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5 Phalguna, 1932 (Saka)

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RAJYA SABHA
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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 24th February, 2011/5 Phalguna, 1932 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Agreement signed by ISRO

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

(a) whether Antrix Corporation Limited, set up by ISRO has signed any agreement with M/s DEVAS Multimedia Private Limited for leasing out two satellites to be launched by ISRO;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement and related documents thereof;

(c) whether the contract provides for use of 70 MHz of S-band spectrum by M/s DEVAS Multimedia for commercial use;

(d) the method of selection adopted by ISRO for allotment of spectrum to the above firm;

(e) the reasons for open competitive bidding not adopted for this work; and

(f) the expected revenue from the contract to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) M/s Antrix Corporation Limited, set up by Department of Space in 1992, has signed an agreement with M/s DEVAS Multimedia Private Limited in January, 2005, for leasing part of the space segment capacity in S-band on two geostationary satellites. The Agreement details the terms and conditions under which part of the transponder capacity of these Satellites will be made available to DEVAS for 12 years.

(d) and (e) The Satellite Communications Policy Framework for India approved by Cabinet in June, 1997 authorised INSAT capacity to be

leased to Non-Governmental parties. The Norms, Guidelines and Procedures for Implementation of this Policy was approved by Cabinet in January, 2000. These provided for entering into bilateral agreements with other agencies for marketing this capacity. In case the demand is more than the available capacity, a suitable transparent procedure has to be evolved for allotting the capacity, involving auction, good faith

negotiations, first-come-first-served or any other equitable method. Further, it also provides for building in capacity for a non-Governmental party at its request based on commercial considerations and if technically feasible without adversely affecting the capacity for already projected, accepted and funded Government needs.

In order to catalyse Digital Multimedia Services in India for which ground segment technology was evolving then in a very few developed countries, Antrix signed a Memorandum of Understanding with M/s. Forge Advisors, USA in July, 2003. Subsequently, M/s. Forge Advisors promoted an Indian Company called M/s. DEVAS Multimedia Private Limited with whom the Antrix entered into the Agreement in January, 2005 for lease of S-band Transponder capacity in two satellites.

The process of competitive bidding is not in vogue for leasing of satellite transponder capacity as of now.

(f) As per the Agreement, M/s DEVAS were required to pay to Antrix upfront capacity reservation fee of USD 40 million and lease charges of USD 18 million per year for the S-band Transponders. This does not include the cost payable by DEVAS to Department of Telecommunication and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for obtaining operating licenses, regulatory approvals etc.

DR. T. N. SEEMA: Sir, part (c) of my question is not answered. As per the contract, the Antrix Corporation was to get approval from the Government. The officials of the DEVAS Multimedia Pvt. Ltd. said that they had got the required approval at each and every stage of the contract. My question is whether the Department of Space has ever consulted the Prime Minister during the last five years on this matter, which involved opening up of the S-band spectrum, which is of significant importance to the private parties.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to clarify one doubt which is in the mind of the hon. Member. It is not the S-band spectrum; it is the S-band transponder. Spectrum is different and transponder is different. Originally, the entire case emanated in July, 2003. We have come out very clearly in our reply. In July, 2003 the Forge Advisors entered into an agreement with the Antrix Corporation which is a body constituted for commercial transactions of ISRO. That was in July, 2003. I would like to give the exact date also. In April, 2004 the Antrix Corporation and the Forge Advisors had decided to go ahead for multimedia services. That was on the basis of

the SATCOM Policy of 1997 which was approved by the Cabinet in 2000. If you go through the entire proceedings, you will find that the process and the negotiations were started by the Antrix Corporation with the Forge Advisors, a US company, before 2004 when the present Government came to power. When everything firmed up, in December, 2004 an Expert Committee was constituted for the purpose of going through the terms of the agreement which had to be signed by the DEVAS, an offshoot of the Forge Advisors. Ultimately, it went into the technical and financial aspects on the basis of the SATCOM

Policy and it was decided that, apart from the agency, private institutions also could be given the transponders. A decision was taken. On the basis of that decision an agreement was signed at that time. Therefore, initially the Policy of 1997 which was approved by the Cabinet in 2000 was followed. Ultimately, in December, 2009, when a lot of complaints came, a committee was constituted to go into the complaints. Then, on 2nd July, 2010 the Space Commission sat and they decided to annul it because it was required by the Government. The Government felt that it was required for the Government purposes and for paramilitary forces.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He is giving a lecture. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, it is not a debate. The hon. Member is asking. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: It was required for societal purposes. Therefore, the Government thought that it had to be brought under the Space Commission and it took a decision. After that it went to the Cabinet Committee on Security and the Cabinet Committee on Security also decided accordingly.

DR. T. N. SEEMA: Sir, I am sorry, he has not answered my question. Anyway, as for the 2G spectrum licence the hon. Prime Minister can say that it is a coalition Government and he is not aware of that. But this Antrix Corporation is a marketing arm of the Department of Space and it comes straight under the Prime Minister's portfolio. Sir, will the Prime Minister take responsibility for this contract? Will he tell us, at least, this much as to who is responsible from the Government side for this contract?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I would like to correct the hon. Member on this. Sir, it is a commercial arm of one organization, just like any public sector company, or a company run by a Government organization. So, a High Powered Committee has been constituted to see if any wrong has been committed. The officials who have been involved, definitely, the hon. Prime Minister will take action against them. The High Powered Committee is going into it. If something happens in some public sector undertaking, action is taken against the officials who are involved in that. It is the prerogative of the department-

concerned and the organization-concerned to take action. It does not come directly under the PMO or the officials who are working in the PMO.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Prakash Javadekar. ...(*Interruptions*)... Just a minute please. Let the supplementaries proceed.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, the Minister is evading the reply. It is a very important question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. Shri Prakash Javadekar.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सभापति महोदय , लगता है कि इस सरकार में किसी भी चीज के लिए कोई ज़िम्मेदार नहीं है। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इस contract के बारे में , एन्ट्रिक्स और देवास के बारे में , एक भी फाइल पीएमओ में आई थी या नहीं और पीएमओ ने उस पर क्या कहा था? मुझे इसकी जानकारी चाहिए , क्योंकि इसकी जरूरत यह है कि देश को जानकारी है कि जब सायंस कमीशन में यह contract approve किया गया , तो पीएमओ के कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी सहित सभी चारों प्रमुख पदाधिकारी और पृथ्वीराज चव्हाण , पीएमओ के मंत्री भी वहां उपस्थित थे। I would like to know whether any file has come for approval in the PMO on this contract. What was the action of the PMO?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the hon. Member is asking about the response. Our Government is a very responsive Government. ...(interruptions)... When it came to the notice of the Government in December, 2009...(interruptions)... then it was taken to the Space Commission. ...(interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your places. ...(interruptions)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The Space Commission took a decision to annul it. The hon. Member is asking about the correspondence. I would like to submit it very humbly...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has asked the question and you just reply to it.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I would like to submit very humbly to the august House that when it came to the knowledge of the Government, action was taken immediately. Several departments have to be consulted because it is an agreement and to annul it...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: What action was taken? Sir, he is not answering my question. My specific query is: was there any file for approval of the PMO in regard to this contract? What was the action of the PMO?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I would like to submit that before the 2nd July, 2010, the correspondence was within the Department, that is, within M/s. Antrix and the action was taken at that level. In December, 2009, when the complaints came, the action was taken within the Department. The Department of Space took action.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Who approved it?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Then on 2nd July, 2010, annulling was done. When it was found that the transponder was required...(*interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Who approved it? ...(*interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as for the hon. Member's question that who approved the deal in the PMO, the answer is simple. The Antrix Corporation is a commercial arm of ISRO or the Department of Space and these things don't come to the Government for

approval. Indirectly, since a part of the commitment was to provide two satellites, the decision to approve the satellite part did come to the Cabinet. It did come to the Space Commission. As I said, it was put up before the Cabinet. But it was not mentioned, even in that Cabinet Note, that there was a specific commitment, under this agreement, between Antrix and Devas. So, there was no question of the Prime Minister's Office being asked to approve this deal. It never came to that level.

श्री शक्तिनन्द तिवारी : सभापति महोदय , अभी मामनीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया कि अंतरिक्ष पब्लिक सेक्टर जसि दंग से फंक्शन करता है , उस दंग से उस पर सरकार का नियंत्रण नहीं रहता है। मैं आपको स्मरण दबिना चाहता हूं , 1957 में लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कॉर्पोरेशन को ले करके मुद्रा कांड हुआ था और मोहम्मद करीम छागड़ा साहब की अध्यक्षता में एक जांच कमीशन बना था। उस जांच कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर उस समय के वल्लि मंत्री श्री टी.टी. कृष्णाचारी को इस्तीफा देना पड़ा था और यही आरोप लगाया गया था कि...**(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सभापति : सवाल क्या है ?

श्री शक्तिनन्द तिवारी : कोई मंत्री यह कह कर नहीं बच सकता है कि वल्लिग में जो हुआ , उसकी जवाबदेही मेरे ऊपर नहीं है। इसलिए यह जो फंडामेंटल चीज़ है कि यह पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग है और सरकार की जवाबदेही नहीं है , यह बल्लिकुल गलत है। यह निर्धारित है। जसि समय पंडि त जवाहर लाल नेहरू प्रधान मंत्री थे , उसी समय यह तय हुआ था कि कोई भी मंत्री अपने डिफॉर्टमेंट के कसि भी...**(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the supplementary?...**(Interruptions)...**

श्री शक्तिनन्द तिवारी : भाग नहीं सकता है। इसलिए कसि तरह से मंत्री जी इस तरह का जवाब दे रहे हैं , यह बात समझमें नहीं आती है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not been given the floor. Please resume your place...**(Interruptions)...** That is not correct. Please, don't intervene.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The Government has constituted a High Powered Committee. The Terms of Reference has been given to that High Powered Committee. The High Powered Committee will submit its report. After the report is submitted, on the basis of the report, the Government

will take action. Now, who are the people involved, how they have been involved, etc., all these things will come in the Report.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the reply of the hon. Minister mentions that the agreement, for lease of the S-band transponder capacity for the two satellites, was entered in January, 2005. The decision relating to the creation of the two satellites, as the Prime Minister has said just now, was approved by the Cabinet. This perhaps was done, to the best of my knowledge, in December, 2005. Having done this, there are various steps to be taken. The Space Commission is also involved. We are given to understand that the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, the National Security Advisor and the Cabinet Secretary, are all privy to that decision. Having done this, the second phase is that at

the user-end, the company, in whose favour it is to be granted, starts making its preparation. The third phase is that the corresponding spectrum capacity, which is for user of 90 per cent of this satellite, – this is 90 per cent of the 70 MHz; that is, 63 MHz of the S-band, which is very superior – has to be given. Now the quantum of monies that this company would have spent, which is being mentioned – this is an Indian arm of the American company, Forge Advisors – was completely inadequate, even if comparisons are drawn with 2G and 3G. Now, are we to understand that when all these were happening, the Prime Minister's Office, despite the participation of all these senior officials, including the MoS, was completely unaware that a valuable public asset is being placed in the hands of an Indian company, which is an arm of the American company, and at an inadequate consideration?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I would like to reply to the points which have been raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. As far as G-SAT-6 is concerned, the proposal came to the Cabinet. For G-SAT-6A, the proposal did not come to the Cabinet because its cost was less than Rs.175 crores.

Sir, I would like to quote one or two things from the system that has been followed earlier. The number of transponders available with the ISRO is 160. Of them, 126 operate on commercial basis; 45 are given to Government agencies like DoT and Doordarshan and 81 are given to the private users. This is on the basis of the 1997 SATCOM Policy which was approved by the Cabinet in 2000. There is an in-built provision under 2.6.2, under the commercial/contractual factors that is mentioned in the SATCOM Policy, where the private management of transponders could be given out on lease, or, the mechanism could be leased and so on; all details are provided there. Therefore, Sir, the system which has been followed by ANTRIX and Forge Advisor for the purpose of commercial use of transponders by bringing in G-SAT-6 and G-SAT-6A was done at their level.

Now, the hon. Leader of the Opposition says that only when complaints were received in December, 2009, a committee was appointed. The Suresh Committee went into it. They submitted a report. It was then sent to the Space Commission for consideration and, in July, 2010, the Space Commission took a decision. "We will have to take the S-Band transponders back with us. It should not be given to Devas. The agreement has to be annulled". Therefore, Sir, the Government took the action. In the light of whatever the hon. Leader of the Opposition is

saying, when the high power committee goes into it, it will be known how all these things had happened, who was responsible and so on.

I assure the august House that the hon. Prime Minister will not spare anyone who is found to be involved in all this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question 42. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIHAH NAIDU: Sir, it is only after *The Hindu* and *The Business Line* had published it that the Government had moved...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. This is not a debate, Venkaiahji. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. This is not a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, Venkaiahji. ...*(Interruptions)*... Venkaiahji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I am sorry. This is not true. You should not go by what the media says. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly don't go by the media. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not allow it. Sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Venkaiahji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are a senior Member. I request you to cooperate in allowing the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Question 42. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, they had not taken any action. ...*(Interruptions)*...It was all published in the newspapers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Venkaiahji, please. This is serving no purpose. आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूमला : सर, ...*(व्यवधान)* ... यह डबल जे.पी.सी. का मामला है। ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Government had not moved an inch until all this was published by *The Hindi* and *The Business Line*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... अगर आपको इस पर डिस्कशन करनी है, तो डिस्कशन के लिए नोटिस दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, please try to bear with us. It is a very, very important issue. It is not a political issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. This cannot be allowed. Please resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request you. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: No, Sir. I request the Chair. We are not

satisfied with the answer given by the Minister. He is evading the responsibility. It is only after the newspapers came out with all this that the Government started moving.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. You know the procedures. Please follow the procedures. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Will you please resume your places? What is the point of this shouting in intervention? ...(*Interruptions*)... Have you been given the floor? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: *

*Not recorded.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : *

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, everyone is aware of the procedure. If you wish to have a discussion, please give a notice for discussion. This is only a question; three supplementaries have been asked in addition to the questions the questioner asked. Now, let us proceed with the rest of Question Hour. What is the point of this shouting in which nothing is heard; nobody is hearing anyone; nothing is being recorded. It serves no purpose. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am afraid the country is following a very bad impression of how senior leaders are conducting debate. Now, Question No.42, please.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: That question is over.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, आपकी इजाजत के बगैर जो कोई बोल रहा है, क्या वह रिकॉर्ड हो रहा है ?

श्री सभापति : वह रिकॉर्ड नहीं हो रहा है।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I request you to permit us for a discussion on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please give a notice for it. Now, Question No. 42 please.

Reforms in arrangements for Haj

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

(a) whether it is a fact that reforms in arrangements for Haj are long overdue; and

(b) if so, the steps Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) The Haj is one of the most complex organizational tasks undertaken by the Government of India outside its borders for which extensive arrangements are made both in India and Saudi Arabia. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to improve and reform the management of the arrangements of the Haj pilgrimage in consultation with all concerned.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर, मैं हैरतजदां हूँ कि इतने important सवाल का ऐसा कैजुअल जवाब दिया गया है। मैंने यह पूछा था कि आप हज में क्या रफॉर्म कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि उसकी कंडीशन हर साल deteriorate हो रही है। पहले इस मुल्क से लोग सऊदी अरब पानी के जहाज से हज करने के लिए जाते थे, अब हवाई जहाज से जाते हैं। क्या हुकूमत -ए-हब्द इसका हेडक्वार्टर दिल्ली में बनाकर इसको मैनेज कर सकती है, जिससे हज में कुछ रफॉर्म हो सके? अब जबकि हाजी पानी के जहाज से नहीं जाता है, तो अब इसका हेडक्वार्टर मुम्बई में क्यों है? क्या आप हज के हेडक्वार्टर को चेंज करके दिल्ली लाएंगे?

*Not recorded.

جناب محمد ادیب : سر، میں حیرت زدہ ہوں کہ اتنے امپورٹنٹ سوال کا ایسا کیڑول جواب دیا گیا ہے۔ میں نے یہ پوچھا تھا کہ آپ حج میں کیا ریفارم کر رہے ہیں، کیوں کہ اس کی کنڈیشن ہر سال deteriorate ہو رہی ہے۔ پہلے اس ملک سے لوگ سعودی عرب پانی کے جہاز سے حج کرنے کے لئے جاتے تھے، اب ہوائی جہاز سے جاتے ہیں۔ کیا حکومت بند اس کا بیڈ کوارٹر دہلی میں بنا کر اس کو مینیج کر سکتی ہے، جس سے حج میں کچھ ریفارم ہو سکے؟ اب جبکہ حاجی پانی کے جہاز سے نہیں جاتا ہے، تو اب اس کا بیڈ کوارٹر ممبئی میں کیوں ہے؟ کیا آپ حج کے بیڈ کوارٹر کو چینج کر کے دہلی لائیں گے؟

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, this is a suggestion for action. The Government of India has been solely depending on Air India but in the last year we have now expanded it so that the global tenders are called and we decide as to who ferries our Haj pilgrims depending upon the outcome of the global tenders.

As far as reforms in Haj are concerned, there were a number of them which can be listed out, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

جناب محمد ادیب : اس میں یہ نہیں دیا گیا ہے۔

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : इसमें यह नहीं दिया गया है।

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: But, I plan to convene in the next few days a meeting of hon. Muslim Members of both the Houses so that we can hear from them various suggestions that could be incorporated in our Haj preparations for this year, which will start some time in April-May.

