-347/2010 on 03.12.2010 in Supreme Court seeking enhancement in the compensation which was earlier settled at US \$ 470 million by Supreme Court *vide* its Orders dated 14th/15th February, 1989.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government of India had directed Indian Olympic Association to take up the issue of sponsoring of London Olympics, 2012 by M/s Dow Chemicals emphatically with the International Olympics Committee (IOC) to draw its attention to the sensitivities of the victims of the tragedy in Bhopal and that the association with the Dow Chemical Company militates against the fundamental ethical principles of the Olympic Committee. Indian Olympic Association took up the matter with the IOC

to which IOC replied that Dow Chemical had no connection with the Bhopal tragedy since Dow did not have any ownership stake in Union Carbide until 16 years after the accident and 12 years after the US \$ 470 million compensation agreement was approved by the Supreme Court of India. The Ministry also took up the matter directly with IOC urging it to go beyond lesser considerations, and in the larger interests of the ideals of human rights, compassion and solidarity, cancel the sponsorship of Dow Chemicals for the London Olympics, 2012, thereby apart from assuaging the feelings of millions of people, send a strong message the world over, for upholding the noble ideals of the Olympic Movement. However, IOC has reiterated their earlier stand on the issue.

Law to regulate sports bodies

465. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to enact a new sports law aimed at addressing the ills and politicization of the various sports bodies of the country; and

(b) 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 has formulated 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, the salient features of which are as under:

- (i) 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).
- (ii) Participation of athletes in the management/decision making of the concerned National Sports Federation and the Indian Olympic Association through the Athletes Advisory Council.
- (iii) Duties and responsibilities of the Sports Authority of India and the Government of India, which have been clearly defined.
- (iv) Mechanism for sports dispute settlement and establishment of a Dispute Settlement and Appellate Tribunal.

- (v) Greater autonomy to National Sports Federations and dilution of control of Government over the National Sports Federations.
- (vi) Bring National Sports Federations under Right to Information Act, 2005 with certain exclusion clauses for protecting personal/confidential information relating to athletes.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) 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 special counselor, whilst adhering to the principle of confidentiality.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications of Ministry of Shipping

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, on behalf of Shri G.K. Vasan, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping:—

- (1) G.S.R. 9(E), dated the 13th January, 2012, exempting the Indian fishing boats of less than 20 meters in length from the requirement of Merchant Shipping (Indian Fishing Boats Inspection) Rules, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6195/15/12]
- (2) G.S.R. of 10(E), dated the 13th January, 2012] publishing the Merchant Shipping (Registration of Indian Fishing Boats) Amendment Rules, 2012. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6193/15/12]
- (3) S.O. 67(E), dated the 13th January, 2012, specifying every vessel or ship, other than Fishing Vessels and Sailing Vessels, to be Indian

fishing boat for the purpose of section 435 B of Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6194/15/12]

Notification of Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

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, under sub-section (1) of Section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 923(E), dated the 30th December, 2011, publishing the Administrative Tribunals (Procedure for appointment of Members) Rules, 2011. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6167/15/12]

A Copy of Economic Survey, 2011-12

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Economic Survey, 2011-12. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6176/15/12]

**Action Taken Note on the recommendations of the
Thirteenth Finance Commission**

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I lay on the Table, under article 281 of the Constitution, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Explanatory Memorandum as to Action Taken Note on the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission on Debt Relief to States in respect of National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) Loans. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6179/15/12]

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE**

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA (Haryana): Sir, I present the One Hundred and Seventy-third Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on 'The National Highways Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2011'.

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

SHRI A.A. JINNAH (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I lay the table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following reports of the Department-related parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2011-12):

- (i) Twenty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'production, pricing and Distribution of Molasses' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals);
- (ii) Twenty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the eighteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers);
- (iii) Twenty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals); and
- (iv) Twenty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals)

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

SHRI A.A. JINNAH (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following statements showing further follow up action on the recommendations contained in the following Action Taken Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on chemicals and Fertilizers (2011-12):-

- (i) Action Taken Statement on Fourteenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2009-10) on 'Production and Availability of Medicines to Deal with Swine Flu' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals);
- (ii) Action Taken Statement on Fifteenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2009-10) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers);
- (iii) Action Taken Statement on Sixteenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the recommendation contained in the Seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2009-10) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals); and

- (iv) Action Taken Statement on Seventeenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2009-10) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals).

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

SHRI LALHMING LIANA (Mizoram): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the nineteenth Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the Ministry of

Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution) on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the third Report (fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Reservation for and Employment of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Food Corporation of India".

**RE: AN ISSUE REGARDING INTERVIEW OF
SRI LANKAN HIGH COMMISSIONER**

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, the Prime Minister was to come here and inform us. But, he is not here now...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The matter was discussed and the Minister has replied to it.(*Interruptions*) The parliamentary Affairs Minister has intervened during Question Hour and said... (*Interruption*) The Government has clarified your question and that matter is over now.(*Interruptions*)

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Sri Lankan High Commissioner, in an interview, said that...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, you have to give a notice on it.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The Sri Lankan High Commissioner, in an interview expressed that the Tamil Nadu MPs were lobbied by the LTTE against Sri Lanka. This is in gross violation of our privilege. There can be no comment on the conduct of the Members of Parliament. It is in gross violation of our privilege.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The statement of the Sri Lankan High Commissioner is to be examined by the MEA. (*Interruptions*) Okay, you have mentioned it. We have to examine it only after the receipt of a notice. We have to examine it. I cannot say anything on that now because there is no notice. We have to examine it only after the receipt of a notice. We have to examine it.

(Interruptions) Please do not show it. (Interruptions) It has to be examined. (Interruption) Please do not show it. (Interruptions)

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, it is gross violation. (Interruptions) It is gross interference in our affairs. (Interruptions) The Government should respond on this issue. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, are you responding on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJIV SHUKLA): Sir, you should only believe what the External Affairs Minister has said on the floor of the House. You should go by that....(Interruptions) Why are you quoting media reports?... (Interruption) There will be hundred media reports....(Interruptions) You should not believe the media reports....(Interruptions)

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: That is not the issue. There is an interview...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV SHUKLA: When the external Affairs Minister has said something on the floor of the House, you should go by that....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, you have raised it. It has to be examined because it is an issue between the two countries....(Interruptions) It is a Sensitive issue. Okay, you have raised it.

Now, Shri M.Venkaiah Naidu.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, yesterday, I just started the discussion on the President's address. The Address of the hon. President ignores the most vital question the country is asking. Do we have a Government? Who is governing us? The essence of the Government, particularly, Sir, in the age of coalition politics is leadership, decisiveness, credibility and trust between allies. The development of the last few days has shown that this Government has failed on all these counts. One Minister in this Government from Uttarakhand has submitted his resignation; his whereabouts are not known; he has not come to the House also.

Sir, yesterday, another Minister, after presenting the Railway Budget, is reported to have resigned. We do not know about it. Just now, the parliamentary Affairs Minister is saying that the Prime Minister has not received any resignation. The entire country is agog with the news that the Minister has resigned after presenting the budget. It is because the congress party wanted to implement its agenda by enticing its allies. It has broken the dharma of the coalition by enticing a member of the ally, and now, the crisis has been created. Sir, it is not known whether the Railway Budget, which is the property of the

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House, is continuing in its original form or whether it is becoming a subject matter of some intrigues of political negotiations.

Sir, the other day, the members of another ally from Tamil Nadu went to the Well of the House. They were greatly agitated; naturally so on an important issue. This all shows that the foundations of this Government are being shaken brick by brick. There is no governance. It is a theatre of the absurd because this Government and this Prime Minister do not know how to run a coalition.

Sir, we have run a coalition Government of 23 political parties. For five years, there was a stable Government under an able leader. But what is happening now? Sir, the President's Address is like a lacklustre speech. It is like a grocery shop list, listing out what has been said earlier, and also even on earlier occasions. There is nothing new in this. There is no vision in the President's Address.

Sir, I would like to tell the Government that it is losing the confidence of the nation, certainly of the Opposition, and, of course, of your allies also. Why? It is because the leadership has two power centres. Take the recent example of a Cabinet Minister who declared in the midst of campaign in Uttar Pradesh that the youth leader is more suitable to become the Prime Minister of India; and if he wants, he can be made the Prime Minister of India in the midnight itself. It is degrading the Prime Minister under whom you are working as a Cabinet Minister. This never happened. There is a Prime Minister, and his Minister says the 'x' is more suitable than the present Prime Minister; if he wishes, he can become the Prime Minister in the midnight.

Sir, your ability to govern the country is questioned by the Congressmen, not by the Opposition. Sir, the talk of even mid-term poll has not emanated from the Opposition benches. It has come from your own allies. There is a stability of graveyard now practically because the Government is saying that they are stable; they have the numbers. They have the numbers but they do not have the Members with them. One day it is the TMC which goes to the well, one day it is DMK which goes to well, one day it is RJD which goes to well and gets the House adjourned also. This is happening continuously. Sir, if it is on an isolated incident or some emotional incident, one can understand. But practically it is happening regularly. We have seen also last time that even the Rajya Sabha had to be adjourned because a member of the RJD had gone to the well of the House and created problems. The RJD is an ally of the Government, DMK is an ally of the Government, TMC is an ally of the Government. Sir, it is not opposition which is obstructing the functioning of the House or creating problems for the Government but it is your own allies. That means you are not following coalition dharma, which means you are not having free and frank discussions on issues

and challenges faced by the nation and you are not able to evolve consensus among your allies before taking major decisions. That is why things are happening like this. Sir, that being the case, what is the guarantee that you will be able to implement the promises you have made in the Presidential Address. Sir, there is no vision in the presidential address, there is no road map; it is only end of the road. That is very clear and visible also. Sir, the joke of the decade is para No.4 of the Presidential Address which says, "My Government has remained committed to providing an honest and more efficient Government and has taken several further important steps towards that end." Sir, I am underlining the words 'honest and more efficient Government'. Sir, how many scams have happened in this Government, during the regime of this Government? Never before in the history of the country since independence this many scams have happened. This is not an allegation made by opposition. Sir, in the CAG, even in the courts, even in the media, everywhere these are being talked about and the entire world now is eagerly looking to India what is this which they are going to do with regard to these major scams. Sir, take the 2g telecom spectrum scam. Your Minister may go on roaming and taunting saying that there is zero loss. But the highest authorities have confirmed it. Rs.1,76,000 crores scam and what you are talking is honesty. Coal scam, coal allocation scam, Rs.85,000 crore, Commonwealth Games scam, Rs.70,000 crores, aircraft purchase scam, Rs.64,000 crores, rotten foodgrains, Rs.58,000 crores, Hasan Ali money laundering scam, Rs.54,000 crores, KG Basin ghotala, Rs.30,000 crores, S-Band Devas Scam, Rs.10,000 crores, Defence land scam of Adarsh, Rs.10,000 crores, LIC Housing loan scam, Rs. 10,000 crores...(Interruptions) They are all in public domain....(Interruptions) That is why you are blind to the reality. You are blind to the reality....(Interruptions) That is what is happening. Your Minister said the other day that there is zero loss even on 2G also. Finally, what has happened? He has to eat his work. The same thing will happen to you also. Try to understand this. Then the other day my friend, Shri Chaturvedi, said that ha has a graphic showing comparison between the NDA and the UPA about scams....(Interruptions) Your graphics are right because in the UPA all these things have gone up, all these scama and scandals have gone up. This graphic has gone up in UPA regime. Sir, as regards the black money issue, the Prime Minister promised a roadmap within 100days of coming to power. In 2009 you came to power second time. So far you have not done anything. In the past three years, the Government has stonewalled every demand by the opposition-come out with official estimates of Indian black money abroad, no answer, disclose the name of the account-holders, no answer, take effective steps to bring wealth back, so far no action. Sir, none other than the CBI Director while addressing a conference said Indians have stashed over 500 billion in the US Banks. Rs. 500 billion in the US Banks, this is what the CBI is saying. Then what is it that you are doing? What are the steps you have taken? This many numbers

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of years have passed. Even after Convention against Corruption, even after the resolution adopted, what is it that the Government has done? What is the roadmap you have laid for bringing back the black money? No action on that count also! Sir the Prime Minister...*(Interruptions)* They are trying to differentiate between the Prime Minister and the PMO. Can there be a PMO without Prime Minister? In the case of 2G with regard to granting prosecution sanction to Dr. Subramanian Swamy, it has been said the officials of the PMO do not sensitize the PMO about the urgency of the matter. Then, what sort of PMO it is ? If they are not able to sensitize the Prime Minister in time about an important issue, what sort of PMO IT IS ? The PMO was found fault on umpteen occasions. The Prime Minister is presiding over the PMO. That means, he is directly responsible to this. But for the effective intervention of the Judiciary, constant insistence by the Opposition and aggressive campaign by the media, Sir, the 2G scam would not have seen the light of the day. The CBI enquiry into the scam was instituted in 2009, but till 2010, the Prime Minister was openly backing the Minister who has, subsequently, to go tihar jail. The Prime Minister was always baching that Minister. Why it had happened? Is the Government sensitive to all these scams? Have you taken any steps? The people have gone to jail, be it the Minister of Communications, be it the chairman of the CWG, not because of the Government, it is not because of the Prime Minister or it is not because of the PMO's initiative, it is because of courts, it is because of monitoring of cases by courts. It is only then they have gone to jail. As far as the Government is concerned, you have not taken any action to get any person arrested in these issues. So, what is the question of your talking steps and providing honest administration!

Sir, I come to adarash scam. Yesterday, High court, on adarash scam, asked why you are not taking action against prominent persons. In each and every case, it is courts, courts and courts who have acted. The Government is not moving an inch; the political leadership is not doing anything. Sir, the President's Address speaks about bringing a new bill to fight corruption. What is required is not a new bill, what is required is a political will which is lacking in the Government. It is not there. You are trying your best to shield the culprits till the last moments otherwise, how could the Communications Minister say there is zero loss in the 2G scam when the entire country is talking about it? The court is monitoring and even the CAG has come out with his Report. You are trying to shield and cover up. You have not done anything. Now, you are just saying that, you would come out with another Bill. What is there? There are enough Bills. What is lacking is political will.

Sir, in the President's Address, there is not mention about the Sri Lankan Tamils 'plight'. It was only yesterday after the opposition and also some of the

ruling party member gave a notice, the hon. Minister of External Affairs made a statement. But, what about the living conditions of Sri Lankan Tamils. Are we not concerned/Being a neighbor, we have special relationship with Sri Lankan and even with Sri Lankan Tamils also. There is no mention about it in the President's Address. How this Government is functioning – One step forward, three steps backward and the situation is awkward? I will give you a number of examples. It is not that I am making a political comment and criticising the Government. I will tell you. Petroleum prices were hiked in November last. Due to pressure from your ally, you have taken them back. The FDI in retail was announced in December and taken it back from implementation because of pressure from your ally. Sir, Teesta Water Accord was planned, discussed with Bangladesh and decided to sign, but, finally, it was given up. You know what the reason is. We know how you dealt with Lokpal. It was discussed and voted in Lok Sabha. Then, it came to Rajya Sabha. We discussed here and all Members had their say. But, at the end of the day, the Minister was answering and abruptly you ran away from the debate! That is why I said one step forward and three steps backward.

Sir, with regard to Anna Hazare Movement, you first praised him. The Government initially said that he is honest, to the core, from head to toe. ut, subsequently, they said he is dishonest from head to toe. What is this? If he is palatable to you, he is a great man. Otherwise *ultra* .

Even with regard to Baba Ramdev, the Government had sent four Cabinet Ministers under the leadership of Pranab Babu to go to airport, to receive him and rollout the red carpet. First you say, Baba Ramdev is a god and the next day you say he is fraud. What is this/Within 24 hours you change your stand!

AN HON. MEMBER: Thank God.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: May God bless you. Sir, you rollout red carpet, you praise him, Pranab Babu, number two in the command, goes to airport – I don't know what is the protocol – to receive him and suddenly when he is not palatable to you, next day you call him fraud and make all sorts of allegations. Your Congress General Secretary speaks whatever comes to his mind...sometimes with out mind also. That is what is happening. Then, you attack the demonstrators; there is midnight coup, police go there and beat mercilessly the women, senior people, youngsters and children, as if there is no right to protest in a democracy. They were not doing anything against the law. They were simply lying there. But, at midnight, you go and attack them. What is this?

On homosexuality, the Additional Solicitor General submits something in the supreme court. But, within hours, the Home Ministry issues a statement, completely differing with what had been submitted in the supreme court.

With regard to the NCTC, you had given a date of March 2nd, but, then, because of protests you have postponed its implementation. Acting in haste and

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repenting in leisure has become your habit. who had asked you to do it in such a hurry? In a federal setup, is it not your duty to consult the states and take their views on an important legislation like this? But you don't do it and you suddenly announce it and, then, withdraw it or keep it pending. First you make an announcement and, then, you hold discussions. पहले शादी, बाद में मुहुर्त देखना और ग्रह कैसा है, ठीक है या नहीं है, इसके बारे में चर्चा करना, क्या यह कोई तरीका है? यह सरकार ऐसा क्यों कर रही है, हमें समझ में नहीं आ रहा है? Home Minister is supposed to be very intelligent. He just avoids the states and issues the orders. Even the Standing Committee had made a unanimous recommendation to the Home Ministry to keep it in abeyance till it is discussed with the states and a consensus is evolved. But the Home Minister says that there is nothing wrong in the NCTC. If there is nothing wrong, then, what is that you are discussing? Then, ten Chief Ministers have protested on this issue. This has never happened in the history of the country that 10-12 Chief Ministers have come out openly to state their stand on an issue.

Similarly, take the ban on cotton export. My friend, Shri Anand Sharma, is sitting here. On 5th March, you impose ban on cotton export; on 12th March, you lift that ban. What is this *tamasha*? Whom do you want to benefit? At whose behest did you do it/ Sir, when i use words, Icarefully chose them to use – one step forward three steps backward. You impose a ban on 5th March; on 12th March, you lift that ban. What had happened in between? Why this tamasha is happening? And, same thing is going to happen in the Railway Budget also. It is because, in this Government, what left hand is doing, the right hand is not aware. The right hand proposes, the left hand opposes and the mind disposes. दाएं हाथ से propose करते हैं, बाएं हाथ से oppose करते हैं, दिमाग खराब करते हैं। That is why all this is happening. All this is happening because there is no unity, there is no clarity in this Government. There is no meeting of minds in this Government. Two Cabinet Ministers went on hammer and tongs against the Election Commission. Later, they backtracked and apologized to the Election Commission. You circulated a Cabinet Note and the GoM discusses to curb the powers of the Election Commission. Subsequently, on public reaction, you backtrack and keep it in cold-storage.

Sir, the Government is not functioning effectively. The Government is not functioning democratically. The Government is not following itscoalition *dharma*. Otherwise, all these things would not have happened at all, whether it is ban on cotton export or it is FDI or it is NCTC or it is Teesta Water Accord. I have not chosen these examples or picked these examples just to criticize the Government. These are the realities. What will happen to the image of the Government? You brought forward the issue of FDI and said that it was good for the country. If

it was good for the country why did you keep that in cold storage? If the NCTC is good for the country, why did you keep that in cold-storage? If the ban on cotton exports was good for the country, then, why did you lift the ban? What is happening? Is it the way the Government should function? We want straight answer from this Government. This Government has no answer; it is clueless. As I told you, because it has no clarity, it has no unity.

Sir, another important aspect in this President's Address is assault on the federal structure. The biggest crime committed by the UPA Government is an assault on the federal structure of the Constitution and the federal system of the country. Sir, the federal principle is not a luxury. It is a constitutional mandate and is held to be a basic structure of the Constitution. It is not at the mercy of anybody. Sir, in fact, you are doing everything to compromise with it. There is an increasing tendency to centralize powers rather than decentralizing them. We are in an era of decentralization. But you are trying to centralize everything, be it taking over the functions of the state by imposing extra-legal measures or transferring the states' functions to the concurrent List or misusing the constitutional powers to withhold Bills passed by the States Assemblies. Take the case of Gujarat. GUJCOC Bill has been waiting for four years to be approved by the Central Government. Terrorist activities are on the rise. You are saying that there is a need for NCTC, Anti-terror Mechanism. Gujarat is a state which is having border with Pakistan, our unfriendly neighbour, but you don't allow that state to go for a firm legislation. Why are you keeping the GUJCOC Bill pending for four years? It is because you don't believe in a federal system. You want to weaken the federal system.

Sir, with regard to NCTC's overriding powers against the federal structure, I would say that it is a step towards autocracy and further encroaching upon the law and order powers of the State Government. Let the Prime Minister call a meeting, discuss it with the Chief Minister and, then, arrive at a consensus. But what is it that you have done? You have just called a DGP's meeting. What can the poor DGPs do? Sir, just see the way they have treated the DGPs. With your permission, I am giving this newspaper to you. It is *The Indian Express*. The caption is: 'Don't be CM's Stenographers'. ... (Interruptions)... The Home Secretary tells the DGPs, 'Don't be CMs' Stenographers'. It is height of arrogance. Does it mean to say that the Home Secretary is a Stenographer of the Prime Minister and the Home Minister? Is this the way you should take it? Can you take the Centre and State relations so lightly? What is this? Prime Minister is an elected person. He should be respected by one and all. He has been given authority. The same is the case with the Chief Minister, and the Chief Secretaries are supposed to follow the decisions of the State Government and the Chief Minister. And you just give a lecture here saying them, 'Don't be Stenographers.' What is this non-

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sense? It is atrocious, I should say. It is an atrocious comment by a responsible person. It is because of the mindset. It is not the fault of the Home Secretary or some other officer. It is the mindset of this Government. 'We care a hoot for federal structure', that seems to be the mood of this Government.

Then I come to Railway Protection Force (RPF) Act – another recent attempt to undermine the Police functions of the State. Then The Public Services (Protection and Regulation) Bill, 2010 is a prime illustration of how the Centre plans to further interfere in the state matters.

Then I come to appointment of Lokayuktas. You have seen the example of Gujarat Lokayukta. The Gujarat Governor appoints the Lokayukta without consulting the Chief Minister. If that is the case, Sir, then, tomorrow, the Central Government with the help of its agent Governors in different States can have their nominees as Lokayuktas in respective States, and if these Lokayuktas find fault with the Chief Ministers, then all non-Congress Governments should go. Is it the spirit of the Constitution? Is it the spirit of the federal structure? The Centre wants to be a silent spectator or a promoter of this sort of behaviour by Governor. What is this? There is an elected Chief Minister. He has the mandate of the people. The Governor should consult him. Without that, you cannot do it. But they have done it. This Government is just a silent spectator to that because this Government is also a party to that. The Centre also is a party to this. Otherwise, the appointment of Lokayukta is a classic example of how the Governors' institutions are being misused in this country. Sir, take the case of Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence Bill, 2010. This is another instance of assault on the secular fabric of the country. The NAC group of persons who have drafted this Bill has its own agenda to take the powers of the State Governments. Sir, Section 20 of the proposed Bill is a direct assault on the autonomy of the State. This Section is against the very spirit of the Constitution and against the recommendations of various Commissions, including the Sarkaria Commission which had sought greater autonomy for the States. It is totally against the recommendation of this Commission. And then, they want to bring such Bills before the Parliament! It is a draconian law. This Bill is another blatant attempt to tally bypass the State Governments. Then, they want to put one community against the other. This is a 'communal Bill'! I would call it a 'communal Bill' and not a Bill meant for prevention of communalism. If this Bill becomes an Act, there would be demands for further division of the country, which is a very dangerous trend. For God's sake, please do not pursue such Bills because this would divide people on a permanent basis of 'minority' and 'majority'. They want to put one section against the other. Did the Muslims ask

you at any time to bring such a Bill? Why are you trying to show them in a poor light, as if the minorities are not safe in the hands of the majority and the majority always commits assaults on minority communities? This is because of the pre-conceived agenda of the Congress Party that the NAC has drafted such a Bill, and such a draconian Bill has been sent for our recommendation.

Even on NCTC, the Home Minister had said that it is a shared responsibility. Fighting terrorism is a shared responsibility. We are one with the Government on fighting terrorism. But is it not the responsibility of the Central Government to share it with the States? Why has he not done it? What happened to his wisdom? This is the second point.

The third point I want to make is about discrimination towards non-Congress States. From the day the Government came into power, they have wanted to centralize everything. They want to take the entire credit. They have removed the photographs of Atal Bihari Vajpayee from the National Highways scheme and instead put photographs of people who are not connected with the Government in any way, at an extra cost. Then, they are changing the names of various schemes and using the names of their Congress leaders. There is no dearth of leaders in this country who have made sacrifices for the sake of the country. (Interruptions) Yes, Subhash Chandra Bose is nowhere because he has no relatives who are in the Government now. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Balgangadhar Tilak, Lal Bahadur Shastri – these are all examples. Why just one family's names are being used? What is this? Don't they feel ashamed of doing such things?

Sir, talking of discrimination, whether it is Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Bihar, or even Odisha, for that matter, there is discrimination by the Central Government towards the non-Congress States. Be it allocation of coal, allocation of thermal power, allocation of foodgrains, allocation of NREGA funds or allocation of National Highways, there is a totally partisan approach adhered to by our Ministers and our Government. Sir, I would just give you a few examples. The coal fields in Madhya Pradesh produce 167 million tonnes. Madhya Pradesh needs 70 lakh tonnes, but they have been allotted only 11 lakh tonnes. Their production is 167 million tonnes, they need 70 lakh tonnes, but they have been allocated only 11 lakh tonnes. The National Highways roads in Madhya Pradesh are in a very bad shape. The Chief Minister had written to the Centre asking it to hand over those National Highways roads back to the State Government so that they could carry out repair works, but they have not done it. Then, there are 37 lakh families in Madhya Pradesh which are homeless. The allocation of homes made under the Indira Awaas Yojana is only 70,000. Madhya Pradesh has got a large number of families belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There are 68 lakh BPL families in Madhya Pradesh, but the

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Centre has made food allocation to only 41 lakh families. Then, ground frost had destroyed the entire Rabi crop in Madhya Pradesh and the State Government needs to spend Rs. 1400 crores. The Central Government had sent a team there and there was a GoM, but not even one rupee has been released so far. So, Rs.1400 crores have to be spent by the State Government. Is this the respect they give to the federal system? There is a popular government elected by the people there. Does the Government want to punish the people in Madhya Pradesh because they have elected the BJP Government there?

Sir, in Gujarat, as I told you, GUJCO has been waiting for four years. They have a sensitive border. They don't want to allow Gujarat to enact a Bill, thereby challenging the very federal structure of the Constitution. Then, in the case of cotton, they have now announced withdrawal of the ban but they have put some conditions. I do not understand why such conditions were put. If that is the situation there, then why was the ban imposed at all in the first instance? The Government needs to explain this. With regard to discrimination, I told you about coal, thermal power, foodgrains, NREGA Fund, National Highways and then Indira Awas Yojana. In all these schemes, there is a total discrimination against non-Congress States. I am ready to provide the figures. Let the facts speak for themselves. But for paucity of time, I am not taking the details of other States. Same is the case with Karnataka, Bihar, Orissa, Chhattisgarh and other States which are ruled by either BJP or BJD or JD(U) or other parties. The same is the attitude of the Central Government. This will weaken the federal structure of the Constitution of India. Prime Minister, this will really make the people to lose belief in democracy and federal structure of the Constitution.

Coming to the way you are misusing the Central institutions like CBI, Income Tax, IB, etc. Sir, the CBI's misuse is an indication that the Congress wants to use CBI to stay in power and destabilize the Opposition, to manoeuvre the neutrals and keep the allies under control. Four points programme of the CBI is to demoralize and destabilize the Opposition, keep the supporting parties under control, manoeuvre the neutrals and harass the opponents. Be it the case of Mulayam Singh Yadav or Mayawati or the case of Gujarat, the way the CBI is behaving and functioning is a shame. A primary organization of the country is forced to act in such a partisan manner. It has become a political tool. Even the day before yesterday, the High Court had asked why prominent people named in the Adarsh case were not arrested. This is the question put by the High Court. CBI does not function there because the ruling party people are involved. Most of the Opposition leaders are harassed by the CBI, Intelligence Bureau, Income Tax Department and other investigating agencies. Even the CVC and the Election Commission are not spared. They were criticized. Motive has been attributed to

them. The Government of India should strengthen these constitutional and statutory bodies. On the other hand, you are trying to weaken them. I don't want to give detailed examples of who spoke what. One of the Ministers said, 'Even if I am hanged, I will not go back.' He has been hanged in election and is then banged also by the people. And, then the Election Commission writes to the President of India; this has not happened in the recent days.