شہری موہممد اذیب : سر، ہمارے مینسٹر ساہب نے اب جواب دیا ہے۔ میں دوسرا سوال یہ کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس ملک میں مائنارٹی منسٹری exist کرتی ہے، تو حج کا جو مسئلہ ہے، اس کو مائنارٹی منسٹری میں ٹرانسفر کرنے کی بات ہو سکتی ہے یا نہیں؟ اس سے ایکسٹرنل افئیرس منسٹری کا کیا تعلق ہے، جبکہ یہ مسلمانوں کا افئیر ہے اور ان کے افئیر کو دیکھنے کے لئے مائنارٹی منسٹری موجود ہے، تو کیوں نہیں اس معاملے کو مائنارٹی منسٹری میں ٹرانسفر کیا جاتا ہے؟

جناب محمد ادیب : سر، ہمارے منسٹر صاحب نے اب جواب دیا ہے۔ میں دوسرا سوال یہ کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس ملک میں مائنارٹی منسٹری exist کرتی ہے، تو حج کا جو مسئلہ ہے، اس کو مائنارٹی منسٹری میں ٹرانسفر کرنے کی بات ہو سکتی ہے یا نہیں؟ اس سے ایکسٹرنل افئیرس منسٹری کا کیا تعلق ہے، جبکہ یہ مسلمانوں کا افئیر ہے اور ان کے افئیر کو دیکھنے کے لئے مائنارٹی منسٹری موجود ہے، تو کیوں نہیں اس معاملے کو مائنارٹی منسٹری میں ٹرانسفر کیا جاتا ہے؟

Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Well, the suggestions from the Minority Affairs Ministry are also taken into account while the Government makes the arrangements for the Haj pilgrims. In the earlier question, Sir, it was asked why Bombay has been the headquarters. According to the Act, Bombay has been designated as the headquarters.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: It is Mumbai. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: And, so long as the Act has not been amended, then we will have to continue with it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAASHID ALVI: Sir, I welcome the statement given by the hon. Minister that very soon he will consult the Muslim Members in connection with the Haj reforms. But, Sir, long back, one memorandum was submitted to the Government, and I also wrote to the Government that the Malaysian pattern is the best pattern. It has been appreciated across the world. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is considering that kind of a pattern. One thing which is very important is this. The subsidy which is being given by the Government to the pilgrims is not of much use at all. We have already written to the Government of India in this regard. It is a secular country. I requested the Government of India that this subsidy should be taken away, and an independent corporation should be appointed in this regard. Basically, through this subsidy, financial help is being given to the airlines, not to the pilgrims. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is considering this or not.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this again would form part of the various suggestions that have been received by the Ministry. Very last year, the Deputy Chairman of this hon. House also did provide us his views on bringing about reforms to the Haj Committee. We also have the Haj Committee of India and then the State Haj Committees. So, between the State Haj Committees and the Haj Committee of India, we are trying to bring about reforms, and any suggestions which can come from the hon. Members, the Government will give its most earnest consideration.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Sir, when we are talking about reforms in Haj, any reform which is going to be introduced should facilitate and help the targeted group. Now, in the name of reforms, a pre-condition for international passport is being asked. Sir, last year, I remember,

50,000 Hajis could not go because of this. So, the proposal is to prepare a short term passport, which should be prepared in three-four days. Previously, the Haj Committee itself used to prepare it. Now, an international passport for a small period of four months or six months can be given to facilitate all the Hajis who are applying.

Sir, another thing is, the transparency in quota of PTOs and Hajis also should be more rational. That is my another suggestion.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, I thank the hon. Member for the suggestions. The very fact is that in 2009, 1,67,991 Hajis performed the pilgrimage, and in 2010, it was 1,71,491. So, there has

been some increase in the number of pilgrims. Ultimately, it is the Saudi Government which decides on the Haj quota. So, it is not as if the Government of India is free to decide on this. So, we will have to take a structured view keeping in mind the limitations imposed by the Saudi Government. And also, the Haj Committee of India is performing fairly, in spite of the litigations that it has gone through. The suggestion of the hon. Member will also be taken into consideration.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Thank you, Sir. I would like to know the total amount of subsidy being given to the Haj pilgrims, per pilgrim and the total quantum of it per year. Since the same Ministry is also handling Kailas Mansarovar Pilgrimage, what is the subsidy being given to Kailas Mansarovar Yartris, per pilgrim and per year?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Well, I can certainly provide the expenditure, the subsidy quantum, the subsidy part about Haj, but about Kailas Mansarovar, if the hon. Member puts a separate question, I will be too willing, more than willing to provide you the answer. The first part of your question is about the subsidy, which in 2006-07 was Rs.367 crores, in 2007-08, it was Rs.390 crores, in 2008-09, it was Rs.867 crores and the provisional figure for 2009-10 is Rs.611 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*..

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : जनाब , हज के लिए कैलास और कैलास के लिए हज...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एम. कृष्णा : सबके लिए ...सबके लिए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 43.

हमिचल प्रदेश को आवंटित नधियाँ

*43. श्रीमती बमिला कश्यप सूद : क्या प्रधा न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 2009-10 के दौरान विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत हमिचल प्रदेश को कतिनी नधियाँ आवंटित की गई;

(ख) क्या सरकार आगामी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए कोई विशेष योजना लागू करने का विचार रखती है ;

(ग) यदि हां , तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं , तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

वकिरण

(क) वर्ष 2009-10 के दौरान हम्मिचल प्रदेश को जारी की गई कुल राशि 3404.33 करोड़ रुपये थी जसिमें केन्द्र प्रायोजित स्कीमों (सीएसएस) और राज्य योजना की केन्द्रीय सहायता शामिल है। केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रक स्कीम के अंतर्गत हम्मिचल प्रदेश को वर्ष 2009-10 के दौरान 130.03 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की गई थी।

(ख) से (घ) संबंधित मंत्रालयों द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण हेतु स्कीमों तैयार की जाती हैं तथा इन्हें पंचवर्षीय योजना में दर्शाया जाता है। अनुसूचित जाति उप योजना (एससीएसपी) और जनजातीय उप योजना (टीएसपी) के अंतर्गत राज्य में अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति की आबादी के अनुपात अनुसार आबंटन किया जाता है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति की आबादी क्रमशः 24.72% और 4.02% है, जिसे 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में दर्शाया जाएगा।

Funds allocated to Himachal Pradesh

†*43. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to Himachal Pradesh under various schemes during 2009-10;

(b) whether Government proposes to implement any special scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 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) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The total releases for Himachal Pradesh during 2009-10 were Rs. 3404.33 crore which includes Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and Central Assistance to State Plan. Under the Central Sector Scheme Rs. 130.03 crore were released for Himachal Pradesh during 2009-10.

(b) to (d) Schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are prepared by the Ministries concerned and are reflected in the Five Year Plan. Allocations under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) are made in proportion to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in the State. In Himachal Pradesh Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population is 24.72% and 4.02% respectively, which will be reflected in the Twelfth

Five Year Plan.

श्रीमती बमिला कश्यप सूद : सभापति महोदय, मैं आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद करना चाहूंगी कि आपने 130.03 करोड़ रुपए की राशि हस्तचल को जारी की है, परंतु पुरानी पेन्डिंग स्कीम, जसिका धन आवंटन कागज़ों में तो हो गया, वह हस्तचल को अभी तक नहीं मिला है। महोदय, एम.आई.एस. के तहत 1990-91 में सेब आदि फलों पर 50 प्रतिशत केंद्र सरकार और 50 प्रतिशत राज्य सरकार ने खर्च करना था परंतु 2007 का 1.90 करोड़ रुपया और 2008 का 2.67 करोड़ रुपया पेन्डिंग है, जो केंद्र सरकार ने प्रदेश को

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

नहीं दिया। मेरा मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह है कि हमिचल में जो स्कीमें दी जाती हैं, वे 50:50 के ratio में नहीं होनी चाहिए। क्या सरकार पूर्वन्तर राज्यों की तरह 75:25 के ratio में हमिचल को देने पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री अश्विनी कुमार : सर, माननीय सदस्या ने अभी जो सवाल यहां पूछा है, उसका लिखित सवाल से दूर-दूर तक भी ताल्लुक नहीं है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को मोटी बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक हमिचल को सेंट्रल स्कीम्स के द्वारा राशि आवंटन का सवाल है, हमने 3404.33 करोड़ का प्रवधान किया है, जिसमें से 2794 करोड़ रुपया Central Assistance to State Plan के माध्यम से दिया गया है जो 53 centrally sponsored schemes हैं, उनके माध्यम से 610.31 करोड़ दिया गया है और इसी राशि के बीच में 1241.11 करोड़ रुपया, जो हमारे flagship कार्यक्रम हैं, जो मुख्यतः पछिड़े वर्गों के उत्थान के लिए हैं, उनके लिए आवंटित किया गया है।

महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या को बताना चाहूंगा कि जहां तक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के मुत्तअल्लिक उनका सवाल है, यह बहुत अहम है। मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह सवाल पूछा। हमारी सरकार की, हमारी पार्टी की प्रतिबद्धता, वचनबद्धता और प्रथमिकता शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के उत्थान के लिए है और इसके लिए एक प्लान बना हुआ है, एक फॉर्मूला है, जिसके मुताबिक किसी स्टेट में जितना प्रतिशत शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की संख्या होती है, उसके मुताबिक उसको खर्चा दिया जाता है। हमिचल प्रदेश में 24.72 परसेंट शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स हैं और 4.2 परसेंट शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज हैं। इनके proportion को मुख्य रखते हुए जो आवंटन किया गया है, वह मैं समझता हूँ कि जो फॉर्मूला है, उसके अनुकूल किया गया है। इसके अलावा भी हमिचल प्रदेश में मुख्य मंत्रों ने समय-समय पर कुछ खास स्कीमों के तहत केंद्र सरकार से राशि मांगी है। इसकी भी मंजूरी प्रधान मंत्री साहब ने दी है। जिसका ब्यौरा मैं आपको अलग से लिखित में दे सकता हूँ, क्योंकि उसका इस सवाल से कोई संबंध नहीं है।

श्रीमती बसिला कश्यप सूद : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए धन आवंटित करने की बात की है, परन्तु 2007 से Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Corporation के तहत जो रोक

लगायी है, क्या वे फंड रिलीज कर दिए गए हैं? हमिचल यूनिवर्सिटी ने pre-examination coaching के लिए स्कीम चलायी है, जो शेड्यूल कास्ट एवं शेड्यूल ट्राइबल को ट्रेनिंग देने के संबंध में है, लेकिन उन पर भी रोक लगी हुई है। मेरा मंत्री जी से यह आग्रह है कि शेड्यूल कास्ट एवं शेड्यूल ट्राइबल के लिए उस फंड को रिलीज किया जाए।

श्री अश्विनी कुमार : सभापति महोदय, मैं दोबारा जोर देकर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक शेड्यूल कास्ट एवं शेड्यूल ट्राइबल के उत्थान के लिए राशि के आबंटन का सवाल है, उसकी शुरुआत 1979-80 में special component plan के द्वारा की गयी थी, जो प्लानिंग कमीशन के ज़रिए था। उस प्लान को अब हमने बहुत सुदृढ़ किया है और आजकल हम इसको शेड्यूल कास्ट सब-प्लान एवं ट्राइबल सब-प्लान कहते हैं। इसके अंतर्गत विशेष तरह की स्कीम हैं। मैं एक पूरा बयौरा मामनीय सदस्या को दूंगा कि कहां पर स्किल्ड एजुकेशन दी जा रही है, जिसके संबंध में आपने सवाल किया। वे सारी स्कीम अपनी जगह पर लागू हैं, चल रही हैं। मैं आपको दोबारा एक आश्वासन देना चाहूंगा कि अगर कहीं किसी स्कीम के कार्यान्वयन में कोई कमी है तो आप मुझे specifically बताएं, मैं examine करके उसकी सूची भी आपको दे दूंगा।

श्रीमती वल्लिव ठाकुर : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, मामनीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इन्होंने हमिचल प्रदेश के लिए 3,404.33 करोड़ रुपए रिलीज कर दिए हैं, जिसमें Centrally Sponsored Schemes को include किया है। इन्होंने यह भी कहा कि हमिचल प्रदेश के चीफ मॉनिस्टर ने इनके पास प्रयोजल भेजा है और उसके बाद

इन्होंने हिमाचल प्रदेश को कुछ पैसा भेजा है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि कृषि-कृषि स्कीम के अंडर प्रपोजल भेजा गया है, कतिना पैसा उन्होंने मांगा है और वह कब तक सैंक्शन हो जाएगा ?

श्री अश्विनी कुमार : मेरी जानकारी के मुताबिक मैं माननीय सदस्या को बताना चाहूंगा कि उसमें सेब के मामले पर, क्योंकि उस पर हिमाचल की economy बहुत आधारित है, जक्री है। कुछ अन्य सेंट्रल स्कीम्स का भी उसमें जक्री है। इसके अतिरिक्त उन्होंने इन स्कीमों से हटकर भी कुछ मांगा की है जो वधिराधीन है। उस पर जब भी, जो भी फैसला होगा, वह सदन के सामने रखा जाएगा। मैं माननीय सदस्या को अलग से भी उसकी जानकारी दे दूंगा। महोदय, एक क्लैरीफिकेशन मैं जरूर देना चाहूंगा। जहां तक 2009-10 में राशि आबंटन का सवाल है, स्पेसीफिकली शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एवं शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये 46.69 करोड़ रुपए का आउटले था, जसिमें से अभी तक सरकार ने 39 करोड़ रुपए ही खर्च किये हैं और सात करोड़ रुपए अभी हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा खर्च किये जाने बाकी हैं। इसलिए जहां तक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एवं शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के उत्थान का सवाल है, उनके लिये कसि भी तरह से राशि का कोई अभाव नहीं है।

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: It seems the Minister has referred to special component plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal sub-plan. While congratulating the various State Governments for making allocations of funds, is it a fact that some of the allocated funds are remaining unspent because of the paucity of well planned schemes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that as per the information available to me, specifically with reference to the State of Himachal Pradesh - since the question arises with reference to the State - the Outlay for 2009-10 was Rs. 46.69 crores, the Expenditure is Rs. 39.33 crores. So, there seems to be a shortfall in expenditure. We will examine what are the exact reasons. We are monitoring them and I will get back to the hon. Member with specific information.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहूंगा, वशिषकर अपनी सदस्या के लिये संरक्षण चाहूंगा। हमेशा की तरह यह सवाल देश के प्रधान मंत्री के कार्यालय के लिये था। महोदय, आप ध्यान से इस प्रश्न को पढ़ें। जो प्रश्न "ब"

है, उसमें पूछा गया है कि 'Whether Government proposes to implement any special scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during ensuing Five Year Plans;'. This has not been answered in the question. Is it correct? It has not been answered. Why does the Government take the liberty of not answering a question which has been specifically asked in the question by the Members and I would exactly like to know the answer of the Government on this very question. Whether you have any plans of implementing any special schemes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the next five years in this Government. It is a question written here which has not been answered and I would like to have an answer of that question. Also, I would like to seek the protection of the House that I have been pointing out that the Government prefers not to answer many questions printed in the Question Booklet.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: I would like to disabuse the impression of the hon. Member. I think, the Government has never withheld any information from this august House.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: You can read it. You read it. You can read it, Sir....(Interruptions)...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Will you permit me, Sir?

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: You read it, Sir.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, if you give me thirty seconds, I will tell you.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: I will give you more time. Don't worry. I will give you more time.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, I have stated in my reply that the allocations under specific schemes, and there are a large number of schemes, intended specifically for the benefit of the SC/ST are made in accordance with the formula, in accordance with the proportion of the SC/ST population in different States.

As far as the coming Twelfth Plan is concerned, it is under finalization. The amount will be upgraded, hopefully, and this amount has to be expended to various schemes. There are a large number of schemes - I would specifically give it to the hon. Members - which are intended to focus the expenditure meant for the benefit of the SC/STs. So, the short answer is that the schemes are inbuilt and inherent in the allocations made specifically for the upliftment of the SC/ST.

And, as far as the Twelfth Plan is concerned, it is under finalization. In case there are any additional schemes other than those listed then we look into that.

Revision of financial assistance for SC students

*44. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Ministry to increase and improve financial assistance/ grant for SC students residing in Government hostels or hostels managed by NGOs/Trusts etc. with Government grants;

(b) whether it is a fact that many of the rates/norms are as old as 1998; and

(c) if so, who is responsible for such lapse?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK):
(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Ministry provides Central assistance to the State Governments/UTs to disburse scholarship to eligible SC students under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of

“Post-Martic Scholarship for SCs”. Rates of maintenance and other allowances payable under the Scheme to SC students, both Hostellers and Day Scholars, have been revised w.e.f. 1.7.2010. The earlier rates were in force since 1.4.2003.

Rates of grant-in-aid to NGOs for running Hostels for SC students have not been revised since 1998. Their revision is under consideration.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, I am not satisfied with the reply given by the hon. Minister, particularly to part (c) of the main question. I also take this opportunity, with your permission, to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to article 46 of the Constitution. It reads as under:

“The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the SC/ST and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.”

Sir, my specific question is regarding the norms, amount of scholarship, grants and other financial assistance given by the Central Government directly or through the State Governments or through Grant-in-Aid or through NGOs. I would like to know whether they are revised in the recent past. And, is it true that under certain items, the revision took place way back in the year 1998. Sir, you kindly appreciate that in the last ten years we, Members of Parliament, had two pay revisions, the Central Government employees in the country had two Pay Commissions – Fifth and Sixth Pay Commissions. So, there is increase everywhere in the wage and price structure, but for the poor SC/ST you have put a limit which has not been revised. Here, the income limit of parents is kept at Rs. 1 lakh for all these years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: That is my question. And, Sir, the limit has not been revised by the Central Government. So, I want to know as to who is responsible for the lapse for not revising the various norms regarding the Grant-in-Aid right from 1998. And, if at all any revision has taken place after taking over by the UPA Government, the details may be given to the House.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, I am extremely happy that the hon. Member has raised this issue. I would like to say that Grant-in-Aid to voluntary organization working for the cause of SC is a very small intervention. It is not a major intervention. It is true that this scheme has not been revised since 1998. But, we have appointed a Committee to go into that and by March end we will get the Report and then we will process it further. But, here, I would like to mention that this year the enhancement of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been 80 per cent in its allocation. I am happy to inform the House that for the post-Metric Scholarship Scheme, which is one of the biggest interventions for the educational empowerment of the SC students,

last year, the Budget Estimates was Rs. 750 crores. This year we have provided for Rs. 1,700 crores and we will exceed Rs. 2,000 crores only on this scheme. We have revised the rate of scholarship, which was last revised in 2003, and the revision is not less than 60 per cent. It is not only this, there are other schemes also. I can give the details of those.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, in view of the reply given by the hon. Minister, I may please be given complete details of all revisions made by the Central Government.