With regard to price rise, less said the better. There is no mention of the price rise. There is only one line in the President's Address that the 'Prices are under control'. We would like to know in which bazaar, in which are, in which item prices are under control. In every item, prices are going up. They are rising whether you take tea powder, coffee powder, rice, wheat, sugar, turmeric or tamarind. From turmeric to tamarind, everything is going up. So far as vegetable prices are concerned, I do not want to blame the Central Government for that. It is a seasonal problem. However, vegetables have become one of the heart-burning problems for the common men. The farmers who are producing onion are crying in Nasik, in Maharashtra and in parts of Andhra, and the consumers in Delhi are forced to pay very high prices. When we were in power, I am proud to say, there was no line, no queue, no waiting list, no shortage and no black-marketing for five years. Under Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, prices were under control and the Rupee was strong. When we were in power, one Dollar was somewhere around 44 Rupees. Today, what is the position of Rupee? It is 50 and it has gone to 52, 53 or 54 in between. That is how we have governed the country. Come on, let us have a debate on the price rise, then you can understand what is the reality today. Sir, whenever there is a problem, you blame the international position. Then, how is China safeguarding itself? How do events in America and Britain impact India? After so many years of independence, are we not able to have Swawlambana? Can't we stand ourselves against these developments? You have increased the interest rates 13 times. And, you still want prices to be under control. It has never happened that in 19 months, interest rates have been increased 13 times. 'Hike' seems to have become the word of the year with everyone fearing as to when the next hike will come. When people meet you, they ask, "When is the next hike?" There is hike in petroleum prices, hike in interest rates, hike in fertilizer prices and hike in EMIs. All of these hikes are turning *aam admi's* budget into a nightmare. आपने यह वादा किया कि 'कांग्रेस का हाथ, आम आदमी के साथ'। लेकिन, 'कांग्रेस का हाथ, आम आदमी के साथ', ऐसा हो गया। सचमुच यह * हो गया। Sir, I don't want to go political. But, at the same time, I must tell you that the very slogan of the Congress Party was 'कांग्रेस का हाथ, आम आदमी के साथ'।

What is happening to *aam admi*? What are the steps you have taken to control the prices?

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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Sir, now, I come to fiscal deficit. Fiscal deficit was targeted at 4.6 per cent, which was impossible to achieve from the day one. In the last three years, expenditure has increased by 18 per cent every year. Current year's Budget Estimate is 3.5 per cent. No steps have been taken to control the expenditure. This is just done to look good. It is a * on the nation. You are not able to control the expenditure. Disinvestment target was Rs. 14,000 crores. What is the achievement? It is Rs. 12,000 crores. The target for GDP was 8.4 per cent. The Presidential Address states that 7 percent has been achieved. In the last quarter, GDP was at 6.1 per cent. The Presidential Address claims it to be 7 per cent. Sir, in the current quarter, it may fall further. I wish that it should not happen. That is the reality of the situation. Sir, this is all on account of flip-flop in policy. Investors are losing confidence – both domestic and international. Capital flight is taking place; migration is taking place. People want to go out and invest. That is, unfortunately, the other problem. Even the Member from the ruling party, who spoke yesterday, said that enough had not been done for manufacturing sector. What are your policies? What is happening to the infrastructure, which the hon. Prime Minister always keeps close to his heart? Infrastructure is the basis of a country. What is being done to increase power supply and power production in the country? What is the progress of various power projects in various parts of the country? Let there be a White Paper on that so that people can understand it.

Then, with regard to subsidies for gas, subsidies for NREGA, subsidies for food, subsidies for fertilizer, all of them have been cut down. For each one of them, allocations have gone down resulting in increase in prices. That is one of the reasons for prices rise. Fertilizer prices have increased two-fold. DAP was at Rs.446. It has now gone to Rs.1,035. What can a poor farmer do? How will you be able to bear the burden when agricultural implement prices are going up and input costs are going up? How do you expect the farmer to survive by the mere announcement of your MSP?

Sir, in NREGA, Rs. 1,48,000 crores have been spent. Sir, the Government is talking about the input, that is Rs. 1,48,000 crores. But, I am asking about the output. How much assets have been created? Let the Government respond to this. Sir, the farmers are in distress. They want that, at least, in the sowing season, during the agricultural operations, the NREGA should be linked with agriculture so that the farmers can also get labour at affordable cost and the cost can be met from NREGA. That is one suggestion I have for the Government. Let the Government consider it.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Sir, with regard to infrastructure, as I told you, the North-West-South-East corridor, initiated by Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, was supposed to be completed in 2007. What is the progress? You were elected to power for the second time in 2009. The project has gone nowhere. During the NDA regime, we completed 11 kilometres per day on national highways. You said that you would complete 20 kilometres per day. You have not been able to complete even three to four kilometres. I am told that for more than three years, there has been no Chairman in the National Highways Authority of India. If I am wrong, if I am corrected, I will be more than happy. The National Highways Authority of India is an important institution which oversees the laying down of the national highways across the country. These are prestigious projects and we do not have a Chairman. The NHAI has no Chairman. What happened to the civil aviation sector? It is in a big mess. What happened to the Delivery Monitoring Unit set up by the Prime Minister to monitor flagship programmes? What is it doing? What happened to the Bombay blast case? What happened to the German bakery blast case of Pune? What happened to the Delhi High Court blast case in the capital itself? Sir, terrorism is raising its ugly head even in the capital itself. I would like to know from the Prime Minister as to what happened to the Women Reservation Bill. The President's Address is silent on such an important issue. Have you forgotten it? Have you given it up, and, is that the reason that you have not mentioned the Women Reservation Bill here?

Sir, in the Presidential Address, there is no reference to the linking of rivers. Even after the Supreme Court gave a direction to the Government of India has not moved an inch. During our regime, under the chairmanship of Mr. Suresh Prabhu, a committee was set up. Estimates were taken, and, it was found to be a feasible scheme involving Rs. 5,60,000 crore. This Government, after it has come to power, has not done anything. I would like to request the Prime Minister and this Government to please initiate step even now to take up the scheme of linking of Ganga, Cauvery and other major rivers in the country.

Sir, there is no reference to farmers' suicides in the country. Farmers' suicides are taking place unabated in the country. What happened to the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission? In 2006, Swaminathan Commission recommendations were made. We are now in 2012. Six years are over, and, you have not acted on the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission. It is a burning problem.

Sir, today, every producer of every agricultural produce is in distress because the input costs are going up and the agricultural prices are stable, whereby the farmers are not getting remunerative prices. Please consider Swaminathan Commission's recommendations, take the House into confidence and inform as to what are you going to do. In the agriculture sector, migrations are

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taking place. Forty-two per cent of agriculturists do not want to remain in agriculture and want to migrate to other professions. It is going to pose a very dangerous problem to the county. I am not saying this for one party or one Government. It is a larger issue. Sir, there are many issues, which are pending with the Government of India. What happened to the request of Karnataka for amendment to article 371 of the Constitution to give special status to districts of Hyderabad-Karnataka for their development? It is also pending with the Government of India. There is no mention about it in the Presidential Address.

Sir, what happened to the rehabilitation of Air India? Sir, it is a pathetic case. We have a cash-strapped Air India. Figures do not matter, whether it is 41,000-crore debt, 18,000 crore losses, 20,000 crore working capital loan, and, other debts of airport operators. Oil companies, vendors, caterers, hoteliers, and, even the salaries of the employees are not properly paid. National carrier! You are not paying the salaries in time. When we go to the airport to board a flight or when arrive at Delhi, the airport staff comes to us with a pathetic face, and, they say that their salaries have not been paid for three months. What are you doing? What is your action plan? What is your roadmap for Air India? What happened to Mission to clean Ganga? By 2020, you are supposed to clean Ganga. The Government is not doing anything. In the last three years, Sir, the National Ganga River Basin Authority held only two meetings. In three years, only two meeting were held, and, in disgust, Mr. Rajendra Singh, the Magsaysay Award winner has quit. What is the Government doing? What is the Government doing with regard to the resignation of Roddam narasimha, the great scientist? No response. No explanation from the Government as to why these people have left. So, Sir, it is not only the people, political parties or its allies, but also the scientists and social activists, who are losing confidence in the Government. Sir, my point is that there is neither unity nor clarity on any issue. चलती का नाम गाड़ी है, ऐसा हो गया है। ऐसा समय चल रहा है।..(व्यवधान)..गाड़ी चलती है या नहीं चलती है, यह मालूम नहीं है। इसका कारण यह है कि brake is not in the hands of the driver. Brake is in somebody else's hands. Today, one of the newspapers has reported that the Minister crosses the signal, and, somebody pulls the emergency chain. The chain is in the hands of somebody else. Somebody is sitting in the driver's seat, gears are in the hands of somebody else, and, brake is in the hands of somebody else. Government does not know how to go, where to go. That is the situation today. How long would you allow this Government to continue? Is it good for this Government to continue? Then, why has this talk of mid-term polls come? There is inbuilt instability in this Government. In the very creation of this Government, there is inbuilt instability because there is no ideological cohesion. There is no leadership which can command respect of all the parties. They are all there because of their own compulsion. You have seen how the political parties are

behaving. Some of the alliance partners want to take the role of the Opposition also. They want to be in support and also in Opposition. My point is, if the ruling party friends themselves go to the well of the House, the ruling party itself disturbs the functioning of the House, then what is meant by the Government; what is meant by democracy; what is meant by parliamentary system? You used to blame the Opposition party that it is not allowing the House to function. Please introspect and find out who are the people responsible for that. Is it the Opposition? We are here to give constructive support to the Government on vital issues, on major challenges. We have given support on the Cooperative Bill. On umpteen numbers of times, we have come forward. But, you are not ready; you are not steady because you don't have confidence in your own allies. You don't discuss with them. I am really wondering to see that you don't discuss with you allies. You don't discuss with your allies on the Sri Lanka problem. Why is this communication gap there? I have seen Tiruchi Siva the other day. He was talking in an emotional tone. He was saying that there was no question of Parties. I do agree that there is no question of Parties. But, at the same time, we have go a Party system. The Parties are running the Government. They should discuss, they should consult with each other, writing letters from Chennai to Delhi. Sir, there is a lack of communication; there is lack of conviction and that is why the present situation has arisen in the country. I don't know how long this Government is going to continue. I only wish something concretize and then if the Government is able to take everybody along with it, let it govern, otherwise, get out. Thank you very much.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, the Prime Minister is here. ...(*Interruptions*)... We demand the Prime Minister's reply on the resignation of the Railway Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Pramod Kureel. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, this is a very important issue. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Prime Minister is here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That reply has already come from the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: No, no ...(*Interruptions*)... Just after placing the Railway Budget, the Railway Minister ...(*Interruptions*)... This is the UPA-II's Railway Budget. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, the Leader of the House is present here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have already taken up the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. The discussion is going on. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Yes, but what about that? ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody requested ...*(Interruptions)*... Even the Leader of the Opposition also ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has been told that..*(Interruptions)*.. He has already said that the Minister has not resigned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): देश का रेल मंत्री कौन है, देश यह जानना चाहता है, सर।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: बताया न !...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओडिशा): दिनेश त्रिवेदी ट्रेन में बैठे हैं कि उतार दिये गये?...*(व्यवधान)*...एक बार प्रधान मंत्री जी कह दें, तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, we are asking the leader of the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, whatever you have raised, the answer to that has come from the Government. Beyond that, the Chair cannot allow. कुरील साहब।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: No answer has come from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Prime Minister is here. He must clarify. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Kureel.

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL (Uttar Pradesh): Thank you, Sir. First of all, I would like to thank hon. Deputy Chairman for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. I feel honoured and privileged to be speaking in the august presence of our hon. Prime Minister, Manmohan Singhji. This Presidential Address was delivered on 12th of March by the President of India. First of all, I would like to congratulate the Government for coming out with such a beautiful piece of fiction. It is a beautiful piece of fiction. I have gone through this Address two-three times. I read all the details, various policies and programmes and the so-called achievements which the Governments claims they have been able to achieve in the past two years or during the last seven years. There are many points on which I would like to speak, but there are certain salient features, salient aspects of this Presidential Address which I would like to especially focus on.

Sir, since our hon. Prime Minister is an eminent economist of world repute, I would start by taking economic issues first. I would talk about the condition of our economy in the last seven years or, generally speaking, in the last 60 years our country has progressed. There have been areas where we have not progressed to our desired extent. Our rate of growth is around six or seven or eight per cent. It is a remarkable feat. There is no doubt about it. At the same

1.00 P.M.

time, I want to focus on the economy of India and the economy of Bharat. I think there are two different rates of growth of economy. One is that of India and the other one is of Bharat. India represents 10-15 per cent of the population of the country. It is Bharat which is nowhere near this seven or eight per cent of growth. This dichotomy is very much visible if you step out of the limits of capital city of Delhi of big cities like Mumbai etc. The moment you step out of these big cities, you see the real condition of Bharat, the real face of Bharat. While we are talking of this six or seven or eight per cent of growth, I think this growth rate reflects the growth of India, not the growth of Bharat. What is this Bharat? Bharat is 85-90 per cent of the population of this country, a major portion of which belongs to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the backward classes, and the minorites. We all feel very happy and in a self congratulatory mood we say that we have been able to achieve 7-8 per cent of growth, whereas in other parts of the world, even bigger economies have not been able to achieve this kind of growth. But I dare say that this growth is fake; it is false; it is fictitious. I would elaborate this by quoting certain points. Just now Venkaiah Naiduji was speaking about the condition of farmers and small-scale industries.

Sir, in our country, after agriculture it is the small-scale industries which employ the largest number of people. It gives employment to small entrepreneurs, semi-skilled people, and poor people. But what is the condition of these people? The growth of our small-scale industries is very bad. They don't get easy loans. They don't get good technology. There is an promotion. There is no protection of their rights in this important sector of our country. The Government came to power on the plank of *aam aadmi*. Now, look at its priorities. It is now working for the *khas aadmi*. It came to power in the name of poor people. But consistently, during the last seven years, it has been working for the rich people. I would give you one or two examples. In the last session I had put an Unstarred Question to Finance Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kureel, you can continue after lunch.

Now, the House is adjourned for lunch till 2.00 p.m

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pramod Kureel is to continue his speech.

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL : Thank you, Sir. Before the House dispersed for lunch break, I was talking about a great piece of fiction of Shakespearean proportion called "the President of India's Address to the Members of both

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Houses of Parliament". I don't know which part of Shakespeare's huge literature should I refer to while talking to the UPA Government and its performance. I can see the traces of "Macbeth" in the working of this Government; I can see the traces of "Julius Caesar;" I can see the traces of "Comedy of Errors;" and, most importantly, I can see the traces of "Hamlet" in this Government. As far as the condition of our hon. Prime Minister, who is a very learned man, a very honest man, a very nice man, is concerned, I can see the traces of Hamlet in him.

Sir, I was referring to the economy of this country and the dichotomy which exists between India and Bharat. By "India" I mean the five-ten per cent of the people who are super-rich and super-privileged enjoying all the benefits, all the rights and all the privileges. There is another India which is called "Bharat", who are poor, illiterate, suffering from mal-nourishment, suffering from diseases and being denied human rights. This is the condition of the ninety per cent of India which is called "Bharat". The UPA – the UPA-1 and the UPA – is in power for the last seven years. The Congress Government has been in power at the Centre for as good as fifty years out of the last sixty years. I think, this UPA Government and the Congress Party have to take the blame for the pathetic condition of Bharat. Sir, I was referring to the attitude of the Government towards the rich and the poor. I will give you an example. In the last Session, I put a question to the hon. Finance Minister about Non Performing Assets, NPAs. My question was, "How much is the total NPA?" I had also asked the names of 100 top defaulters, those rich people, industrialists who have gobbled up crores and crores of rupees of the public exchequer. I had asked the names of such people from the Finance Minister. The hon. Finance Minister, in his reply, refused to divulge the names of these rich people who have gobbled up as much as Rs. 1,19,120 crores. The Government itself admits that this much amount is lying there as Non Performing Assests, which has been gobbled up by these rich people. Sir, this is as far as the rich people are concerned. What about the poor people? What is the attitude of this Government towards the poor people? Just as the Government gives loans to rich people to the tune of Rs. 100 crores or Rs.200 crores or Rs.500 crores or Rs. 1000 crores, it also gives loans to poor people to the tune of Rs. 50,000 or Rs.1 lakh or Rs. 2 lakh. I am holding in my hand an advertisement printed in a leading newspaper, The Times of India, just last week. This advertisement has been published by the State Bank of India. I do not know whether I am allowed to show it. Sir, this is the advertisement which I am holding in my hands. In this advertisement, the State Bank of India has given the names of three defaulters who have failed to pay the dues to the State Bank of India. They had taken some loan. These three persons had taken a loan of Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh. The total outstanding amount is not more than Rs.2 lakh. In the

case of these poor people, the Government is printing their names, photographs and addresses in newspapers saying that these people are defaulters, who have refused to pay the money, which they owe to the Government. But so far as these rich people are concerned, who have gobbled up Rs. 50 crores or Rs.100 crores or Rs. 200 crores, the Government is refusing to divulge their names. This is attitude of the Government. They talk of *aam admi*, but they work for *khas admi*. They talk of poor people, but they work for rich people. This is what we have to understand very deeply as to where the priorities of this Government lie. Moreover, Sir, in the last 65 years, ever since our country got independence, the gap between the rich and the poor is increasing day by day. Just two months back, there was a big controversy created by some comment made by one of the Ministers. He commented that those who earn Rs. 27 per day are above the poverty line. If a person is able to get Rs. 27 per day, that is enough for him to be above the poverty line. Of course, there was a lot of controversy and a lot of opposition to this definition of poverty. The Government has probably retracted. I do not know what the current position is. But we all know what is the meaning of Rs. 27 in today's time. Forget about one day, you can't even get one time meal in Rs. 27. Venkaiahji was referring to price rise in the recent past. We all know what is happening. We all go to markets. We all purchase our daily need items. The way poverty is increasing, the way the prices are rising, the scale of poverty in this country is increasing and the purchasing power of the country is decreasing day by day. And who is responsible for this? It is the pro-rich policies of the UPA Government. Sir, yesterday, the hon. Home Minister, in reply to one of the questions in the Question Hour, was referring to the menace of terrorism, and he admitted that one of the prime reasons for terrorism and this kind of activity is lack of development and acute poverty in many parts of the country. We all know, and it is true, that nobody wants to become a terrorist, that nobody wants to take a gun in his hand, unless and until he is compelled to do so. Why are these poor tribal's, poor Dalits, of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Bihar taking guns in their hands? It is because of poeverty, because of exploitation, that they have been compelled to do so. They have been pushed to such a level of existence that they have no other way out except to take guns. But what is the policy of our Government? It is doing nothing to eradicate poverty. It is doing nothing to eradicate discrimination. It is doing nothing to eradicate exploitation. Sir, this is a very serious problem which our hon. President should have mentioned in her Address.

Sir, besides the economic angle, there is also the caste angle. Who are these people who are branded as terrorists in the country? If we look at the social profile of these so-called terrorists, who are these people? They are the Dalits, the tribal's, the backward people, the Muslims, the Christians, the Buddhists or the

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North-East people. If we see closely, seventy to eight per cent of the people of this country are branded as terrorists. Why have they taken guns in their hands? It is not just economic discrimination, but it is also social discrimination. They are not only exploited economically, but they are also discriminated against socially. So, unless we are ready to understand this problem in a deeper sense, I don't think it will be possible for us to eradicate terrorism or eradicate this kind of social unrest which we are seeing all over the country.

In the last few months, I had a chance to go to Jammu and Kashmir many times. I went to the heart of Srinagar. I went to the villages of Srinagar. I talked to the people there, the youth there. I asked them what their problem is. And, wherever I went, people openly admitted and said, "We have nothing against India. Our main problem is economic backwardness. We have no jobs." I found many students, many young people who have done their Ph.Ds. and B.Tech., but they have no jobs. There is rampant unemployment, poverty, backwardness, and, most importantly, corruption. Corruption today is the single largest factor which is contributing to the social unrest that we are witnessing in Jammu and Kashmir. But our government is only doing a lip-service. The Prime Minister goes there and announces some packages. But nothing happens on the ground. They remain confined to files. Nothing is happening on the ground. So, even this peace, — some people say that Kashmir is returning to peace — I want to warn this Government that this peace is only temporary. This peace is very temporary. The way things are boiling up, the way things are not changing, the way basic problems of people are not being addressed, I am afraid, it may erupt again. Sir, this is something that we need to understand and address at the earliest.

Sir, another important point which I would like to raise here is this. I just talked about discrimination against the poor. The poor belonging to the dalit, backward and minority communities are facing discrimination everywhere. And sadly, it is not only the poor people amongst these sections who are facing discrimination. I wish to draw the attention of the House towards the attitude of the Government in the non-fulfillment of the reservation quota for SCs, STs, OBCs and minorities. I have a lot of data with me which I have collected through the RTI. The reservation quota for SCs, STs, OBCs, especially in Class I posts and academic institutions is not even one per cent. In one of my speeches made last year on the IIT Bill, I spoke about how in IIT, Delhi, there was only one Scheduled Caste and one OBC Lecturer out of a teaching faculty of 478 people. Even in JNU and other Central Universities all over the country, there are thousands and thousands of SC/ST and OBC students with the highest qualifications and good academic records, but they are roaming in the streets without jobs. The Government says that they are not able to fill those positions

because they don't get qualified candidates. I fail to understand the meaning of 'qualification'. The maximum qualification is Ph.D. or NET. Even with these two qualifications, our SC/ST, OBC and minority students are not able to get jobs in universities as Lecturer. So, I feel there is a design behind all these things. The Government talks about safeguarding the interests of SC/STs and OBCs but what they say and what they do are diametrically opposite. This Government is very high on words but hollow in deeds. This is very clear, especially, from the point of view of implementation of reservation for SC/STs and OBCs.

I wish to cite another example here, Sir. Last year, sometime during the Budget Session, the issue of diversion of SC Special Component Plan funds to the tune of Rs.734 crores for Commonwealth Games was raised and the Hon. Home Minister stood up and gave a commitment that this money would be reverted back to the SCP fund account at the earliest. Nothing happened for five-six months. In the Winter Session, I had put a question to the Government as to when this money was going to revert to the SCP. They didn't give a clear-cut reply. Even today, Sir, when it is more than a year, that money has not reverted back to the SCP fund.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kureel, you have taken about 22 minutes. Your Party has 51 minutes. There are two more Members.

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL: No, no. One more Member. Shri Narendra Kashyap is not here, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Then, I leave it to you.

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL: Sir, yesterday, Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi was talking about the welfare schemes started by the UPA Government for the welfare of the Muslims community, minority communities, on the lines of the Special Component Plan. But, this is an example of diversion of the funds meant for SCs. The same is the condition of tribals' sub-plan. Their money is being diverted. Sir, in JNU, there was a big news. The funds meant for OBC students' welfare were diverted for foreign visits of professors. The money was meant for welfare of OBC students, but it was diverted for some other means. Everywhere, all over the country, this kind of a thing is happening. The funds meant for the Scheduled Caste people, the funds meant for the OBC people, and the funds meant for the Tribal people are being diverted for some other purpose. I see the same kind of thing which would happen to this fund also, which the Government proudly claims that it is a separate fund meant for minorities and Muslims. Sir, with this kind of an attitude, I do not think the President's Address has any meaning. That is why I said that it is a beautiful piece of fiction.

Sir, in any country or society, a Human Being is the primary unit. The Government is meant for increasing the value and worth of a human being, his

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existence. A human being can exist as a daily wage-earning labourer; A human being can also exist as an enlightened man or as a highly educated man. This is the question which we have before us. Every now and then, our people in media and on other forums compare India with China, where China was 50 years back and where India was 50 years back, where China stands today and where India stands today. China is 50 years ahead of us because they have invested in the development of their human resources. That is why, in science, technology, military, economy, sports – you name any field – and in all fields they are 50 years ahead of us because they have invested in the human resources. They do not look at a human being just as a labourer. Our Government congratulates itself repeatedly on the MGNREGA scheme. What is MGNREGA? A human being who has the potential to become a scientist, an academician, an engineer, or a doctor, has been reduced to the level of an animal. The work which an animal could do, the human being is put on that, and we proudly claim that we are giving a job to him! This is not the meaning of a job, working at Rs.100 per day is not a job. That too, you are giving for just 100 days a year. It is not a job. You are reducing the level of a human being to the level of an animal. A job is something which gives him dignity and honour. Only then he would find a sense of fulfillment in his life. That is a job. In MGNREGA, you have wasted Rs.1,50,000 crores! A sheer waste it is. This money has not gone for the development of human beings. Unless the development of human resource is done, how can we grow?

You talk of making India a super power by 2020. I think, we need to understand the meaning of being a super power. We are in 2012 now. After just 8 years, we would be in 2020. I can only laugh at the proposition of India becoming a super power by 2020, at our level of economy, with the infant mortality, with the kind of education and literacy, and the health facilities. Many studies have been there to show the level of India being even below the sub-Saharan countries, African countries. Then, we proudly claim that by 2020, we will become a super power! I do not know what to say to this.

I remember; maybe it is 1986 or 1987 when the late Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister. He gave a beautiful slogan, “Health for all by the year 2000”. In 1986, we had 14 years to reach 2000! We thought, maybe, by 2000, we will be able to achieve this target as we still had 14 years. After those 14 years, another 12 years have passed as we are in 2012. ‘Health for all’ still looks like a distant dream; it looks like a mirage. The more we go towards it, the further it runs away. Though I must really congratulate the Government for doing something in the field of polio eradication. It is a commendable job which the Government has been able to do. I must appreciate it. But a lot more needs to be done, and the Government is paying no attention to it. Most of the victims of this health

problem are the poor people living in villages and small cities. These are Dalits, Muslims and backward people only, again, the inhabitants of Bharat and not India. This document, this fiction does not tell us what the Government is planning to do in this direction.

Sir, there is one more thing. Now, I take the Land Acquisition Policy of the Government. In the last few months, the Government has said a lot about the Land Acquisition Policy. A few months back, one big and youth leader of the Congress Party took up the issue of land acquisition on a very big scale. I want to tell the House, by live examples, about the attitude of this Government towards land acquisition. Sir, I will give two examples about the Land Acquisition Policy of this Government, and I think these two examples should open the eyes of everybody. In Tamil Nadu State, there is a place called Madurai. In the year 1973, the Madurai Airport was constructed. At that time, land was acquired from the village called China Udippn near Madurai, on which this Airport stands today. Sir, 600 acres of land was sought to be acquired by the Government. All these 600 acres of land belonged to the Dalit people. When the Government officials approached them, the Dalit people said, "We are ready to give this land free to the Government provided you name the proposed airport in the name of Dr. Ambedkar." That was a small condition which they put before the government. The Government said, "Yes, okay, we will do it." The land was acquired, and not even a single paisa was given to these Dalit villagers. But after that, when the Airport came up, there was no mane of Ambedkar. The people protested over this issue. They asked the Government that if you do not name it after Dr. Ambedkar, then, give us our money. Nothing happened. Some 10 years back, Sir, for making this Airport an international Airport another 400 acres of land was acquired. The villagers said, "If you want to acquire our land, then, give us money for that". No money was given to them. The land was forcibly acquired. Sir, last year, when I went to that place, the villagers told me about this thing. I raised this issue in Parliament through a question. I put a question to the hon. Minister about land compensation. I have a copy of the answer given by the hon. Minister. The Government informed that they have paid about Rs.3.46 crores and another Rs.1 crore. This is the reply of the Government that they have paid about Rs.3 crores and Rs.1 crore under different heads. The fact is, till today, not even a single rupee has been given to the villagers. When my question which must have reached the office of the hon. Minister, it may have been given further to local authorities, at that time, there was some activity and the SDM and Tehsildar went around the village, gave some piece of paper to the people, "Okay, we will give you some money." They were given some piece of paper and till today not even a single rupee has been given to these people. This incorrect and misleading reply is coming from the Government. This is the attitude of the Government. This land is worth crores of rupees. But these *dalit* villagers have not been paid the price

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for about one thousand acres of land which has been forcibly acquired from them. Another example I will give, Sir. Last year some time in February, hon. Prime Minister went and inaugurated a big container terminal in Cochin at Vallarpadam. Incidentally, the day he was inaugurating it, I was also there in Cochin, I was present there, Sir. I saw his speech on television. Hon. Prime Minister was very proudly saying that –"this is a very big step for our country's development and we are proud to have this thing." Sir, I am not against the container terminal, I am not against development. But what happened, Sir, was that the same evening I went to that place, Vallarpadam, I met 250 families, poor fishermen belonging to Latin fishermen community. For the approach road leading to Vallarpadam container terminal, their houses were forcibly bulldozed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am coming to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): It was immediately settled. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL: I am coming to how it has been settled, I will open it now....*(Interruptions)*... I will open it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am giving you only an example. Both of you can go and verify it on the spot. These fishermen were having two-storeyed houses, pucca houses, good houses. I saw a CD of demolition. Local people showed me a CD, how the police came, how all the people were pushed into a community centre and it was locked from outside, bulldozers came and all these houses were demolished. I can give you the CD, Sir. Not just that, in the CD also I saw another thing, what the then Chief Minister of Kerala State said. He was saying that those people who were opposing, who were asking for their rights or for compensation of their land are Naxalites. I can supply the CD.