Now, I am coming to the second supplementary. I would, once again, like to inform the House that in a grant-in-aid hostel, a Scheduled Caste student is given rupees twenty per day for the expenditure of morning tea, lunch, dinner, one pair of clothes and soap. Electricity expenses of the hostel are also included in this. I would like to know from the hon. Minister – whether the grant-in-aid scheme is run by NGOs or is supported by the State Government or is supported by the Central Government – how a young student can survive within rupees twenty per day by taking two meals, morning tea, soap, one pair of clothes and also paying electricity charges.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, I am afraid to say that we cannot take the responsibility for the schemes formulated by the State Governments. It is the State Government that has to be responsible for the schemes formulated by them. As far as 1998 Grant-In-Aid Scheme is concerned, the annual scholarship or financial assistance, which is provided to the students, at primary and secondary level is Rs. 7,300/-. This includes provision of uniform. And, there is a separate provision for medicines and other related items, like, stationery, etc. I have already informed the House that we have already set up a Committee. It will go into that. But, I would like to mention again, from the post-matric scholarship, that if, before December, it was Rs. 740/- for a hosteller, we would be giving Rs. 1200/- this time. And, similar increases are there elsewhere too.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Minister's reply has enlightened us with some of the data, which we were to ask. Now, I would like to put only one question. The hon. Minister said that it is Rs. 7,300/- per year, which comes to around Rs. 600/- per month, and around Rs. 20/- per day. When the cost of living has mounted enormously these days,

would it be sufficient for the students? When the Government has constituted a Committee to suggest revision in the grant-in-aids to the NGOs, whether the Government has suggested that Committee with any recommendation as to how much it should be increased. The grant-in-aid to the NGOs has not been revised since 1998. The Government aid has not been revised after 2003. This has been a very long time. Considering a long gap between these years, the increase must be more. The Government should recommend the Committee that the increase should not be nominal.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, the Government is not making any recommendations to the Committee. It is the Committee that has to give recommendations to the Government. We have

seen that there needs to be some improvement and it is because of this reason that we have appointed a Committee.

श्री शक्तिनन्द तकिरी : इसको प्राइस इंडेक्स के अनुसार बढ़ा दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Avinash Khanna. ... (Interruptions)... No; no, this can separately be taken up with the Minister. ... (Interruptions)... Mr. Khanna, please go ahead.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में कितने बच्चों ने इस स्कीम का बेनिफिट लिया है? इस स्कीम का एक साल में कितने बच्चे बेनिफिट लेते हैं और इस स्कीम के माध्यम से पंजाब को कितने पैसे दिये गए हैं ?

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, under the revised scheme for post-matric scholarship, last year, the students covered were 40 lakhs. This time, it will be 46 lakhs. Last year, the income ceiling was rupees one lakh; this time, the income ceiling will be rupees two lakhs. As far as Punjab is concerned, I think, there is some information that we wish to have from the Government of Punjab. And, unless and until we receive that information and those documents, we will not be able to process the representation from the Government of Punjab. However, I have given details of the scheme.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for increasing the rate of scholarships because it is one of the very important schemes to impart quality education, which is a very basic input for anybody's basic development. Sir, here, I would like to mention that the practice of fixing numbers is a deterrent for other students. Earlier, it was never a practice to fix the numbers. Whatever number of students is pursuing the studies should be covered. That is, saturation should be there. Last year, it was 40 lakhs and this year it is 46 lakhs. What happens to 46+1? So, I would suggest that the policy of the Government to fix the numbers needs to be changed. Income limit is fine. I would like to know whether the Government would come up with removing this bar on numbers and allowing saturation so that every member of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe community pursues quality education with the scholarships provided by the Government.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, there is no cap as far as the post-matric

scholarship scheme is concerned; it is open ended. Whatever number of beneficiaries the State recommends to the Centre, we provide financial assistance to the State. There is no cap. Cap is only on certain other schemes which are meant for higher learning, may be, M. Phil, Ph. D., like the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for the Scheduled Caste students. For post-matric scholarship scheme, there is no cap. But for Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for junior research fellows, the Government provides Rs.16,000/- per month and for senior research fellowships, it is Rs.18,000/- per month. There are several other such schemes where there is cap but for post-matric scholarship, there is no cap and pre-matric scholarships for children of parents engaged in unclean occupation, there is no cap.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No. 45.

सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत दूसरी अपील दायर करने की प्रक्रिया

*45. श्री रशीद मसूद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मंत्रालय ने सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत दूसरी अपील दायर किए जाने के प्रावधान में परिवर्तन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी बयौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या कुछ सूचना आयुक्तों ने दूसरी अपील दायर किए जाने के लिए अपील की प्रती के दो सैट प्रस्तुत किए जाने का नयिम स्वयं ही बना लिया है तथा दूसरी अपील दिल्ली के सूचना आयोग में प्रस्तुत करने से पहले उक्त अपील की प्रती सूचना अधिकारी को भेजना अनिवार्य कर दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

कार्मिक, लोक शकियात तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. नारायणसामी) : (क) से (घ) तक। एक वकिरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है।

वकिरण

(क) और (ख) द्वितीय अपील दायर करने तथा केन्द्रीय सूचना आयोग द्वारा उस पर नयिम देने की प्रक्रिया केन्द्रीय सूचना आयोग (अपील प्रक्रिया) नयिमावली 2005, में निर्धारित है। इन प्रावधानों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) केन्द्रीय सूचना आयोग द्वारा अपनाई गई निर्धारित नयिमावली तथा प्रक्रिया के अनुसार यह अनिवार्य नहीं है कि सूचना आयोग को अपील प्रस्तुत करने के पूर्व, अपील की एक प्रती सूचना अधिकारी को दी जाए। तथापि, केन्द्रीय सूचना आयोग पक्षों की सुनवाई का नोटिस जारी करते समय अपीलकर्ता को नदिश देता है कि वह सूचना अधिकारी तथा प्रथम अपीलीय प्राधिकारी को अपनी अपील की प्रतियां दे दें जो उपर्युक्त नयिमावली के नयिम 6 के अनुसार है।

Procedure of filing second appeal under RTI

†*45. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has made a change in the provision of filing second appeal under the Right to Information Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some Information Commissioners have themselves devised the rule for submission of two sets of the copy of appeal in order to file second appeal and have made the sending of the copy of this appeal to the information officer mandatory before submission of the second appeal before the Information Commission at Delhi; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to stop this?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The procedure for filing and deciding of second appeals by Central Information Commission is prescribed in the Central Information Commission (Appeal Procedure) Rules, 2005. No change has been made in these provisions.

(c) and (d) As per the prescribed rules and practice adopted by Central Information Commission, it is not mandatory that a copy of the appeal is to be served on the Information Officer before the appeal is submitted to the Information Commission. However, the Central Information Commission, while issuing notice of hearing to the parties, directs the appellant to serve copies of his appeal on the information Officer and the first Appellate Authority which is in accordance with rule 6 of the aforesaid Rules.

प्रो . अलका कृष्णत्रिय : सभापति महोदय , मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि सूचना के अधिकार का जो अधिनियम बनाया है , उसके तहत याचिकाकर्ता को समय पर सूचना मल्लिनी चाहिए। मैं गुजरात राज्य से आती हूँ , वहाँ पर इसका ठीक प्रकार से अमल नहीं हो रहा है। एक अमीर जेठवा नामक व्यक्ति सूचना का याचिकाकर्ता था। उसने सूचना मांगी , लेकिन उसको सूचना नहीं मल्लिनी। हमारे जूनागढ़ के BJP के MP के भतीजे ने उसका मर्डर करवाया। ... (व्यवधान)... उसका भतीजा आज जेल में है। अभी तीन दिनि पहले ही एक दूसरा ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आपसवाल पूछिए।

प्रो . अलका कृष्णत्रिय : सर, मैं सवाल ही पूछ रही हूँ ... (व्यवधान)... अभी तीन दिनि पहले ही गुजरात के कच्छ जिले के अंदर गढ़वी नामक व्यक्ति ने सूचना मांगी , लेकिन उसे सूचना नहीं मल्लिनी। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आपसवाल पूछिए।

प्रो . अलका कृष्णत्रिय : अगर उसे सूचना नहीं मल्लिनी , तो वह आत्मदाह करेगा ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई उफाला : वे भडूच की ओर क्यों जाते हैं ? ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज़ , प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए।

प्रो . अलका कृष्णत्रिय : यदि उसने आत्मदाह किया

तो... (व्यवधान) ... इसको शून्य काल में उठाने की बात होगी। ... (व्यवधान) ... इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रुफाला : वे भड़क की ओर क्यों जाते हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

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

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रुफाला : वे वहाँ क्यों जाते हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अलका कृत्रिय : आप मुझे सवाल पूछने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... अभी मेरा सवाल नहीं हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप मुझे सवाल पूछने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछ रही हैं या भाषण दे रही हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

प्रो . अलका कृष्णनिय : मुझे सवाल तो करने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... सवाल करने का मेरा हक है। ... (व्यवधान) ... मुझे सवाल करने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... महोदय , मुझे आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, मुझे , आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... मुझे आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए ... (व्यवधान) ... Please, resume your places. ... (Interruptions) ... Hon. Members, please, resume your places. ... (Interruptions) ...

प्रो . अलका कृष्णनिय : मुझे आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... मुझे सवाल करने दिया जाए , मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहती हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : आपका प्रश्न क्या है ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

प्रो . अलका कृष्णनिय : सर, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि इस कानून को और कारगर बनाने के लिये ... (व्यवधान) ... सूचना देने के लिये जो अधिकारी जम्मेदार है उसकी जम्मेदारी बढ़ाने के लिये क्या सरकार कानून में कोई संशोधन करने जा रही है ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I will go by your order... (Interruptions) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Ahluwalia... (Interruptions) ...

प्रो . अलका कृष्णनिय : मैं यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहती हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ... क्या सरकार की इसमें संशोधन करने की मंशा है ? ... (व्यवधान) ... सरकार वहाँ भी ... (व्यवधान) ... इस वजह से अधिकारी भी ... (व्यवधान) ... और यहाँ भी हमें बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल नहीं पूछ रही हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

प्रो . अलका कृष्णनिय : सर, मैं सवाल ही कर रही हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ... क्या इस वजह से कानून में कोई संशोधन लाने की मंशा जो की मंशा है ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question Hour is over. Papers to be laid on the Table. ... (Interruptions) ...

प्रो . अलका कृष्णनिय : सर, अभी तो समय बाकी है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. Please resume your place. ... (Interruptions) ... It is over. ... (Interruptions) ... The Question Hour is over. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Why, Sir? ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know. It is over. ... (Interruptions) ... The

Question Hour is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the rule book says that Question Hour is between 11 a.m. and 12 noon. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Unless the Chair decides otherwise. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Chair has decided otherwise in view of the rumpus being created in the House by behaviour unbecoming of Members of the senior House. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

V.K. Shunglu panel report on irregularities in CWG 2010

*46. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the V.K. Shunglu Panel appointed to probe the alleged financial irregularities in organizing the Commonwealth Games (CWG) has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of its findings and action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, by when the report is expected to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The High Level Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Shri V.K. Shunglu to look into issues relating to organizing and conduct of Commonwealth Games 2010 has submitted its First Report on Host Broadcasting to the Government on 29.01.2011.

(b) First Report on Host Broadcasting is available on the website www.india.gov.in. In its findings the High Level Committee (HLC) has concluded that "actions/inactions" are strongly suggestive of collusion between CEO Prasar Bharati and Director General (Doordarshan) and the service provider(s), SIS LIVE/Zoom Communications. Following are the recommendations and the action taken report:-

Recommendations made in	Action Taken
Chapter 6 of First Report of HLC	
1	2
6.1. The value of services provided in Production and Coverage contract are estimated at below 100 crore. Certain other expenditures have been incurred contrary to the contract. These are to be viewed in the context of 147.60 crore (60% of contract price) paid by Prasar Bharati upto October 2010 and the need to recover the 'excess' amount from SISLIVE.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been directed to review the claims made by M/s SIS LIVE jointly with Prasar Bharati and in consultation with their financial advisers to ensure that there is no over-payment. In the event of any over-payment having been made, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been directed to take appropriate action for recovery, after seeking due legal advice.
6.2. The relationship between Government and Prasar Bharati,	Matter relating to the

in matters where Government has a role to play, and that between the Executive and the Board of Prasar Bharati need to be redefined.

1

relationship between the Government and Prasar Bharti and that between the Chief Executive Officer and the Board of Prasar Bharati, as also issues regarding the governance structure and the oversight mechanism put in place by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in respect of such events, to be referred to the

2

6.3. Government may decide on action against the then CEO, Prasar Bharati (Shri B.S. Lalli) and Director General (Doordarshan) (Ms. Aruna Sharma, IAS) and others who acted in concert with them for providing undue gain to SIS LIVE/ZOOM Communications Ltd.

6.4. Certain actions seem to attract penal provisions under the Indian Penal Code and Prevention of Corruption Act. This aspect also needs to be separately investigated.

existing Group of Ministers on Prasar Bharati, which is being directed to expedite its work so that necessary corrective administrative and legislative measures could be put in place at the earliest.

Director General, Doordarshan, has been reverted to her parent cadre following the expiry of her tenure on 19.2.2011. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been directed to seek explanations from the then Chief Executive Officer of Prasar Bharati and Director General, Doordarshan, on the allegations made against them and recommend an appropriate course of action within two weeks.

A copy of the Report has been referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation through the Department of Personnel and Training for further action as

deemed appropriate.

(c) The Committee is likely to submit its Final Report to the Government by 31.3.2011.

Status of Bhubaneswar airport

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

(a) whether Bhubaneswar airport is being declared as international airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also has any plan to develop the Jharsuguda and Rourkela airports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(c) and (d) A Feasibility Study was undertaken by M/s. RITES, which has recommended development of Jharsuguda airport initially for ATR type of aircraft operations. However, action for further development of this airport for ATR type of aircrafts is subject to availability of additional land measuring 643 acres by State Government of Orissa to AAI as per the Master Plan, free of cost and free from all encumbrances.

Rourkela airport in Orissa belongs to Steel Authority of India Limited, a Public Sector Organisation under the Ministry of Steel and Mines. Ministry of Civil Aviation/ Airports Authority of India (AAI) do not have any proposal to develop this airport.

Air services in Madhya Pradesh

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

(a) whether operational air services in Madhya Pradesh are sufficient to boost tourism; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested the Government of India to start air services from Hyderabad and Chennai to connect Bhopal with South India and from Bhopal to Kolkata and Jabalpur to Gwalior to connect it with the East; and

(c) if so, the action taken for starting the said air services and by when these services are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) At present, schedule air services are available to/from Bhopal, Indore, Khajuraho, Jabalpur and Gwalior as per the detail given below and are contributing to connectivity and promotion of tourism. Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by concerned airlines on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence of Route Dispersal Guidelines.

Air India

Delhi-Indore-Bhopal-Mumbai and VV	Daily
Delhi-Varanasi-Khajuraho and VV	03 flts/week

Alliance Air

Delhi-Jabalpur-Delhi	04 flts/week
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Delhi-Gwalior-Delhi

03 flts/week

Jet Airways

Delhi-Bhopal-Delhi

Twice daily

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ahmedabad-Indore-Bhopal-Raipur and VV	Daily
Delhi-Varanasi-Khajuraho and VV	Daily
Mumbai-Bhopal-Mumbai	Twice daily
Mumbai-Indore-Mumbai	Daily
Indore-Nagpur-Indore	Daily

JetLite

Delhi-Indore-Delhi	Twice daily
Mumbai-Indore-Mumbai	Twice daily

Kingfisher Airlines

Delhi-Jabalpur-Delhi	Daily
Delhi-Varanasi-Khajuraho and VV	Daily
Mumbai-Indore-Mumbai	Twice daily
Indore-Nagpur-Indore	Daily
Delhi-Indore-Delhi	Twice daily
Pune-Indore-Pune	06 flts/week
Raipur-Indore-Raipur	Daily

No such request for these specific destinations appears to have been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Action taken on Shunglu Committee Report

*49. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shunglu Committee on irregularities in CWG-2010 has submitted its interim report to Government recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any action against the culprits for irregularities and corruption in Commonwealth Games on the basis of these findings and if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of the individuals/ authorities found guilty by

Shunglu Committee for corruption/mismanagement in Commonwealth Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The High Level Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Shri V.K. Shunglu to look into issues relating to organizing and conduct of Commonwealth Games 2010 has submitted its First Report on Host Broadcasting to the Government on 29.01.2011.

(b) to (e) First Report on Host Broadcasting is available on the website www.india.gov.in. In its findings the High Level Committee has concluded that "actions/inactions" are strongly suggestive of collusion between CEO Prasar Bharati and Director General (Doordarshan) and the service provider(s), SIS LIVE/Zoom Communications. Following are the recommendations and the action taken report:-

Recommendations made in Chapter 6 of First Report of HLC	Action Taken
1	2
<p>6.1. The value of services provided in Production and Coverage contract are estimated at below 100 crore. Certain other expenditures have been incurred contrary to the contract. These are to be viewed in the context of 147.60 crore (60% of contract price) paid by Prasar Bharati upto October 2010 and the need to recover the 'excess' amount from SISLIVE.</p>	<p>Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been directed to review the claims made by M/s SIS LIVE jointly with Prasar Bharati and in consultation with their financial advisers to ensure that there is no over-payment. In the event of any over-payment having been made, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been directed to take appropriate action for recovery, after seeking due legal advice.</p>
<p>6.2. The relationship between Government and Prasar Bharati, in matters where Government has a role to play, and that between the Executive and the Board of Prasar Bharati need to be redefined.</p>	<p>Matter relating to the relationship between the Government and Prasar Bharati and that between the Chief Executive Officer and the Board of Prasar Bharati, as also issues regarding the governance structure and the oversight mechanism put in place</p>

- 6.3. Government may decide on action against the then CEO, Prasar Bharati (Shri B.S. Lalli) and Director General (Doordarshan) (Ms. Aruna Sharma, IAS) and others who acted in concert with them for providing undue gain to SIS LIVE/ZOOM Communications Ltd.
- 6.4. Certain actions seem to attract penal provisions under the Indian Penal Code and Prevention of Corruption Act. This aspect also needs to be separately investigated.
- by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in respect of such events, to be referred to the existing Group of Ministers on Prasar Bharati, which is being directed to expedite its work so that necessary corrective administrative and legislative measures could be put in place at the earliest.
- Director General, Doordarshan, has been reverted to her parent cadre following the expiry of her tenure on 19.2.2011. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been directed to seek explanations from the then Chief Executive Officer of Prasar Bharati and Director General, Doordarshan, on the allegations made against them and recommend an appropriate course of action within two weeks.
- A copy of the Report has been referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation through the Department of Personnel and Training for further action as deemed appropriate.

Shortage of hotel rooms

*50. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of hotel rooms in the country to cater to the requirements of the expanding tourism sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has decided to create Hospitality Development and Promotion Board; and

(d) if so, the basic functions of the Board?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) As per the study of Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) 2007 on 'Investment Opportunities in Hotel Infrastructure in India', the 'Demand Supply Gap' of hotel rooms in India was 1,50,000.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Construction of hotels is primarily a private sector activity. With an objective to facilitate the clearances required by hotel projects in a time bound manner and also provide policy advice for development of hospitality sector, the Union Government has approved the constitution of a 'Hospitality Development and Promotion Board' (HDPB).

The main functions of the HDPB are:-

- (i) to fast track approval/clearances of hotel project proposals in a time bound manner;
- (ii) to review the hotel project policies and to coordinate with other concerned agencies such as the Administrative Ministries/Departments/Agencies for developing guidelines that are transparent and which encourage the growth of hotel/hospitality infrastructure in the country;
- (iii) to interact with Government, non-Governmental and Industry bodies to increase the hotel/hospitality infrastructure in the country.

The States/Union Territory Administrations have been advised to set up similar Boards if the same does not exist in their respective States.

Failure of GSLV

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

(a) whether ISRO has been able to identify the snag behind the failure of recent GSLV-F06;

(b) if so, the reasons for unsuccessful launch of GSLV;

(c) to what extent this failure impacts on India's space programme; and

(d) to what extent the shortage of cryogenic engineers contributed to the failure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The reason for the unsuccessful launch of GSLV-F06 flight has been the untimely and inadvertent snapping of a group of 10 connectors located at the bottom portion of the Russian Cryogenic Stage. The premature snapping of these connectors has led to stoppage of continuous flow of control commands to the First Stage control electronics, consequently leading to loss of control and break-up of the vehicle at 53.8 seconds from lift-off. As per the Range safety norms, a destruct command was issued from the ground at 64 seconds after lift-off.

The Government has appointed Failure Analysis Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. G. Madhavan Nair, with eleven experts drawn from ISRO and outside ISRO. The report of this Committee is awaited.

(c) In light of the failure of GSLV-F06, alternate options for launching operational communication satellites using Procured launchers are being explored to cater to the immediate demand of transponders.

(d) The recent failure of GSLV-F06 has no relevance to the shortage of cryogenic engineers.

Steps for saving Indian fishermen

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

(a) whether Government of India is aware that Indian fishermen are being killed in Indo-Sri Lankan waters by our neighbour Sri Lanka and if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(b) the number of fishermen killed during the last six months and whether any financial assistance has been provided to these fishermen's families; and

(c) whether Government of India would ever complete the task of demarcation of Indo-Sri Lankan waters?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Two Indian fishermen died in January, 2011 in the waters between India and Sri Lanka allegedly killed by Sri Lankan Navy personnel. The Sri Lankan Government have denied any involvement of their Navy in either of these incidents.

As soon as the news of the death of our fishermen in January, 2011 was received, the Government had immediately taken up the matter with the Government of Sri Lanka and we had expressed our deep concern at these incidents. We emphasized that resort to firing or use of force in such situation had no justification. To underline the seriousness with which Government viewed these developments, Foreign Secretary visited Sri Lanka from January 30-31, 2011 to convey Government of India's strong concern over the killing of our fishermen. She also called on H.E. President Mahinda Rajapaksa of Sri Lanka. During his meeting on 7th February, 2011 with Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister Prof. Peiris in Thimpu, EAM took up strongly the issues of these two deaths and conveyed our deep concern on the violence against our fishermen.

A Joint Statement was issued during Foreign Secretary's visit in January, 2011 where both sides agreed that the use of force cannot be justified under any circumstances. The Sri Lankan Government reiterated their commitment to ascertaining the facts behind the incidents, though they have denied the involvement of Sri Lankan Navy

in these incidents of deaths. Both sides agreed that the October, 2008 Understanding on Fishing Arrangements had led to a decrease in incidents and that there was need to discuss further arrangements so as to strengthen the safety and security of the fishermen. It was decided that the next meeting of the Joint Working Group on Fishing would be convened at an early date and contacts between the fishermen associations of both countries encouraged.

(b) In the last six months, two Indian fishermen both in January, 2011 have died.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government of Tamil Nadu has announced ex-gratia of Rs. 5 lakhs to the families of these deceased fishermen.

(c) The 'Agreement between India and Sri Lanka on the Boundary in Historic Waters between the two countries and Related Matters' of 1974 and 'Agreement between India and Sri Lanka on the Maritime Boundary between the two countries in the Gulf of Mannar and the Bay of Bengal and Related Matters' of 1976 have already determined the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL) between two countries.

Misbehaviour of officer of Air India

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

(a) whether the Indian Pilots Guild, Mumbai has complained against the Additional General Manager-Operations (scheduling incharge) who often misbehaves with pilots of Air India and threatens verbally to face dire consequences when they express their inability to operate flights due to illness;

(b) whether it is not a clear case of misuse of power and unlawful acts on the part of a senior officer of Air India;

(c) whether it is not a dangerous threat to the lives of the passengers and aircrafts that sick pilots being forced to operate flights; and

(d) the steps the Ministry intends to take against the officer involved?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) A complaint against the officer was received by Air India Management.

(b) The allegations were not found to be correct by Air India Management.

(c) In the interest of safety, Air India does not roster its pilots to operate flights who report sick.

(d) In view of (b) and (c) above, the question does not arise.

Modernization works at Chennai airport

*54. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to

state:

(a) the current status of the modernization works under progress at the Chennai airport;

(b) when the modernization works would be completed;

(c) whether the total funds for the project have been sanctioned by the Government and the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The project for the development and modernization of Chennai International Airport sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1808 crores has achieved 71.5% physical progress and the project is scheduled for completion in December, 2011. The project consists of construction of a new Domestic Terminal Building covering an area of 67,700 sqm., extension of existing Anna International Terminal of 59,300 sqm., extension of secondary runway across the Adyar River by 1032 metres and construction of parallel taxi-track and 10 nos. of parking bays. The project is designed to handle 23 million passenger per annum.

(c) The project cost of Rs. 1808 crores has been sanctioned by the Government and this cost is to be met through the internal resources of AAI.

(d) Not applicable.

Cases pending with CBI in Goa

*55. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending with CBI in Goa;

(b) the case number/FIR number of each of the cases, names of accused/suspected persons in each of the cases, officers under investigation in each of the cases;

(c) the status of each of the cases;

(d) the charge-sheets filed by CBI, Goa, so far;

(e) the progress of the case involving criminal offences during International Film Festival 2004; and

(f) by which date charge-sheet is proposed to be filed in IFFI-2004 case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Nine cases are pending

under investigation in CBI, Goa as on 31.1.2011. The details of these cases are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) CBI has filed 14 charge sheets in the last three years and the current year up to 31.1.2011.

(e) and (f) The investigation has been completed. The evidence has not been found to be sufficient to prosecute the case. As such a closure report is being filed.

Statement

Details of cases pending under Investigation in CBI Goa Branch as on 31.01.2011

Sl. No.	Case No. and date of regn.	Sections of law	Name of accused	Present status of case
1	2	3	4	5
2007				
1.	RC 15(A)/2007-CBI ACB Mumbai Closure dated 15.04.2007 filed.	U/s 409, 421, 423, 431, 432, 463, 468, 471 and 120 B IPC and Sec. 10 and 12 of PC Act, 1988	Shri Manohar Parrikar, Ex-Chief Minister, Goa. Now Leader of Opposition, Goa Government.	Investigation is complete, report being
2008				
2.	RC 1(A)/2008-Goa for dated 25.04.2008 Prosecution sanction.	U/s 120 B, 420 IPC and 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act, 1988	A-1, Shri A M Alornekar, Supdt. Of Customs, A-2. Shri S.P. Bharne, Supdt. of Customs, Goa A-3. Shri M.L. Sardessai, Supdt of Customs, Goa A-4 Shri Raj Kumar Mathur, Appraiser Customs A-5 Shri Mukund S. Sinda, Appraiser, Customs A-6 Shri Manoj Kumar, Appraiser, Customs	Case is pending Mormugao, Goa

A-7 Shri Atmaram R. Ghadi, Tax Asst., Customs
A-8 M/s Adani Exports Ltd. Ahmedabad Pvt. firm
A-9 M/s Ganesh Benzoplast., Mormugao, Pvt. firm

1	2	3	4	5
			A-10 M/s J.A.F. Leitao and Son, CHA, Pvt. firm A-11 Shri T.S. Colaco, then Asst Commr, (Retd.) A-12 Shri Virendra Kumar, Dy Commr, Customs A-13 Shri Ramesh S. Sawant, Dy Commissioner, Customs	
				2009
3.	RC 4(A)/2009-Goa for dated 10.06.2009	U/s 120-B r/w 420 IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1) Goa (d) of PC Act, 1988	A-1. S/Shri N. Chenchiah, then GM (Retd.) BSNL, A-2. K.V. Rao, then DGM, BSNL, Goa A-3. W.B. Miranda, then Sr. DE, BSNL, Goa A-4. Ramachandran Nair, then CAO (Pig.) BSNL, Goa A-5 M.S. Pattar, then SDE (P), BSNL, Goa	Pending sanction prosecution
				2010
4.	RC 1(A)/2010-dated final 18.01.2010	U/s 120-B r/w 420, 468, 471 IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC	Shri Sriram Meena (A-1), Sanitary Inspector, Mormugao Port Trust, Goa Award Staff and Shri Vaman J. Laad Borkar (A-2), Prop M/s Virendavan	Case is at the stage

1	2	3	4	5
		Act, 1988	Agricultural Services, Ponda Goa Private Person	
5.	RC 2(A)/2010-dated for 30.03.2010	U/s 120-B r/w 420 IPC and Sec 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act, 1988	A-1 Shri A.S. Pai, Branch Manager, Canara Bank, Siridao Branch Goa – junior management. A-2 Vishwesh A Shirsat, Pvt. person	Pending sanction prosecution
			A-3 Shrimati Lata A. Shirsat Pvt. A-4 Shri Dattatreya S. Bhat, Pvt. A-5 Shrimati Kala D. Bhat, Pvt. A-6 Prakash V. Naik, Pvt. A-7 Ramchandra Shidiyali, Pvt.	
6.	RC 5(A)/2010-dated under 29.09.2010	U/s 7 of PC Act, 1988	Shri M.K. Farde, Asst Provident Commissioner, Employees Provident Fund Organisation, Panaji Goa Group – AGO	The case is investigation
7.	RC 6(A)/2010-dated under 04.12.2010	U/s 7 of PC Act, 1988	Shri Navo @ Nilesh Kano Shelko, Labour with Maintenance Development Unit O/o SDE, BSNL, Quepem, Goa, Group-D	The case is investigation
8.	RC 7(A)/2010-dated under 28.12.2010	U/s 109 IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1) (e) of PC Act, 1988	A-1 Shri Suresh Vinayak Azgaonkar <i>alias</i> Suresh Vinayak Morazkar, Sepoy, Customs, Customs House Mormugao, Goa Group-D and his wife	The case is investigation

		A-2 Smt. Sushma Suresh Azgaonkar Pvt. person	
9. RC 8(A)/2010-dated	U/s 120B r/w 420,	A-1 Smt. Maria Fernandes, Examiner Customs,	The case is
under			
30.12.2010	477-A, 511 IPC and	Group-B NGO	investigation
	Sec. 13(2)(d) of PC	A-2 Shri P.R. Dabholkar, Tax Assistant Customs,	
	Act, 1988	Group-C	
		A-3 M/s Smartlink Network Systems Ltd. (formerly	
		M/s D-Link (India) Ltd., Verma Goa Pvt. person	
2011 (31.01.2011)	NIL		

Harassment to Indian students

*56. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the passports of the students admitted in the California based Tri-Valley University have been confiscated and they have been radio tagged to track their movement; and

(b) if so, the steps that are being taken by Government to protect the Indian students studying in USA?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Approximately 1500 Indian students were enrolled at the Tri Valley University in California, which was closed by the United States Government on 19 January, 2011 for alleged fraudulent practices. A number of Indian students were questioned and 18 of them, facing investigation in the case, were initially detained and then released with radio monitoring devices on their ankles.

(b) The Government has conveyed to the US Government that radio tagging is unacceptable and should be removed; and, that the students, who are themselves victims of fraud, should be given adequate time and opportunity to transfer to other universities or adjust their status and, if they desire, return to India honourably.

Our Mission and the Consulates in the United States are regularly meeting a large number of the affected students and providing all possible assistance to them, including by organising a free legal aid camp and by issuing appropriate guidance and advisories to them.

There are over 100,000 Indian students at US universities, who enjoy a strong reputation for academic accomplishments and responsible conduct.

Transparency in road construction projects

†*57. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Finance has asked the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways that there is a need to bring transparency in the bidding process for road construction projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken steps to bring transparency in the bidding process in view of said advice; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

Cases registered under SC (PoA) Act, 1989

*58. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has details of the number of cases registered under Scheduled Caste (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, in a year; and

(b) the average time taken for cases thus registered to go through the legal process and obtain a verdict?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK):
(a) As per statistics of the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, number of cases registered by the Police in the country during the calendar years 2007, 2008 and 2009, under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, has been as follows:-

Year	No. of cases registered by the Police under PoA Act
2007	35352
2008	38943
2009	38849

(b) Information in this regard is not collected.

Financial crisis in Air India

*59. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India is not in a position to even pay the salaries of their employees from April, 2011;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a condition of Government owned airlines;

(c) the amount that Government has provided to Air India for the

last two years to come out from its financial crisis;

(d) whether Government has any plan to restructure Air India for
its revival;
and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Air India is passing through a tight financial and liquidity crunch making it difficult to meet several of its liabilities. The airline is also facing an adverse cashflow situation because of increase in fuel prices, increase in interest and depreciation costs, increase in wage bills and in leasing and maintenance costs. Hence, payment of salary is getting delayed. Accordingly, payment of salaries to its employees in April, 2011 may also be affected/delayed.

(c) Government has infused an amount of Rs. 800 crores during February/
March, 2010 and Rs. 1200 crores during January, 2011 as equity in Air India.

(d) and (e) The turnaround plan for the company is being vetted by an independent aviation consultant. Besides operational restructuring, the turnaround plan includes financial restructuring for which M/s SBI Caps have been appointed as advisors.

Allocation for the North-Eastern States

*60. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of funds allocated for the North-Eastern States in the financial year 2010-11;

(b) whether Government has initiated any special plans for the States like Arunachal Pradesh and border areas of North Eastern region which need special attention;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) A Plan outlay of Rs. 1740 crore has been made for the development schemes in the North Eastern Region through the Budget of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region in the financial year 2010-11;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 100 crore has been made for the year 2010-11 under the Social Infrastructure Development Fund (SIDF) Scheme of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region. The following schemes have been sanctioned:-

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Projects	Approved Cost	Releases made
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	(i) 82 foot suspension bridges.	26.04	10.00

1	2	3	4	5
		(ii) 132 kv line Khupi Tawang.	119.88	27.98
2.	Assam	Roads in NC Hills and Karbi Anglong.	3.18	1.48
3.	Nagaland	(i) Construction of 28 suspension bridges (Mon, Longleng, Kiphire, Tuensang).	4.97	3.68
		(ii) Roads in Eastern Nagaland.	27.94	7.96
	31.95	(iii)Capital Works in Eastern Nagaland.	11.35	
4.	Sikkim	66 Foot suspension bridges	29.71	7.42

(d) Does not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Atomic energy project in Jaitapur

†311. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an atomic energy project at Jaitapur in India is being set up in collaboration with a France based reactor manufacturing company Areva S.A.;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement signed with the foreign company in this regard;

(c) whether the production cost of the electricity to be generated under the project has been estimated; and

(d) if so, the initial production cost of electricity generated by this project?

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

(b) Pursuant to the Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) on co-

operation for peaceful uses of nuclear, energy signed between India and France on 30th September, 2008 and the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between Nuclear Power

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and Areva, France on 4th February, 2009, a General Framework Agreement (GFA) and an Early Works Agreement (EWA) were signed on 6th December, 2010 between NPCIL and Areva. While the GFA covers scope of work, division of responsibility, design, material, technology and services and life time fuel supplies for the initial set of 2x1650 MW EPR nuclear power reactors, the EWA covers preliminary works like design, engineering and regulatory aspects.

(c) and (d) The Techno-commercial contract agreement is still under discussion. The tariff of electricity from the project will emerge on conclusion of the agreement.

Uranium exploration in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether as per the Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research, Andhra Pradesh has the highest Uranium resources to the tune of 66205 tonnes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise;

(c) the amount of Uranium so far explored from Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the efforts Ministry is making to explore the Uranium for use in the production of atomic energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent Unit of the Department of Atomic Energy has established a total of 1,62,762 tonnes of Uranium resources (U₃O₈) in the country. Out of this, 79,142 tonnes of uranium resources have been established in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The location-wise details for Andhra Pradesh are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Deposits	District	Uranium Resources established (U ₃ O ₈) (Figures in tonnes)
1.	Lambapur	Nalgonda	1,450

2.	Peddagattu	Nalgonda	7,585
3.	Tummalapalle- Rachakuntapalle	YSR Kadapa	58,873
4.	Koppunuru	Guntur	2,761
5.	Chitrial	Nalgonda	8,473
		TOTAL:	79,142

(d) Exploration efforts of uranium minerals are further intensified. The time domain electromagnetic (TDEM) survey has been adopted for exploring deep seated uranium deposits. Further detailed exploration through radiometry and drilling is being undertaken where conductivity anomalies are identified by TDEM survey.

Funds for development of airports

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

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) is desperately seeking more funds from Government to develop airports to keep pace with the robust growth that is expected to take place in the sector;

(b) if so, the details of the funds AAI has spent on the development of airports during the last three years, airport-wise;

(c) whether ageing airports are harmful for the aviation industry resulting hurdles in fleet expansion plans; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Airports Authority of India only seeks funds from the Government to develop airport infrastructure in North Eastern Region and other crucial areas for regional connectivity and in respect of non-viable airport projects. During the last three years Government has granted Budgetary Support to AAI to the tune of Rs. 55 crores (2007-08), Rs. 100.25 crores (2008-09), and Rs. 99.15 crores (2009-10) as equity capital and interest bearing loan.