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): I have a point of order. He should name the Chief Minister because then only we can answer. We come from Kerala, we know the situation. He is living in some Northern part of India. He is speaking on the basis of some hearsay. He should tell us who the Chief Minister was.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश): उनको बोलने दीजिए...*(व्यवधान)*...जब आपकी बारी आएगी, आप तब अपनी बात कह लीजिएगा...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL: Do you want his name? His name is Mr. Achuthanandan....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not take the name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL: I did not tell it on my own. He asked me the name.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He never said it. We are asking it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not here to defend himself.

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL: Sir, I can supply him the CD.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Will you just yield for a minute?

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: उपसभापति जी, यह क्या हो रहा है...(व्यवधान)...यह कैसे हो सकता है...(व्यवधान)... जब आपकी बारी आएगी, आप तब बोलिएगा...(व्यवधान)...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: You see, Mr. Achuthanandan does not belong to my party...(Interruptions)... He yielded. ...(Interruptions)... चील्ड कर दिया ...(Interruptions)... He does not belong to my party. But everything what he said was reported in the Press and never such a report has been seen. This is what I want to tell you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can answer that when you speak.

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL: I will get 250 CDS of that incident. ...(Interruptions)... Post luch you have to start it again, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't count that time. Sir, I will get 250 copies of the CD and will be given to all the hon. Members of this august House. It is a promise which I am making on the floor of the House. Their Houses were demolished and they were given land. Shri Vayalarji rightly said that they were given land. It was lowland and it was ultimately filled with loose soil. They were given a 1000-2000 square fet. plot and they were also given Rs. 2-3 lakhs for the two-storeyed Pucca houses. With these two laks rupees they can't even fill the foundation of that land because to fill land you have to go five or six or eight feet down to get to the solid ground and even if you go there today, these people are still living in shacks. The people who had two storeyed houses are still living in shacks. This is the land acquisition policy of this Government! Again I would say, the attitude of this Government is favoured more towards the rich people as compared to the poor people.

Finally, Sir, Venkaiah Naiduji was comparing this Government by giving an example of an automobile. In this Government, the driver is somebody, the person who is having his foot on the brake is somebody else, somebody is putting his foot on the accelerator, somebody is navigator. So many people are guiding this vehicle. That is why it is not going anywhere. It very aptly summarizes the pace and working of this Government. I would slightly modify what Venkaiah Naiduji said. This Government, Sir, is playing a very beautiful game. What it is doing is, it is pressing the accelerator, and engine is making a noise. You feel that the vehicle is moving at a very fast pace. You get that feeling, but there is another leg of the Government which is pressing the clutch completely. So, engine is moving. It is consuming power. It is making a lot of noise as if it is moving at a very fast pace, but the vehicle is not moving because the design and the mentality of this Government is that it does not want the vehicle to run. They want to give an impression that this country is running at a very fast pace

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because it is making a lot of noise. But till the engine get engaged with the gear box, the vehicle will not move and unless you remove your leg from the clutch, the gear box and the engine will not come into contact and the vehicle will not move. Sir, I think this Government is not inclined to remove the leg from the clutch. They want to give an impression that they want development but they are not interested in development at all and especially they are not interested in the development of *Bharat*. With these words, I thank you, Sir, for giving me time and an opportunity to speak in this subject.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have finished within your time limit!

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL: Thank you, Sir. Still twenty minutes are left.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय। हम सब लोगों ने राष्ट्रपति जी के सम्बोधन को सुना है, उसको पढ़ा है। मुझे बहुत आश्चर्य लगा कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने इस सरकार की पीठ कैसे थपथपाई! अगर सरकार के काम को देखा जाए, तो राष्ट्रपति जी को इस सरकार का कान पकड़ना चाहिए था। यह सरकार बिना पतवार के नाव की तरह है। दशाहीन, दिशाहीन और अर्द्धमूर्च्छित सरकार है यह। इस सरकार ने ऐसा कोई काम नहीं किया है, जिससे इस सरकार की पीठ थपथपाई जाए।

उपसभापति महोदय, क्या हालत है इस मुल्क की, यह दूसरे के कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। इसी साल जनवरी में भूख और कुपोषण पर एक रिपोर्ट जारी करते हुए हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इस देश में जन्म लेने वाले 42 परसेंट बच्चे कुपोषित होते हैं, *underweight* होते हैं और यह राष्ट्रीय शर्म की बात है। मैं नहीं समझ पाता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी यह जो राष्ट्रीय शर्म की बात कह रहे हैं, उसका क्या अर्थ है? ये जो 42 परसेंट बच्चे कुपोषित पैदा हो रहे हैं, क्या इनके मां-बाप को शर्मिन्दा होना चाहिए या इस देश में जो लगभग 70 परसेंट लोग किसी तरह से जीवन बसर कर रहे हैं, उनको शर्मिन्दा होना चाहिए? मुझको तो लगता है कि अगर किसी को शर्मिन्दा होना चाहिए, तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी को शर्मिन्दा होना चाहिए। हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी नामी अर्थशास्त्री हैं। 1991 में वित्त मंत्री के रूप में इन्होंने देश को एक नयी आर्थिक नीति दी, जिसके बारे में कहा गया कि यह उदारीकरण की आर्थिक नीति है और देश का जो रोग है, वह इस मनमोहनिक आर्थिक नीति से दूर हो जाएगा। आज 1991 से लेकर 2012 तक मनमोहनिक आर्थिक नीति को देश में चलते हुए 21 बरस हो गए, लेकिन उपलब्धि क्या हुई? प्रधान मंत्री जी खुद शर्मिन्दा नहीं हो रहे हैं, वे कह रहे हैं कि देश को शर्मिन्दा होना चाहिए, राष्ट्र को शर्मिन्दा होना चाहिए! यह बहुत बुरी हालत है।

हमारे यहां लगभग 2 करोड़ 16 लाख या 18 लाख बच्चे हर साल पैदा होते हैं। इनमें से आधे से अधिक, लगभग 1 करोड़ 83 लाख बच्चे कुपोषित पैदा होते हैं। इन कुपोषित पैदा होने वाले बच्चों का भविष्य क्या है? इनका कद नहीं बढ़ता है, इनका दिमाग नहीं बढ़ता है। स्वामीनाथन साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं, इन्होंने कहा कि यह क्रूरतम किस्म की गैर-बराबरी है। इन बच्चों का कोई कसूर नहीं है। इनका कसूर सिर्फ यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी जो अर्थव्यवस्था चला रहे हैं, उस अर्थव्यवस्था के कारण उनकी मां को भरपेट भोजन नहीं मिलता है। जब वे गर्भ में आते हैं, उसी समय से उनको जो खुराक मिलनी चाहिए, या गर्भ में आने से लेकर 1000 दिन तक ढाई बरस की उम्र तक उनको जो खुराक मिलनी

चाहिए, वह उनको नहीं मिलती है। इससे उनका पूरा भविष्य अंधकारमय हो जाता है। इस क्रूरतम किस्म की गैर-बराबरी के लिए शर्मिन्दा तो प्रधान मंत्री जी को होना चाहिए। एक-दो नहीं, आपको ऐसे कई सर्वेक्षण मिल जाएंगे।

अभी वेंकेया नायडु जी बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने महंगाई के सवाल को उठाया। हम देख रहे थे, एक सर्वेक्षण हुआ – "Save the Children". 15 फरवरी, 2012 को ही इस सर्वेक्षण की रिपोर्ट जारी हुई। इसकी रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि नाइजीरिया के बाद भारत एक ऐसा देश है, जिसके एक-चौथाई अभिभावक यह कहते हैं कि उनके बच्चों को अकसर भूखे रहना पड़ता है। यह बात बच्चों के गार्जियन स्वयं कहते हैं। सर्वेक्षण में 24% लोगों ने कहा कि उनके यहां 16 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चे अकसर भूखे रहते हैं। 29% लोगों ने कहा कि उनके बच्चों को पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं मिलता है। 29% लोगों ने कहा कि महंगाई के चलते हमको राशन में कटौती करती पड़ती है। 17% लोग स्कूल छोड़वा कर, अपने बच्चों को रोटी के इंतजाम में भेजते हैं। यह देश की हालत है और राष्ट्रपति जी इस सरकार की पीठ थपथपा रही हैं! मुझे इस बात पर बहुत आश्चर्य होता है।

भूख और कुपोषण की समस्या हमारे देश में नयी नहीं है। आजादी के पहले, हमको याद है, हमने महात्मा गांधी जी को पढ़ा था, गांधी जी ने कहा था कि अगर गरीब आदमी को भगवान दर्शन देना चाहेंगे, तो वे रोटी के रूप में ही दर्शन देंगे। गांधी जी ने यह भी कहा था कि हम नहीं चाहते कि आप गरीब लोगों को रोटी दीजिए। उनका कहना था कि हर आदमी ह्यूमेन डिग्निटी के साथ अपनी रोटी कमा सके, इसका इंतजाम होना चाहिए।

हमारे यहां मनमोहनिक आर्थिक नीति से देश का जो विकास हो रहा है, यह किस तरह का विकास हो रहा है, यह जॉबलैस विकास हो रहा है। विकास तो हो रहा है, जी.डी.पी. का ग्रोथ तो हो रहा है, लेकिन रोजगार का सृजन नहीं हो रहा है। बेरोजगारी के चलते लोगों के पास क्रय शक्ति नहीं है, रोटी खरीदने की ताकत नहीं है।

उपसभापति महोदय, जिसके पास रोटी खरीदने की ताकत नहीं होती, उसका कोई ईमान-धर्म नहीं रहता। यह जो फूड सेक्योरिटी बिल है, यह जो सब्सिडी है, इस सबका क्या मतलब है? इसका मतलब तो केवल यह है कि आप स्वयं दाता बने हुए हैं और जनता को आपने याचक बना रखा है। दाता बनने का बहुत सुख होता है। जो दाता होता है, अपने सामने भूखे आदमी के हाथ में रोटी देखकर उसे आत्मसंतोष का अनुभव होता है कि देखिए, हम कितने दयालु हैं कि हमने भूखे आदमी को भोजन कराया। आज यह सरकार भी दाता बनी हुई है और जनता को इसने याचक बना कर रखा हुआ है। उनकी ह्यूमेन डिग्निटी की इन्हें कोई परवाह नहीं कि याचक की क्या स्थिति होगी।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी स्वाभाविक रूप से देश के प्रधान मंत्री नहीं बने हैं। उन्होंने कभी हम लोगों की तरह गांवों में जाकर, नारा लगा कर, जुलूस निकाल कर राजनीति नहीं की है। वे तो एक नामित प्रधान मंत्री हैं। उनको तजुर्बा नहीं है कि गांवों की क्या हालत है। आप गांवों में जाइए, वहां लोगों की क्या हालत है। दौड़ कर बूढ़े आते हैं, बूढ़ी आती है और कहती है कि हमारी पेंशन दिलवा दीजिए, हमें इन्दिरा आवास दिलवा दीजिए और हमारा नाम अन्त्योदय में जुड़वा दीजिए। पूरे देश की अधिकांश जनता को कांग्रेस पार्टी, जिसका इस देश में लम्बे समय तक शासन रहा, उसने याचक बनाकर रखा है। आदमी की मर्यादा को खत्म करके रखा है। यह हालत है इस देश की। देश कैसे चला रहे हैं, भगवान मालिक है।

महोदय, हर मोर्चे पर देखिए। भ्रष्टाचार के मामले में तो सारे रिकॉर्ड्स टूट गए हैं।

[श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी]

उसके बारे में बहुत से लोगों ने कहा। मैं इस बारे में कुछ ज्यादा नहीं बोलना चाहता हूँ। एक बात पर मेरे जैसा आदमी बहुत चिन्तित होता है कि देश चलाने का यह कौन सा तरीका है? एन.सी.टी.सी. के बारे में अभी वेंकैया नायडू साहब बोल रहे थे। इसमें बहुत खतरनाक काम हुआ है। जब एन.सी.टी.सी. बना, उस समय देश के लगभग 17-18 मुख्य मंत्रियों ने इसका विरोध किया। प्रधान मंत्री जी का बयान आया कि हम मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलाएंगे। लेकिन, बैठक किसने बुलाई? बैठक होम सेक्रेटरी ने बुलाई, जिसमें डी.जी.पीज और चीफ सेक्रेटरीज को बुलाया। इसमें विवाद का मुद्दा क्या है? विवाद का मुद्दा एक संवैधानिक व्यवस्था है। राज्य सरकारों ने कहा कि फेडरलिज्म के तहत संविधान ने जो हमें अधिकार दिया है, उसका यह उल्लंघन हो रहा है। स्वाभाविक रूप से मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक होती है, वह बुलानी चाहिए थी, लेकिन देश के होम सेक्रेटरी चीफ सेक्रेटरीज और डी.जी.पीज की बैठक बुला रहे हैं, इसका क्या मतलब है? ऑल इंडिया सर्विस के जो लोग हैं, उनको आप राज्य सरकारों की तरफ भड़काना चाहते हैं? अखबारों में भी इसे दिखाया गया। मैंने भी अगले दिन अखबार दिखाया था कि लोक सभा में गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमने गृह सचिव से पूछा तो उन्होंने डिनाई किया और कहा कि हमने इस तरह की बात नहीं की। लेकिन, उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको स्मरण कराना चाहूंगा कि जब एन.सी.टी.सी. पर राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों का प्रतिवाद आ रहा था, उस समय इन्हीं गृह सचिव ने कहा था कि राज्य सरकारों से सलाह लेने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। भला बताइए, एक नौकरशाह इस तरह की बात बोलता है। उस आदमी के बारे में होम मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि उसने ऐसा नहीं कहा है। मैं इसे नहीं मानता हूँ, क्योंकि इसके पहले उनका एक बयान आ चुका था कि राज्य सरकारों से सलाह की जरूरत नहीं है। आप यह कैसा राज चला रहे हैं?

अपने समय में जवाहर लाल नेहरू एक बड़े नेता थे, लोग कहते हैं कि अगर जवाहर लाल नेहरू चाहते तो डिक्टेटर हो जाते। लेकिन, उनको डिक्टेटर होने की जरूरत नहीं थी। 1952 में पार्लियामेंट का जो कॉम्पोजिशन था, उसे आप देखिए। उसमें कांग्रेस के बाद जो सबसे बड़ा दल था, जो कि विरोधी दल था, वह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी थी, जिसके 16 सदस्य थे और उसके बाद समाजवादी लोग थे, जिनके 12 सदस्य थे। उस समय पंडित नेहरू जो चाहते थे सो कुछ हो जाता था, इसलिए उनको डिक्टेटर बनने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ी। लेकिन, इस देश में एक ऐसा काल भी आया, जिसको भी हम लोगों ने देखा कि खबर छपती थी कि फलां प्रधान मंत्री मुख्य मंत्री को ऐसे बदलती हैं, जैसे साड़ी बदलती हों। एक यह काल भी आया और लगता है कि उसी टेम्परामेंट में यह सरकार चल रही है। क्या हालत है, भाई?

महोदय, मैं बिहार से आता हूँ। सन् 2011 की जनगणना की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसके हिसाब से हमारे यहां 82 परसेंट लोग किरासन तेल से अपने घरों में रोशनी करते हैं। अभी हमारे यहां एक ग्लोबल समिट हुआ था। सब लोगों ने कहा कि बिहार की तरक्की कैसे होगी, बिहार में बैंक इन्वेस्टमेंट कैसे करेंगे और अगर वे इन्वेस्टमेंट नहीं करेंगे तो सी.डी. रेश्यो कैसे बढ़ेगा? हमारे यहां 30:32 सी.डी. रेश्यो है। उन लोगों ने कहा कि इंडस्ट्री लगाइए। लेकिन, इंडस्ट्री कैसे लगेगी, बिजली नहीं है? हमारे यहां 82 परसेंट से ज्यादा लोग किरासन तेल से रोशनी करते हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि बिजली किसी पंसारी की दुकान में बिकती हो, जिसे बिहार सरकार या नीतीश सरकार खरीद ले। वैसे हमने वहां बिजली खरीदी भी है। बिहार सरकार ने 500 मेगावाट बिजली खुले बाजार से खरीदी है, लेकिन हमारी हालत क्या है? 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में आपने हमें कोल लिंकेज नहीं दिया। बरौनी एक सरकारी पावर

स्टेशन है, उसकी क्षमता का हम विस्तार करना चाहते हैं, हम उसी कैम्पस में 500 मेगावाट की एक नई इकाई लगाना चाहते हैं। इसमें क्या बात है? तो आपको हम कोयला नहीं देंगे, कोल लिंकेज नहीं देंगे। वह सरकारी क्षेत्र का पावर स्टेशन है और उसको आप कोल लिंकेज नहीं दे रहे हैं। कैसे-कैसे लोगों को आपने मिनिस्टर बना रखा है। ऐसे ही लोगों के चलते उत्तर प्रदेश में आपकी दुर्गति हो गई। ऐसे ही लोगों के चलते आप पंजाब में सरकार बनाने का जो सपना देख रहे थे, वह सपना चकनाचूर हो गया। हमारे यहां एक सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी बनने वाली है, उसका प्रस्ताव गया हुआ है। इस संबंध में हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मैं मोतिहारी गया हुआ था, वहां पर जन सभा हो रही थी, बड़ी जन सभा थी, मैंने मोतिहारी के लोगों को कहा कि अगर आप हमको एक हजार एकड़ जमीन दीजिए, तो हम आपके यहां महात्मा गांधी के नाम पर एक यूनिवर्सिटी खोल देंगे। तीन जगहों पर लोग एक-एक हजार एकड़ जमीन देने के लिए तैयार हो गए। हमारे प्रदेश में आबादी का घनत्व सबसे ज्यादा है। मोतिहारी जिले में लोगों ने तीन-तीन जगहों एक-एक हजार एकड़ जमीन दी। हमारे कपिल सिब्बल साहब मंत्री हैं, कैसे-कैसे नन-पॉलिटिकल लोग इस सरकार को चला रहे हैं, वे उसके एक नमूना हैं। उन्होंने कह दिया कि नहीं साहब, हम वहां यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं खोलेंगे, आप हमें इसके लिए पटना में जमीन दीजिए। प्रदेश सरकार का कहना है कि हम पटना में जमीन नहीं दे सकते हैं। इस संबंध में इसी सदन में हमसे हुज्जत भी हुई। आप कह रहे हैं कि बोध गया में खोलेंगे, वहां आर्मी का जो ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर था, वह खत्म हो गया है, इसलिए हम इसको बोध गया में खोलेंगे। मैंने परसों प्रधान मंत्री जी को कहा, जब प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां आए थे, तो मैंने यहीं पर खड़े होकर कहा कि यह क्या हो रहा है, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी को बढ़िया से चलाना चाहते हैं, इसलिए मुख्य मंत्री जी जहां कह रहे हैं, वहां सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं खोल कर कपिल सिब्बल साहब जहां कह रहे हैं, वहां पर यूनिवर्सिटी खोलेंगे।

मुझको याद आया कि जब इस देश में अंग्रेज आए थे, तो उन्होंने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को अपना अच्छा-बुरा सोचने की तहजीब नहीं है, ज्ञान नहीं है, हम उनको यह तहजीब सिखाएंगे। बिहार के लोगों को यह मालूम नहीं है, वहां की सरकार को, नीतिश कुमार जी को, जिनके बारे में दुनिया भर के लोग बड़ी तारीफ कर रहे हैं, उनके अन्दर यह सलाहियत नहीं है कि सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी कहां खोली जाए। बिहार में कहां पर सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी खोलना अच्छा होगा, यह दिल्ली में बैठकर तय करेंगे, यह दिल्ली में बैठ कर तय होगा। क्या यही **federalism** है? क्या यही राज्यों का अधिकार है?

संविधान में यह व्यवस्था है कि केन्द्र सरकार राजस्व की वसूली करेगी और फाइनेंस कमीशन जो पॉलिसी बनाएगा, उसके हिसाब से राज्यों में उसका वितरण होगा। आप संविधान की इस व्यवस्था से बाहर जाकर सेन्ट्रल स्कीम चला रहे हैं और पैसा भेज रहे हैं। संविधान के अनुसार वही राज्यों का हिस्सा है। उसका उल्लंघन करके आप संविधान विरोधी काम कर रहे हैं। आप राज्यों में सेन्ट्रल स्कीम चला रहे हैं। इसके बाद आप राज्यों में जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमने इतना पैसा भेजा, हाथी खा गया, हमने इतना पैसा भेजा, तीर खा गया, लेकिन लोगों ने सिखा दिया। यह जो गुमान है कि हम दाता हैं और राज्य याचक हैं, इस गुमान को जनता ने तोड़ा और 2014 ज्यादा दूर नहीं है। 2014 तो दूर की बात दिखाई दे रही है, आज जो हालत है, वह आपके बस में या हमारे बस में नहीं है। यह सरकार कब खत्म हो जाएगी, कब सरकार जाएगी, इसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। उपसभापति महोदय, यह हालत है। इस तरह से कहीं राज्य चलता है?

इनकी विदेश नीति को देखिए। बगल में हमारा पड़ोसी तिब्बत है, तिब्बत के साथ

[श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी]

भारत का हजारों वर्षों का संबंध है। आज भी सीमित संख्या में इस देश के लोग कैलाश और मानसरोवर जाते हैं, क्योंकि उनको लगता है कि हमारे जो आराध्य हैं शंकर, वे इसी कैलाश पर्वत पर बैठे हुए हैं। उस तिब्बत के साथ क्या हुआ? हमारे देश के सबसे लोकप्रिय प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने आंख मूंद कर, तिब्बत का जो **aggression** हुआ, चीन ने जो उसको अपने कब्जे में लिया, उसको मान्यता दे दी। उसको मान्यता दे दी, **sovereignty** लिख दी कि तिब्बत पर चीन की **sovereignty** है। आज वहां क्या हालत है? वहां पर 23 लोगों ने आत्महत्या की है। उन्होंने आत्महत्या नहीं की, बल्कि आत्मदाह किया है। अगर आत्महत्या करते, तो बात समझ में आती। जब आदमी की बर्दाश्त के बाहर हो जाता है, तभी आदमी इस तरह का कदम उठाता है। हमारे बगल में, तिब्बत में, जिस तिब्बत के साथ हमारा हजारों वर्षों का संबंध है, हमारा आध्यात्मिक संबंध है, हमारा सांस्कृतिक संबंध है, हमारा धार्मिक संबंध है, उस तिब्बत में लोग आत्मदाह कर रहे हैं और हम कान में तेल डालकर सोए हुए हैं। हमारी यही स्थिति है।

मालदीव में क्या हुआ? मालदीव में हिन्दुस्तान का समर्थक जो राष्ट्रपति था, उसको हटा दिया गया और यह अचानक नहीं हुआ, बल्कि इस संबंध में महीनों पहले से अखबारों में खबर छप रही थी कि मालदीव में बगावत होने वाली है। वहां की मिलिट्री वहां के राष्ट्रपति, मोहम्मद नशीद को बर्दाश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। हम आंख बन्द करके सोये रहे, कान में तेल डालकर सोये रहे। नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहां राष्ट्रपति बदल गया और हम ऐसा दिखावा कर रहे हैं कि जैसे हमको कुछ नहीं मालूम, यह अचानक हो गया, रातोंरात हो गया।

उपसभापति जी, यह सरकार किसी भी मोर्चे पर चल नहीं पा रही है। यह सरकार कहीं से चल नहीं पा रही है। भूख की समस्या के बारे में मैंने शुरू में कहा। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मैं बिहार में गंगा के किनारे वाले इलाके से आता हूँ। इस सरकार का यह दावा है कि हमने बहुत विकास किया, हमने बहुत तरक्की की। हम बहुत जमीन वाले नहीं हैं। हमारी जमीन बीघा में भी नहीं, बल्कि कट्टा में है, लेकिन हमको याद है कि बचपन में अपने खेत में मकई का बाल तोड़ने, चना का साग खाने हम लोग जाया करते थे। उस समय हमारे खेतों में रंग-बिरंगी तितलियां उड़ा करती थीं। एक से एक सुन्दर-सुन्दर तितलियां। आज हालत यह है कि हमारे जो पोते-पोती हैं, हमारे जो नाती-नातिन हैं, उनको हम फोटो में तितली दिखाते हैं। विकास इस तरह हुआ कि तितलियां खत्म हो गईं।

हमको याद है, अभी फागुन का महीना गुजरा, हम लोग जिस इलाके के हैं, हमारे समाज में यह परम्परा रही है कि शाम को चार-पांच बजे ढोलक पर थाप पड़ती थी और लोग रात भर ढोलक-झाल लेकर गांव के एक-एक दरवाजे पर फगुआ गाने जाते थे। आज के जो नौजवान हैं, उनको दो घंटे भी ढोलक नहीं बज पाता है, झाल नहीं बज पाती है। क्यों? इसलिए कि हम लोग बचपन में मोटा अनाज खाते थे? हम टांगुन खाते थे, मसुरी खाते थे, बाजरा खाते थे, सोंवा खाते थे, वे सब खत्म हो गये और आज स्थिति यह है कि हमारी थाली में सिर्फ गेहूं और चावल हैं। आज सब लोग यह कह रहे हैं, जो डायट-विशेषज्ञ हैं, वे यह कह रहे हैं कि यह जो रागी है, यह जो मिलेट है, उनमें जितना आयरन है, उसमें जितने दूसरे तत्व हैं, वे दूध से भी ज्यादा लाभदायक हैं, जबकि हमारी सरकार उन अनाजों को फिर से जिन्दा करने का उपाय नहीं कर रही है। ये **malnutrition** के लिए **ICDS** से आयरन के कैप्स्यूल्स बांट रहे हैं। ऐसा दिवालियापन कहीं नहीं हो सकता है।

3.00 P.M.

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]

आप 2011 का सेन्सस पढ़ लीजिए। इस देश में आधे से अधिक लोग अभी भी खुले में शौच करते हैं। गांव-देहात में जाइए, वहां महिलाओं को बैठे हुए देखिए, शर्म आती है। किसी भी गाड़ी की बत्ती उन पर पड़ती है, तो वे उठ कर खड़ी हो जाती हैं। हमको याद है, एक बार डा. लोहिया ने लोक सभा में पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू को चुनौती देते हुए कहा था कि महिलाएं, जो बाहर शौच के लिए जाती हैं, उनके लिए अगर पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की सरकार उनके घर के अन्दर शौच करने की व्यवस्था करा दे, तो मैं इस सरकार से सुलह कर लूंगा, यह शर्त उन्होंने रखी थी। आज देश की हालत यह है कि देश की आजादी के 63-64 वर्षों के बाद जिस सरकार की राष्ट्रपति जी पीठ थपथपपा रही हैं, उस सरकार के राज में आधे से अधिक लोग खुले में शौच करते हैं। करीब 20 परसेंट लोग आधा किलोमीटर दूर से पानी लेकर आते हैं। यह 2011 का सेन्सस कह रहा है, यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं। अभी भी एक बड़ी आबादी कैरोसीन तेल से अपने घरों में रोशनी कर रही है और आप कह रहे हैं देश आगे बढ़ रहा है, आप कह रहे हैं देश तरक्की कर रहा है। कहां है तरक्की? हम प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी पहले सत्र में यहां थे। उस समय हमको बहुत खुशी हुई थी कि हमारी उनसे रू-ब-रू बात होगी और मैं उनको अपनी बात कहूंगा। अब यहां नारायणसामी जी बैठे हैं। पता नहीं, ये हमारी कितनी बात प्रधान मंत्री जी तक पहुंचाएंगे। आप बताइएगा, यह राष्ट्रीय शर्म की बात नहीं है, बल्कि यह मनमोहन सिंह जी के लिए * वे कोई पॉलिटिकल वर्कर नहीं रहे हैं। आज उनकी जो स्थिति है, उसमें * यह स्थिति इसलिए है कि जो प्रधान मंत्री होता है, वह देश का नैचुरल लीडर होता है, और जो नैचुरल लीडर होता है, उसका सब आदर करते हैं, इज्जत करते हैं, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है। प्रधान मंत्री जी को रखा गया है। उनको लोक सभा से नहीं लड़वाया गया, यहां राज्य सभा में भेजा गया। यह पुरानी परम्परा है। पता नहीं, आप लोगों में से कितने लोगों को यह याद होगा। कांग्रेस की यह पुरानी परम्परा 1952 में शुरू हुई थी। उस समय मद्रास राज्य था और आन्ध्र प्रदेश वगैरह उसी में थे। 1952 के चुनाव में वहां यूनाइटेड फ्रंट को बहुमत मिला था।

कांग्रेस अल्पमत में थी। यूनाइटेड फ्रंट के जो लीडर थॉमस साहब थे, संविधान के अनुसार उनको बुलाना चाहिए था। लेकिन उनको नहीं बुलाया गया। किस को बुलाया गया? राजा जी को। संयोग देखिए कि राजा जी ने विधान सभा का चुनाव नहीं लड़ा था। गवर्नर साहब ने उनको बुलाया। उस समय गवर्नर श्री श्रीप्रकाश थे, जो नामी आदमी, स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के थे। बुलाया उन्होंने, कौंसिल में नॉमिनेट किया और मुख्य मंत्री के रूप में शपथ ग्रहण करा दी। तो कांग्रेस की पुरानी आदत है। यहां भी देश का प्रधान मंत्री अगर लोक सभा...(व्यवधान)

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. नारायणसामी): आप एक काम कीजिए, कांस्टीट्यूशन में थोड़ा चेंज करा दीजिए, उसके बाद ठीक हो जाएगा।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: अब अगर लोक सभा का चुनाव लड़कर नहीं आता है तो उसकी ऑथोरिटी कैसे बनेगी। हमको लगता है कि पंजाब में कहीं से भी चुनाव लड़ते या दिल्ली

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी]

में भी कहीं से चुनाव लड़ते तो देश की जनता प्रधान मंत्री को चुनाव में हराती नहीं, उनको चुनाव में जितवाकर भेजती। फिर क्यों नहीं लड़ाया गया? इसलिए कि मुट्टी में रहें, इसलिए कि कब्जे में रहें। अब वह जमाना गया, अब वह कब्जेदारी खत्म, अब खानदान के नाम पर कोई जीतने वाला नहीं है। हमको भी गलतफहमी थी कि अगर * फेल करेंगे तो * कांग्रेस के तरकश में एक ब्रह्मास्त्र है।...**(व्यवधान)** सुनिए...**(व्यवधान)** उनकी इसी पर दुर्गति हो गई।...**(व्यवधान)**

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): आप नाम क्यों ले रहे हैं?...**(व्यवधान)**

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: यह दो-दो ब्रह्मास्त्र कांग्रेस के लेकिन क्या हुआ? कहा गया कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक लाख करोड़ भेजा, जिसको हाथी खा गया। क्या हुआ कांग्रेस का? * जो दूसरी ब्रह्मास्त्र थी, उन्होंने दो संसदीय क्षेत्र में प्रचार किया, दूर संसदीय क्षेत्र में।...**(व्यवधान)** अब राजनीति कीजिए, बढ़ेती छोड़िए...**(व्यवधान)**

SHRI VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Expunge the names. Tiwariji, don't take names. ...**(Interruptions)**... They cannot come here and defend themselves. ...**(Interruptions)**... ऐसा मत कीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)** नाम एक्सपंज कर दीजिए।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: आप में इतना सहने की ताकत होनी चाहिए।...**(व्यवधान)**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): नाम मत लीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: कांग्रेस ने जो देश की राजनीतिक संस्कृति को विकृत किया है, यह भड़ैती की संस्कृति कांग्रेस राजनीति में ले आई है और आज भी वही दिखा रही है। तो किसके सहारे अब चुनाव की वैतरणी लड़िएगा? जो दो-दो ब्रह्मास्त्र थे, दोनों को आपने चला दिया। ब्रह्मास्त्र की खूबी है कि एक बार से अधिक नहीं चलता, एक बार में उसकी ताकत खत्म हो जाती है। दोनों ब्रह्मास्त्रों को आपने इस चुनाव में इस्तेमाल कर लिया, दोनों चूक गए, आपके पास आगे कुछ नहीं बचा हुआ है। आगे अपने कर्म की बदौलत आपको बढ़ना होगा। हमने जैसा कहा कि यह सरकार दिशाहीन है, यह सरकार लक्ष्यहीन है, यह सरकार अर्द्धमूर्छित है, इसको पता ही नहीं है कि हम किधर जाएं - बायें जाएं, दाहिने जाएं, सीधे जाएं, इस सरकार को कुछ पता नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझको लगता है कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने बहुत गलती की है जो इस सरकार की पीठ थपथपाने का काम किया है। यह सरकार तो ऐसी है कि इसके कान ऐंठने चाहिए, इसकी नाक रगड़वानी चाहिए। जिस सरकार के नेतृत्व में देश के आधे बच्चे कुपोषण के शिकार हों, जिस देश की 70 परसेंट और 80 परसेंट आबादी के लिए शाम के खाने का कोई ठिकाना न हो, तो ऐसी सरकार की कोई प्रशंसा करे तो उससे बड़ा अपराधी और कोई नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए, राष्ट्रपति महोदय का जो अभिभाषण है, उस अभिभाषण में जो सरकार की तारीफ की गई है, उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ, और मांग करता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय इस सरकार का कान पकड़कर, इसका नाक रगड़ें और इसको सिखाएं कि सही रास्ते पर चलो, नहीं तो तुम्हारा बंटोधार होगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी पार्टी की ओर से राष्ट्रपति महोदय जी के अभिभाषण के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण होता है, जैसा कहा गया कि राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण एक आईना होता है, सरकार के द्वारा जो कार्यक्रम चलते हैं उसका एक प्रतिबिम्ब होता है और देश को आर्थिक रूप से स्वावलम्बी बनाने के लिए जो सरकार की ओर से योजना बनाई जाती है, जो कार्यक्रम निर्धारित किए जाते हैं,

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

यह उसकी रूपरेखा होता है। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में उन तमाम चुनौतियों का जिक्र किया है, जिन से आज देश गुजर रहा है और उन चुनौतियों का हम किस प्रकार सामना करेंगे, उस का भी उन्होंने जिक्र किया है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सभी जानते हैं कि आज पूरा विश्व आर्थिक मंदी से गुजर रहा है और उस आर्थिक मंदी का असर भारत पर भी पड़ा है। आज हम इस से इंकार नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन उस आर्थिक मंदी से उबारने के लिए सरकार ने जो ठोस कदम उठाए हैं, उन की वजह से सारी दुनिया को यह स्वीकार करना पड़ा है कि जिस तरह से अमेरिका, यूरोप और दूसरे देशों में आर्थिक मंदी की मार पड़ी, उस का उतना असर हमारे देश पर नहीं हुआ। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इसलिए संभव हो पाया क्योंकि सरकार ने समय रहते ऐसे कदम उठाए जिन की वजह से भारत को उन परेशानियों से निजात मिली।

महोदय, अभी हमारे विपक्ष के साथी, हमारे बड़े भाई तिवारी जी ने अपने भाषण में सरकार की आलोचना की, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि हम किसी भी नीति, योजना और कार्यक्रम को किस नजरिए से देखते हैं। अगर हमारा नजरिया सही है तो हमें चीजें सही दिखायी पड़ेंगी, लेकिन अगर हमारा देखने का अंदाज ही **negative** होगा तो यकीनन हमें वे चीजें गलत दिखायी पड़ेंगी। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष की बहुत बड़ी भूमिका होती है और साथ ही जिम्मेदारी भी होती है। ठीक है, जहां उन्हें आलोचना करनी है करें, उस से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता, लोकतंत्र में वे इस के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं, लेकिन सिर्फ आलोचना के लिए आलोचना की जाए, यह उचित नहीं है। महोदय, विपक्ष की ओर से कुछ रचनात्मक सुझाव आते, कुछ ऐसी बातें कही जातीं जिन से आने वाले समय में सरकार को उन से अपनी नीति सुधारने में, अपने कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ाने में मदद मिलती तो यकीनन उन का स्वागत होता और सारा देश उन का स्वागत करता, लेकिन ऐसा विपक्ष की ओर से नहीं हुआ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, तिवारी जी कह रहे थे कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया कि देश के लगभग 42 प्रतिशत बच्चे **malnutrition** का शिकार हैं। महोदय, उन्हें तो तारीफ करनी चाहिए थी। इस में आलोचना करने की कहां गुंजाइश है कि उन्होंने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है। आज कौन अपनी कमजोरी स्वीकार करता है और अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है तो उस व्यक्ति की तारीफ होनी चाहिए थी, उन की सराहना होनी चाहिए थी। सरकार ने कभी भी यह दावा नहीं किया कि हम ने तमाम समस्याओं का समाधान कर दिया है। हालांकि आर्थिक चुनौतियां और बहुत सारी चुनौतियां हमारे सामने हैं जिन का जिक्र हमारी राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में किया है, लेकिन उन्होंने देश का ध्यान पांच प्रमुख बातों की तरफ दिलाया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि देश से गरीबी, भूख और निरक्षरता को समाप्त करने के लिए काम करना होगा। दूसरी प्राथमिकता उन्होंने आर्थिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने की बतायी है। आज हर व्यक्ति को आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत बनाने का हमारा लक्ष्य है। तीसरे उन्होंने ऊर्जा उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात कही है। आज जिस तरह से देश में विकास कार्य हो रहे हैं, देश का औद्योगीकरण हो रहा है, पूरे देश में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात हो रही है, उन्हें देखते हुए आज सही मायनों में ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता बढ़ती जा रही है। इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने कई ठोस कदम उठाए हैं, जिनका जिक्र महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में किया है। यहां पर्यावरण की बात भी कही गई है, आज पर्यावरण सारी दुनिया में एक बड़ी समस्या है। पर्यावरण को लेकर आज हमारे देश में लोग चिंतित हैं और हर वर्ग इस बात को महसूस करता है कि अगर हमारे देश का पर्यावरण और दुनिया का पर्यावरण खराब होता है या दूषित होता है, तो उससे हमारे मानव जीवन का अस्तित्व खतरे में पड़ सकता है। पांचवा, आंतरिक और बाहरी सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने की बात

[श्री तारिक अनवर]

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने की है। इससे यह बात स्पष्ट होती है कि महामहिम ने उन तमाम बातों पर इम्फेसिस किया है, ध्यान दिया है और अपने अभिभाषण में बताने की कोशिश की है कि हमारी क्या-क्या प्राथमिकताएं हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 2010-11 में जो हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था, हमारी ग्रोथ रेट 8.4 परसेंट थी, वह घटकर लगभग 7.0 प्रतिशत हो गई है। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है और कहा है कि कैसे हम आने वाले समय में अपने लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति करें और जो हमारी ग्रोथ रेट 7.0 प्रतिशत हो गई है उसको बढ़ाकर फिर से 8.0 और 9.0 प्रतिशत पर ले जाएं, इस बात की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

महोदय, जहां तक भ्रष्टाचार की बात है, सही मायनों में भ्रष्टाचार हमारे देश के लिए एक कैन्सर की तरह है और इसका इलाज होना चाहिए। इसके लिए जो भी कानून, सख्त से सख्त कानून बनाना पड़े, उसके लिए कोशिश करनी चाहिए। इसी बात का जिक्र राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में किया है कि सरकार की ओर से इस दिशा में कई कारगर और ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं, जिसके लिए इन बिलों की बात आती है - (i) **The Public Interest Disclosures and Protection of Persons making the Disclosures Bill**, (ii) **The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organisations Bill**, (iii) **Citizens' Right to Grievance Redressal Bill**; (iv) **The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill**, and (v) **The Lokpal and Lokayukta Bill**. इसके अलावा भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध जो संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का प्रयास है उसमें भी भारत सरकार की ओर से हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं। इस बात का भी आश्वासन दिया गया है कि आने वाले दिनों में हम इस दिशा में ठोस कदम उठाएंगे और भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने की कोशिश की जाएगी।

महोदय, काले धन की बात होती है। काला धन जो देश से बाहर है या देश के अंदर है, उसको भी सामने लाना बहुत आवश्यक है। हमारे देश में जो यह पैरेलल इकॉनमी चल रही है, इसको समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता है। सही मायनों में अगर हम अपने देश से गरीबी मिटाना चाहते हैं, बेरोजगारी मिटाना चाहते हैं, तो इस ओर ध्यान देना होगा। अगर इस काले धन का हमारे देश के विकास में सही उपयोग होगा, तो यकीनन् उसका लाभ हमारे देश के देशवासियों को मिलेगा। इस दिशा में भी कानून बनाने की बात कही गई है, **The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act** और **The Prevention of Money Laundering** में संशोधन किया गया है और काले धन को पनपने से रोकने के लिए कानून को मजबूत बनाने का एक संकल्प लिया गया है, जो हमारे लिए और हमारे देश के लिए बहुत अहम था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात सही है कि अगर सरकार की नीयत और नीति सही हो, तो हम किसी भी लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। इसका सबसे बड़ा सबूत यह है कि हमारे देश में पोलियो, जो एक विषाक्त के रूप में था और हम लोग हमेशा यही सोचते थे कि हमारे देश से शायद यह समाप्त होगा या नहीं होगा...लेकिन सरकार ने इसको मिटाने का संकल्प लिया और आज हम कह सकते हैं कि पोलियो हमारे देश से लगभग समाप्त हो चुका है। विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने भी कह दिया है कि अब हमारे देश के बच्चे पोलियो का शिकार नहीं हो रहे हैं। 12वीं योजना में सभी लोगों को स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं पहुंचाने का भारत सरकार का जो लक्ष्य है, उसको पूरा करने की कोशिश हो रही है। हमारी **GDP** पहले बहुत कम थी, आज स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को आम आदमी तक पहुंचाने के लिए, गांव-गांव तक पहुंचाने के लिए मैं **GDP** 2.5 परसेंट की बढोतरी दर्ज की गई है। इसी तरह से लोकप्रिय राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत लगभग 2 करोड़, 64 लाख परिवारों को राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा सुरक्षा प्रदान की गई है।

हमारा लक्ष्य है कि बारहवीं योजना की समाप्ति तक करीब 7 करोड़ परिवारों को राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा सुरक्षा प्रदान की जाएगी। इस तरह से स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र की तरफ सरकार का पूरा ध्यान है और हमारी कोशिश है कि हम इस लक्ष्य को पूरा करें, क्योंकि आज यह बहुत ही अहम और जरूरी चीज बन चुकी है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अल्पसंख्यकों के बारे में जैसा कहा गया, अल्पसंख्यकों के सशक्तीकरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए निर्धारित कोटे में से 4.5 प्रतिशत कोटा अल्पसंख्यकों को उपलब्ध कराने का निर्णय सरकार ने लिया है। महोदय, आज इसका विरोध हो रहा है, कुछ लोग इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि सच्चर कमेटी और रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय को आरक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए। इसीलिए उनको आरक्षण दिया गया है। लोग इस बात का विरोध कर रहे हैं कि जो 27 प्रतिशत आरक्षण है, इसी में से इनको आरक्षण क्यों दिया जा रहा है? मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि बिहार में जो 27 परसेंट का आरक्षण है, उसमें Annexure-I और Annexure-II हैं और "पिछड़े वर्ग" तथा "अत्यंत पिछड़े वर्ग" को इनमें बांटा गया है, "दलित" और "महादलित" में उनको बांटा गया है। इसलिए जो लोग मंडल कमीशन के द्वारा identified हैं, अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय में जिनको हम पस्मानदा मुस्लिम कहते हैं, उन्हीं लोगों को यह आरक्षण दिया गया है। यह कहा जा रहा है कि धर्म के आधार पर यह आरक्षण दिया गया है, यह बिल्कुल गलत है, धर्म के आधार पर उनको आरक्षण नहीं दिया गया है। मंडल कमीशन के द्वारा जिन लोगों को identify किया गया है, जिन लोगों को उस सूची में शामिल किया गया है, उसी सूची में से 4.5 प्रतिशत लोगों को आरक्षण दिया जा रहा है। कुछ लोग हैं जो बिना जाने इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें इसकी जानकारी नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और हम सब लोग इसे स्वीकार करते हैं। आज हमारे यहां बहुत औद्योगीकरण हुआ है, बहुत विकास हुआ है, लेकिन आज भी हमारे देश की 60 से 70 प्रतिशत आबादी ऐसी है, जो कृषि पर आधारित है, यानि कृषि पर निर्भर करती है। जब तक हमारे किसानों, हमारे खेतिहर मजदूरों और गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों की हालत नहीं सुधरेगी, तब तक सही मायनों में देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता है। मैं इस बात के लिए सरकार की सराहना करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने इसके लिए कुछ ठोस कदम उठाए हैं, कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाए हैं, जिनसे किसानों का भला हो सकता है। बड़े पैमाने पर कृषि ऋण माफ किया गया, लेकिन आज भी किसानों के सामने समस्या है। न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य को भी बढ़ाया गया, लेकिन वह पूरा नहीं है। क्योंकि उससे किसानों की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं होता है। आज भी किसान अपना खून पसीना बहाकर जो पैदावार करता है, उसकी कीमत उसको नहीं मिलती है। महोदय, आप अच्छी तरह से इस बात को जानते हैं कि आज हमारे यहां जो सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है, वह बहुत ही कम है। आज भी किसान नेचर पर निर्भर करता है, इसलिए उसको बहुत सी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। कभी सूखा पड़ता है, कभी बाढ़ आती है, कभी बीमारी हो जाती है, कुछ न कुछ इस तरह की समस्याएं आती रहती हैं जिनसे उसको उसका अधिकार नहीं मिल पाता है। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को इस पर गहराई से सोचना चाहिए।

महोदय, यह बात सही है कि हमारा उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ा है। वर्ष 2010-11 में कृषि क्षेत्र में 6.6 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई है, ऐसी वृद्धि हाल के समय में हमारे देश में नहीं देखी गई। उसी तरह से हमारा यह मानना है कि आपने न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य तो बढ़ाया है, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ हम चाहेंगे कि किसानों के लिए, कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए स्वामीनाथन कमिशन की जो recommendations हैं, उनको भी लागू किया जाए। अगर सही मायनों में हम किसानों को

[श्री तारिक अनवर]

आत्मनिर्भर बनाना चाहते हैं, उनको शक्ति प्रदान करना चाहते हैं, तो उसके लिए आवश्यक है कि स्वामीनाथन कमिशन की जो भी **recommendations** हैं, उनको स्वीकार किया जाए और मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर जरूर विचार करेगी।

महोदय, सरकार ने पिछले शीतकालीन सत्र में राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा विधेयक पेश किया था। इससे खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कानूनी प्रावधान उपलब्ध होगा, यह एक अच्छा ठोस कदम उठाया गया है।

महोदय, अक्सर मनरेगा की बात कही जाती है कि मनरेगा के द्वारा बहुत से लोगों को रोजगार मिला है। इससे इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता, लेकिन सरकार को यह भी सुनिश्चित करना पड़ेगा कि मनरेगा में जो भ्रष्टाचार है, जिस उद्देश्य से सरकार मनरेगा की योजना लाई थी, उसको विफल करने का प्रयास हो रहा है और वह भ्रष्टाचार में काफी हद तक लिप्त हो चुका है। इसलिए मनरेगा पर हमें ध्यान देना होगा और यह देखना होगा कि जिस उद्देश्य से हमने यह योजना बनाई थी, उस योजना का लाभ मजदूरों और गांवों में रहने वाले बेरोजगार युवकों को कहां तक पहुंच रहा है। हालांकि इस योजना से लगभग पच्चीस करोड़ लोगों को अभी तक फायदा मिला है, लेकिन अगर इसको हम और भी अच्छे ढंग से लागू करें, इसमें पारदर्शिता लाएं, ट्रांसपेरेंसी लाएं, तो यकीनन हम उसका और भी फायदा उठा सकते हैं और उन लोगों को लाभ पहुंचा सकते हैं।

महोदय, फिर भारत निर्माण योजना है। वर्ष 2004 में जब यू.पी.ए. की सरकार बनी थी, तब इस योजना को लिया गया था। यह बात सही है कि भारत निर्माण एक बहुत ही अच्छा कार्यक्रम है, लेकिन जैसा अभी कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि हमारा देश दो हिस्सों में बंट गया है - एक इंडिया है, एक भारत है। जो भारत है, वह गांवों में रहता है और उन गांवों को कैसे ऊपर उठाया जाए, गांवों में रहने वालों को कैसे बुनियादी सुविधाएं दी जाएं, यह आवश्यक है। जब तक उस सत्तर प्रतिशत आबादी को हम बुनियादी सुविधाएं नहीं देंगे, तब तक हमारा देश एक मजबूत देश के रूप में नहीं उभर सकता है और मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि सरकार ने उस दिशा में काम किया और कुछ ऐसे काम भी हुए, जैसे करीब एक करोड़ हैक्टेयर भूमि के लिए अतिरिक्त सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हुई। एक लाख गांवों और 1 करोड़ 75 लाख गरीब परिवारों को बिजली देने, मौजूदा 1 लाख 96 हजार किलोमीटर ग्रामीण सड़कों का सुधार करने और सभी चिन्हित घरों तक पीने का साफ पानी पहुंचाने का जो 31 मार्च, 2012 का लक्ष्य था, वह पूरा हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यू.पी.ए. की सरकार ने यह बहुत ही अच्छा कदम उठाया है और इसको और मजबूती से आगे बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। इसमें जो भी कमी है, भ्रष्टाचार है, उसको देखने की आवश्यकता है और उसको दूर करने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, पर्यटन उद्योग के बारे में कहा गया। आज जो पढ़े-लिखे नौजवान हैं, उनमें बेरोजगारी बहुत जबरदस्त है। पढ़-लिखकर जब नौजवान बेरोजगार होता है तब उसको कुछ दिखाई नहीं देता, उसके सामने अंधकार होता है। इसलिए कैसे हम रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ा सकते हैं, इस बात के लिए सरकार को ठोस कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि पर्यटन उद्योग को अगर हम सही ढंग से लागू करें या भारत में उसको बढ़ाने की कोशिश करें तो उससे काफी लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकता है तथा 2012-13 में पचास लाख नए रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करने का जो लक्ष्य है, उसे प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे बहुत सारे बेरोजगार युवकों को रोजगार मिलेगा, एक दिशा मिलेगी। इसीलिए इस काम को आगे बढ़ाने की जरूरत है, उसको प्राथमिकता के आधार पर लेने की जरूरत है। यहां पर महंगाई की बात कही गयी। जैसा मैंने शुरू में ही कहा कि आज दुनिया में जो मंदी का दौर

चल रहा है, उसका असर हमारे देश पर भी है। विशेषकर खाद्य वस्तुओं में भारत सहित विश्व के अनेक देशों में एक बड़ी चुनौती रही है। दुनिया भर में वस्तुएं, औद्योगिक सामग्री और ईंधन की कीमतों के बढ़ने से भी मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ी है। लेकिन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कीमतों के भारी दबाव को कम करने के लिए कच्चे तेल पर सीमा शुल्क और पेट्रोल तथा डीजल पर आयात शुल्क घटा दिया गया है। यह एक अच्छा कदम है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे हमें मुद्रास्फीति को नियंत्रित करने में काफी हद तक सपोर्ट मिलेगा। प्रमुख खाद्यान्न पदार्थों में मुद्रास्फीति में तेजी से गिरावट आयी है। यह एक अच्छा संकेत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे गरीब और आम लोगों को बहुत अधिक लाभ मिलेगा। पूंजी निवेश की बात कही गयी है। पूंजी निवेश बहुत जरूरी है। अगर हमें देश को आर्थिक रूप से आगे बढ़ाना है तो पूंजी निवेश आवश्यक है। जब तक हमारे देश में पूंजी निवेश नहीं होगा, तब तक आने वाले दिनों में जो हमारा लक्ष्य है, वह पूरा नहीं हो सकता है इसलिए पूंजी निवेश के लिए हमें देश में ऐसे अवसर प्रदान करने होंगे, ऐसा ऐटमॉस्फेयर बनाना होगा, ताकि लोग पूंजी निवेश कर सकें। महोदय, चूंकि सब बातों पर रोशनी डालना संभव नहीं है इसलिए मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि हम जिस दिशा में बढ़ रहे हैं, उसमें हमारा रास्ता कठिन जरूर है, मुश्किल जरूर है, लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा कि हमारी नीयत सही हो, लक्ष्य सही हो तो उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त अवश्य करेंगे, हम देर या सवेर वहां तक जरूर पहुंचेंगे। हमें मायूस नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि इसी सेंट्रल हॉल में जब अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति बराक ओबामा आए थे तो उन्होंने क्या कहा था। **Mr. Barack Obama, President of the United States of America said in this very Parliament House that India was not emerging but had already emerged as an economic power.** जब यह बात एक राष्ट्रपति, वह भी अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा कही गयी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने कुछ तो देखा होगा, क्योंकि ऐसे ही, गैर-जिम्मेदाराना बयान कोई नहीं दे सकता है, वह भी अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा। इसलिए जब उन्होंने कहा है कि भारत **emerge** कर चुका है तो हम लोगों को उसी दिशा में आगे बढ़ने की जरूरत है और उसको और अधिक मजबूत करने की जरूरत है। महोदय, इसी प्रकार न्यूयॉर्क यूनिवर्सिटी के **Prof. Roubini** ने कहा था कि **India is placed better amongst Brazil, China and Russia. This is because our fundamentals are strong.** इसलिए जब तक दिशा सही नहीं होगी, कार्यक्रम सही नहीं होगा, नीति सही नहीं होगी, तब तक हम अपना लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे रास्ते में कठिनाई जरूर है, लेकिन आने वाले समय में सरकार इस लक्ष्य को पूरा करेगी। जो आम आदमी बात हमने यू.पी.ए.-1 और यू.पी.ए.-2 में कही थी कि आम आदमी की सुविधा के लिए, आम आदमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए जो भी कदम सरकार उठा सकती है, उठाएगी। उनको आर्थिक और सामाजिक रूप से मजबूत करने का काम हम करेंगे और इस लक्ष्य को हम जरूर प्राप्त करेंगे। इन्हीं बातों के साथ मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के इस अभिभाषण का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती (ओडिशा): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव के जरिए से यहां पर चर्चा हो रही है, उस संदर्भ में, मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि राष्ट्रपति एक ऐसे देश की राष्ट्रपति हैं जहां पर संघीय ढांचे के ऊपर विश्वास किया जाता है। फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर में, हमारे संविधान ने सभी राज्यों को अधिकार दिया है। इस अधिकार को, जो हमारे आज के शासक हैं, भारतवर्ष में यू.पी.ए. की सरकार है, वह इसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, जिसके बारे में मेरे पूर्ववक्ता यहां पर कह चुके हैं और यह कुछ मायने में सही भी है। राज्यों को मिलाकर देश बनता है और राज्यों से जो राजस्व आता है, उस राजस्व को किस तरीके से राज्यों में बांटना चाहिए, यह केन्द्र सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, लेकिन हमें ऐसा कहीं नहीं लगता है। आज की जो यू.पी.ए. सरकार है इसने राज्यों को सही दिशा में, सही दिग्दर्शन दिया है या सही तरीके से आबंटन किया है, ऐसा मुझे नहीं लगता है। यह बात हम