(b) The airport-wise expenditure incurred during the last three years are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Safety consideration are kept in view while permitting airport operations. However, fleet expansion depends on the commercial decision of the respective airlines, considering traffic flow.

Statement

Airports Authority of India Capital expenditure for last three years

Eastern Region

				(Rs. in crores)
Sl.	Particulars	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure

No.		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bhubaneswar	15.28	12.95	12.59

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Cooch Behar	1.48	12.08	7.30
3.	Gaya	5.12	3.73	2.13
4.	Kolkata	1.96	5.40	5.65
5.	Portblair	5.38	14.72	11.28
6.	Ranchi	5.20	16.65	29.97
7.	Raipur	0.00	14.01	27.43
8.	Kolkata Project	92.00	252.00	432.00
North Eastern Region				
1.	Agartala	16.09	40.02	18.04
2.	Barapani	1.01	4.49	17.17
3.	Bagdogra	1.13	8.62	6.29
4.	Dibrugarh	27.29	19.60	19.20
5.	Dimapur	3.04	3.62	10.41
6.	Guwahati	44.28	31.68	40.29
7.	Pakyong (Sikkim)	0.00	3.30	8.30
8.	Silchar	10.17	8.36	4.00
Western Region				
1.	Ahmedabad	68.58	100.99	134.09
2.	Station: Akola	9.99	1.81	0.22
3.	Aurangabad	25.97	76.12	18.23
4.	Belgaum	6.24	1.94	1.30
5.	Bhopal	1.71	42.40	84.86
6.	Station: Goa	5.59	8.40	3.59
7.	Gondia	2502	56.25	45.89
8.	Indore	8.93	59.32	72.36
9.	Mumbai	6.97	3.56	1.73
10.	Nagpur	25.53	21.72	6.05

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Porbandar	5.93	1.98	0.94
12.	Pune	25.11	47.67	20.03
13.	Raipur	8.74	3.64	0.15
14.	Surat	33.21	22.26	11.13
15.	Vadodara	12.56	7.68	0.72
Northern Region				
1.	Amritsar	76.05	82.95	50.69
2.	Chandigarh	6.19	23.06	8.60
3.	Dehradun	44.88	28.68	21.62
4.	Delhi	17.25	24.96	26.40
5.	Jaiselmer	0.92	1.33	8.85
6.	Jaipur	46.35	63.43	32.36
7.	Khajuraho	12.71	14.16	2.46
8.	Lucknow	21.19	45.44	34.07
9.	Ludhiana	0.00	0.00	8.10
10.	Pantnagar	9.86	4.48	2.46
11.	Srinagar	15.11	33.95	23.10
12.	Udaipur	41.52	41.42	14.28
13.	Varanasi	18.22	57.80	42.66
Southern Region				
1.	Calicut	29.48	25.99	5.04
2.	Coimbatore	13.54	9.96	37.99
3.	Cuddapah	0.00	10.06	11.30
4.	Madurai	16.05	35.52	41.64
5.	Mangalore	39.02	55.17	56.16
6.	Mysore	29.76	19.82	21.57
7.	Pondicherry	2.52	18.29	1.65

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Rajahmundry	0.91	1.66	19.11
9.	Tirupathi	18.05	0.58	1.30
10.	Trichy	49.58	21.60	15.05
11.	Visakhapatnam	44.69	40.16	13.61
12.	Vijayawada	0.28	8.35	35.03
13	Chennai Project	114.00	211.00	608.00
14.	Trivandrum Project	67.00	89.00	91.00

Revival of Air India

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to give priority for the revival of Air India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that to make Air India more competitive, Government needs to put more efforts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Keeping in view the critical financial condition of Air India, Government has infused an amount of Rs. 800 crores during February/March, 2010 and an amount of Rs. 1200 crores during January, 2011 by way of equity.

(c) and (d) Government have assisted the turnaround of the airline and have monitored it at all levels. Apart from equity assistance, government has advised creation of separate business units for ground handling, maintenance, repair and overhaul and cargo as also advised reopening and rationalisation of present agreements in order to harmonize the wage structure.

Losses to Air India

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

state:

(a) whether the Air India is suffering huge losses during the last few years;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the salaries for employees of Air India are not paid in time;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some stimulus package has been given by Government to Air India to cope up with the situation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the present financial position of Air India?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Air India has incurred losses to the tune of Rs. 2226.16 crores, Rs. 5548.26 crores and Rs. 5552.44 crores during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. The losses during the first quarter of 2010-11 are Rs. 1791.38 crores. The losses are mainly on account of increase in fuel prices, increase in interest and depreciation costs, increase in wage bill and increase in leasing and maintenance cost.

(c) and (d) In view of financial constraints, the payment of salaries are delayed by a week.

(e) and (f) Government has infused a sum of Rs. 800 crores during 2009-10 and Rs. 1200 crores during 2010-11 as equity in Air India. During April-December, 2010, Air India's total revenue increased by 20% as compared to the corresponding period of 2009-10.

Fare charged by Air India on evacuation in Egypt

316. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Carrier Air India charged hefty amounts per air ticket to the passengers evacuated from Egypt during the recent crisis in the African country;

(b) if so, the details of the fare charged;

(c) the normal policy of Government in times of crisis to evacuate Indian Nationals from strife ridden areas;

(d) the reasons that fare was received only in cash and Indians lacking in cash were left over; and

(e) the number of people who were evacuated from Egypt and the number who are left over?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The fare charged was only to cover the direct cost of operating the flight on a "no profit" basis.

(c) The Government of India decides upon the evacuation of Indian nationals from strife ridden areas on the basis of the requirement of the prevalent situation.

(d) and (e) The flights operated by Air India from Cairo were not 'evacuation' flights but non-scheduled commercial flights. Upon request of the Indian community to the Indian Embassy in Cairo, Government facilitated these flights. Air India in all, carried 749 passengers (including 2 infants) by operating 2 ferry flights as well as by diverting one scheduled flight. There are around 3600 Indians in Egypt, out of which 2200 are based in Cairo. Passengers were given the flexibility to pay the fare on arrival in India.

Hike in air fare due to increase in air fuel price

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

(a) whether Government oil companies have hiked the prices of air fare by about two per cent;

(b) whether in view of the hike by the oil companies private/public airlines have announced to increase the air fare;

(c) whether Government oil companies such as Indian Oil Corporation, Bharat Petroleum and Hindustan Petroleum have so far increased air fuel consecutively for the sixth time; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The percentage hike in ATF prices for domestic operation at major metro cities in India from 1st December, 2010 to 16th December 2010 are as under:-

Chennai	3.98%
Mumbai	3.86%
Delhi	3.76%
Kolkata	2.8%

(b) In view of increase in ATF price by the oil companies, airlines viz. Air India, Jet Airways and Kingfisher Airlines have increased the airline fuel charges effective mid December, 2010

between Rs. 50/- to Rs. 200/-

(c) to (d) The ATF prices are being revised on fortnightly basis. The six consecutive revisions of ATF prices at major metro cities in India from 1st October, 2010 to 16th December, 2010 are as under:-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Month	Chennai	Mumbai	Delhi	Kolkata
				(Total (Rs./Kl))
01.10.2010	41013	40734	39529	48620
16.10.2010	42297	41992	40736	49864
01.11.2010	42627	42303	41076	50215
16.11.2010	43814	43467	42842	51365
01.12.2010	44498	44130	43479	52015
16.12.2010	46271	45834	45115	53746

Messy flight operations for Haj pilgrimage

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last Haj pilgrimage, there was mess in flight operations;

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

(c) the action taken to solve the problems; and

(d) the steps Government proposes to take to prevent recurrence thereof in future?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Phase-I (from embarkation points in India to Jeddah/Madinah) of Haj 2010 operations was mostly on schedule. However, in Phase-II (from Jeddah/Madinah to embarkation points in India) some flights were delayed due to technical reasons, infrastructural constraints at Haj Terminals in Jeddah/Madinah and excess/non standardised baggage carried by the pilgrims. Matters were immediately taken up with the airlines and the airport operator at Jeddah. The airlines made alternate arrangements and provided food and hotel accommodation to passengers of delayed flights as per international practice.

(d) The Government of Saudi Arabia has been upgrading the infrastructure at Jeddah/Madinah on yearly basis. This is a process over time. The Haj Committee of India is also trying to enforce standardised baggage as also persuade adherence to baggage limitation

norms.

Memorial plaque of Mangalore air crash victims

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a marble plaque with names of air crash victims put up by Air India at the Mangalore air crash site was severely vandalized, within six days;

(b) if so, whether Government has been able to identify the perpetrators;

(c) by when the marble plaque is likely to be restored; and

(d) the steps Government proposes to take in this regard to prevent such tragic incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) A Plaque was erected in memory of those who lost their lives in the tragic air crash of IX-812 on 22.05.2010 at Mangalore airport. It was engraved with the names of 152 passengers and 6 crew members who perished in the crash and on 05.10.2010 this Plaque alongwith the granite slabs with the names of the passengers, were vandalised by unknown miscreants.

(b) to (d) Station Manager, Mangalore filed an FIR in the Bajpe Police Station to register the complaint. Station Manager, Mangalore is in touch with the Commissioner of Police, Mangalore who confirmed that since no headway could be made in the investigation as they had no information available with them. Station Manager, Mangalore is also in touch with the local authorities for completing the formalities required to restore the Marble Plaque.

Contract for purchase of planes

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

(a) whether Government had in 2006 executed contracts with Boeing, USA and Airbus, Europe for purchase of large number of planes for Air India;

(b) if so, the salient details thereof, including delivery schedule, payment schedule and commitment of indigenisation of any component of the deals;

(c) the details of funding of the said purchase;

(d) the year-wise details of capacity utilization of National

Carriers since 2004 and post merger since 2007; and

(e) the rationale behind such large scale fleet expansion?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines had placed orders with M/s. Boeing and M/s. Airbus Industries for purchase of 68 and 43 aircraft respectively. The aircraft deliveries commenced in October, 2006 and will continue till 2014. Till date, 81 aircraft have been delivered, out of which 28 aircraft were delivered during 2006 and 2007, 14 during 2008, 29 during 2009 and 10 during 2010. The balance 30 aircraft which are yet to be delivered are 3×B777 + 27×B787s. The deliveries of the last three

B777-300 aircraft have been postponed as part of the re-structuring exercise. The B787 aircraft deliveries have been delayed by Boeing. The salient details of the project, payment schedule and funding of the project etc. are as under:-

Payment schedule – For Boeing Aircraft:

As per terms of the purchase agreement with Boeing, erstwhile Air India was required to pay 15% of the advance payment base price of each aircraft as follows:

- 1% - on signing
- 4% - 24 months prior to delivery
- 5% - 21 months prior to delivery
- 5% - 18 months prior to delivery

The payment is made from delivery financing arranged through banks after following a tendering process.

Payment schedule – For Airbus Aircraft:

As per terms of the Purchase agreement with Airbus, erstwhile Indian Airlines was required to pay 14% of the advance payment base price of each aircraft as follows:

- 1% - on signing
- 4% - 24 months prior to delivery
- 2% - 18 months prior to delivery
- 4% - 12 months prior to delivery
- 2% - 6 months prior to delivery

The payment was made from delivery financing arranged through banks after following a tendering process.

(d) The Load factor of erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines during the years 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 was 70.5%, 69.8%, 66.9%, 63.8% and 60.5%, 64.4%, 66.8% and 68.8% respectively before merger. The load factor for post merger period viz. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 was 63.8%, 59.5% and 64.8% respectively.

(e) Erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines had not inducted new

aircraft since 1993-94. With the rapid changing Indian air market, growing at a significant pace and with new domestic and foreign carriers increasing their presence in India, it was imperative for erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines to replace the ageing fleet and induct capacity to cater to growth requirements of airlines.

Amount sanctioned to Madhya Pradesh under Article 257A

†321. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the provision made under Article 275A of Constitution, the brief details thereof and the total amount sanctioned to Madhya Pradesh under this provision during the last three years;

(b) the details of the work along with the amount allocated for them under Art. 275A, item-wise; and

(c) whether the entire amount has been allocated to the State for all schemes and if allocation has not been made then the reasons therefor and by when the amount to be allocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) and (b) Grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India is provided to State Governments having Schedules Tribe population for raising the level of administration in Scheduled Areas and for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes (STs). Under the programme, funds are released to bridge the gap in critical areas in sectors like education, health, drinking water, electrification, communication, rural marketing, water harvesting, tribal land management etc. Priority for undertaking the development schemes is to be decided by the State Governments based on the felt needs of the local area in accordance with the guidelines. Item-wise details of work alongwith the amount allocated is not maintained in the Ministry. Grant released to Government of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years is given below:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Amount released
2008-09	6466.80
2009-10	6435.00
2010-11	14878.90 (upto 22.02.2011)

(c) Under the programme, allocation of fund amongst different

States is done on the basis of the ST population in each State as a percentage to the total ST population in the Country. State Governments are required to submit proposals within the allocated amount for undertaking various activities as per the felt need of the State and in accordance with the broad guidelines of the programme. During the current financial year *i.e.* 2010-11, entire allocated amount has been released to Government of Madhya Pradesh.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Fare determination of airlines

†322. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of policy of airlines for determining fares and the basis thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware that some airlines are charging unreasonable fare on various routes;

(c) whether the Ministry has issued any warning to domestic airlines regarding exorbitant rates of fares;

(d) if so, the results thereof; and

(e) the names of airlines which furnish the details of their fare charts on various routes to Government on the first day of the month?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Air fares applicable for domestic passengers are determined by market forces. Airlines determine tariff keeping in view all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff.

(b) to (d) In view of sudden surge in airfares for flights on various metro from 15th November, 2010 onwards compared to those prevalent a week before, without any increase in cost of operation, all the schedule airlines were directed to charge tariff at a reasonable level.

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

- Scheduled domestic airlines have been directed to display established tariff route-wise and fare category-wise in their websites, on monthly basis and also to notify any significant and noticeable changes to DGCA within 24 hrs. of effecting such a change.
 - A Tariff Analysis Unit has been set up in DGCA to monitor tariff on regular basis.
- (e) All schedule domestic airlines viz. Air India Ltd., Jet

Airways, JetLite, Kingfisher Airlines, Spicejet, Go Air and Indigo are furnishing the route-wise and fare category-wise tariff to DGCA on monthly basis.

Domestic market share of Air India

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per DGCA statistics, Air India's domestic market share has slipped to 4th place since November, 10. This is because Indigo's capacity share is higher than that of Air India in the domestic market and being an LCC airline, Indigo is in a better position to offer lower fares than that of full service carriers like Air India.

(c) Presently Air India Express has no spare capacity to undertake additional flights.

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

(e) Government has infused an amount of Rs. 2000 crores as equity in Air India and also appointed five eminent persons as part-time Non-official Directors on its Board. Besides this, the airline has launched intensive marketing and adopted steps to enhance operational improvements and improve standards.

Statement

The occupancy rate/passenger load factor of Air India and other private airlines on domestic routes during 2010

Month	Airlines							
	Air	SpiceJet	Paramount	Kingfisher	JetLite	Jet	IndigoGo	Air Airways

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
January	73.6	82.1	87.8	76.4	74.8	73.6	83.2	77.1	
February	71.9	81.3	85.2	75.9	79.6	75.0	82.9	77.6	
March	66.5	73.5	84.7	70.1	73.0	70.3	74.0	70.1	
April	72.9	81.0	85.0	75.9	78.1	74.2	82.4	77.8	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
May	77.8	90.4	86.6	83.2	85.4	82.5	92.3	85.7
June	72.3	88.5	86.8	84.8	83.6	80.5	90.7	83.6
July		62.5	76.8	86.9	79.3	76.6	73.8	80.2
	71.3							
August	65.5	70.3	88.1	80.9	73.2	70.4	74.5	71.7
September	66.7	70.2	NA	85.9	71.8	70.2	72.4	69.6
October	70.8	84.4	NA	87.1	80.7	73.7	86.1	77.3
November	76.9	87.5	NA	86.7	82.1	77.0	91.0	85.3
December	78.8	87.8	NA	85.9	84.8	80.2	93.3	86.8

Air India's policy for purchase of aircrafts

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

(a) the details of upgraded policy for national carrier Air India for purchase of aircrafts;

(b) whether the Ministry has purchased aircrafts worth over Rs. 50,000 crore during the last 5-6 years for erstwhile Indian airlines and Air India;

(c) whether CAG has questioned and sought replies on the merger of AI and IA, loss of market share, amount of losses and even policy of giving upgrades on the airlines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of total loss to the Government Exchequer due to merger of AI and IA and loss of market share?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines had placed orders with M/s Boeing and M/s Airbus Industries for purchase of 68 and 43 aircraft respectively during 2005/2006.

(c) to (e) As per established procedure, the CAG made certain observations which after replies are under examination of the CAG. The losses incurred by the airline are primarily because of increase in fuel prices, increase in interest and depreciation costs, increase in

wage bill and increase in leasing and maintenance cost.

Denial of boarding to domestic air travellers

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

(a) the complete details of domestic air travellers denied boarding due to overbooking, last-minute flight cancellation and delays by over two hours during the last six months;

(b) the details of expenditure incurred due to penalties, refunds, hotel stays and refreshments paid by the airlines during the last six months; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by Government to ensure the interests of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The details of number of passengers affected due to denied boarding, flight cancellation and delays beyond two hours and compensation paid thereof from September, 2010 to January, 2011 regarding private scheduled domestic airlines are given in the attached Statement (See below).

The information with regard to Air India is being collected.

(c) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued a Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3, Series M, Part-IV in Aug., 2010, which provides for compensation and facilities to the passenger in case of denied boarding, cancellation and delay. All the airlines are required to provide compensation and facilities to the affected passenger in accordance to applicable provisions of the CAR.

Statement

Details of compensation paid by airlines from September, 2010 to January, 2011

(Rupees in lakhs)

Month and Year	Denied Boarding		Cancellation		Delays	
	Pax affected	Compensation paid	Pax affected	Compensation paid	Pax affected	Compensation paid
Sep. 2010	246	18.54	5258	13.89	26673	Refreshments and transfer to other flights
Oct. 2010	726	16.10	4786	6.41	27635	
Nov. 2010	545	16.20	7464	33.46	70698	
Dec. 2010	683	15.87	30950	65.14	154016	

Jan. 2011 576 16.05 12759 16.10 67551

Flights on Mumbai-Melbourne route

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

(a) whether Air India shelved its plan to start flight on Mumbai-Melbourne route;

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

(c) whether any other airlines in the country has started the same route; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Air strips in every district headquarters

†327. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has formulated or has been contemplating to formulate any plan for the development of small air strips in every district headquarters of the country so that it can be used in emergent situations;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far for the development of air strip in Amareli (Gujarat); and

(c) the necessary steps the Ministry has taken in the direction of development of cargo airport in Surat?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Sir. However, setting up of new airports/ upgradation of airports is a continuous process depending upon the traffic potential, demands from airline operators, commercial viability, etc.

(b) The airstrip at Amareli in Gujarat belongs to the State Government. The development of this airport is not under consideration of the Government of India/AAI.

(c) Government of India/AAI do not have any plan to develop a cargo airport in Surat.

Structural Health Monitoring System

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

(a) whether two of the country's top Scientific and Aviation Research Centres have successfully tested a technology called Structural Health Monitoring (SHM) system that can reduce the cost of running and maintaining an aircraft by nearly a third;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the technology developed by National Aero Space Laboratories (NAL) and the CSIR has the ability to predict cracks or damage on an aircraft even when it is airborne;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Civil Aviation majors such as Airbus, Boeing, Bombardier and Embraer have already adopted this system and this technology can save close to 30 per cent of the maintenance cost running into millions; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL) under Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has developed a technology for Structural Health Monitoring (SHM) of a structure to be airborne.

(c) to (f) The device is still at a trial stage and the outcome and effects are being analysed.

Purchase of aircraft by Air India/NACIL

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

(a) whether the Air India/NACIL have signed any contract for purchase of aircraft from any foreign country during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details of the contract;

(c) whether Government has received any complaint regarding the purchase deal; and

(d) if so, whether Government would cancel the deal?

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

(b) and (d) Do not arise.

Private airlines dues to Government

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

(a) the private airlines operating domestic and international flights in the country;

(b) the approximate market share of these companies in terms of traffic and revenue;

(c) the total amount owed by each of the private airline companies to the Government agencies by way of dues towards license fees, fuel charges, taxes, airport charges and other heads; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to recover the dues?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) At present private schedule airlines viz. Jet Airways, JetLite, Kingfisher Airlines, SpiceJet , Go Air and Indigo are operating schedule domestic services and Jet Airways, JetLite, Kingfisher Airlines and Spicejet are operating schedule international services.

(b) The market share of private schedule airlines in the year 2010 in terms of passenger traffic is as follows:-

Jet Airways - 18.6%, JetLite - 7.4%, Kingfisher Airlines - 20.60%, Spicejet - 12.9%, Go Air - 5.9% and IndiGo - 16.3%.

Government do not maintain the revenue share of the airlines.

(c) to (d) Details of dues owed by private airlines for Airports Authority of India (AAI) as on 31.01.2011 are as under:-

Airline	Amount (Rs. in crore)
Go Airlines	6.77
IndiGo	13.29
Jet Airways	38.49
JetLite	13.96
Kingfisher	257.62
SpiceJet	16.99
Paramount	4.88

Continuous monitoring is done by AAI to ensure that the airlines pay their dues in time. In case of default in payment by the airlines, measures like charging of penal interest, withdrawal of credit facility and putting the airlines on "Cash and Carry" basis are taken.

The information with regard to dues of Oil companies and taxes are being collected.

Baggage security of passengers

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

state:

(a) whether there has been a practice followed by the domestic airlines including Indian Airlines to post officers/ground staff at baggage arrival area to take care of the baggage of the passengers;

(b) whether this practice has been done away now with a view to cut the cost by these airlines;

(c) if so, whether this has resulted in mislocation and theft of baggage of passengers;

(d) if so, the number of complaints received in this regards during the last year, airport-wise; and

(e) the action taken by Government to avoid such theft *vis-a-vis* mislocation of baggage at arrival belt at airports?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The number of complaints received in this regard during the last year is at an average of 15 cases per month and wherever necessary the cases have been handed over to local police for taking stern legal action.

Dropping of Mumbai airport from destination list

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

(a) whether some airlines have threatened to drop the Mumbai airport from their destination list, if the capacity and efficiency of Mumbai airport is not increased urgently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Mumbai airport has reached saturation level in terms of handling air traffic and the time by which it is expected to reach saturation level in passenger handling; and

(d) whether Government is considering an interim measure to upgrade the capacity and efficiency of the Mumbai airport?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The CSI Airport, Mumbai has been restructured and modernised through a Joint Venture Company namely M/s Mumbai International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (MIAL) to handle 40 million passenger per annum (mppa) against the present passenger traffic which is about 28 mppa. At the present rate of growth in passenger traffic, saturation level is likely to be reached around 2016. As regards, the air traffic handling capacity, the declared capacity of CSI Airport,

Mumbai with single runway operations is 30 movements per hour and that with cross runway is 32 movements per hour. However, MIAL has commissioned a study to frame an institutional mechanism to enhance the air traffic handling capacity at the airport.

Air fare for evacuation from Egypt

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

(a) the number of Indian nationals who had to be evacuated from Egypt recently due to civil turmoil in that country by Indian Airlines;

(b) the air fare charges by Indian Airlines per passenger as against the normal air fare from that country to the destination in India; and

(c) whether it is a fact that no concession in airfares was given to the Indian citizens who had to be evacuated in emergent situation, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Air India evacuated 749 passengers (including 2 infants) by operating three flights.

(b) and (c) The fare charged was only to cover the direct cost (and not the total cost) of operating the flight on a "no profit" basis.

Change of brand name by Air India Express

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

(a) whether Air India is planning to re-brand its low-cost subsidiary Air India Express and shift its base to Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that earlier also the name of "Indian Airlines" was changed to "Indian" resulting into lot of criticism;

(d) if so, whether Government would take experts views from aviation experts on change of brand-name; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Air India has no plans to re-brand Air India Express. However, the airline has taken a decision to shift its headquarters to Kochi since it is operating more than 50% of its flights from Kerala. The relocation of headquarters and maintenance facilities to Kerala will enhance the operational standards of the airline apart from reduction of costs and movement of personnel, including cabin crew.

(c) The re-branding of erstwhile Indian Airlines was meant to communicate a bold striking progressive and distinctive image of the airline.

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

Meeting of AI Directors with PMO

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some independent Directors of Air India have met some top officials of Prime Minister Office (PMO) recently;

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

(c) whether it is unprecedented, unwarranted and un-called for on the part of the independent Directors to meet officials of PMO on Air India's problems; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against the independent Directors?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) The Independent Directors of Air India had sought an appointment with the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister to informally discuss matters relating to the airline. They met him on 1.11.2010.

Package for Air India

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has given a package of 1,200 crores to Air India to tide over its financial difficulties;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what ails Air India and the steps proposed to be taken to make it self-reliant, efficient, competitive and role model of world class air service?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b)

Government has infused an amount of Rs. 1200 crores in January, 2011 as equity in Air India with a view to address the debt equity ratio and give flexibility to the company in its financial restructuring.

(c) Air India is passing through financial crisis because of increase in fuel prices, interest and depreciation costs, wage bill as well as leasing and maintenance cost. The turnaround plan prepared by the company focuses on cost reduction/revenue enhancement, fleet rationalization, route profitability and manpower rationalization and other structural changes.

Flight disruption due to low visibility

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

(a) whether it is a fact that every year air passengers suffer from fog at IGIA when the airport faces near zero visibility, resulting in frequent lights disruption;

(b) if so, how much time Government will take for upgrading landing system at IGIA, putting up fog lights on thoroughfares and updating websites or sending out SMSs in time regarding fog disruptions; and

(c) the number of trained pilots that are available at present with DGCA who can land in zero visibility at Delhi IGI Airport, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Sir. Fog affects the flight operations at IGI airport.

(b) Runway end 28 (of runway 28/10), new runway end 29 and 11 (of runway 29/11) are equipped with CAT-III B Instrument Landing System (ILS) to facilitate flight operations in low visibility conditions, upto 50 meters of Runway Visual Range (RVR).

Appropriate arrangements are in place to inform the passengers about flight disruptions in advance through websites, flight information display systems at airports, in flight information and airlines informing status of flights to passenger through SMSs. Weather forecast and updates on fog at IGI airport is also made available on India Meteorological Department website.

(c) No Pilot is trained by airlines for landing in zero visibility.

Sanctioned and reserved posts of civil aviation

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

(a) the total number of cadre-wise (including Pilot, Air Hostess etc.) sanctioned posts in all the institutions coming under the Ministry including Air India, the number of posts reserved for SCs and

STs out of these posts;

(b) the rule for determining backlog vacancies out of the total posts, whether the number of reserved posts has been determined according to backlog rules; and

(c) the reasons for remaining the backlog posts of SC and ST classes vacant and the action taken to fill the backlog vacancies so far?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

First aid kits in airlines

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

(a) whether the Ministry has asked airlines operating in India to have first aid kits;

(b) if so, the procedure before the present direction; and

(c) the improvements likely to be made in the new kits?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 2, Series X, Part III, Revision 4 regarding provision of supplies of medical kits and spells out the requirement for carriage of first aid kits and other kits to be carried on board by all the air craft registered in India.

(b) The Procedure are stipulated in CAR Section 2, Series X, Part III, Revision 4. The above CAR is available on the website of DGCA. (www.dgca.nic.in)

(c) The current regulation CAR Section 2, Series X, Part III, Revision 4. was amended as Revision 5 and there have been changes in number and content of First Aid Kit, Medical Kit-Also Universal Precaution Kit has been added newly. The Revised CAR is effective from 1st March, 2011.

Budgetary allocation for North-Eastern Region

340. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the Budgetary allocation for the financial years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 for the development of North-East Region;

(b) whether Government has received the Utilization Certificate for the amount spent, during the above financial years;

(c) the reasons furnished by each such State for non-utilization of the allocations; and

(d) the steps/guidelines Government is likely to issue to each and every State for utilization of the amount allocated in the Budget, so

that proper development may take place and there is no lethargy among the official machinery in the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) The details of Plan funds allocated for the development schemes in the North Eastern Region through the Budget of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region during the last three years are as follows:-

Year	Rs. in crores
2007-08	1416.00
2008-09	1455.00
2009-10	1455.00

(b) The Budgetary allocations for development schemes of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region are not made on State-wise basis.

The year-wise release of funds to the North Eastern States under NLCPR scheme and BTC Package and the amount of utilisation certificate received during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in table below:-

Scheme	Rs. in crores					
	Funds released and utilized during					
	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Released	Amount	Released	Amount	Released	Amount
	of UCs		of UCs		of UCs	
	received		received		received	
NLCPR and BTC Package	736.00	740.16	727.41	632.08	671.97	548.55

There is a time lag between the funds released and its subsequent utilization; the total UCs received in respective years have thus been reflected in the table above.

Details of amounts released by NEC and utilised by the executing agencies in the State Governments are awaited from NEC.

(c) The main reasons for delay in utilization of funds by the State Governments, as stated by them in case of NLCPR and BTC Schemes *inter-alia*, include the short working season due to heavy and prolonged rainy season in the North-Eastern Region and limitation of technical and professional expertise.

(d) To expedite the utilization of funds by the State Governments, the release of funds are split in three instalments of 40%, 40% and 20%, the time for utilization of funds by the State Governments have been increased from 9 months to 12 months and provisions have been made in the NLCPR guidelines for transfer of funds by the State

Governments to the implementing agencies within 15 days of its release. The Chief Secretaries of NE States are also responsible for quarterly review of NLCPR project. Further, the projects are reviewed from time to time with the State Governments and progress is monitored regularly through progress report, utilization certificates and field visits.

In respect of UCs pending/delayed, the North Eastern Council Secretariat takes regular follow up action with the concerned State Governments to expedite early submission.

Employment generation capacity of developmental projects

341. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government development projects that are underway in the North Eastern States, State-wise;

(b) the employment generation capacity of each project with details for each State;

(c) whether the Ministry has plans to introduce further projects in the region for job creation; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) The Ministry of DoNER sanctioned the development projects in North-East Region under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) scheme, Bodo Territorial Council (BTC) package, Special Infrastructure Development Fund (SIDF) and through North East Council (NEC). The numbers of ongoing projects sanctioned in these schemes are given below:-

State	NLCPR&BTC package	SIDF	NEC
Arunachal Pradesh	99	2	59
Assam	209	1	50
Manipur	87	0	33
Meghalaya	64	0	42
Mizoram	43	0	40
Nagaland	46	3	39
Sikkim	40	1	44
Tripura	63	0	17
TOTAL:	651	7	324

(b) All these projects on completion will provide socio-economic benefits to the, community and indirectly generate employment opportunity.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The sanction of projects for socio-economic development of NE Region is a continuous process. The developmental projects are sanctioned after receipt of proposal from the State Governments of North East Region and their techno economic examination. Implementation of such developmental projects results indirectly in job creation.

Political development in Egypt

342. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent political developments in Egypt;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that many Indian nationals working in Egypt are affected by the uprising there; and

(d) if so, the details and measures that are being taken for the safety of Indian nationals in Egypt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Government are aware of the recent political developments in Egypt and Government conveyed its position and reaction on a number of occasions. As President Mubarak stepped down, Hon'ble External Affairs Minister said on 11 February, 2011: "We welcome the decision of President Mubarak to step down in deference to the wishes of the people of Egypt. We also welcome the commitment of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces to ensure a peaceful transition of power in a time bound manner to establish an open and democratic framework of governance. We are proud of our traditionally close relations with the people of Egypt and wish them peace, stability and prosperity."

(c) and (d) Our Mission in Egypt is in constant contact with Indians residing there for their safety and security. There are about 3600 Indians in Egypt, out of which about 2200 are based in Cairo. Upon request of the Indian community in Egypt, three special flights were arranged by Air India, which carried around 670 Indians from

Cairo to Mumbai. This was not 'evacuation' and Government only facilitated arrangement of the special flights of Air India to Cairo which brought back Indians desirous of returning to India. On 03 February, 2011, Government also issued an advisory on travel of journalists to Egypt.

Government is closely monitoring the situation in Egypt, particularly with regard to the safety and security of the Indian community.

Stapled visa to citizens from Arunachal Pradesh

†343. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that China has issued stapled visa to two citizens of Arunachal Pradesh to visit China by contravening the assurance given to Government of India;

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

(c) the steps being taken by Government to make common people aware about the policy of Government of India regarding stapled visa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Government is aware of the case. Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of India. Government has unequivocally conveyed to the Chinese side that there should be no discrimination against visa applicants of Indian nationality on grounds of domicile and ethnicity. Ministry had also issued a travel advisory on 12.11.2009 cautioning Indian citizens that Chinese paper visas stapled to the passport were not considered valid for travel out of the country.

Indian fishermen killed by Sri Lankan Navy

†344. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri Lankan Navy had recently apprehended three Indian fishermen and one of them was killed by strangulating with a rope;

(b) the details of number of Indian fishermen apprehended and killed by Sri Lankan Navy during last one year;

(c) whether Government of India has approached Government of Sri Lanka in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Sri Lanka Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) An incident took place on January 22-23, 2011 where one Indian fisherman Mr. Jaikumar died in the waters between India and Sri Lanka by strangulation allegedly by Sri Lankan Navy personnel.

(b) In 2010, 34 Indian fishermen were apprehended and 1 fisherman died. In 2011, so far two Indian fishermen have died and 136 fishermen apprehended.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) As soon as the news of the death of two of our fishermen in January, 2011 was received, the Government had immediately taken up the matter with the Government of Sri Lanka on both occasions and expressed our deep concern at both these incidents. We emphasized that resort to firing or use of force in such situation had no justification. To underline the seriousness with which Government viewed these developments, Foreign Secretary visited Sri Lanka from January 30-31, 2011. She also called on H.E. President Mahinda Rajapaksa of Sri Lanka. During his meeting on 7th February, 2011 with Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister Prof. Peiris in Thimpu, EAM took up strongly the issue of these two deaths and conveyed our deep concern on the violence against our fishermen.

(d) A Joint Statement was issued during Foreign Secretary's visit in January, 2011 where both sides agreed that the use of force cannot be justified under any circumstances. The Sri Lankan Government reiterated their commitment to ascertaining the facts behind the incidents. Both sides agreed that the October, 2008 Understanding on Fishing Arrangements had led to a decrease in incidents and that there was need to discuss further arrangements so as to strengthen the safety and security of the fishermen. It was decided that the next meeting of the Joint Working Group on Fishing would be convened at an early date and contacts between the fishermen associations of both countries encouraged.

Issue of fishermen with Sri Lanka

345. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has taken up the issue of Sri Lankan Navy attacking Indian fishermen, causing their deaths;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Sri Lankan Government in each of the two cases reported in the media recently;

(c) whether the Sri Lanka Government admitted the guilt of their Navy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) As soon as the news of the death of two of our fishermen in January, 2011 was received, the Government had immediately taken up

the matter with the Government of Sri Lanka on both occasions and expressed our deep concern at both these incidents. We emphasized that resort to firing or use of force in such situation had no justification. To underline the seriousness with which Government viewed these developments, Foreign Secretary visited Sri Lanka from January 30-31, 2011 to convey Government of India's strong concern over the killing of our fishermen. She also called on H.E. President Mahinda Rajapaksa of Sri Lanka. During his meeting on 7th February 2011 with Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister Prof. Peiris in Thimpu,

EAM took up strongly the issue of these two deaths and conveyed our deep concern on the violence against our fishermen.

(b) to (d) A Joint Statement was issued during Foreign Secretary's visit in January, 2011 to Sri Lanka where both sides agreed that the use of force cannot be justified under any circumstances. While the Sri Lankan Government reiterated their commitment to ascertaining the facts behind the incidents, they have denied the involvement of Sri Lankan Navy in these incidents. Both sides agreed that the October, 2008 Understanding on Fishing Arrangements had led to a decrease in incidents and that there was need to discuss further arrangements so as to strengthen the safety and security of the fishermen. It was decided that the next meeting of the Joint Working Group on Fishing would be convened at an early date and contacts between the fishermen associations of both countries encouraged.

Indians in jails of Saudi Arabia

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

(a) the details of Indians in jails/in detention in Saudi Arabia as on date;

(b) since when each of them is in jail/in detention;

(c) the charges against them;

(d) the steps that have been taken to secure their release; and

(e) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) As per the information provided to the Indian Mission in Riyadh by the concerned Saudi authorities, number of Indians arrested/convicted in the last three years are as below:-

Year	Number of persons arrested
2008	1549
2009	1519
2010	1156

Out of the above, a number of Indian nationals who have completed their jail term have left the Kingdom. It is estimated that there are

around 1400 Indian nationals in various Saudi jails.