[श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती]

इसलिए कहते हैं कि राज्यों की जो दरकारी चीज होती है, उसको राज्य में डेवलेपमेंट के लिए दरकार होती है, अगर उस राज्य में कांग्रेस की सरकार न हो, तो जब राज्य डिमांड करते हैं, तो उस डिमांड को केन्द्र की यू.पी.ए. सरकार सही नजर से नहीं देखती है। इसलिए मैं दुख के साथ इस अभिभाषण पर एक चीज रखना चाह रहा हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहीं पर भी, महिला होते हुए भी, महिला रिजर्वेशन बिल पर अपना वक्तव्य नहीं दिया कि इस सरकार के समय में यह महिला रिजर्वेशन बिल हमारी संसद के द्वारा पास होगा। यह सबसे बड़े दुख की बात है कि यू.पी.ए. की चेयरमैन महिला हैं, हमारी राष्ट्रपति महिला हैं और हमारे साथी चतुर्वेदी जी ने जब राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद देने के लिए बहस को initiate किया, तो उन्होंने कहा कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो कहा है, वह इस सरकार के कार्यक्रम का आईना है। लेकिन उस आइने में, मुझे यह कहीं भी नहीं लगा कि महिला होते हुए भी, उनका महिलाओं के प्रति आदर है, यह अनादर क्यों है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। राष्ट्रपति जी कह सकती थीं कि तुम महिला बिल को जरूर लाओ, वह राज्य सभा में पास हो गया, लोक सभा में जहां पर यू.पी.ए. की majority है, वहां पर क्यों पास नहीं करवा सकोगे, यह राष्ट्रपति जी को यू.पी.ए. सरकार के प्रधान मंत्री जी से और जो यू.पी.ए. सरकार के सभी एसोसिएट हैं, उनसे पूछना चाहिए। मुझे लगता है कि चतुर्वेदी जी कह रहे थे कि राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण सरकार के जो कार्यक्रम हैं, उनका आईना है, उसी संदर्भ में यह अभिभाषण राष्ट्रपति जी ने सदन के सामने रखा था, यह सरासर गलत होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ इतना कहूंगा कि फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर में सभी राज्यों को अधिकार प्राप्त हैं। संविधान के हिसाब से हम सभी राज्यों से आते हैं, मैं ओडिशा से आता हूँ। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री श्री नवीन पटनायक जी हैं, मैं बीजू जनता दल से आता हूँ, हमारे मुख्य मंत्री बीजू जनता दल के वहां majority हासिल करके आए हैं। वहां लोगों का सपोर्ट बीजू जनता दल के प्रति है। वहां पर बीजू जनता दल के जो नेता हैं, जो मुख्य मंत्री हैं, उनका कोई भी सजेशन उस राज्य में, कोई भी कानून लागू करने से पहले लेना जरूरी होना चाहिए। इसका अधिकार राज्यों को हमारे संविधान में दिया हुआ है। मैं बार-बार कहूंगा, चाहे एन.सी.टी.सी. का मामला हो, चाहे लोकपाल का मामला हो, चाहे Land acquisition reform का मामला हो, बिल हो या कोई भी बिल जब केन्द्र सरकार के सम्मुख आता है, तो इन्होंने कभी भी राज्य सरकार के मुख्य मंत्रियों से चर्चा नहीं की और न कभी उनसे परामर्श लेना आवश्यक समझा। वर्तमान केन्द्र सरकार खुद ही यहां पर नियम तैयार करती है जिसके कारण राज्य के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने बिल का विरोध किया है। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि मैं ओडिशा से belong करता हूँ, वहां पर 27 per cent coal reserve है। भारतवर्ष का 27 per cent coal ओडिशा में reserve है और ओडिशा की डिमांड 19 per cent है। वहां जितने भी ऊर्जा के केन्द्र हैं, वे चाहे केन्द्रीय ऊर्जा उत्पादित केन्द्र हैं या राज्य के ऊर्जा उत्पादित केन्द्र हैं, उन सभी की डिमांड रहती है कि यदि उनको 19 per cent कोयला मिल जाए तो हम अपने राज्य को तथा देश के अन्य प्रदेशों को ऊर्जा दे सकते हैं। हमें अपने प्रदेश का शेयर भी नहीं मिलता है। हमारे प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने बार-बार केन्द्र सरकार को, केन्द्रीय ऊर्जा मंत्री को पत्र लिखा है कि जो हमारे राज्य का शेयर बनता है, हमें उतना कोयला दिया जाए। जो हमारे राज्य का शेयर अधिकार है, केन्द्रीय ऊर्जा मंत्री वह भी हमें देने के लिए राजी नहीं हैं। जहां हमें 19 per cent coal block मिलना चाहिए, हमें मात्र 7 per cent coal ही दिया जाता है। जिन राज्य सरकारों ने coal block के लिए corporate sectors को अपनी recommendations भी नहीं दी थीं, उनको बाध्य किया जाता है कि तुम coal block दो। इससे हमारे सामने केन्द्र सरकार की स्वेच्छाचारी की नीति आती है। केन्द्र सरकार चाहती है कि मैं दिल्ली में बैठकर dictatorship करूं और जिसको जो चाहूं दूं। यह जो UPA सरकार

की नीति है, मैं इसकी निन्दा करता हूँ। मैं चाहूँगा कि राज्य का जो हक है, केन्द्र में जो भी सरकार हो यदि वह उसको देने का काम नहीं करेगी, तो आने वाले समय में उन राज्यों में बहुत तरह के आंदोलन हो सकते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं NCTC के मामले में भी एक बात कहूँगा कि जब NCTC का मामला आया था तो हमारे मुख्य मंत्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने प्रधान मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा था कि यह राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारों पर हनन है। आप राज्य सरकारों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से इस संदर्भ में विचार-विमर्श करके ही नियम को लागू करते। यदि सभी राज्यों की इस मामले में सहमति होती और तब आप यह कानून लाते तो उचित होता। जो हमारे केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री हैं और जो उनके secretary हैं, उन्होंने इस ओर कोई तवज्जोह नहीं दी और देश के ऊपर जबर्दस्ती यह कानून लादने का काम किया गया। इसी कारण देश में आज जहां कांग्रेस की सरकार नहीं है, वहां के दस-बारह मुख्य मंत्री इसके विरोध में खड़े हैं। यह बात आने वाले कल की सूचना देती है कि सरकार की जो नीति है, उसको देश के किसी भी कोने में नहीं माना जा रहा है। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आने वाले कल के लिए जो भी कानून बनाया जाए, स्टेट के जो मुख्य मंत्री हैं, जो वहां की पॉपुलर गवर्नमेंट है, उनसे पूछा जाए कि अगर हम देश में यह कानून लागू करेंगे तो क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं या नहीं, तभी यह कानून लागू किया जाए, चाहे NCTC हो, चाहे वह RPF act हो। जो रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन पुलिस फोर्स है, आपने उसको भी बदलने का काम किया है। इस पर हमारे मुख्य मंत्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने कहा है कि रेलें सभी राज्यों की सम्पत्तियों के ऊपर से होकर जाती है, इसीलिए राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से consult करना जरूरी है। अगर आप RPF act में कोई परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं, तो निश्चित तौर पर वहां के राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री से सलाह लें और उसमें कुछ परिवर्तन लाएं, तभी यह कानून लाया जाए। इस RPF act का विरोध हमारे मुख्य मंत्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने भी किया था। चाहे लोकपाल बिल हो, लोकायुक्त बिल हो या चाहे कोई भी बिल केन्द्र सरकार पार्लियामेंट में लाए या कोई भी नया कानून अगर देश के ऊपर लागू करने जा रही है, तो मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि सभी राज्य सरकारों को इस संदर्भ में विश्वास में लिया जाए, ताकि जो हमारा संघीय ढांचा है, जो उसका नियम है हम उसकी रक्षा कर सकें।

महोदय, मैं कहूँगा कि जो UPA सरकार के लोग यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, जिन राज्यों में कांग्रेस की सरकारें हैं, वे केवल उनको ही सुविधाएं देने की बात सोचते हैं। वे सोचते हैं कि भारत का आम आदमी उनकी सरकार को चुने। मैं इसका एक उदाहरण दूंगा कि 2008 में, जब ओडिशा में भयानक बाढ़ आई और उस बाढ़ में...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Mohanty, there are two more speakers from your party. You have already taken nine minutes.

SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: I will take two minutes more. उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इतना ही कह रहा था कि जब ओडिशा में 2008 में बाढ़ आई तो 30 जिलों में से 18 जिलों के आदमी कुत्रस्त थे। लगभग ढाई करोड़ आदमी घर से बाहर थे। उस संदर्भ में, जब प्रधानमंत्री जी को हमारे मुख्यमंत्री श्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने चिट्ठी लिखी, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी भुवनेश्वर गए और वहां पर बोले कि मैं ओडिशा को 200 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दूंगा, मगर ओडिशा राज्य को एक भी पैसा नहीं दिया गया। हमारे मुख्यमंत्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने अपने राज्य के फंड से उन ढाई करोड़ आदमियों को, जिनको तकलीफ थी, उबारने की चेष्टा की और अन्य आदमियों के लिए भी कुछ काम किया। वहां पर जब भी कुछ भी नेचुरल डिजास्टर होता है और केंद्र की सरकार को हमारे राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री लिखते हैं, तब उस समय केंद्र की सरकार के प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि रुपया पेड़ पर नहीं फलता है। बीते दिनों में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक बहुत बड़ी बात कही थी, जिसको ओडिशावासी सहन नहीं कर सके। आप देखेंगे कि आज ओडिशा में कांग्रेस की हालत बद से बदतर होती जा रही है।

[श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती]

उन्होंने ओडिशा के प्रति हर तरह से जो उपेक्षा रखी है, चाहे कोल हो, एनर्जी हो, नेशनल हाई-वे रोड हो, चाहे बी.पी.एल. कार्ड हो या कोई भी अन्य कार्य हो, वे ओडिशा के प्रति संवेदनहीन रहे हैं, जबकि ओडिशा हमारे देश का सबसे गरीबतम राज्य है। सबसे गरीबतम राज्य होते हुए भी, ओडिशा के मुख्य मंत्री नवीन पटनायक जी द्वारा यू.पी.ए. के प्रधान मंत्री को बार-बार लिखने के बाद भी उन्होंने हमारे ओडिशा राज्य की समस्याओं के प्रति तवज्जो नहीं दी। इसी कारण से मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहूंगा कि केन्द्र में जो यू.पी.ए. सरकार है, यह संघीय ढांचे में विश्वास करे, जिससे हम सभी राज्यों को समान दर्जा देकर सहज करने की उम्मीद रखें। मैं इतना कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I shall concentrate my speech only on two issues because so many issues have been highlighted by other hon. Members. In paragraph 31 of the President's Address, it has been claimed by the Government that there was a record production of agriculture crops last year. In paragraph 88 of the President's Address, it has been stated that certain measures have been taken by the Government to strengthen development and food security for the people living in Maoist affected areas. But, unfortunately, so far as West Bengal is concerned, everyone knows that in 24 blocks of three districts in West Bengal, popularly known as Jangalmahal, which are Maoist infested areas, a series of killings has taken place in the past few years. With the intervention of the hon. Chief Minister of the newly elected Government in West Bengal, this problem has been contained to a considerable limit. Sir, the Food Minister of West Bengal has requested the Central Government for additional allocation of foodgrains for the BPL people in those 24 Maoist infested blocks in the Jangalmahal area, and in 15 blocks which were affected by Ila in the Sundarbans areas and in the entire Darjeeling and Dooars areas, particularly in those areas where plantation labourers are living and where most of the tea gardens are closed for some reasons or the other.

Our requirement for additional allocation, for the Government of West Bengal was 17,78,592 MT. But not even 1 MT of additional allocation has been made, although it has been claimed that there is a record production of agricultural crops. And, we have, recently, seen that the Supreme Court also has reprimanded the Central Government that million tonnes of foodgrains are getting rotten in the godowns and warehouses of the Food Corporation of India. And, people living below-the-poverty line, particularly, in those vulnerable areas are not getting proper support, which reflects from the figures that I have mentioned right now. Therefore, I would request, through you, Sir, that the Government should act immediately to show their eagerness which has been mentioned in Paragraph 31 and 88 of the President's Address so that these poorer people can have some food. Otherwise, the sub-human conditions, under which these people are living, cannot be eradicated. This is point No.1.

The second point of my speech is regarding National Counter Terrorism Centre which has been constituted by an Executive Order dated 3rd February, 2012. By a combined reading of different clauses of that Executive Order, it emerges that the NCTC is designed to exercise powers which are attributed to police force like arrests, search, detention, intelligence gathering, investigation in the field of counter-terrorism, etc., etc. But neither of the 97 Entries of the List I of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution offers percentage to these provisions in any way. It is true that the Union Government, pressing into service Entry 2 A of the List I, may deploy any armed forces in aid of the civil power of a particular State. But here also, the Sarkaria Commission recommended that while deploying armed forces under the Special Armed Powers Act, prior consultation with the concerned State Government is a must. Even in the case of Nagaland People's Movement versus Union of India, the Apex Court ruled that it is mandatory on the part of the Central Government to consult the State Government while sending armed forces. But here, the NCTC does not get any kind of sustenance from Entry 2A of the List I, since it is not an Armed Force of the Union *per se*. And personnel of NCTC cannot be termed as Armed Force of the Union *per se*. And, it would like to refer to Entry 80 of the List I, and I quote: "Extension of powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any State to any area outside that State but not so as to enable the police of one State to exercise powers and jurisdiction in any area outside the State without the consent of the Government of the State in which such area is situated." Therefore, this Entry also reinforces the theory that without the consent of the concerned Government, the powers and jurisdiction of members of the police force belonging to a State cannot be extended to another State. Now, coming to the formation of the NCTC, it is from the police forces from different States. The constitution of NCTC, by the Executive Order that I have referred to, also goes against the authority of the Constitution, since article 73 does not sustain any such kind of order. Section 2E of the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act—they have given powers to the NSG under this Act—requires that specifications of the designated authority will have to be made by a notification published in the Official Gazette. Therefore, it envisages a statutory order under Section 2(e) and its publication is a must in the Official Gazette. But, here, it was not published in the Official Gazette and, rather, by an Executive Order, the designated authority has been established by virtue of clause 3(1) of the NCTC Order, 2012. Thus, it is a clear circumvention of the statutory mandate and is, therefore, *void ab initio*. The Order dated 3rd February, 2012, cannot be a substitute for a statutory notification as mandated by the UAPA Act.

Now, as per Clause 43A of the UAPA Act, ample powers have been given as if the designated authority will enjoy temporal power. Unfettered powers have been given. They can arrest anybody at any point of time. They can search any establishment, any area, any office, any place, at any point of time, although there is

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

a bar by virtue of a ruling of the Supreme Court that after sunset you cannot arrest a woman. But no such thing has been mentioned in Clause 43A of the UAPA. So, this agency would enjoy unfettered and unlimited powers! The provision contained in Clause 3.2 refers to the provision of Section 43 of the said Act, but is totally silent on the provision as laid down in Section 43B. Therefore, it is totally ambiguous, susceptible to illegal detention and arrests and the officers of the Operations Division of the NCTC cannot resort to the provisions of section 43B of the said Act.

My next point so far as the NCTC is concerned is, we all know, that public order and Police are a State Subject, that is, List II of the Seventh Schedule, and the federal structure of the Government is enshrined in the Constitution, which nobody can touch. In the Keshavanand Bharati case, in the Minerva Mills case, the Supreme Court had categorically stated that even Parliament cannot touch the basic structure of the Constitution. Whatever amendments are to be made, they should be made within the framework of the Constitution. Federalism is a framework of the Constitution which cannot be affected by an Executive Order. This is unheard of. Now, supremacy of the Union over the federal unit as envisaged and introduced by the Order dated 3rd February, 2012, is absolutely against the spirit of federalism and affects the basic structure of the Constitution.

Sir, there is no denying the fact that terrorism is a threat and, in West Bengal, we have thousands of kilometres of land bordering with more than one neighbouring country. So, we are aware of the threat perception, but that does not necessarily mean that, to combat terrorism, we should say goodbye to our federal structure. It cannot be so. This cannot be 'extended to a position where the Central Government would discharge Police functions making inroads into the functioning of the State Government in the area of public order as assigned to it by the Constitution itself. In no way, can the Centre bulldoze the autonomy of the State and encroach...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. K. KURIEN): Just a second, Mr. Roy. Out of 18 minutes, you have taken 11 and there is one more speaker from your Party.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I will take only one or two minutes to conclude, Sir.

Therefore, the Centre cannot bulldoze the autonomy of the State and encroach upon the constitutional authority of the State. Federalism is a long-practiced essence of our democracy which must not be uprooted. This is my sincere appeal to the Government. The Government must take note of it, otherwise, there will be a serious political disorder in the system itself which will affect the people at large in different States. अब हम इसके खिलाफ बोल रहे हैं तो कोई यह सोच रहा है कि हम खिलाफ में क्यों बोल रहे हैं। क्या आप सरकार से समर्थन वापस ले रहे हैं, यह सवाल भी पैदा होता है। कुछ लोगों ने यही सवाल भी मेरे सामने पैदा कर दिया।

4.00 P.M.

सर, मैं इस पर एक लाइन बोलना चाहता हूँ। मोहम्मद रफी जी का गाया हुआ एक पुराना गाना है, जिसको मैंने बचपन में सुना था, आप लोगों ने भी सुना होगा:

चले थे साथ मिल के, चलेंगे साथ मिल कर।

तुम्हें रुकना पड़ेगा, मेरी आवाज सुन कर।।

तो हम चले थे आपके साथ, चलेंगे भी, लेकिन जब हम बोलेंगे तो आपको सुनना पड़ेगा, आपको रुकना पड़ेगा।...**(समय की घंटी)**...महोदय, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, thank you. On behalf of the Communist Party of India, I would like to put on record some of our views on the President's Address. Sir, I find the President's Address as a compilation of promises, both broken and to be broken! The reason for that is that the UPA-II Government suffers from loss of moral authority. The Congress Party and the constituents in the UPA-II Government are pulling the Government in different directions.

Yesterday and the day before yesterday, we had serious discussions on war crimes and human rights violations in Sri Lanka, and the Government of India's stand at Geneva. Hon. Prime Minister was present in the House. He never thought of getting up and uttering a word on this issue. I do not say that the Prime Minister personally is insensitive to the issue. I definitely say that the Government remains insensitive to this issue. That is because this Government suffers from the loss of moral authority, this Government suffers from its own internal contradictions.

Sir, coming to some of the issues, when I say 'broken promises', my previous speakers also referred to it, take the example of the Women's Reservation Bill, it remains a promise, a broken promise. Now, the Government talks about the livelihood security. That is the number one priority for the Government now. It refers to the Twelfth Five-Year Plan that will have goals of faster, sustainable and inclusive growth. But, really, have we built an economy which guarantees inclusive growth? The two decades of neo-liberalism as a politics, as an economy in our country, have proved that these policies can never allow to have inclusive growth. In this respect, Sir, I would like to quote from a Special Mention which was made by Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania, a very respected Member of our House. With a passion, he presented this Special Mention in which he has pointed out, "India is home to the largest number of hungry people, about a quarter of the estimated 820 millions in the whole world. The NFHS, last carried out in 2004-05, had also shown that 23 per cent of married men, 52 per cent of married women and a chilling 72 per cent of infants were anemic—a sure sign that a shockingly large number of families were caught in a downward spiral of slow starvation."

This explains what is the inclusive growth that we are talking about in India today. Sir, again, the President's Address talks about this on page 6, point no.24, "My Government will introduce a new Bill in the Parliament for eliminating manual

[Shri D. Raja]

scavenging and insanitary latrines.” Sir, here, with a pain and anguish, I would like to ask the Government why manual scavenging is still prevalent in the country despite we have the 1993 Act passed by this Parliament. I am asking this from the Government. We have five Prime Ministers since 1993, from Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao to Dr. Manmohan Singh. All of them promised to eradicate the inhuman and illegal practice of manual scavenging. Our current Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, announced in June, 2011, that within six months, i.e., by the end of year 2011, manual scavenging would be eradicated from the country. Hence, the Government of India should reply. There is only one Minister sitting in the House. But I draw the attention of the House to it. This is how the President’s Address is taken seriously by the Government.

Sir, I am asking the Government to reply in Parliament how and why the promise given by the Prime Minister has failed. The promise to eradicate manual scavenging was given by the Prime Minister.

Sir, in January, 2011, the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment announced the Government’s decision to conduct a fresh survey to identify locations of dry latrines and the number of manual scavengers in the country. It is a shame to note that even after 13 months the process has not begun. What are we telling the people? The Government goes on giving promises, and breaking promises. I am talking about the most downtrodden, the most deprived section of our society, the manual scavengers. Everybody agrees it is a shame to have manual scavenging in the 21st century. India claims that it is an emerging power. No, it is not an emerging power; it has already emerged a power. But this is the-condition of these people. So, I want to know whether the Government or the Prime Minister will take the initiative to convince the Railways to eradicate manual scavenging. Yesterday, we had the Railway Budget, and we will discuss the Railway Budget. The Railways being the single largest employer of manual scavengers must initiate immediately a time-bound programme to end this practice of manual scavenging.

Secondly, an action plan to survey, demolish the dry toilets and rehabilitate the manual scavengers must be initiated by the Government. I want to know whether the Government would do it.

Thirdly, Sir, I would like to suggest that the Prime Minister should convene a meeting of Chief Ministers, particularly the Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Odisha, Maharashtra and-Rajasthan where this practice of manual scavenging is prevalent in a big way. I want to know whether the Government will do it because the President has given an assurance that the Government will introduce a new Bill in Parliament. Why do you talk of a new Bill when there is already a Bill on this issue? There are ways to eradicate manual scavenging. I would like to ask the Government whether we are

deceiving ourselves, or, we are deceiving the nation, the people. The Government should seriously take note of this.

There are other issues also which I would like to raise, Sir. The President has spoken about the energy security. What is the energy security we are talking about, Sir? The President's Address does not mention about India-Pakistan-Iran gas pipeline. Why did you give up that project? You cannot blame Pakistan for that; you cannot blame Iran for that. If you have to blame, you have to blame yourself. It is India which has gone back. Why? It is because of the pressure given by the United States of America. We have succumbed to the pressure given by the US. You have backed out. You do not speak about India-Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline and you are talking about energy security. What is the energy security you are going to build? Now there is an agitation going on in Kudankulam against the nuclear power plant. Two units are ready for commissioning. But people are agitating. People have genuine fears. After Fukushima incident these fears are very real. The women and children when they were sleeping, there was a trial run. They heard a huge noise. They got panicky. Children clung to their parents. They were all running away. That was the beginning of the current agitation. Their fears have to be alleviated; apprehensions will have to be removed. The Central Government constituted an Expert Committee. They have given the report. Both the State and Central Governments should work together in a coordination and see how these fears will be removed on the scientific basis, scientific evidence. People's safety is paramount and should be paramount for the Government of India when we talk about energy security.

Then, Sir, about internal and external security I would like to raise one or two issues. We had enough discussion on Sri Lankan Tamils question. I do not want to take this time to further discuss it. But the Government cannot let down the Sri Lankan Tamil cause. The Government cannot give up its commitment to protect the interests of Sri Lankan Tamils. Today the newspapers have reported that the Sri Lankan High Commissioner in Delhi has made a statement accusing the Members of Parliament saying that they speak because they have some connections with some groups who have sympathy for Elam cause. I think it is a gross violation on his part of all accepted diplomatic norms in the world. It is a gross interference in our affairs. How can a High Commissioner of another country attribute motives to the conduct of the Members of Parliament in our country? I urge upon the Government to take serious note of this statement. The Government should register a strong protest against the statement made by Sri Lankan High Commissioner. In fact, the Government should ask the Sri. Lankan Government to call back its High Commissioner who is in Delhi and then only India can show that it is a power and it can stand up to any challenge in the world. Even a country like Sri Lanka if it tries to blackmail, if I am allowed to use that word, a country like ours, then what will happen to India's position in the comity of nations? This is a serious issue.

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Then, Sir, the President's Address does not talk about fishermen. Every day Indian fishermen are attacked, they are killed and their nets are confiscated. I have spoken on this on several occasions. Now again I raise this issue. Unless the Kachathivu agreement signed in 1974-1976 with Sri Lanka, is reopened, renegotiated, we cannot find an everlasting solution to the safety of our fishermen.

Sir, if Sri Lankan Government does not come forward to re-open those agreements, I think India has a prerogative to retrieve the Katchatheevu Island, which was once part of India, which belonged to India. We, in fact, gave that Island to Sri Lanka. We conceded that Island to Sri Lanka when the International Maritime Boundary Line was defined. So, the time has come. If you want to safeguard the interest of fishermen, if you want to safeguard their traditional fishing rights in the Indian Ocean or Palk Strait, it is imperative that Katchatheevu agreement is reopened. I don't think that is going to be done. That is why I am saying Katchatheevu will have to be retrieved by the Government of India. The Tamil Nadu Assembly has passed a Resolution. At least give respect to a Resolution passed by the elected Government and sovereign Assembly in our country. How can you uphold the principles of federalism? Many speakers have referred to NCTC. I also referred to it. I criticized this NCTC.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Raja, you have already taken three minutes more.

SHRI D. RAJA: I will finish it, Sir. If this Government has to function as a respectable Government, this Government will have to give promises; this Government will uphold the principles of federalism. When this Government strives for economic growth, this Government should assure the nation, this Government should guarantee social justice to all sections and this Government should promise that it will provide a corruption free, transparent governance and administration. Otherwise, Government should note, Sir, that on February 28--with this point I will conclude -- there was a massive strike all over the country irrespective of political affiliations. All the Central Trade Unions, all the national level federations came together, at a joint call to observe an All India strike against the economic policies of the Government. BMS was there, INTUC was there. My friend Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy is not here. INTUC was there., BMS was there, AITUC was there, CITU was there; irrespective of political affiliations, all trade unions joined together. Why, Sir? All sections of our people are on the path of agitation, protests and they do not agree with the economic policies pursued by the Government. But you talk of economic security! How is it possible? You talk of inclusive growth. You talk of sustainable growth and the main thrust of the Twelfth Five Year Plan is PPP, Public Private Partnership. It is nothing but privatisation. On the one side you talk of fundamentals of economy. They are quite sound. On the other side, what are the fundamentals? We have our public sector industries, our public sector banks, our public sector

insurance companies. You are trying to liquidate all Government equities, making the public sector units vulnerable and subjecting them to gripping privatization. You have seen the neo-liberal policies, how it created a hell, in other countries. What is going on in the United States of America, Occupying Wall Street Movement or the Euro Zone crisis? Why can't Government draw lessons from the United States of America? You signed 123 Agreement with the US. At least take note of what is happening in the US, what is happening in the European Union and what is happening in North Africa. That is why neo-liberal economic policies need to be reversed. I do not find such an indication in the President's Address. I think, this President's Address is nothing but a compilation of promises, promises broken and to be broken. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI N BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir, for permitting me to participate in this discussion. To begin with, I would like to say that the hon. President's Address was delivered as a mere ritual without setting any agenda for the coming year. It is an Address merely to keep up the tradition of delivering an Address to the Joint Session. On many crucial issues facing the country, the President's Address remains silent. There is a failure of the Government on all fronts, be it Central-State relations, be it inflation, be it price rise, be it healthcare or education.

With regard to Centre-State relations, of late, it is increasingly a tendency on the part of the Central Government to treat States as subordinates. The Centre is taking over most of the welfare programmes, leaving little to the States. Due to this, many States have become 'glorified Municipalities'.

The latest case of usurping powers from the States is about the formation of the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC). Establishment of such a Centre infringes upon the duties and powers of the State police force. This would curtail the role of the State police force in counter terror operations. The Intelligence Bureau has already been performing the related job and there was no need to give power to search and arrest to NCTC as proposed. Many States have objected to the controversial Section 43(A) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act which empowers the officers to perform search and arrests. The NCTC should not be formed without the consent of the States. I request the Centre to make suitable amendments to dispel the impression that was created.

Among many other issues, concern of Tamil Nadu fishermen is the one which has not found place in the President's Address. A number of times we have voiced our concern of the fishermen who suffer at the hands of the Sri Lankan Navy. The only measure that the Center should take is the retrieval of Katchatheevu. I urge upon the Government to impress upon the Sri Lankan Government to retrieve Katchatheevu.

The next burning issue is the power shortage that is prevailing all over the

[Shri N. Balaganga]

country and Tamil Nadu is no exception to that. As soon as our Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu took over the Chief Ministership, she took many steps to meet the power shortage. These steps would yield fruits in a few months time. To tide over the situation, she appealed to the hon. Prime Minister to allocate 1,000 MW of additional electricity from the Central Pool. But, till now it has not been allocated. I would urge upon the Government to view this precarious situation seriously and allocate 1,000 MW of electricity as demanded by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu has recently witnessed Thane Cyclone which devastated many parts of the State. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister to release special financial assistance of Rs. 5,000 crores. But, only a meager amount of Rs. 500 crores was released. The disaster caused by the Thane Cyclone is unprecedented and the relief operations require more financial allocation. This also did not find a mention in the President's Address. I appeal to the Central Government to grant special financial assistance to the State of Tamil Nadu.

Sir, MGNREDA is one of the flagship programmes of the Government of India. Since its inception, six years ago, the Government has spent more than Rs. 1 lakh crores, but there is no tangible asset creation anywhere in India. Moreover, the scheme is mired with widespread corruption and irregularities. There are major flaws in the scheme. I request the Government to find a monitory and regulatory mechanism for proper implementation of this scheme.

Yesterday, Sir, we had a statement from the hon. Minister of External Affairs on the US-backed Resolution in the United Nations.

Sir, whenever Indo-Sri Lanka issue is raised in this House, the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister say that India is a friendly country, a neighbouring country. But Sri Lanka has killed thousands of Tamilians. They never say that India is a friendly country, a neighbouring country. Only we think so. A resolution, condemning the violation of human rights in Sri Lanka, should have been brought by India. But we failed to do so. When the US is backing the resolution and other countries are backing the US, it is India's bounden duty to support this resolution. I urge upon the Government with folded hands to support the resolution, to be voted in the Geneva Conference.

Thank you very much.

SHRI H.K. DUA (Nominated): Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks. For the last two days, we have been discussing the President's Address and a variety of opinions have been expressed. Some of them are in agreement, while others convey differences. Sir, I am happy about one thing; is that, whatever may happen to the Railway Budget, Parliament has come back on the rails. And, in its glory. This is the only way to sort out important national issues.

Dissent, differences, variety of opinion, etc. are natural in a democracy. We are a nation of over a billion people and there can be billions and billions of issues. Statesmanship and leadership lies in sorting out and brining about a consensus on the important issues of national concern. We are, by nature, argumentative people. But, we should not allow the argument to lead to a confrontationist atmosphere, which often develops in our debates. The debates in the House or outside should not be allowed to become a kind of a zero sum game--your victory is my loss and my victory is your loss. Despite the differences the country has to evolve effective policies for India of the 21st Century--and that can be done only exchanging ideas and a lot of thoughts. One if the questions, which has cropped up lately, is of the federal powers and the State powers, of the federal rights and the Centre's rights. My impression is – whatever I know about Constitution – we are not a federation of States. We are not a unitary State either. Founders of our Constitution had tried to evolve a unitary-cumfederal setup. In many areas, the Centre has got prominent role in some areas, the States have got prominent role; and, there is some overlap in a few areas, which are mentioned in the Concurrent List. There is a provision for the residuary powers of the Centre. But for a layman; if it is a national question, the solution has also got to be national; even the laws have to be national, which have to be followed across the boundaries of the State. Terrorism, for instance, is no longer a State question. The entire country is facing threats from terrorism. The terrorists have surprise as a weapon. We do not know where the terrorist groups will strike next. 26/11 was a surprise, Delhi bomb blasts were a surprise, other incidents of terrorist violence in Mumbai, in Ajmer and Hyderabad also had element of surprise.

Most States have got to be vigilant. The Country has to be vigilant. Now, differences have cropped up on the Centre's proposal to set up NCTC. I am sure this question will be sorted out by talks between the Centre and the States. But to convert the whole question into the Centre versus the States or the States versus the Centre, I think, is very unfortunate. What needs to be done is; the Centre and the States together have to fight terrorism in the country. The terrorist threat is still serious. Steps have to be taken by the States and the Centre together to combat terrorism. One strategy should be adopted, whatever may be the out come of the talks between the Centre and the States on NCTC. Certainly, law and order is a State subject. But when a State is failing to combat on its own law and order problem, it often, it asks for the assistance of the Army, the BSF or the CRPF And such assistance is always given. The Centre also cannot fight terrorism alone because the State Police is closer to the ground and sense trouble, from wherever it may come. Imagine, if a beat constable had been there at Badhwar Park in Mumbai on 26/11, I am sure the beat constable would have been able to find out wherefrom those rubber boats had come. If a vigilant beat constable had been there, we would have come to know about the terrorist threat which was emerging and which brought

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about a very grisly event in country's fight against terrorism. Our country has paid a heavy price for it. So, together, the centre and the states have to fight terrorism. But in tackling the law and order problem, the lead role should be of the State. The Centre should assist the States whenever they need to implement or, sort out the law and order situation. However, in fighting terrorism, the lead role should be of the Central Government and the States should assist. Together, I think, a kind of team spirit needs to be evolved on the NCTC, and in combating terrorism. I am sure, the States and the Centre will have the maturity to final a way out. I am told that more talks are going to take place very soon, in the near future, to sort it out. But what is needed, essentially, is a consensus. Democracy cannot work without a consensus on major issues; and terrorism is one of them. Fighting naxalism is another matter of internal security needing consensus. Also, issues concerning. External security is a matter connected with Foreign Policy need to be resolved by a consensus. I don't think it is difficult to evolve a consensus among the leaders of various parties – they are all responsible. On these issues, there should be a national consensus. I think we will go far ahead, and much sooner into the 21st Century, if major issues are kept out of partisan or a State-versus-Centre kind of a controversy. Sir, the world around India is changing fast. It is not going to wait for us. The House cannot ignore the kind of a situation that is developing around us. Three major powers are going to have a change in their rulers. Putin already has first taken over as President again in Russia, practically. The USA is going to have Presidential elections soon. We don't know who the winner will be and what the policy of the United States will be. China is going to have new sets of rulers in a few month's time. I think, by October, they will be able to complete the process. One knows who are likely to be the rulers in the major countries. But we do not know how these three powers are going to look at the world, particularly, this region, which is of vital importance to our country and the South Asia and also West Asia. There is a situation developing in West Asia which should get the attention of the House and the Leaders of all parties – Government as well as those sitting on the Opposition Benches. The situation in west Asia can lead to a conflagration it may not be imminent, tomorrow or the day after, but it can go out of hand the near future. Most of our oil comes from West Asia. A conflagration of in a corner of West Asia can lead to rise in oil prices. A major conflagration can even lead to blockage of the oil supplies to India.

The closure of the Hormuz Straits' which was a threat only a few weeks ago itself can be a serious development for India. No country has enough oil reserves; you can't afford to keep oil in reserve for a long time. Secondly; 5.5 million people of India live in the Persian Gulf and other West Asian countries. If there is trouble in West Asia, do we have a plan how to pull them out? The immensity of the task itself is forbidding. What we need to do is to play a more effective role in

international affairs. We used to do that once upon a time during Jawahar Lal Nehru's days when we were not that strong. Now I think, when we have emerged as a country to reckon with, we can play a diplomatic role in sorting out the problems particularly in the neighbourhood.

The Americans are going to quit Afghanistan in 2014 in just two years' time. They could not continue fighting that war for long. We need to work out a roadmap to safeguard about our interests in Afghanistan as situation in Afghanistan is important for us for our access to Central Asia. Who will fill the vacuum once the Americans leave? Are the local people going to fill the vacuum? Karzai's term is coming to an end this year with him we signed strategic partnership agreement only last year. Are Taliban likely to come back to Kabul Americans are already talking to the Taliban. They are not even letting Pakistan; and Hamid Karzai know what is the agenda of the talks. Now if Taliban comes to power in Kabul, what will be its impact on India's policy on Afghanistan? What about India's presence in Afghanistan? We have spent over US \$2 billion rupees on Afghanistan's development projects, which I am told have closing very well. And India's presence in Afghanistan is welcome to the people. But once the Taliban, backed by Pakistan and ISI, comes to power in Kabul, it will be a totally different situation for us. So, we need to draw a roadmap for whatever happens there after the US pull out.

Our relations with our neighbours are better. Certainly with Bangladesh, except for the Teesta – I am sure, they will be able to sort out one day by talks at home and by talks with Bangladesh. With Nepal, our relationship is much better under a new Prime Minister in Kathmandu. With Myanmar, our relationship has improved quite a bit and our Parliament has been visited by their delegations and they Head of the Government has been here. There is indeed much more understanding between Myanmar and India. But, recently, in the Maldives, I think, we were taken by surprise by developments in Maldivers which is of crucial importance to us considering our vital interests in the Indian Ocean. Are we, as a nation, bothered about the Indian Ocean? Chinese Navy is very active and going to be more and more active in the Indian ocean despite its preoccupations in the Pacific. The Chinese are present in the Arabian Sea; they are present in the Bay of Bengal, and, in the Indian Ocean, their increasing interest is very much known. We have a boundary problem with China; we have recurring problem or continuing problem with Pakistan, but we cannot ignore our interests in the Indian Ocean. And, next time, if something happens in the Maldives, we should not be feeling surprised about it. Now, the nexus between Pakistan and China – I don't think there is going to be war between India and China; but the nexus between China and Pakistan is of a very vital concern to us. They have a relationship in the nuclear programme and in the Missiles Programme. Together these create a formidable defence situation for us. I don't think India can be complacent about it. So, what is the way out? The way

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out is that on issues of security, internal and external security, plus defence matters, there is need for having a consensus in the country. Along with that we have to develop the strength of our economy, plus military power, backed by a national support emerging out of the consensus. This can help us a great deal in meeting all challenges.

Thank you, Mr. Vice Chairman.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, in her Address, her Excellency, the President of India, has given the picture of a robust economic growth of our country. In her speech, Madam President had said that the estimated economic growth of our country in the year 2010-11 was 8.4 per cent. And naturally, we achieved more than seven per cent economic growth in the last year. This is going to increase in the present year as well as in the coming year. No doubt, the President has given a very rosy picture of the economic growth of our country. The credit goes to our strong banking system. Thanks to our strong banking system, even during the period of global recession when the European economy had suffered badly and when most of the leading banks in Europe and America had collapsed, our economy had performed much better.

Sir, the hon. President in her Address spoke a few lines about price rise and inflation. But, frankly speaking, Sir, this Government has totally failed in controlling price rise and inflation in our country. There is a failure of the price control mechanism. There is nothing mentioned about it in the President's Address.

Then, Sir, Public Distribution System can play a very important and significant role in controlling the price rise in our country, but due to the total failure of the Public Distribution System, people suffered a lot. There is nothing mentioned about the failure or about the improvement of the Public Distribution System.

Sir, I come from the North-Eastern region of the country. Due to the failure of the Public Distribution System, people of my region are suffering very badly. Can you imagine, Sir, that the price of salt is more than Rs.120 per kg in places beyond Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh? This is how the Public Distribution System is working and nothing has been mentioned about the failure of the Public Distribution System in the President's Address. Due to the nexus between some officials and corrupt businessmen, the public distribution system has totally collapsed in our State and the North-Eastern Region, and this Government has not done anything about it.

Sir, regarding the Lokpal, her Excellency had rightly mentioned that we had introduced the Lokpal Bill in Parliament. Everybody remembers what happened on the 29th of December last year on the floor of this House when we were discussing the Lokpal Bill. Anyway, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has given us the

assurance that the Lokpal Bill would be taken up for discussion again before the 30th of March, and we hope, we would get an opportunity to speak on it.

Now I come to our friendly relations with our neighbouring countries. Hon. President in her Presidential Address says, 'to promote peace and cooperation in our immediate neighbouring countries'. This is very good; this is welcome. We want better relationship with neighbouring countries; we also want peaceful relations with neighbouring countries. In her Presidential Address, hon. President said about the visit of our Prime Minister to Bangladesh. But, Sir, there is no mention of sealing of Indo-Bangladesh border. We want better relations with our neighbouring countries, but still Indo-Bangladesh border is open and the hon. President has not said anything about the total sealing of Indo-Bangladesh border. In her Presidential Address, one of the important emphases given is regarding the protocol of the Land Boundary Agreement between India and Bangladesh. This is a very important issue. The Government of India sacrificed our land to Bangladesh. The land of Assam had been given to Bangladesh without consulting us. This is an insult to my State; this is an insult to the federal structure. We want better relations with Bangladesh; there is no doubt about it, but not at the cost of the land of Assam, not at the cost of people of Assam. Sir, this Agreement is totally against the spirit of people of Assam. We want better relations with our neighbouring countries; it is very good. But this Presidential Address has forgot to mention two major issues faced by the North-Eastern Region regarding our relations with China. It is known to everybody. If any person from Arunachal Pradesh goes to visit China, he will not get visa. Not to speak of ordinary people, when our hon. Defence Minister visited Arunachal Pradesh, China objected to it. Regarding this incident, hon. President has not mentioned anything in her Presidential Address. Another very serious problem faced by the people of the North-Eastern Region and the people of Eastern India is diversion of River Brahmaputra at the source in China. This is a very serious issue, but our hon. President is totally silent about it. It means our Government has not spoken anything about this issue. Sir, in China, the Brahmaputra River is known as the Yarlung River; when it enters Arunachal Pradesh, it takes the name of Siang and when it enters Assam, it takes the name of Brahmaputra. Water level of Siang River is reduced by 145 metres and China has already constructed several channels. There are certain Chinese areas where there are water crisis. They have already constructed a big dam. But this Government is totally silent about this problem. We want better relations with neighbouring countries, but when we are going to develop better relations with neighbouring countries, please remember that there is a State or a region in our country which is the integral part of our country, and this is the North-Eastern Region. Without the North-Eastern Region, you cannot do anything. The Government should give importance to the North-Eastern Region. There is one more important thing, in her President's Address, the President said that the National

[Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya]

Ganga River Basin Authority is making efforts to clean up the Ganga River. The Government of India took some measures. This is very good; it is a welcome move. But, Sir, flood and erosion problem of Assam and the North-Eastern Region has not found any mention in the President's Address. It is a welcome move of the Government to clean up the Ganga River. But the Government of India should declare flood and erosion problem of Assam a national problem. But the President's Address is totally silent about this. In her Address, the hon. President has given importance to fertilizer production in our country. Without fertilizers, our farmers cannot survive and increase in fertilizer production is the call of the hour. But, for the last several years, people of the North-Eastern region, people of Assam, are fighting for revamping of the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation. The then Fertilizer Minister, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, had declared that Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation will be developed very soon. But, the Government has not done anything to develop the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation.

Sir, 26 years back, the Government of India signed an agreement with the leaders of Assam Movement which is known as the Assam Accord. But, for the last 26 years, the Central Government has not done anything for implementation of the Assam Accord. It is the duty of the Central Government to implement the Assam Accord, but they are not doing anything. So, I request the Government of India to look into this matter and start implementation of the Assam Accord immediately.

The hon. President has, given importance to the power generation in our country; It is very good. But, what is happening in the matter of rural electrification in the North-Eastern region? The Government of India should look into this. Rural electrification has totally failed in the North-Eastern region. There is no electricity. People are crying for electricity. Lots of money has been invested, but there has been no improvement in the availability of electricity in rural areas.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE) in the Chair]

Sir, there is another important area, to which the hon. President has given importance, that is, protection of tigers. It is a very good move. We welcome it. But, Sir, Assam is famous for one-horned rhino. No measures have been taken by the Government of India to protect rhino population in our country.

Sir, very frankly speaking, these are the problems faced by the people of the North-Eastern region. The Government of India has not mentioned anything about this. We give importance to the agricultural production in our country. In our country, agriculture plays a dominant role. Most of our people are dependent on agriculture. This is very good. But, everybody should remember one thing that the small tea gardens play a very important role in our country for the unemployed people. The Government of India has not given any importance to the development

of small tea growers in our region. Sir, I request the Government of India to look after the small tea growers in my State because they have provided a safe employment and lot of unemployed people are getting jobs in these gardens.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): The time allotted to you is over.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, I have only one more point. The hon. President has mentioned about the 'Look East Policy'. Sir, without infrastructure development, without road connectivity with the South Asian countries from Assam, the 'Look East Policy' will be incomplete. If the Government of India is really serious about the implementation of this policy, they should develop road linkage from the North-Eastern region to the South Asian countries. It will be automatically helpful for trade and economic growth of our State and the North-Eastern region. Sir, during the Second World War, a route was developed between Assam, Myanmar, China and Thailand. This route is still there. But, the Government of India has not taken any interest to develop this route. Sir, without the development of route connectivity with the South Asian countries, the 'Look East Policy' will be incomplete, if the Government of India seriously wants to implement this policy, it must give importance to trade and economic growth in the North-Eastern region by providing route linkage.

With these words, I hope that the Government of India will take some interest in looking after the problems faced by the North-Eastern region. The North-Eastern region of our country is an integral part of our country, but at the time of sanctioning money, at the time of sanctioning projects, everybody forgets about the North-Eastern region. I hope that the Government of India would remember this point. With these words, I thank you for allowing me to speak.

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड): माननीय सभापति जी, आपने मुझे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी हमारी सबसे सम्मानित और देश की प्रथम नागरिक हैं। यह बड़ा कष्ट है कि राष्ट्रपति जी जब भाषण देती हैं या देते हैं, वह भाषण राष्ट्रपति का न होकर एक प्रकार से सरकार का होता है। जब हम उसके गुण और दोषों का विवेचन करते हैं, उसकी प्रशंसा या आलोचना करते हैं तो निश्चित रूप से वह सरकार की आलोचना या प्रशंसा होती है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि यदि यहां पर कोई ऐसा अप्रिय वाक्य या शब्द मेरी ओर से लगे तो मेरा महामहिम के प्रति, यहां तक कि सरकार के प्रति भी ऐसा बोलने का कोई कारण नहीं है। मैं कुल मिलाकर पिछले तीन सालों से महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण सुन रहा हूँ और मुझे हर बार लगता था कि शायद यह भाषण अगली बार और अच्छा होगा, क्योंकि जिस देश के प्रधान मंत्री मनमोहन सिंह जी हों, उनसे हम यह अपेक्षा रखते हैं। कभी-कभी मुझे लगता है कि मनमोहन सिंह जी से तो हमारे यहां के सिंह ज्यादा अच्छे हैं। ये कम से कम सारी चीजों को ले लेते हैं, समझ लेते हैं। यह एक प्रकार का इतना नीरस भाषण रहा है, मैं नीरस इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि आप चाहे अपने डेवलपमेंट से दीजिए, आप अपने विकास की चीजें दीजिए, वह कोई बात नहीं है, हम लोग राज्यों में देख चुके हैं कि सामान्य रूप से राज्यपाल

[श्री भगतसिंह कोश्यारी]

के अभिभाषण में साल भर की जो डेवलपमेंट होती है, उन चीजों को हम लोग लाते हैं, लेकिन जब राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण हो, वह भी हिन्दुस्तान के राष्ट्रपति का और वह भी संसद के दोनों सदनों के बीच में हो, माननीय राजीव जी, अगर आप सुनेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आप कच्चे कर देंगे, क्योंकि यहां न तो राष्ट्रपति जी हैं और न ही प्रधान मंत्री जी हैं।

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): मैं सुन रहा हूँ।

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: इसलिए कम से कम हम सभी लोग यह अपेक्षा रखते हैं कि जब महामहिम का अभिभाषण संसद के दोनों सदनों के बीच में हो, उस अभिभाषण में कोई तो ऐसी चीज आनी चाहिए, जिसके माध्यम से देश का हर नागरिक अपने को इंगनाइज्ड फील करे, एक प्रकार से स्वयं को आलोड़ित फील करे और उसे यह लगे कि मुझे कोई इंस्पिरेशन मिल रही है, प्रेरणा मिल रही है। अगर आप सचमुच इस पूरे अभिभाषण को देखेंगे तो मैं सोचता हूँ कि इसमें प्रेरणा देने की बात तो नहीं है, हां, आप इसको सुनते-सुनते, पढ़ते-पढ़ते सो अवश्य जाएंगे। ऐसा लगता है कि यह एक रूटीन सा, घिसा-पिटा कि हां भाई, अभिभाषण देना है, इसलिए बना दो, ऐसा भाषण है। हमारे किसी मित्र ने कहा, बाहर किसी पत्रकार से बात कर रहे थे, मैं सुन रहा था कि भाई, यह तो विदाई भाषण है। मैंने उनसे कहा कि विदाई भाषण में भी ऐसा भाषण होता है, जिसमें कम से कम खुशी के आंसू आते हैं कि देखो यह जा रहा है, उसमें आंसू आते हैं कि क्यों गया, लेकिन यह विदाई का भाषण ऐसा है, जिसमें आंसू भी आ रहे हैं और लगता है अच्छा है कि यह सरकार जल्दी-जल्दी चली जाए। एक प्रकार से मैं सोचता हूँ कि आप यह कर ही नहीं सकते, क्योंकि जब तक आपके अंदर कम से कम आपका ध्येय नहीं होगा, कुछ लक्ष्य नहीं होगा, तो कहां से होगा? मान्यवर, मैं आपसे विशेष रूप से थोड़े से बिंदुओं पर बोलूंगा, मेरे बहुत से साथी बाद में बोलने वाले हैं, आदरणीय एम. वैकैया जी बोल चुके हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि यह आखिर एक प्रकार का इस सरकार का बयान है, गवर्नमेंट का बयान है। **What does Government mean? It is one, which governs.** सरकार वह है जो शासन करती है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ, बहुत छोटी-छोटी चीजें हैं, मैं लंबी बातों में नहीं जाऊंगा, मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ, मैंने अभी अखबारों में एक छोटा प्रकरण पढ़ा कि यू.आई.डी. में Nilekani कुछ बना रहे हैं, बीस करोड़ लोगों के आईडेंटिटी कार्ड बन बन चुके हैं। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब हैं, अभी सब लोग एन.सी.टी.सी. पर बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने सोचा कि यह क्या हो गया, यह तो नेशनल पॉप्युलेशन रजिस्टर में होना चाहिए। अगर आप ऐसे विवाद करते रहेंगे, तो आप क्या एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन करेंगे...। आप क्या शासन करेंगे, आप क्या **govern** करेंगे !

मान्यवर उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ऐसे ही मैं सेनाध्यक्ष के बारे में देख रहा था। सेनाध्यक्ष की उम्र क्या है, यह आपके रक्षा मंत्री से चलते-चलते सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाता है, तो मैं सोचता हूँ कि इस देश के लिए और यू.पी.ए., जो शासन कर रही है, उसके लिए इससे शर्मनाक कुछ नहीं हो सकता। आप इसको सुलझा नहीं पा रहे हैं। जब आप यह उम्र का विवाद नहीं सुलझा पा रहे हैं, तब हम आपसे कैसे अपेक्षा करें कि आप चीन से सीमा विवाद को कुछ हल कर पाएंगे। **It is never expected from you.** आप कैसे छोटी-छोटी बातों को हल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

मैं इधर देख रहा था कि जब तक कोई चीज भूलो, अगले दिन अगली चीज आ जाती है। आप शासन करें या हम करें, इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है, सवाल यह है कि हम किस दिशा में जा रहे हैं? हमारी दिशा क्या है, हम कर क्या रहे हैं? अभी उन्होंने इसरो के चार

वैज्ञानिकों के बारे में बताया। आपने पहले स्पेक्ट्रम का सारा ठीकरा राजा के सिर फोड़ा, उसके बाद अब इसरो का नाम आया। जिन वैज्ञानिकों ने साइंटिफिक क्षेत्र में, मिसाइल और दूसरे क्षेत्रों में इतना काम किया है, उन वैज्ञानिकों के बारे में आप कह रहे हैं कि ये चार वैज्ञानिक अब गवर्नमेंट सर्विस नहीं करेंगे। वे तो रिटायर हो चुके हैं। रिटायरमेंट के बाद भी नहीं करेंगे, तो रिटायरमेंट के बाद क्या करेंगे? आखिर वे इतने विद्वान हैं, उन लोगों ने इतना बड़ा काम किया है। वे किसी सरकारी समिति में नहीं होंगे। इसका मतलब यह है कि वे टाटा के यहां जाएंगे, इसका मतलब यह है कि वे फिर किसी अम्बानी के यहां जाएंगे और जरूरत पड़ी तो कहीं विदेश चले जाएंगे, आखिर उनके पास टैलेंट है। अब हमारे स्वामीनाथन जी बैठे हैं। वे क्या ऐसे बैठ जाएंगे ! वे तो अपना टैलेंट हमेशा यूज करेंगे। इनके पास टैलेंट है, क्या वे उसे बेकार जाने देंगे? इतनी बड़ी उम्र में भी वे लिखते रहते हैं, हम इनको पढ़ते रहते हैं, सीखते रहते हैं। आखिर उन वैज्ञानिकों ने इतना बड़ा काम किया है। अगर उनसे कोई गलती हुई थी, तो बिल्कुल **nip in the bud** होना चाहिए था। आप लोगों को शुरू में ही कोशिश करनी चाहिए थी कि आखिर ऐसा हुआ क्यों? ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? इसरो में लाखों करोड़ का घपला हो गया और आपने उसको वैज्ञानिकों के सिर पर डाल दिया। आखिर शासन कैसे चलेगा !