(c) A list of the details of charges on which the Indian nationals have been arrested in the last three years is given in the Statement (See below).

(d) The Government of India through the Embassy of India in Riyadh and the Consulate General of India in Jeddah makes all possible efforts to get Indian nationals in Saudi jails released quickly and provide necessary assistance which includes requesting speedy trials, seeking consular access to the detainees and prisoners, providing advice/guidance in legal and other matters, seeking remission of sentence, interacting with their relatives in India, and facilitating repatriation of released prisoners to India. Indian Embassy and Consulate Officials visit various jails regularly and pursue the case with the authorities concerned for release, once their jail term is completed.

(e) In number of cases, Embassy in Riyadh and Consulate in Jeddah has been successful in resolving the cases barring those where a person has to undergo imprisonment under public rights (i.e. punishment as per the law of land).

Statement

Number of Indians in Jails of Saudi Arabia

Reason for Arrest	Number of Indians arrested/convicted during the year		
	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4
Adultery	29	44	31
Beating	12	22	32
Bribery	80	81	92
Cheating	12	11	18
Drug	31	20	27
Embezzlement	38	27	16
Entry for a bad purpose	35	30	33
Escape	2	1	2
Fake Passport/Exit visa	18	11	-
Fighting	1	2	-
Financial	43	41	26

Forgery	213	249	127
Gambling	6	9	5
Illegal Money transfer	3	10	2

1	2	3	4
Immoral Act	33	24	16
Liquor	513	460	399
Looting	5	5	5
Magic	9	10	7
Misc	93	121	68
Murder	22	17	6
Obscene film	26	15	9
Pick Pocket	3	9	7
Privacy	45	65	25
Prostitution	32	44	30
QAT	7	4	4
Sodomy	3	7	2
Theft	92	78	78
Traffic Accident	131	87	72
Violation of Boarder Rules	11	9	10
Wanted by Interpol-UAE	1	-	-
Liquor + Prostitution	-	4	-
Money Laundering	-	-	3
Stab	-	-	4
Smuggling	-	2	-
TOTAL:	1549	1519	1156

Problems due to fake universities

347. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of Indian students who went to USA for studies, fell into serious problem, because the university in which they took admission was found fake;

(b) whether Government has taken up the matter with the US Government for safeguarding the future of those students;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps Government intends to take so that such incident do not re-occur in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Approximately 1500 Indian students face uncertainty due to the closure of Tri Valley University in California on 19 January, 2011 for alleged fraudulent practices.

(b) and (c) Government's primary concern is the welfare of the affected Indian students and to ensure that their academic career is not jeopardised. The Government has repeatedly conveyed to the US Government that the students, who are themselves victims of the fraud, should be given adequate time and opportunity to transfer to other universities, adjust their status or, if they desire, return to India honourably.

Our Mission and the Consulates in the United States have been regularly meeting students and issuing appropriate advisories. Among other steps, the Consulate in San Francisco organized a free legal aid camp for the affected students to enable them to present their case effectively to local authorities.

The U.S. Government has conveyed that it will seek to provide innocent students an opportunity to transfer to other universities.

(d) The Government expects the US Government to take steps to prevent such universities from being set up and exploiting foreign students. Government also hopes that Indian students will exercise due vigilance in applying to foreign universities.

Hindus in Pakistan and Bangladesh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that ill treatment with the Hindus is continuously taking place in Pakistan and Bangladesh;

(b) whether there exists any agreement with Bangladesh and Pakistan for the protection and prestige of minorities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken during the last

five years against nonadherence to such agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Government has seen reports of unfair treatment to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

members of minority groups, including Hindus, residing in Pakistan and Bangladesh. It is the responsibility of the Governments of Pakistan and Bangladesh to discharge their obligations towards their citizens, including minorities. However, based on reports of persecution of minority groups in Pakistan, Government had taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan stated that it was fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the welfare of all its citizens, particularly the minority community. The Government of Bangladesh has also assured us that it is committed to safeguarding minority rights.

The Nehru-Liaqat Agreement, signed between India and Pakistan on April 8, 1950 stipulates that "Governments of India and Pakistan solemnly agree that each shall ensure, to the minorities through-out its territory, complete equality of citizenship, irrespective of religion, a full sense of security in respect of life, culture, property and personal honour, freedom of movement within each country and freedom of occupation, speech and worship, subject to law and morality". In respect of migrants from East Bengal, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura, the two Governments agreed to ensure, *inter-alia*, freedom of movement, protection in transit, freedom to remove movable personal effects, protect the right of ownership provided the migrants came back by 31.12.1950. Under paragraph 'F' of the Agreement, Governments of India and Pakistan agreed to set up Minority Commissions, "one for East Bengal, one for West Bengal and one for Assam" to observe and report on the implementation of the Agreement and to advice on action to be taken on their recommendations. After the emergence of Bangladesh in 1971, those Commissions no longer exist.

The Simla Agreement of 1972 between India and Pakistan specifically provides for non-interference in each other's internal affairs. While no separate agreement has been signed with Bangladesh to protect the life, property and dignity of minorities, the Government of Bangladesh continues to assure us of their commitment to safeguarding minority rights.

Hindu families seeking asylum

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

(a) whether 27 Hindu families of Pakistan have sought asylum in India;

(b) if so, the reasons enumerated by them in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Government has seen media reports that 27 Hindu families from Balochistan province in Pakistan have sent their applications to the Indian

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

High Commission in Islamabad for asylum. However, the High Commission has not received any such application for asylum. It is the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to discharge its obligations towards its citizens, including those from the minority community.

Fake university in US

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

(a) whether nearly 1555 students, 90 per cent from our country were duped by fake university in San Francisco in US and are radio-tagged by the US;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the actions taken by Government for the safety of those duped students in US; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Approximately 1500 Indian students were enrolled at the Tri Valley University in California, which was closed by the United States Government on 19 January 2011 for alleged fraudulent practices. A number of Indian students were questioned and 18 of them, facing investigation in the case, were initially detained and then released with radio monitoring devices on their ankles.

(b) and (c) Government's primary concern is the welfare of the affected Indian students and to ensure that their academic career is not jeopardized. The Government has repeatedly conveyed to the US Government that the students, who are themselves victims of the fraud, should be given adequate time and opportunity to transfer to other universities, adjust their status or, if they desire, return to India honourably.

Our Mission and the Consulates in the United States have been regularly meeting students and issuing appropriate advisories. Among other steps, the Consulate in San Francisco organized a free legal aid camp for the affected students to enable them to present their case effectively to local authorities.

Decline of Indian students in Australian Universities

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

(a) whether the number of Indians admitted into Australian Universities has fallen by around 30 per cent after a spate of violent attacks against them in the past two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and all the actions taken by Government for the safety of Indian students in Australia; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(b) According to the Student Visa Programme Report released by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship of Australia on 11 February, 2011, there were 59,719 student visa holders from India as on 31 December, 2010, compared to 85,560 student visa holders as on 31 December, 2009, with a decline of 30.2%.

Apart from the spate of attacks on the Indian students, other factors such as the global financial crisis; ongoing college closures creating uncertainty about the stability of Australian education providers; the rising value of the Australian dollar; and the introduction of a range of changes to Australia's visa processing procedures and skilled migration program have also contributed to the decline in the number of Indian students seeking admission into Australian educational institutions.

The issue of attacks on Indian students in Australia has been taken up at the highest level. It was conveyed to the Australian government that it was the responsibility of the Australian authorities to ensure the well-being and security of our students in Australia. Our High Commissioner and Consuls Generals in Australia have been in constant touch with the Australian authorities both at the federal as well as state level, including the Ministers, senior officers and the police authorities, besides the Australian Foreign Office, the Universities and the students.

(c) Actions taken by Government in the recent years:

- On 5 January, 2010 the MEA issued an advisory for students coming to Australia. EAM met then Australian FM Stephen Smith in London on the margins of Conference on Afghanistan on 27 January, 2010 and conveyed that these attacks were particularly worrisome as the individuals from the Indian community appeared to be singled out and it was increasingly difficult to accept these attacks as mere opportunistic crimes devoid of any racial motives.
- Shri Kapil Sibal, Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development, visited Perth, Melbourne and Sydney from 06-10 April, 2010. In Perth, Shri Sibal met Foreign Minister Stephen

Smith. The two Ministers discussed issues related to Indian students in Australia. In Sydney, Shri Sibal met NSW Premier Kristina Keneally and raised with her the issue of safety of Indian students. In all the three cities, Shri Sibal interacted with Indian community including Indian students.

- Shri Vayalar Ravi, Hon'ble Minister for Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) visited Sydney, Canberra and Melbourne from 13-18 June, 2010. In Canberra, MOIA had a series of meetings with Minister for Immigration and Citizenship Mr. Chris Evans and

Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr. Stephen Smith. In these meetings, the Hon'ble Minister highlighted, apart from the safety and security issues, the problems being faced by the Indian students due to closure of private colleges and changes in the migration programme.

- Shrimati Preneet Kaur, Minister of State for External Affairs, visited Sydney and Melbourne on 07-08 August, 2010, on her way back to Delhi after attending the 41st Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) Leaders meeting in Port Vila, Vanuatu. She met members of Indian community including Indian students in Sydney and Melbourne and also visited the Blackburn Gurdwara in Melbourne.
- During his visit for the Foreign Ministers' Framework Dialogue in Melbourne on 20 January, 2011, EAM Shri S.M. Krishna discussed the issues relating to safety and security of Indian students in Australia with Foreign Minister Kevin Rudd and Premier of Victoria Mr. Ted Baillieu, who assured EAM that the safety and security of the Indian community will continue to be addressed pro-actively by increasing the number of police on the public transport system, introducing tougher sentencing for attackers etc.
- Our High Commission in Australia as well as the Consulates General in Melbourne and Sydney has a Community Welfare and Student Liaison Officer (CWSLO) who is on call 24x7. Any problem involving an Indian student or member of the community is handled by the CWSLO in coordination with our High Commissioner/Consuls General.

Students duped by fake university

352. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian students duped by fake university in the US face an uncertain future and they are being subjected to inhuman treatment by the US authorities for no fault of theirs;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto;

(c) whether these students had requested for their rescue and help

for transfer to other US universities; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken towards the request of Indian students in the US?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Approximately 1500 Indian students face uncertainty due to the closure of Tri Valley University in California on 19 January, 2011 for alleged fraudulent practices.

(b) to (d) Government's primary concern is the welfare of the affected Indian students and to ensure that their academic career is not jeopardized. The Government has repeatedly conveyed to the US Government that the students, who are themselves victims of the fraud, should be given adequate time and opportunity to transfer to other universities, adjust their status or, if they desire, return to India honourably.

Our Mission and the Consulates in the United States have been regularly meeting students and issuing appropriate advisories. Among other steps, the Consulate in San Francisco organized a free legal aid camp for the affected students to enable them to present their case effectively to local authorities.

The U.S. Government has conveyed that it will seek to provide innocent students an opportunity to transfer to other universities.

Detention and violence against fishermen

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn into the incidents of detention and violence against Indian fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy;

(b) whether it is a fact that a fisherman was killed in January this year when Sri Lankan Navy opened fire on his boat off the Pudukottai coast; and

(c) if so, the details of such incidents and the steps that were taken by Government to take up the matter with Sri Lankan Government to protect the Indian fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) On 12th January, 2011, an Indian fishing trawler is reported to have been fired at allegedly by the Sri Lankan Navy resulting in an Indian fisherman Mr. Pandiyan being killed. The Indian trawler was on the Sri Lankan side of the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL). A second incident took place on 22-23 January, 2011 where one Indian fisherman Mr. Jaikumar died in the waters between India and Sri Lanka by strangulation allegedly by Sri Lankan Navy personnel. The Sri Lankan Government have denied any involvement of their Navy in either of these incidents.

In two separate incidents in February, 2011, 112 Indian fishermen and 24 Indian fishermen respectively were surrounded by Sri Lankan fishermen, apprehended and handed over to Sri Lankan police custody. They were apprehended in Sri Lankan waters near Jaffna/Point Pedro. All 136 Indian fishermen were subsequently released.

As soon as the news of the death of our fishermen in January, 2011 was received, the Government had immediately taken up the matter with the Government of Sri Lanka and we had expressed our deep concern at these incidents. We emphasized that resort to firing or use of

force in such situation had no justification. To underline the seriousness with which Government viewed these developments, Foreign Secretary visited Sri Lanka from January 30-31, 2011 to convey Government of India's strong concern over the killing of our fishermen. She also called on H.E. President Mahinda Rajapaksa of Sri Lanka. During his meeting on 7th February, 2011 with Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister Prof. Peiris in Thimpu, EAM took up strongly the issue of these two deaths and conveyed our deep concern on the violence against our fishermen.

A Joint Statement was issued during Foreign Secretary's visit in January, 2011 where both sides agreed that the use of force cannot be justified under any circumstances. The Sri Lankan Government reiterated their commitment to ascertaining the facts behind the incidents, though they have denied the involvement of Sri Lankan Navy in these incidents of deaths. Both sides agreed that the October, 2008 Understanding on Fishing Arrangements had led to a decrease in incidents and that there was need to discuss further arrangements so as to strengthen the safety and security of the fishermen. It was decided that the next meeting of the Joint Working Group on Fishing would be convened at an early date and contacts between the fishermen associations of both countries encouraged.

PSKs in Telengana region

354. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up 77 Passport Seva Kendras under the Passport Seva Project;

(b) whether not a single Passport Seva Kendra is proposed under the above project in Telengana region of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Under the Passport Seva Project, 7 Passport Seva Kendras are proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh including three in Hyderabad, one each at Vijayawada, Tirupati, Nizamabad and Vishakhapatnam. The establishment of these seven Passport Seva Kendras would cover all the

three regions in Andhra Pradesh including Telengana.

(c) Not applicable.

Foreign Secretary level talks with Pakistan

355. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be
pleased to
state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Foreign Secretary level discussion was held recently between India and Pakistan as a prelude to resume a composite dialogue on the outstanding issues; and

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

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

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

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

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

(iv) Dates of the aforementioned meetings will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Effect of ongoing struggle in Egypt

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

(a) whether a movement is going on in our traditional friend country, Egypt to change the 30 years old regime of Hosni Mubarak and the details of advice India has to give to Egypt in connection with the ongoing struggle;

(b) the number of Indians working in Egypt and whether all Indian residing there have been called back safely; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Indian companies and their employees working in Egypt are safe and whether Indian Government has ever made a request for the safety of Indians working there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Government are aware of the recent political developments in Egypt and Government conveyed its position and reaction on a number of occasions. As President Mubarak stepped down, Hon'ble External Affairs Minister said on 11 February, 2011: "We welcome the decision of President Mubarak to step down in deference to the wishes of the people of Egypt. We also welcome the commitment of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces to ensure a peaceful transition of power in a time bound manner to establish an open and democratic framework of governance. We are proud of our traditionally close relations with the people of Egypt and wish them peace, stability and prosperity."

(b) and (c) There are about 3600 Indians in Egypt, out of which about 2200 are based in Cairo. Our Mission in Egypt is in constant touch with Indians residing there for their safety and security. Upon request of the Indian community in Egypt, three special flights were arranged by Air India, which carried around 670 Indians from Cairo to Mumbai. This was not 'evacuation' and Government only facilitated arrangement of the special flights of Air India to Cairo which brought back Indians desirous of returning to India.

Our Mission in Egypt is also in constant contact with the Egyptian authorities for the safety of Indian companies and their employees working there.

Government is closely monitoring the situation in Egypt, particularly with regard to the safety and security of the Indian community.

Visit of President of Nepal

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

(a) whether the President of Nepal, Dr. Ram Baran Yadav had visited India in January, 2011 and whether he had met our Prime

Minister;

(b) whether the President of Nepal sought any help from India for drafting of Constitution of Nepal and formation of a democratic Government there; and

(c) whether India is ready to lend a helping hand to Nepal in drafting of its Constitution and formation of a democratic Government there and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Deportation of students from USA

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

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 15000 Indian students mostly belonging to Andhra Pradesh are facing deportation from the USA since the US University to which they were admitted for various courses has been found as a "Sham university";

(b) whether it is also a fact that the probe has found that while students were admitted to various courses of the university, in reality they were illegally working in various parts of the country; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the steps proposed to be taken to forewarn the students proposed to be heading for higher education in the USA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Approximately 1500 Indian students were enrolled at the Tri Valley University (TVU) in California, which was closed by the United States Government on 19 January, 2011 for alleged fraudulent practices. A vast majority of the students enrolled at the TVU were from the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The alleged irregularities committed by TVU and association of any Indian students in it, are under investigation by the United States authorities.

(c) The Government expects the US Government to take steps to prevent such universities from being set up and exploiting foreign students. Government also hopes that Indian students will exercise due vigilance in applying to foreign universities.

Passport offices in Kerala

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

(a) whether Government has decided to start new passport offices

in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any passport office would be starting in Pathanamthitta district; and

(d) if not, whether Government would take steps to open an office in Pathanamthitta district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) In view of the ongoing Passport Seva Project, the Government has no plan to open

new Passport Offices. Under the Project, the Government is setting up 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs), out of which 13 would be located in Kerala, three under Passport Office, Thiruvananthapuram, five under Regional Passport Office, Kochi, four under Passport Office, Kozhikode and one under Passport Office, Malappuram. As of now, there is no separate PSK planned for Pathanamthitta district, which will be served by PSK coming up in Kollam.

Visa outsourcing services

360. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Competition Appellate Tribunal (compat) has informed Government that there are discriminative practices in awarding visa outsourcing services by various Indian Embassies abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Nuclear treaties with foreign countries

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

(a) whether the operations of French and US companies for building nuclear reactors in India are dependent on nuclear cooperation negotiations with Japan;

(b) if so, the status of India's negotiations with Japan in this regard; and

(c) the conditions that Japan is expected/has made for signing with nuclear treaty?

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

(b) and (c) On 25 June, 2010, the Government of Japan announced its

decision to commence negotiations with the Government of India on an Agreement for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy. Three rounds of negotiations have been held in June, 2010, October, 2010 and November, 2010. During Prime Minister's visit to Tokyo on 24-26 October, 2010 for the Annual Summit with Japan, the two Prime Ministers affirmed that cooperation in this sector will open up new opportunities for further developing the India-Japan Strategic and Global Partnership.