अखबार लिखते हैं, क्योंकि जब तक आप उन पर प्रतिबंध नहीं लगाते, वे लिखते ही रहेंगे, क्योंकि आप ऐसा कर भी नहीं सकते, कि रक्षा मंत्रालय की जासूसी हो रही है, वित्त मंत्रालय की जासूसी हो रही है। मैं नहीं मानता कि हमारी मीडिया इतनी **irresponsible** नहीं है। ठीक है, बहुत चीजों के लिए **excitement** के लिए बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर कहती होगी, लेकिन रक्षा मंत्रालय में जासूसी, वित्त मंत्रालय में जासूसी और आप कहते हैं कि हमने तो बड़ा भारी काम किया, हम तो देश को कहां ले जा रहे हैं ! इसलिए सबसे पहले मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर हम गवर्नेंस ही नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो मैं सोचता हूँ कि यह तो सबसे पहली चीज है।

अभी कई लोग गंगा बेसिन पर बोल रहे थे। गंगा बेसिन अथॉरिटी बनाए हुए तीन साल हो गए, आपने उसकी एक मीटिंग नहीं की और उसके लोगों ने, अभी तिवारी जी बोल रहे थे कि उन सब लोगों ने इस्तीफा दे दिया। अगर शर्म होती, तो जिन्होंने गंगा बेसिन अथॉरिटी बनाई, उनको इस्तीफा देना चाहिए था कि हमने गंगा बेसिन अथॉरिटी बनाई और कोई काम नहीं किया। आखिर यह कैसी गवर्नेंस है भाई ! आप अपने को काहे को गवर्नमेंट कहते हो ! यह कहो कि हां, हम एक परिवार का चक्का चला रहे हैं, हम उस परिवार के चक्के में सारे हिन्दुस्तान के परिवारों को पीस रहे हैं। कहीं पर कोई **norms** होने चाहिए, कोई मान्यताएं होनी चाहिए।

इसलिए मैं आप लोगों से निवेदन करता हूँ कि कहीं-न-कहीं हम सब लोगों को ऐसा लगना चाहिए, लेकिन मुझे तो सारा भाषण पढ़ने के बाद ऐसा लगा कि कभी मैंने बहुत पहले अंग्रेजी का एक मुहावरा पढ़ा था – **March comes in like a lion, and goes out like a lamb.** यानी मार्च एक शेर की तरह आता है और मेमने की तरह चला जाता है। **The UPA Government came like a lion and it is now going like a lamb.** ऐसा लगता है कि बिल्कुल मिमिया कर जाने की स्थिति में है। मैंने पांचों राज्यों की स्थिति देख ली। आज हमारे यहां उत्तराखंड में क्या हो रहा है? आपके पास बहुमत है नहीं और आपने अपना मुख्य मंत्री बना दिया। कुछ तो आपका बहुमत हो ! हमारे लोगों ने तो **claim** भी नहीं किया, क्योंकि हमारे पास बहुमत नहीं था। आपके पास बहुमत है नहीं, आपके 15-17 विधायक विरोध में हैं और उसके बाद भी आप सारे काम किए जा रहे हैं। क्या यही प्रजातंत्र है? क्या इसी प्रजातंत्र का सपना गांधी जी ने देखा था? क्या इसी प्रजातंत्र का सपना क्रान्तिकारियों ने देखा था? आपकी

[श्री भगतसिंह कोश्यारी]

5.00 P.M.

जो *governance* है, उनको देख कर तो ऐसा लगता है कि शायद आपका नैतिकता से कोई लेना-देना ही नहीं है, संवैधानिक नियमों से कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। आप तो केवल वहां कुर्सी पर बैठे रहना चाहते हैं।

आज सुबह जब मैं आया तो सब लोग बोल रहे थे कि एक मंत्री जी ने इस्तीफा दे दिया है। आखिर यह कैसे हो रहा है और क्या हो रहा है? यह सोचने का विषय है। यह बात मैं क्यों कह रहा हूँ, इस पर आप जरा सोचें। यह बात मैं पूरे हाउस से कह रहा हूँ, पूरे देश से कह रहा हूँ कि इस शासन के रहते हुए हमारी स्थिति आज दयनीय बन गई है। मैं सोचता हूँ कि शायद धीरे-धीरे लोगों का विश्वास हम सब पर से उठने लगा है।

ये लोग कहते हैं कि हम खाद्य सुरक्षा विधेयक लाएंगे। तीन वर्ष पहले जिस दिन मैं इस हाउस में आया था, उसके थोड़े ही दिन बाद राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण हुआ। उसमें कहा गया कि हम खाद्य सुरक्षा विधेयक लाएंगे। जब तक आपकी सरकार सुरक्षित है, खाद्य सुरक्षा विधेयक आप लाने वाले नहीं हैं। मुझे लग रहा है कि आप वह विधेयक तभी लाएंगे, जब आप असुरक्षित हो करके गंगा बेसिन के साथ गंगा के उधर चले जाएंगे। इस बात को आखिर तीन साल हो गए।

सभापति जी, मेरा राज्य बहुत छोटा है। मेरे उत्तराखंड में साधन भी बहुत कम हैं, पहाड़ों का राज्य है, लेकिन वहां पर भी मेरी सरकार गरीबों को दो रुपये किलो गेहूं दे सकती है, तीन रुपये किलो चावल दे सकती है। बहुत सारे प्रदेश ऐसे हैं, जैसे मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड इत्यादि, जो सस्ता अनाज दे रहे हैं। फिर आप क्यों नहीं दे पा रहे हैं? घोषणाएं आप बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी कर जाते हैं, लेकिन वे घोषणाएं केवल ढपोर शंख ही होती हैं। मैं इसकी कहानी नहीं सुनाऊंगा, समय अधिक हो जाएगा, वह कहानी सबको पता ही है, लेकिन इनकी घोषणाएं ढपोर शंख जैसी होती हैं। कांग्रेस का...*(व्यवधान)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Please conclude. Your time is over.

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: I am told that I am the second speaker from the party. I have to speak for 25 minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): But you have other speakers also.

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Sir, I have been told this by my leader.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): It is now five o'clock. I have to take the sense of the House. If you all agree, we will continue with it.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, up to six O'clock.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): We will sit up to six o'clock. You please conclude.

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा आपसे यह निवेदन है कि आप खाद्य सुरक्षा विधेयक आखिर क्यों नहीं लाए, यह बताएं?

इनके शासन का क्या हाल है और इनका शासन कैसे चलता है, इसका एक उदाहरण

देकर मैं आपको बताता हूँ। आपकी कृपा से, अध्यक्ष जी और अपनी पार्टी की कृपा से मैं कमेटी का अध्यक्ष भी हूँ। उस कमेटी में एक अपील, एक पेशीशन 'One Rank One Pension' की आई। आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं, मैं माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करता हूँ, माननीय मंत्री जी भी यहां पर बैठे हैं, पहले दिन हमें बोला गया कि नहीं, इसमें तो 6000 करोड़ रुपये का बहुत भारी खर्च है। जब मैंने इसका डिटेल्ड मंगवाया, सेक्रेटरीज को बुलवाया, तो दूसरे दिन हमें बताया गया कि नहीं, इसमें 3000 करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त खर्च है। मैंने फिर से थोड़ी और जानकारी ली, क्योंकि थोड़ी बहुत तो हम भी जानते हैं। हमने जब पता लगवाया तो हमें मालूम हुआ कि इसमें केवल 1300 करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त खर्च है और इसके लिए हमें सिर्फ 1300 करोड़ रुपये अतिरिक्त देने पड़ेंगे। यानी जिन सैनिकों ने, जिन जनरलों ने हमारे देश को बचाया है, हमारी सीमाओं की रक्षा कर रहे हैं, इस देश के अन्दर उनके लिए यह हो रहा है।

[श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए]

आप जरा सियाचिन में एक दिन जाकर रह कर आइए तब आपको पता लगेगा या फिर अपने कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी को वहां भेज दीजिए या दो-चार दिन के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी को ही वहां रहने के लिए भेज दीजिए।

मैं सोचता हूँ कि 'One Rank One Pension' का मामला इतना सरल मामला है, लेकिन इसके लिए अधिकारी मुझे बोले, अरे साहब ! गड़बड़ हो जाएगी, आर्मी और सिविल में डिस्पैरिटी हो जाएगी। मैंने कहा कि क्या होगा? अगर ज्यादा डिस्पैरिटी हो रही है, तो **let me court-martial you.** मैंने फाइनांस सेक्रेटरी से कहा कि **I court-martial you here and now. Will you agree to it?** तुम्हारा कोर्ट मार्शल नहीं होता? अगर हमारा एक-आध सेनाध्यक्ष कोर्ट में चला गया तो कितना बवाल मच गया कि साहब यह तो **against convention, against rules** हो गया, यह तो आर्मी के खिलाफ हो गया। ये दोनों चीजें भिन्न हैं, लेकिन आपको इसे करने के लिए इतना समय लगता है ! क्यों? क्या यह केवल इसलिए है कि वे बेचारे यहां पर आकर धरना नहीं दे सकते? उन्होंने यहां पर आकर मैडल लौटा दिया, उसके बाद भी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है ! आखिर राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में कहीं पर भी इन सैनिकों के बारे में कोई बात क्यों नहीं आती? आपके ऊपर केवल 1300 करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त भार पड़ रहा है। मैं सोचता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत दयनीय और शोचनीय स्थिति है, मैं आप सब से निवेदन करता हूँ।

मान्यवर, आज हमारी यह जो सरकार है, मुझे तो लगता है कि इस सरकार में कोई किसी का कहना मानता ही नहीं है। कहीं और से डिक्टेड आ रहा है कि आपने किराया क्यों बढ़ा दिया। मैं किराया बढ़ाने के पक्ष या विपक्ष की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। आपके लक्ष्य तो अच्छे हों, आपकी नीयत तो अच्छी हो ! अटल जी ने पेट्रोल पर एक रुपया बढ़ाया था। माननीय मंत्री जी, प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना आपकी देख-रेख में चल रही है। हमारे यहां जितनी सड़कें विगत 50 सालों में नहीं बनी थीं, उतनी हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना में 10 सालों में बन गईं। सिर्फ मेरे यहां ही नहीं ये सब जगह बनीं। ये जम्मू-कश्मीर और नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में भी बनीं। सवाल यह है कि आखिर अटल जी एक ऐसी योजना दे सकते हैं कि एक रुपया बढ़ाने पर किसी ने उफ नहीं किया, लेकिन आज अगर आपको कुछ बढ़ाना हो तो आपको पहले ही डर लगता है। हमारे तिवारी जी इसीलिए कह रहे थे कि यहां सब फोकट में दे दो, लोगों को तुम भिखारी बनाते जाओ, भिखारी बनाते जाओ। मैं नहीं कहता कि आप मत दो, आप गरीबों को कुछ दो, लेकिन कहीं-न-कहीं हमारी इस प्रकार की कोई योजना निश्चित रूप से होनी चाहिए।

[श्री भगतसिंह कोश्यारी]

सर, मैं अगला विषय आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि आज हम सब लोगों का दुर्भाग्य है। इस शासन में क्या कोई लक्ष्य है? सब कहते हैं कि यह 21st century है। **What do you mean by 21st century? Where do you want this country to go in the 21st century? What is the target?** कहीं-न-कहीं हमारा कोई लक्ष्य तो हो। अब आप जरा कल्पना कीजिए कि अगर हमारे पास लक्ष्य हो और हम सब एक साथ चल सकें - दुआ साहब अभी चले गए, वे कंसेंसस की बात कर रहे थे। यहां दूसरी पार्टीज से कंसेंसस की बात तो छोड़िए, उपसभापति जी, यहां खुद इनकी पार्टी में ही कंसेंसस नहीं है, यू.पी.ए. में कोई कंसेंसस नहीं है। अब ऐसे में आप क्या काम करेंगे? आप सारे देश के सामने एक लक्ष्य रखिए। मुझे याद है वह दिन, जब मैं पढ़ाई करता था या पढ़ाई करके छोड़ी थी, तब लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि हमें एक बार खाना है, सिर्फ एक दिन, मंगल के दिन। हमारे गांव के लोग एक बार खाना खाने लग गए थे। वह इंटीरियर है, जहां अब पिछले साल या इस साल मोटर गई है। एक अपील पर हमारी लड़कियों ने, महिलाओं ने अपने गहने निकाल कर दे दिए थे हमारे सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जी ने कहा था कि 'तुम मुझे खून दो, मैं तुम्हें आजादी दूंगा', तो क्यों लोग सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जी के साथ गए, इसलिए कि उसके पीछे एक स्पीरिट थी, एक आत्मा थी, देश के लिए एक कराह थी। हमारे पास कहां है, वह कराह? महात्मा गांधी की बात पर लोग क्यों उनके पीछे चले? आखिर आज हम लोग ऐसा क्यों नहीं कर पा रहे हैं? प्रधान मंत्री जी एक योग्य आदमी हैं।

महादेय, 1870 में इंग्लैंड पहले नम्बर पर आर्थिक शक्ति था, 1950 में अमेरिका फर्स्ट नम्बर पर आ गया, 1973 में अमेरिका फर्स्ट, जापान सेकंड और जर्मनी थर्ड नम्बर पर थे और 2010 में अमेरिका फर्स्ट और चीन सेकंड नम्बर पर आ गये। अब लोग कहते हैं कि 2020 में चीन फर्स्ट नम्बर पर हो जाएगा और अमेरिका सेकंड नम्बर पर हो जाएगा। आखिर चीन फर्स्ट नम्बर तक कहां से जा सकता है? एक किस्म से हम एक ही साथ आजाद हुए। एक प्रकार से हमने एक ही साथ गुलामी से शासन-पद्धति में एंटर किया। वह आज विश्व में फर्स्ट नम्बर पर आर्थिक शक्ति बनता है, लेकिन हम वह क्यों नहीं बन पाते हैं? इसलिए तो मैं सोचता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से एन.डी.ए. ने कुछ योजनाएं चलाई थीं, ऐसी ही कुछ योजनाएं लाते और सब को साथ लेकर के चलते। मैं सोचता हूँ कि जब तक आप सब को साथ लेकर नहीं चलेंगे, कैसे हम लोग आगे बढ़ेंगे?

सर, मैं कल चतुर्वेदी जी का भाषण सुन रहा था। वे ठीक ही बोल रहे थे, सत्ता पार्टी के हैं। वे कह रहे थे कि हमने यह कर दिया, वह कर दिया। वे यहां चार्ट वगैरह भी दिखा रहे थे। मेरा यह कहना है कि आखिर आज दुनिया के सारे लोग कह रहे हैं कि 2020 में भारत का सकल घरेलू उत्पाद 4500 करोड़ होगा और चीन का सकल घरेलू उत्पाद 17880 करोड़ होगा, तो ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है?

उपसभापति जी, आप मुझे थोड़ा समय और दीजिएगा। मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि मैं चीन से लगे बॉर्डर की हर जगह पर गया हूँ। अरुणाचल प्रदेश से लेकर जम्मू कश्मीर के चुशूल तक गया हूँ। मैं बॉर्डर पर स्थित हर जगह पर गया हूँ। मैं 19-20 हजार फीट की ऊंचाई पर स्थित जगहों पर भी गया हूँ। मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि आज वहां चीन के चारों ओर सड़कें बनी हैं। वहां चारों ओर रेलें आ रही हैं। 17000 फीट की ऊंचाई पर चीन हवाई अड्डा बना रहा है और हम लोगों ने क्या काम किया? जोशी जी हमारे सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री हैं। अब आप देखिए कि हम लोगों ने चीन के साथ सीमा पर सड़कों का लक्ष्य

यह रखा था कि हम 2012 तक 277 सड़कें बनाएंगे और उन 277 सड़कों में से आज तक, इस साल तक, कितनी सड़कें बनी हैं, केवल और केवल 29 सड़कें बनी हैं। जहां 277 सड़कें बनानी थीं, वहां पर केवल 29 सड़कें बना रहे हैं। आप लोग क्या करेंगे? महोदय, आज भी जब हमारे लोगों को जाना पड़ता है, तो बहुत दिक्कत होती है। आप वहां पर क्यों नहीं रेल पहुंचाते हैं? पूरे डिफेंस वालों ने हमारी कमेटी में कहा कि हमारे लिए और सेना की दृष्टि से यह बहुत जरूरी है। प्लानिंग कमीशन वालों ने भी कहा कि हम मंजूर करते हैं, लेकिन अभी तक सड़कें बनी नहीं है। आखिर आप सड़कें कब बनाएंगे? क्या जब चीन आपको grab कर जाएगा, तब आप बनाएंगे?

मान्यवर, **Communal and Targeted Violence Bill** आया है। इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमारा लक्ष्य सही है, तो यह **Communal and Targeted Violence Bill** क्यों आया? यह केवल इसलिए आया है क्योंकि यहां पर अधिकांश लोग या बहुत से लोग केवल **appeasement policy** करते हैं। आपको इसकी जरूरत पड़ती ही नहीं, अगर हम सन् 47 से ही इस **appeasement policy** को छोड़ देते। आज मैं नेपाल जाता हूँ, तो नेपाल के लोग मुझे अपना भाई कहते हैं। प्रचण्ड तो कहते हैं कि तुम तो बहुत **popular leader** हो गए हो। आखिर प्रचण्ड यह बोल सकते हैं, जब कि वे तो कॉम्युनिस्ट हैं और मैं बी.जे.पी. का हूँ। इसका अर्थ क्या है? इसका अर्थ यह है कि उसको ऐसा लगता है। मैंने कहा कि तुम मेरे भाई हो, हम भाई एक ही खून के हैं।

आपकी कृपा से मैं यू.एन.ओ. में गया था। यहां के **representative** ने मुझे पाकिस्तान के **representative Mr. Haider** से मिलाया। **Naturally** जब हम यहां अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं, तो **It is a must you should speak in English.** मैंने उन्हें अपना परिचय दिया और उनसे कहा कि **Mr. Haider, do you know Hindi?** वे एकदम बोले कि अरे, आपकी और हमारी जुबान तो एक ही है और गले मिल गए। उसने कहा कि आइए, कॉफी पीजिए और बोले कि हम तो आपके यहां की ही फिल्म देखते हैं। अभी तरुण विजय जी बता रहे थे कि माननीय स्पीकर के साथ जो लोग पाकिस्तान गए थे, वे लोग बोले कि वहां तो अच्छा माहौल है। हम वहां की जनता से तो बात ही नहीं करते हैं। हम नेताओं से बात करते हैं या नेता जिनके द्वारा बर्गलाए जाते हैं, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, उनसे बात करते हैं। पर, क्या हम वहां की जनता से मिलते हैं? हम इस बात की कोशिश ही नहीं करते हैं। आज तमिलनाडु के लोग कितने परेशान हैं। अगर इस तरह की कोशिश की जाती, तो ऐसा नहीं होता।

आखिर यह सारा भारतवर्ष एक किस्म से भारत नहीं होगा, **It may not be India. This country may not be India. But they are Bharatvarsh.** भारतवर्ष के हिस्से के रूप में रहे हैं, क्योंकि जहां वर्षा भारत से होती है, पूरा दक्षिण भारत से निकल कर, समुद्र से निकल कर तिब्बत से इधर जहां-जहां वर्षा होती है, **this is Bharatvarsh.** हां, राज्य अलग होंगे, देश अलग होंगे। यहां के लोगों के बीच में एक सद्भावना रहती है। क्या हमने सद्भावना पैदा करने की कोशिश की? हम तो केवल यह करते हैं कि कोई ऐसा बिल बना दिया, जिसमें बी.जे.पी. को बलि का बकरा बना दिया, आर.एस.एस. को बलि का बकरा बना दिया और सोचते हैं कि हमारा बड़ा काम हो गया। इस तरह की कितनी कोशिश की गई।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अभी हमारे राजकुमार जी उत्तर प्रदेश में गए और वहां पर बड़ी घोषणा की। **(समय की घंटी)** हमारे मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की कि हम 9 परसेंट आरक्षण दे देंगे। नौ परसेंट आरक्षण का क्या हुआ? आप इस तरह से किसी कम्युनिटी या लोगों को कब तक बेवकूफ बनाएंगे? अंत में यह हुआ कि कांग्रेस का वोट परसेंटेज नौ परसेंट पर आकर

[श्री भगतसिंह कोश्यारी]

रह गया और उसकी छुट्टी हो गई। आप देश को लड़ाना चाहते हैं या देश को बचाना चाहते हैं? मेरा आप सबसे निवेदन है और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि चूंकि सारा देश आपका आदर करता है, अंग्रेजी में एक कवि का एक किस्सा है, **Oh! my country with all the faults I love thee.** हम कहते हैं कि तुम्हारे बहुत faults हैं, **Despite this Prime Minister, we love thee,** परन्तु **don't come to such a stage** कि जहां से हमको कहना पड़े कि **no, no, we don't love you.** इसलिए अच्छा यह हो कि **either leave or lead.** या तो ठीक से शासन कीजिए या गद्दी छोड़ दीजिए। मनमोहन सिंह जी, आप एक सम्मानित व्यक्ति हैं, यह आपके लिए अच्छा होगा। मैं बहुत संक्षेप में इतना ही कहूंगा कि यह जो **Presidential Address** है, यह निश्चित रूप से हमारे देश के अनुकूल नहीं है, हमारे देश के लिए ठीक नहीं है। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री हुसेन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद सर। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो भाषण दिया है, उस पर आभार प्रस्ताव के ऊपर बोलने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं। विरोधी दल के जरिए कुछ सवाल उठाये गये, जैसे - सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं कर रही है या वह है कि नहीं, यह भी मालूम नहीं पड़ रहा है। उनका दूसरा मुद्दा था, **assault on federalism.** यहां का जो फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर है, उसको खत्म करने की बात चली है। फिर कई लोगों ने कम्युनालिज्म पे आने वाले विधेयक के खिलाफ बात की। मैं कहूंगा कि यह अनुमान इन लोगों ने कैसे निकला, मुझे मालूम नहीं।

डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी के नेतृत्व की सरकार एक अलायंस से बनी सरकार है। एन.डी.ए. की सरकार भी अलायंस से बनी थी और इस तरह के धक्के उनको भी पहुंचे हैं। जो बात कल हुई, वैसी उस वक्त भी हो रही थी और उसका अनुभव उनको बहुत अच्छी तरह से आ गया, लेकिन आज मैं यह कहूंगा कि पूरी दुनिया में एक तरह का आर्थिक संकट आया हुआ है, जिसका बहुत बड़ा असर इस देश पर नहीं पड़ा, यह भी सरकार की एक उपलब्धि है, ऐसा मैं समझता हूं। हमारा ग्रोथ साढ़े आठ फीसद से 7 फीसद तक होगा, यानी वह एक या डेढ़ फीसद कम होगा, यह बात जरूर है, लेकिन पूरी अर्थव्यवस्था कॉलैप्स नहीं होगी, यह भी बड़ी बात है। इंदिरा जी ने बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन किया, यहां पब्लिक सेक्टर खड़ा किया गया। यहां पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर, दोनों सेक्टर चले, जिसकी वजह से आज हम दुनिया में अच्छी तरह से खड़े हैं और इस हालात में टिके रहे हैं। मैं यह कहूंगा कि इनवेस्टमेंट बढ़ रही है। पब्लिक इनवेस्टमेंट, प्राइवेट इनवेस्टमेंट, फॉरेन डायरेक्ट इनवेस्टमेंट और फॉरेन इंस्टीट्यूशनल इनवेस्टमेंट बढ़ रही हैं। इनवेस्टमेंट का बढ़ाना इस देश के लिए ठीक है और यह महत्व की बात है। हमारा एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट भी बढ़ गया है। कैपिटल गुड्स बड़े पैमाने पर इम्पोर्ट करने के लिए पूंजी है और टेक्नोलॉजिकल अपग्रेडेशन बड़े पैमाने पर डोमेस्टिक इंडस्ट्री में हो रहा है। डोमेस्टिक इनवेस्टमेंट भी बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ रही है।

इंटरनल-एक्सटर्नल सिक्योरिटी के बारे में पहले से हालात बहुत अच्छे हैं। एन.डी.ए. के जमाने में जो हालत थी, उससे कई गुना अच्छे हालात अभी पैदा हो गये हैं। हमारे बॉर्डर्स कभी भी इतने सेफ नहीं थे, जितने आज हैं। कोई झगड़ा नहीं है, ऐसा नहीं है। पानी के बारे में झगड़ा है, लेकिन इसके बारे में टेबल पर चर्चा हो रही है। आज कम से कम पाकिस्तान, श्रीलंका, बांग्लोदश, चाइना के साथ हमारा डायलॉग तो है। मैं यह नहीं कहूंगा कि बहुत सारी अच्छी बातें हुई हैं, लेकिन कहीं न कहीं हमें यह मानना पड़ेगा कि स्थिति पहले से अच्छी हो गयी है।

इंटरनल सिक्योरिटी के बारे में सरकार ने बहुत-से कदम उठाये हैं और उसके फल भी मिल रहे हैं। आतंकवाद पर कई गुना काबू पाने का काम सरकार के जरिये हुआ है और हो रहा है। मैं मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार को बधाई दूंगा कि कम से कम अपने ऊपर यह नौबत नहीं आयी कि आपकी सरकार के किसी मिनिस्टर को चार्टर्ड विमान लेकर कहीं जाना पड़ा हो तथा वहां के आतंकवादियों से बात करनी पड़ी हो और उनको लेकर जाने के लिए बड़ी सुविधा दी गयी हो। ऐसा भी नहीं हुआ कि इस देश के सबसे बड़े लोकतांत्रिक मंदिर के ऊपर हमला हुआ हो। ये सारी बातें हम लोगों को माननी चाहिए।

उनका दूसरा मुद्दा है, फेडरलिज्म था। मैं कोई Constitutional expert नहीं हूँ, तो भी मैं एक बात कहूंगा। मेरे ख्याल से दुआ जी ने एक सवाल उठाया था। Constitution का पहला article लिखता है, "India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States", लेकिन उसमें फेडरल स्टेट के कुछ फीचर्स जरूर हैं। यह देश अलग-अलग रीजन से बना हुआ है, अलग-अलग भाषा से बना हुआ है, अलग-अलग धर्म से बना हुआ है। यहां अलग-अलग कौंस्ट हैं, अलग-अलग जातियां हैं। यहां सबको साथ लेने की इच्छा है। लेकिन डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने हमें चेतावनी दी थी कि यदि यहां की यूनियन गवर्नमेंट वीक होगी तो यह देश बड़े संकट में जाएगा। बहुत सारी लड़ाइयां हुईं, भाषा के ऊपर लड़ाई हुई, रीजन के ऊपर हुई। मैं जिस महाराष्ट्र से आता हूँ, वहां संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र की बड़ी लड़ाई हुई। लेकिन यह देश टूटा नहीं। इसका कारण यह है कि इस देश की जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट है, वह हमेशा एक तरह से सबको साथ लेकर चलने वाली है और आज भी वही काम यह कर रही है, यह हम लोगों को ध्यान में लेना बहुत जरूरी है।

अब यहां एन.सी.टी.सी. का बहुत विरोध हो रहा है। सरकार उसका हल जरूर निकालेगी। लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगा कि हम फेडरलिज्म की बहुत बात करते हैं। जब इस देश के ऊपर हमला होता है तो वह हमला मुम्बई में या मालेगांव गांव, हिल गांव में नहीं होता, वह हमला इस देश पर होता है, यह ध्यान में रखना चाहिए, खास करके जब जहां पाकिस्तान से लोग आए हुए होते हैं, तथा बाहर के लोग जब हमला करते हैं तो इसका मतलब ऐसा है कि वह पूरे देश का मामला बनता है, यह कोई स्टेट का मामला नहीं बनता वहां कोई फेडरलिज्म की बात नहीं उठी। इसलिए जब इस तरह के सवाल पैदा होते हैं तो यहां के विरोधी दल ऐसी मांग करते हैं कि होम मिनिस्टर को इस्तीफा देना चाहिए। क्योंकि यह राज्यों का मामला है, इसमें हमें क्या करना है? अगर सही मायने में फेडरलिज्म होता तो इसकी यहां पर चर्चा भी नहीं होती, लेकिन यह चर्चा क्यों की जाती है? यह हम लोग मानते हैं कि यह देश यूनियन ऑफ स्टेट्स है। यह कनाडा, यू.एस.ए. या आस्ट्रेलिया जैसा देश नहीं है। इस देश में सारे रीजन के लोगों को, जाति के लोगों को, धर्म के लोगों को साथ में लेने की खासियत है। लेकिन यहां सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट मजबूत है और जब-जब इस तरह का कोई संकट आता है तो उस संकट में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को ज्यादा पॉवर अपना संविधान देता है। ऐसे हालात में मुझे थोड़ा सा आश्चर्य लगता है कि फेडरलिज्म की बात करते-करते, यानी करनी चाहिए, मैं यह नहीं कहूंगा कि जहां अन्याय होता है तो उस अन्याय के बारे में नहीं बोलना चाहिए, ऐसा नहीं है। लेकिन जो राष्ट्रीय विचारधारा होनी चाहिए, परस्पेक्टिव होनी चाहिए, उसका भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए। अगर इस तरह से स्थिति बनती गई तो इस देश की एकता के लिए अच्छी बात नहीं है, ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ।

शिक्षा के बारे में हमारी महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदया जी ने जो उल्लेख किया है 85 लाख लोगों को स्किल्ड ट्रेनिंग देने का, बारहवें प्लान में 800 लाख ट्रेड लोग तैयार होंगे,

[श्री हुसैन दलवाई]

टीचर्स को भी अधिक ट्रेनिंग दी जाएगी, स्कॉलरशिप दी जाती है, हायर एजुकेशन दिया जाता है। सरकार से मेरी एक मांग है कि यह सब करते वक्त खास करके अल्पसंख्यक समाज, इसमें भी मुस्लिम समाज जो आज शिक्षा में बहुत ही पीछे है, यहां चाइल्ड लेबर की भी बात की गई है। उसमें लिखा गया है कि 14 साल के नीचे के बच्चों को मजदूरी के काम में नहीं लगाना चाहिए। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि इस 14 साल की उम्र को 18 साल किया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि उसको 18 साल तक हक है खेलने का, कूदने का, शिक्षा पाने का। तो यह ऐज भी बढ़ानी चाहिए। मैं यह कहूँगा कि अल्पसंख्यक समाज के जो बच्चे हैं, जो आज इस देश में चाइल्ड लेबर का फोर्स है, उसमें 72 परसेंट मुस्लिम बच्चे हैं। यह बड़ी गंभीरता की बात है। इसलिए मैं एक सुझाव दे रहा हूँ, मैंने महाराष्ट्र में भी यह सुझाव दिया था, सरकार को इस पे विचार करना चाहिए। आदिवासी और दलित बच्चों के लिए जिस तरह से आश्रमशालाएं होती हैं वैसे ही मुस्लिम बच्चों के लिए रेसिडेंशियल स्कूल होना बहुत जरूरी है। अगर यह होगा तो उन के लिए बहुत अच्छी बात होगी। उन बेचारों को आज खाना नहीं मिलता। वे भूखे रहते हैं, इसलिए **Child labour** में जाते हैं। भिखारियों में भी मुस्लिम बच्चों की बड़ी संख्या है। मेरी यह मांग है कि सरकार इस के ऊपर ध्यान दे।

हेल्थ के बारे में कैंसर, डायबिटीज, हार्ट डिजीजीज, हेल्थ केयर, एल्डरली लोगों की हेल्थ केयर में बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ोतरी हुई है। आज देश में 26 फीसद एम.बी.बी.एस. बढ़ गए हैं, 62 परसेंट पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट्स की जगहें बढ़ गयी हैं। ये सब अच्छी बातें हैं, लेकिन मैं एक बात यहां सरकार के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र में आयुर्वेद, होम्योपैथी वाले डॉक्टर्स को मेडिकल ऑफिसर के तौर पर भर्ती किया जाता है, लेकिन बी.यू.एम.एस. के लोगों को वहां नहीं लिया जाता बी.यू.एम.एस. (यूनानी) डॉक्टर्स बहुलांश मुस्लिम हैं। यह एक तरह से उन के साथ अन्याय है जब कि उन का रजिस्ट्रार एक रहता है, यूनिवर्सिटी एक रहती है, काउंसिल एक रहती है, लेकिन बी.यू.एम.एस. के लोगों को उस में नहीं लिया जाता। यह गलत बात है और मुझे लगता है कि सरकार को इस मामले में सुधार लाना बहुत जरूरी है।

सिर पर मैला लेकर जाने की प्रथा को रोकने के बारे में इस राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में कहा गया है। हमें यह जानकर आश्चर्य होता है कि देश में आज भी यह होता होगा। यह हमारे लिए अच्छी बात नहीं है। इसे जल्दी-से-जल्दी रोका जाना चाहिए। अगर सरकार इस बारे में विधेयक लाएगी तो उस में विरोधी दल के लोग भी पूरी तरह से मिलकर इस का समर्थन करेंगे। इसलिए यह विधेयक सरकार को जल्दी-से-जल्दी लाना चाहिए।

एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में इस वक्त 6.6 परसेंट की बड़ी ग्रोथ हुई है। 12th प्लान में यह 4 फीसद होने की बात है, मेरे ख्याल से वह हो जाएगी क्योंकि आजकल रिकॉर्ड प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है। अभी महाराष्ट्र में कॉटन के बारे में बात हो रही है। मैं इस बारे में कहना चाहूँगा कि कॉटन के बारे में आज जो मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस दी जाती है, उसे थोड़ा बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। इस के लिए उन्हें भी साथ में लिया जाना चाहिए। यहां अभी स्वामीनाथन जी बैठे हैं, देश में सिंचन कैपिसिटी बढ़ाने की कोशिश हो रही है, लेकिन उस की कहीं-न-कहीं मर्यादा है। इसलिए आज **Dry Farming** की तरफ जाना भी बहुत जरूरी है। अभी **Second Green Revolution** के बारे में भी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने **announcement** किया है, लेकिन हैदराबाद की जो **International Crop Research Institute** है, जिस के लिए इंदिरा जी ने लोगों को बाहर से बुलाया था। इंदिरा जी ने इस कार्य के लिए उन को जमीन दी थी, लेकिन उस इंस्टीट्यूट का फायदा हमारे देश के बजाय आज दूसरे देश के लोग ज्यादा उठा रहे हैं। उन

को जो मदद देनी चाहिए, जो फंड देना चाहिए, वह बाहर के लोग देते हैं। हम उन्हें मदद नहीं देते हैं। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस के बारे में भी जरूर विचार होना चाहिए।

मैं समझता हूँ कि पावर के बारे में सरकार ने बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। एन.डी.ए. के जमाने में 2004 में 1,12,600 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा हो रही थी, आज उस में बहुत बढ़ोतरी हुई है। उस में **Capacity Addition** तो 66,691 मेगावाट का हो गया है। वह 54 फीसद बढ़ गया है और 12वीं प्लान में यह एक लाख के ऊपर जाएगा, ऐसा उन का मानना है। बिजली तैयार करने के लिए जो मशीनरी व equipments लगते हैं, उस के लिए हमारे यहां "भेल" के सिवाय कोई कंपनी नहीं थी। अब इस के लिए **Joint Venture** में 6 कंपनियां तैयार की गयी हैं। देश में राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के जरिए बड़े पैमाने पर गांवों को **electrify** करने का काम हुआ है। उन के जमाने में खाली 10,000 **villages** का काम हुआ था, आज यह बड़े पैमाने पर हुआ है और 1,02,993 **Unelectrified villages electrified** हो गए हैं। यह बहुत बड़ी बात है कि बी.पी.एल. के लोगों तक रोशनी पहुंचाने का काम भी हो गया है। आज 18 लाख से ज्यादा घर रोशन किए गए हैं। यह बहुत बड़ी बात है। नेशनल प्रोग्राम फोर अर्बन होमलेस, यहां मैं कहूंगा कि इस बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी काम होना चाहिए, जिसकी सरकार ने एनाउन्समेंट की है। मुम्बई में आज घरों की कीमतें सात गुना बढ़ गई हैं, जिस कारण किसी के लिए भी घर लेना, इवेन मिडल क्लास के लोगों के लिए, हायर मिडल क्लास के लोगों के लिए भी घर लेना मुश्किल हो गया है। मेरे ख्याल से मुम्बई में ही नहीं बल्कि सभी जगह ऐसी हालत है, लेकिन मुम्बई में तो घर लेना एक सपना हो गया है। इसलिए सरकार को बड़े पैमाने पर प्रोग्राम लाने चाहिए, जिससे यह जो कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी हो रही है वह जल्दी से जल्दी कम हो सके।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं टुरिज्म के बारे में कहूंगा। मैं कोंकण से आता हूँ, वहां जिस ढंग से टुरिज्म बढ़ना चाहिए, वह बढ़ नहीं रहा है। कोंकण एक ऐसा इलाका है, जहां से मैं आता हूँ, वहां टुरिज्म बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ सकता है, लेकिन रोड नहीं है, सुविधा नहीं है, ट्रेन आ गई है, लेकिन वह सब जगह जाती नहीं है। वहां अच्छे रोड बनना बहुत जरूरी है, हॉटेल बनने चाहिए और सारी सुविधा देना बहुत जरूरी है, जिसके ऊपर सरकार को जरूर विचार करना चाहिए।

महोदय, कम्युनल बिल के बारे में बहुत कुछ बोला गया। मैं कहूंगा कि कम्युनल बिल अभी तक पास नहीं हुआ है। यह बिल यहां आएगा, उस पर चर्चा होगी, लेकिन कम्युनिलिज्म किसी एक समाज का है, ऐसा मैं भी नहीं मानता हूँ, कम्युनिलिज्म दोनों समाज में है, सभी समाज में है। इस कम्युनिलिज्म को कम करने का काम हमें करना चाहिए। हमारे संविधान ने यह जिम्मेदारी सरकार के ऊपर सौंपी है कि कम्युनल सोसायटी को सेकुलर करने का काम सरकार को करना चाहिए। संविधान के जरिए हमें यह डायरेक्टिव मिलती है, तो इसके बारे में सरकार को काम करना चाहिए। अगर इस तरह का बिल आएगा तो उस पर बहस करके उसे पास करना चाहिए। मैं कहूंगा कि इस सरकार के विगत सात सालों में गुजरात जैसा कोई हादसा नहीं हुआ और इसके लिए मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद दूंगा। कम्युनिलिज्म के कारण समाज में इन सिक्युरिटी बढ़ती है, यह केवल एक समाज में बढ़ती है ऐसा मैं नहीं कहूंगा, सभी समाज में बढ़ती है। जो छोटे-छोटे कम्युनल रायट्स होते हैं, वे कैसे बंद होंगे, यह भी देखना हमारे लिए बहुत जरूरी है। लास्ट में मैं यह कहूंगा -

हिफाजत जिस जमी की उन्हें मंजूर होती है।

किनारे पर उन्हें खुद लाकर तूफान छोड़ देती है।

[श्री हुसैन दलवाई]

आज सरकार के साथ थोड़ा सा ऐसा हुआ है, लेकिन सरकार को बचाने वाले हमारे सभी नेता हैं और सरकार बच जाएगी, सरकार को कोई धोखा नहीं है। हम अपने विरोधी दल के लोगों को कहेंगे कि अभी ढाई साल ख्याल रखिए, लोगों में काम करिए, आगे जाकर आपका क्या होता है, वह देखिए। आप अपने आपस के झगड़े भी मिटाइए। आगे भी हमारे आने की संभावना है, क्योंकि हम सभी लोगों को साथ लेकर चलने वाले लोग हैं, सभी समाज के लोगों को लेकर चलने वाले लोग हैं, सभी भाषाओं के लोगों को लेकर चलने वाले लोग हैं। हम ऐसा नहीं करते कि हमें यह नहीं चाहिए, वह नहीं चाहिए, यह ऐसा है, वह वैसा है। पाकिस्तान में भी अगर हिन्दुओं पर अन्याय होता है तो गलत बात है, उसका हम विरोध करते हैं, लेकिन यहां भी अल्पसंख्यक लोगों के साथ जरा अच्छे तालुकात रखने का काम कीजिए, इतना मैं जरूर कहूंगा।

मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ, जो आपने मुझे मौका दिया और इस प्रस्ताव का मैं पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूँ। जयहिंद, जय भारत।

PROF. M.S. SWAMINATHAN (Nominated): Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

The President's Address is fairly, comprehensive and deals with both new initiatives and also some of the older initiatives. I wish to make a few remarks in relation to areas which need urgent attention.

The President has referred to the five important challenges facing our country and she has rightly listed livelihood security as number one. Shri Venkaiah Naidu, Shri Shivanand Tiwari and many others have referred to the sad state of malnutrition prevailing in our country among children, women and men, in our country. Hunger or malnutrition is not due to lack of food in the market; it is due to lack of purchasing power. Purchasing power means job security. Job security and income security are the most important components of livelihood security. And I am happy that there is a very large skill training programme which is already in progress and which will be further expanded. But, I think, if we want to derive what is called demographic dividend, that is, the dividend coming from our predominantly young population--after all, more than 50 per cent of our population is below the age of 30--you need to have an emphasis on skill training. President Obama addressed a college in Mumbai, he said that India was very lucky in having essentially a young population. How are we going to give an opportunity to young people for leading a productive, and healthy life? This is where skill training is very important. I hope, the skill training programme will cover rural areas, where 70 per cent of our people live, and especially women. In fact, the National Rural Livelihood Mission is also part of an overall livelihood security programme. Two years ago, the Finance Minister announced a special programme for women farmers largely arising from the large number of widows of farmers who have committed suicide. Widows of more than a lakh of people who have committed suicide are all farmers, farm women. So, the Mahila Kisan Sashakteekaran Pariyojana was initiated. It has been linked with

the National Rural Livelihood Security Mission. I am sorry to say that it is not going well. I think, there is increasing feminization of agriculture. We have our friend from Uttarakhand. If you go there, you will see mostly women who are in-charge of agriculture; and they are increasing. Therefore, the Mahila Kisan Sashakteekaran Pariyojana should be kept as a separate programme, not merged with something else, so that it does get adequate attention.

Similarly, the skill formation in rural India should draw the attention. The President's Address does not mention whether it is rural or urban. But, I hope, a large initiative in rural India would take place. If you want to attract and retain youth in farming, it must be given thrust. Wherever you go, including Punjab, the farmers say that their children are not interested in agriculture and that they would like to quit. Now, 45 per cent of adults want to quit farming. Then, what would you do if you have a National Food Security Act which assures legal right to food? That can only be implemented with home grown food. You cannot borrow or import from other countries.

So, I would say that we should have a component in the skill training mission for rural India, particularly for rural livelihood. What are the livelihoods? crops and animal husbandry, fishery, forestry, agro-forestry, agro-processing and certain service. These all will have to be upgraded with skills. Let me give one example. There have been some comments on fertilizers. Fertilizer availability is one problem. But, now, the Government has changed its policy of subsidy from product-subsidy to nutrient-based subsidy. If you want to use the nutrient-based subsidy, you will have to have a soil health card and much more information on what the soil is lacking, and so on. All these require skills. I would not go into the details, but the skill mission should have a large rural component.

When I started Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the 70s, the idea was 'learning by doing', not by lecturing, so that farm women and men could learn the latest techniques just by actual work experience. Today, we require for our agriculture, at least, at every block, a farm school on the model of Krishi Vigyan Kendra. The only difference should be from end-to-end. Today, the food production technology is advancing, but the post-harvest management of what we produce is very poor. Therefore, I hope that the skill mission will have a rural component.

My second point, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, is about the need to contain price volatility and food inflation. Everybody mentions it to be one of the reasons why we have so much malnutrition. The reason is the high price of commodities and the food price volatility. We require a national mission for the management of food price volatility and food inflation. I would not deliberate it in detail. But let me give two examples. There are some of the components of food inflation and one is the pulses. Pulses' prices are very important. Milk prices are also very important. People

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do not realise that 80 per cent of the milk cost comes from feed and fodder. Most of our feeds are being exported. All our concentrates are being exported. We have 400 million cows and buffaloes in the country. We are already number one in milk production. How will you produce more? If we have to produce more, they have to be fed more, with nutrition. In all these cases, there has to be proper coordination between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Commerce, on the export-import policies.

We should not export feed grains, feed which are important for our own animals. Then only the milk price will come down; otherwise, milk price will go up and up. How can the farmer produce? They have to have fodder and feed. Similarly, pulses. The hon. Finance Minister announced 60,000 pulses villages. I think some work has been done. It is already showing its impact. From 14 million tonnes, we have come to 17 million tonnes. We require another 3 million tonnes more to fill the gap between demand and supply in pulses. Pulses are very important not only for fighting protein hunger but they are also very important for fighting soil hunger because they fix nitrogen in the soil. So, you have got double benefit, fighting protein hunger and fighting soil hunger by cultivation of pulses. I would again appeal that this Pulses Programme should receive much greater attention. There are mostly given in dry farming areas. People have no irrigation. It is all the more important if the farmer produces one tonne, instead of producing 500 kilograms, his income goes up. That is the only way to improve the income of small farmers in the dry farming areas.

Thirdly, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the President has rightly said that we have had a record production of nearly 242 million tonnes of foodgrains and 231 million tonnes of fruits and vegetables. We should always take into consideration both, not only grains but also the other commodities. But there was no mention of the fact about the amount of spoilage. If you see the Government figures themselves, about 30 per cent fruits and vegetables are spoilt. Of course, we know how grains are stored. There is not a word about their management. There is no use in telling we are producing more and more, but how are you managing that production and how are we storing it? This is why I have been repeatedly recommending, particularly in the context of the National Food Security Bill, which is a historic Bill, whenever it is approved, at least, have, at 50 different locations in the country, one million tonnes of foodgrains of ultra-modern storage. It would not be much; it would not be a big one. Fifty millions tonnes is always in your stocks. So, I wish the President's Address had, at least, contained one or two statements that the Government would intensify its management of whatever is produced in terms of post-harvest management, our production, processing and marketing.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have just two more points. One is the National

Water Mission, which is a very important one. Water security is going to be our important problem in the future. Therefore, every drop of water must be conserved. There are programmes of the Government like 'more crop per drop of water', 'more income per drop of water'. I would like to suggest--I have been mentioning this to the Minister of Rural Development--about the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. If you read the purpose of the Scheme, it talks about watershed management, aquifer recharge, overting rain water, and so on. This is the most important aspect. Mahatma Gandhi, 70 years ago said, "What we need in rural India is the marriage of intellect and labour." Just shramdaan won't do. You have to marry technology with labour. This programme lacks very much the technological input. The labour input is there, but the technological input is not there. We have got a number of institutions. We should bring them together. Then, we should also give some prestige to the workers in the MNREGA. Don't call them all beneficiaries, and so on. They are also human beings. They are earning their daily bread by working harder than you and I. They work in the Sun and rain. I think we should give them some awards. Raise the prestige of the work. Let them have self-esteem. There should be a National Water Saviour Award for the best MNREGA team, which has developed a very good watershed, and so on. And also, the Monsoon Mission which was announced by the President is exceedingly important. It is because the monsoon and the market are the two major determinants of a farmer's well being in our country. This year, for example, there are predictions from foreign countries that the Indian monsoon may not be all right. I hope it is incorrect. But we have to be prepared. This is why we have to prepare a drought code, a flood code and a good weather code. All these are anticipatory actions. These are anticipatory in the sense what we should do, if we have a good weather.

We must maximise production in a year of good weather, minimise the adverse impact of abnormal weather. So, the monsoon mission should not remain only statistical information over the radio and television. It has to be operationalised by producing the codes and so on. Lastly, Mr. Deputy Chairman, I think, the President's Address contains a reference to a very important Conference which is being hosted in Hyderabad in October this year. This is the 11th Conference of the Parties of the UN Convention on Biodiversity. India is mega biodiversity area. This is the largest gathering, a meeting of experts of the world in the field of biodiversity. It will be in Hyderabad in October. That is what the President's Address mentioned. Now, I found one sentence in the President's Address, "The Government will endeavour to use this Conference to bring about global consensus and forward looking action on initiatives like operationalisation of access and benefit sharing mechanism. I am sorry to say that although our Biodiversity Act is 10 years old, but we are yet no implementation in full. In 2002 Parliament passed the Biodiversity Act. If you read the Biodiversity Act, it has three levels of management. One is Panchayat level,

[Prof. M. S. Swaminathan]

Panchayat level Biodiversity Management Committee and then we have State level Biodiversity Boards and then the National Biodiversity Authority. So, there are three levels. The National Biodiversity Authority exists with its headquarters in Chennai. As regards State level Biodiversity Boards, Shri Digvijay Singh established the first one in Madhya Pradesh long ago, most of the States have Biodiversity Boards but at Panchayat level nothing has been done. If you go to Panchayat people and ask them about this biodiversity Act and its access, they do not know. But they are supposed to give the approval for access. For example, most of the rich biodiversity is in tribal areas. Koraput is a very genetic paradise. In fact, Koraput in Orissa is recognised as a globally important agricultural heritage site. The Prime Minister gave that certificate on January 3 this year at Bhubaneswar. It is a globally important agricultural heritage site. The next one is Kerala, the Kuttavad below sea level farming. We have this wonderful heritage which the world admires with an enormous amount of biodiversity. But who is to give the permission, access and benefit sharing, the powers are vested with the local Panchayata Committees. I think at least before October our Ministry of Environment should in a few States activate the Panchayati Raj institutions. There are many other points which are required to be discussed..

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Sir could you also mention because it will help a great deal the importance of the Panchayats in the last mile delivery of food security, of drinking water, all these matters of the National Climate Change Programme? If you were to just endorse the importance of Panchayats for all these purposes, it will help us in other matters. ...(Interruptions)...

PROF. M.S. SWAMINATHAN: Gandhiji mentioned one thing that Gram Swaraj is the way to Purna Swaraj. If we do not have Panchayati Raj, nothing will happen. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Thank you very much, Sir. I was quite pleasantly surprised by the mention of five levels of security which the President's Address has-livelihood, economic, energy, ecological., environment and internal and external security. It is good. It covers almost all the gamut of human life. But the Government seems to have patted itself rather loudly to our comfort saying that they have already reached 8.4 per cent of GDP and this year there is a fall to 6.9 which is about 7 per cent and it is time to do it better next year. Sir, we have seen flashes on the pan of this high growth rate now for nearly a decade. Everybody can see it. A news magazine went gaga by commenting that luxury market in India is likely to grow at over 20 per cent every year and would touch USD 8.22 billion.in 2012 and USD 14.72 billion in 2015. The magazine reports and it is in a sense very satisfying and in another way very terrifying that in the last three months, 20 Ferraris were sold, 300 Porsches were sold in one year and in Kanpur alone, there

were ten such Porsches. One hundred and fifty one Mercedes Benz cars were sold, most of it in the city of Aurangabad big tycoon and his cronies bought a lot of them. A section of Indians are really indulging themselves and driving themselves crazy in the luxury market. Private luxury planes are jetting across the Indian skies. Penthouses and villas with most ultra modern facilities are now dotting the country Super Yachts are now getting bigger, faster and more luxurious and they are occupying a very prime position in Mumbai docks. Itching to dig deep into the pockets of the rich, the dream merchants are scouting frantically the whole of India. According to the Kotak Wealth Crisil Report, the number of affluent Indians with assets more than 25 crores is likely to triple by 2016, numbering roughly two and a half lakhs. This blinding brightness of a minuscule number of affluent Indians does not indicate the whole story. The other India is covered by deep darkness of despondency, despair and deprivation. Just a couple of facts. Sir, and it has been already mentioned, assets are the most important indicator of a household's material well-being, particularly in the rural areas. In addition to their productive potential, assets also have collateral value. In times of crisis, they either sell it or give it to mortgage and get some income to survive. So, assets are very important in every household. I am quoting from the India Development Report, 2011 published by the Government of India's Planning Commission. This is not my own creation. In India, the distribution of assets is extremely unequal with top five per cent of the households owning 38 per cent of the total assets of India and on the other hand, bottom 60 per cent of households own only 13 per cent of the total assets. This is a horrendous asymmetry which has been brought about; particularly I don't know why, by the two decades of our neo-liberal economic policies. Endemic poverty of Indian masses is a scourge which requires to be removed. The Millennium Development Report of the UN set a target that by 2015 we shall, all over the world, reduce the poverty population to half. In Indian terms the rate of deceleration of poverty, should come to 18 per cent. But I must admit, the Government of India, since Mrs. Indira Gandhi's time, in 1980, in the Sixth Five Year Plan, for the first time diverted resources for rural development and poverty alleviation. It did have some effect but the annual rate of deceleration of poverty in the last ten years has been only 0.8 per cent. At that rate, if it continues by 2015 we shall not be able to achieve the target of reducing by 50 per cent. In this context, the promise of livelihood and economic security appears to be highly reassuring but the route of achieving this noble objective cannot only be high rate of growth because the Eleventh Five Year Plan itself has said that the rate of decline in poverty has not been accelerated along with the growth of GDP and incidence of poverty among certain marginalized groups like SC, ST and certain groups of OBC had hardly reduced at all. Thus, the high growth is essential. But it is not sufficient for poverty reduction on a substantive and sustainable basis. Regrettably, there is no indication in the hon. President's Speech about any alternative route for better income distribution, high level of

[Shri D. Bandyopadhyay]

employment and equitable share of benefits of growth among different classes or categories of Indian population. It is not flattering for us to note that according to the international poverty line, which stands at US \$ 1.25 per day, India, with 42 per cent population below that poverty line, is much better off than the West and Central Africa with 53 per cent, Sub-Saharan Africa with 51 per cent. Eastern and South Africa with 49 per cent. We are below them, it is only 42 per cent. So, we are better than them. But, we are much worse of than the unbinned developed countries' poverty line which is only 25 per cent. Therefore, Sir, serious steps have to be taken for poverty reduction other than the market mechanism. Too much reliance on the market mechanism is not going to have any impact on the poverty reduction. Yes; there will be some trickling down. But the capillary effect of income is much higher than the trickling down.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Employment situation does not give us much cause for cheer. According to the latest Report of Employment and Unemployment Survey of the Labour Bureau of India, 2009-10, roughly, 9.4 per cent of labour force is unemployed. If we take 320 million as total labour force and if we take 10 per cent (round figure) as the unemployed labour force, more than 3 crores of men and women are just sitting-idle. I am not going further into that. The composition of those who are employed is also rather very serious. Within the employed population, self-employed constitute, roughly, 43 per cent. Only 16.8 per cent is regular salaried class and the rest 39.3 percent is casual. Now, 40 per cent of the casual labour force is the most vulnerable section of the Indian population which has to take care of and we are not really taking care of this section.

Sir, NREGA is much maligned but the most important thing that the Government of India has done is that it is the only security cover that this group of 40 per cent of casual workers has today in the Indian Republic.

Sir, one wonders why is the regular employment situation is so dismal with so high rate of growth lasting for nearly a decade. Are you witnessing--In fact, it has been mentioned by someone else--the prophesy made by the UNDP in mid 90s that the world is going to witness a jobless growth? New technology is not labour-absorbing. The new technology is labour-displacing. Therefore, this is what is happening. We are having flashes in the pan on the one hand and total darkness on the other side. I am not going into further.

I just want to add one thing and end, if you permit, Sir. There is all round euphoria about the high rate of production this year. We have about 242 or 241 million tonnes of foodgrain production. It is very good. In fact, it is the third consecutive year that we are having bumper production. If Jathar and Berry which

we read 50 years ago is correct, there will be a bad monsoon once in every three years. What Prof. Swaminathan said is the scientific prediction it is also the normal experience of the Indian farmer. So, we should be expecting bad monsoon next year. Now, how do we do it? We are having an alarming situation in agriculture. I hope, Prof. Swaminathan would agree that one of the major reasons for this is that the public investment in agriculture is coming down steeply. Hardly any big irrigation scheme, or, even medium irrigation scheme, is taking place; hardly any other thing is taking place. We have got the figures for the year 2008-09. The public investment was minus 0.1, which increased in the next year, that is, 2009-10, to magnificent figure of plus 0.4. With this rate of public investment,, we just cannot expect any major breakthrough.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI D. BANDOPADHYAY: Thirdly, Sir, the prices of fertilizers, except urea, have been decontrolled. As a result, the prices of fertilizers have zoomed. And, people are using more and more urea than they should. They are, thus, wasting their money and are also spoiling their land. Now, here comes a very important reason of whether you have a soil-nutrient component or not, there has to be some control of the Government over the prices of fertilizers and should not be left to the market. Market does not include the poor because the poor men cannot operate the market. The market is only for the rich. I have a small Maruti car. My market is Maruti car. I never think per se of Mercedes Benz or Ferrari. So, while we talk about market inclusiveness, we are excluding the number of Indians in the name of market.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Conclude please.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, my last point is that there is a tremendous attempt to bring in genetically modified seeds to the Indian agriculture. I am not a scientist, but I know this much that genetically modified seeds cannot be duplicated by farmers. What do you see in the BT cotton? According to the figures of the National Crime Bureau of India, 2,50,619 farmers have committed suicide between 1975 to 2010. With that experience of the BT Cotton, we are still thinking of the BT Brinjal, we are still thinking of the BT Potato! Why? We are still thinking about this because one company – I don't want to mention the name because you do not allow to mention the names – is there which controls 69 per cent of the GM crop all over the world. That company is pushing harder and harsher in India to adopt this. So, we must oppose that in order to save the Indian farmers because the moment you do it, the Indian farmers would lose their autonomy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Conclude please.

SHRI D. BANDOPADHYAY: It is a heritage...(Time-Bell Rings)... just ten per cent of the produce is set aside as said and they renew it every three years or four years. The autonomy of the peasantry gives the autonomy of the Indian economy.

[Shri D. Bandyopadhyay]

And, the autonomy of the Indian economy gives a guarantees to our political sovereignty. So, the GM Crop is going to subvert our sovereignty. We must be very cautious about it.

Thank you. Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a request from Shri Y.S. Choudhary that he would not be available on Monday. So, he wants to speak today itself for five minutes. After that we will adjourn.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: He can speak on Monday.

श्री उपसभापति: वे मंडे नहीं रहेंगे।

श्री वाई.एस. चौधरी (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): ठीक है, मैं मंडे बोलूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 1.30 P.M.

The House then adjourned at four minute past six of the clock till thirty minutes past one of the clock on Friday, the 16th March, 2012.