Tamil fishermen killed in Palk straits

362. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Tamil fishermen were killed recently by Sri Lankan Navy while fishing to Palk Straits in Indian waters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Sri Lankan Navy is consistently resorting to firing on Tamil fishermen resulting in their deaths or being wounded in complete violation of 2008 Agreement of No firing between India and Sri Lanka; and

(d) if so, the concrete measures Government have taken in this regard in particular to protect the Tamil fishermen from the onslaught of Sri Lankan Navy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) On 12th January, 2011, an Indian fishing trawler is reported to have been fired at allegedly by the Sri Lankan Navy resulting in an Indian fisherman Mr. Pandiyan being killed. The Indian trawler was on the Sri Lankan side of the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL). A second incident took place on 22-23 January, 2011 where one Indian fisherman Mr. Jaikumar died in the waters between India and Sri Lanka by strangulation allegedly by Sri Lankan Navy personnel. The Sri Lankan Government have denied any involvement of their Navy in either of these incidents.

(c) and (d) As soon as the news of the death of our fishermen in January, 2011 was received, the Government had immediately taken up the matter with the Government of Sri Lanka both in New Delhi and Colombo and expressed our deep concern at these incidents. We emphasized that resort to firing or use of force in such situation had no justification. To underline the seriousness with which Government viewed these developments, Foreign Secretary visited Sri Lanka from January 30-31, 2011 to convey Government of India's strong concern over the killing of our fishermen. She also called on H.E. President Mahinda Rajapaksa of Sri Lanka. During his meeting on 7th February, 2011 with Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister Prof. Peiris in Thimpu,

EAM took up strongly the issue of these two deaths and conveyed our deep concern on the violence against our fishermen.

During the visit of Foreign Secretary to Sri Lanka in January, 2011 a Joint Statement was issued where both sides agreed that the use of force cannot be justified under any circumstances. The Sri Lankan Government reiterated their commitment to ascertaining the facts behind the incidents. Both sides agreed that the October, 2008 Understanding on Fishing Arrangements had led to a decrease in incidents and that there was need to discuss further

arrangements so as to strengthen the safety and security of the fishermen. It was decided that the next meeting of the Joint Working Group on Fishing would be convened at an early date and contacts between the fishermen associations of both countries encouraged.

Subsequent to the October, 2008 Joint Statement between India and Sri Lanka, while in 2008, 1456 Indian fishermen were apprehended by Sri Lankan Government, in 2009, 127 fishermen were apprehended and in 2010, apprehension had come down to 34. Further, while in 2008, number of fishermen reported killed was 5 and 1 missing, in 2009, there were no deaths of Indian fishermen and in 2010, one death was reported. In January, 2011 two Indian fishermen have died in two separate incidents.

Foreign Secretary level talks with Pakistan at Thimphu

363. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the issues discussed between India and Pakistan at the foreign secretary level talks held recently at Thimphu and the outcome thereof; and

(b) whether further talks between the two countries are proposed to be held at Foreign Ministers' level, if so, when and where?

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

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

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

Foreign Secretaries.

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

(iv) Dates of the aforementioned meetings will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Enquiry into killings of Indian fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy

364. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has enquired the killings of fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy;

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

(c) whether Government has taken up the issue of killings of fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy with the Sri Lankan Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) The deaths of two of our fishermen in January 2011 had taken place in the waters between India and Sri Lanka. As soon as the news of the death of our fishermen in January, 2011 was received, the Government had immediately taken up the matter with the Government of Sri Lanka and expressed our deep concern at these incidents. We emphasized that resort to firing or use of force in such situation had no justification. To underline the seriousness with which Government viewed these developments, Foreign Secretary visited Sri Lanka from January 30-31, 2011. She also called on H.E. President Mahindra Rajapaksa of Sri Lanka. During his meeting on 7th February, 2011 with Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister Prof. Peiris in Thimpu, EAM took up strongly the issue of these two deaths and conveyed our deep concern on the violence against our fishermen.

A Joint Statement was issued during Foreign Secretary's visit in January, 2011 where both sides agreed that the use of force cannot be justified under any circumstances. The Sri Lankan Government reiterated their commitment to ascertaining the facts behind the incidents. Both sides agreed that the October, 2008 Understanding on Fishing Arrangements had led to a decrease in incidents and that there was need to discuss further arrangements so as to strengthen the safety and security of the fishermen. It was decided that the next

meeting of the Joint Working Group on Fishing would be convened at an early date and contacts between the fishermen associations of both countries encouraged.

Future of Indian students due to immigration fraud

†365. 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 due to the allegations of large scale immigration fraud in an university situated in Silicon Valley of America and subsequent closing of the said institute, the future of hundreds of Indian students is in danger; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government of India to protect the interest of those Indian students so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Approximately 1500 Indian students face uncertainty due to the closure of Tri Valley University in California on 19 January, 2011 for alleged fraudulent practices.

(b) Government's primary concern is the welfare of the affected Indian students and to ensure that their academic career is not jeopardised. The Government has repeatedly conveyed to the US Government that the students, who are themselves victims of the fraud, should be given adequate time and opportunity to transfer to other universities, adjust their status or, if they desire, return to India honourably.

Our Mission and the Consulates in the United States have been regularly meeting students and issuing appropriate advisories. Among other steps, the Consulate in San Francisco organized a free legal aid camp for the affected students to enable them to present their case effectively to local authorities.

The U.S. Government has conveyed that it will seek to provide innocent students an opportunity to transfer to other universities.

Map showing Arunachal Pradesh as part of China

†366. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Government company had used a map in its report in which Arunachal Pradesh was shown as a part of China; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the guilty officials so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) No. Does not arise.

Pending passport application in metros

367. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: 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 thousands of passport application are pending at Delhi Passport Office and other metropolitan cities as on date;

(b) the reasons for such delays;

(c) whether applicants have to repeatedly visit the passport office and police stations to get their applications to move;

(d) the number of applications filed in October, November and December, 2010 that have not been processed and passports issued at Delhi; and

(e) the steps proposed to conduct studies to find solutions to such perennial problems at Delhi and other cities?

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

(b) Due to several factors, many passport applications are pending for issuance at Passport Offices in Delhi and other metropolitan cities. The main reasons for delay in issue of passports include non-receipt of police verification report, increase in staff strength not keeping pace with the increase in demand for passports, rapidly growing demand for passports and submission of incomplete information and documentation by applicants.

(c) Applicants have to visit Passport Offices to clarify objections or to submit requisite documents in respect of objection cases. Visit to police stations by applicants as part of verification procedure, if required, is as per guidelines issued by State Governments.

(d) Information is given in the attached Statement (See below).

(e) The Government has embarked on the Passport Seva Project (PSP) to comprehensively transform the Passport Service Delivery System so as to provide passport related services in a timely, transparent, more accessible and reliable manner in a comfortable environment. The PSP has already been launched at four centres in Karnataka and three centres under the Regional Passport Office, Chandigarh. The Government is working towards complete roll out of the Project in 2011. During the interregnum, the Government has drawn up an Action Plan to bring down pendency by holding special passport *adalats*, strengthening infrastructural facilities by temporary deployment of manpower, provision of additional printers, and expediting the police

verification process. Foreign Secretary also wrote to Chief Secretaries of a few States where incidence of pending police verification reports was particularly high. The Chief Secretaries concerned have taken required action and this has also helped reduction of pendency figures.

Statement

Number of applications filed in October 2010, November, 2010 and December 2010 that have not been processed and passports issued at Delhi

Passport Office	Oct. 2010			Nov. 2010			Dec. 2010		
	Ppt. applications received	Ppts. issued	No. of passport applications pending as on 31.10.10	Ppt. applications received	Ppts. issued	No. of ppt. applications pending as on 30.11.10	Ppt. applications received	Ppts. issued	No. of passport applications pending as on 31.12.10
Delhi	23549	25150	28969	20247	23833	28616	27376	24781	21915

Role of Indian Embassy in tackling student's problem

368. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the role of our Indian Mission in USA in tackling the problem thrown up in the Tri-Valley University closure, affecting numerous Indian students;

(b) whether our Mission took a pro-active role directly in Washington and initiated high level talks with the US Government;

(c) to what extent has our Mission failed to properly raise the issue, make pre-emptive moves, involve public diplomacy and generally implement effective strategies to solve problems like Tri-Valley University;

(d) whether Government is Micro-Managing such problems from Delhi directly; and

(e) the steps proposed to initiate a policy to ensure that our Mission adopt public diplomacy and solve problems directly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Since the closure of the Tri Valley University in California, USA, on 19 January 2011, Government, through the Embassy and the Consulates in the United States, has taken all possible steps for the welfare of the approximately 1500 Indian students enrolled at the university and to ensure that their academic careers are not jeopardized.

They have repeatedly conveyed to the US Government that the radio monitors on the 18 students were unacceptable and should be immediately removed; and, that the innocent students, who are themselves victims of fraud, should be given adequate time and opportunity to transfer to other universities, adjust their status or, if they desire, return to India honourably.

The Embassy and the Consulates was able to immediately contact a large number of students, despite the fact that the students were dispersed across the united States and their contacts details were not readily available. The Mission and Consulates meet the students regularly and issue appropriate guidance and advisories to them. Among other steps, the Consulate in San Francisco organized a free legal and camp for the affected students on 5 February, 2011.

(d) and (e) The Ministry and the Mission work in close coordination

to ensure a coordinated response to issues requiring the attention of a foreign Government.

Harassment to Sikhs in USA

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

(a) whether India's topmost diplomat Mr. Hardeep Puri, Ambassador to the United Nations was recently asked to remove his turban during an airport 'patdown' search in the USA;

(b) if so, whether the Indian Sikhs are being harassed by the various security agencies at airports in the United States;

(c) if so, whether Government has taken up the matter with the US authorities at diplomatic levels; and

(d) if so, the details of assurances made by the US authorities in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Government of India is aware that enhanced security procedures used at U.S. airports have on occasions affected the religious sentiments of Sikh travelers in the United States.

(c) Government has also conveyed to the United States that while it respects the right of each country to institute necessary security procedures at their airports, it must respect the cultural and religious sensitivities of all travelers.

(d) The U.S. Government has conveyed that it respects the sensitivities of people of all faiths and seeks to accommodate them in their screening procedures.

Exchange of dossiers on 26/11 culprits

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

(a) whether Government has assessed the impact of exchanges of dossiers with regard to 26/11 culprits on the India-Pakistan bilateral relations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Government has been putting pressure on Pakistan to take tangible action on the perpetrators of terror on Indian soil; and

(d) the details thereof and the response of Pakistan thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) On November 25, 2010, Government of India conveyed to Pakistan its regret that despite the repeated assurances given by Pakistan's leadership at the highest level and the extensive cooperation extended by India in connection with the ongoing trial and investigation in Pakistan on the Mumbai terrorist attacks, substantive

and verifiable progress has not been made on bringing all the perpetrators and masterminded of the heinous attacks to justice. India called upon Pakistan to fulfill its stated commitment to bring all the perpetrators of the Mumbai terrorist attacks to justice and unravel the larger conspiracy behind the attacks.

The Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan met in Thimphu on February 6, 2011, to chart the way forward in India-Pakistan relationship. India and Pakistan have agreed that prior to the

visit of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan to India by July 2011, among other meetings, a meeting of Home/Interior Secretaries of the two countries will be convened on Counter-terrorism (including progress on Mumbai trial). Dates of the aforementioned meeting will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Inhuman treatment of Hindus in Malaysia

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

(a) whether a large number of Hindus are residing in Malaysia;

(b) whether Government is aware that Hindus have been getting inhuman treatment there;

(c) whether Hindus have not been allowed to worship and they are not getting birth certificate, marriage certificate etc.; and

(d) the steps Government is taking to protect the life, property and dignity of these people, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Malaysia has about 1,50,000 Indian citizens working in professional skilled and semi-skilled jobs in diverse sectors. Malaysia also has 2 million Persons of Indian Origin who account for about 8% of Malaysia's population. Though there is no accurate statistics on the precise number of Hindus, it would be reasonable to state that a large number of the Indian nationals and PIOs are Hindus.

(b) No reports have been received that Indian citizens, who are mostly Hindus, are being inhumanely treated in Malaysia.

(c) There are numerous Hindu places of worship through Malaysia and there is no restriction on Indian nationals to visit or offer prayers in these places of worship. The overwhelming number of Hindus residing in Malaysia is citizens of Malaysia and is well integrated into their system. Their rights as citizens of Malaysia, including the right to follow their religion, are derived from the Malaysian Constitution.

(d) The Government of India remains deeply solicitous of the welfare of the PIOs living abroad. We have friendly relations with Malaysia and we remain in touch with the Malaysian authorities whenever there is some concern on the interest of PIOs living in Malaysia. During Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh's visit to Malaysia

in October 2010, the Prime Minister of Malaysia in an answer to a question relating to a “sense of being left out and discrimination within Malaysian Indian community” state that *“Like India, Malaysia is a multi-cultural, multi-ethnic community. It is democracy and respects the fundamental human rights of all its citizens and I am confident that Malaysian system has built-in flexibility to tackle any problems of the type you have mentioned. I have, therefore, no reason to be apprehensive on that account about the future of Indian origin community in this great country”*.

Visa to Indian train driver

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan High Commission in India, delayed the issuance of visa to Indian driver of goods train; and

(b) the steps Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) There was some delay in the issuance of visas for the crew of the Indian goods train that runs between and Pakistan. The matter was taken up with the Government of Pakistan and resolved amicably.

Houses for IDPs in Sri Lanka

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

(a) whether Government of India would construct more than 50,000 houses for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Sri Lanka under an agreement with Government of Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether IDPs in Sri Lanka need more support from India to make resettlement; and

(d) if so, the views of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Government of India has committed to assist Sri Lanka in construction of 50,000 houses for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. In this regard India has taken up a pilot project for the construction of 1000 new houses in Northern Sri Lanka for IDPs.

(c) and (d) Government of India accords highest priority to the welfare, resettlement and rehabilitation of the IDPs in Northern Sri Lanka. Government of India has provided extensive assistance to people affected by the conflict. In June, 2009 India announced Rs. 500 crore for relief, rehabilitation and resettlement in Sri Lanka. As humanitarian relief assistance, India had dispatched 2.5 lakh family relief packs mobilised by Tamil Nadu Government and deployed an

emergency field hospital for six months. India has deployed seven demining teams in Northern Sri Lanka; sent more than 7800 MT of shelter material; distributed 95,000 agricultural starters packs, gifted seeds and 500 tractors to revive agricultural activities in Northern Sri Lanka; gifted 55 buses to the Northern, Eastern and Central Provinces; conducted an artificial limb fitment camp in Northern Sri Lanka for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and has also gifted

4 lakh cement bags for resettling IDP families. India has also announced construction of 50,000 houses for the IDPs in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka. During his visit to Sri Lanka in November, 2010, EAM inaugurated a pilot project for construction of 1000 houses at Ariyalai in Jaffna and also carried out the ground breaking of Medewachchiya railway line restoration project in Northern Sri Lanka, which is being carried out under a GoI Line of Credit amounting of US \$ 800 million. India is also assistance in the rehabilitation of the KKS harbour, restoration of Duraiappa stadium and construction of Cultural Centre at Jaffna and vocational training centre at Batticaloa.

Indian territory under Chinese control

†374. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the area of Indian territory which is under Chinese occupation as on date;

(b) whether Government is aware of the report published by Chinese news agency Xinhua in which Indo-China border has been stated to be only 2000 kilometre long;

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

(d) the concrete steps taken by Government to reclaim Indian territory from Chinese occupation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) China continues to be in illegal occupation of approximately 38,000 sq.kms. of Indian territory in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In addition, under the so-called Sino-Pakistan Boundary Agreement of 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq.kms. of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China.

(b) to (d) China regards the State of Jammu and Kashmir as a dispute that should be settled properly through dialogue between India and Pakistan. China also dispute the international boundary between India and China. Government has conveyed to the Chinese side its clear and consistent position that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. In 2003, India and China agreed to each appoint a Special Representative to explore from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship the framework for a boundary settlement. There have been fourteen meetings of the Special

Representatives so far, the last in November, 2010. An "Agreement on the Political Parameters and Guiding Principles for the Settlement of the India-China Boundary Question" was signed between India and China on April 11, 2005.

Rape case in Indian embassy

†375. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a case of rape with a scheduled tribe girl by a senior officer of Indian embassy located at Paris in the year 1999 had come to light and the Women Commission of India has found the said official guilty in its report;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of the action taken by Government against the official on the basis of the report submitted by the Women Commission of India; and

(c) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons therefor and the time by which action is expected to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) There were allegations that a domestic maid belonging to ST category and employed with a diplomatic officer posted at Embassy of India, Paris was exploited and sexually abused by her employer. The matter had been enquired into by the National Commission for Women (NCW). The report submitted by NCW on the basis of its investigation made it clear that the objective of its enquiry was to place the entire case within its context rather than ascertaining whether the girl in question was sexually abused since it had no conceivable way to investigate the fact of her sexual exploitation without having access to the victim, her employers and her medical report. According to NCW, it was not possible to come to any conclusion on the basis of media reports from France carried out these allegations.

Separately, the Government of India had conducted its own enquiries into the matter. It would be pertinent to mention that French judicial authorities did not allow consular access to girl to the officers of Indian embassy. However on the basis of interviews with officers posted at the embassy as also the reported statements of the girl it was observed that at no stage was the officer concerned accused of atrocities or sexual misconduct.

Role in fighting terrorism after seat in UNSC

†376. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country after being included in the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) as a temporary member after a gap of 19 years, is being entrusted or can be entrusted with an important role in the fight against terrorism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are two important committees of Security Council to fight against terrorism;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether all sorts of preparations would be made by India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (e) After joining the United Nations Security Council on 1st January 2011, India was appointed Chair of the Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and the 1566 Working Group concerning threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Counter Terrorism Committee, established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), works to bolster the ability of United Nations Member States to prevent terrorist acts both within their borders and across regions. Resolution 1373 was adopted unanimously on 28 September, 2001 and calls upon Member States to implement a number of measures intended to enhance their legal and institutional ability to counter terrorist activities. The 1566 Working Group, established pursuant to the Security Council resolution 1566 (2004), has been tasked to examine practical measures to be imposed upon individuals, groups or entities involved in or associated with terrorist activities, other than those designated by the Al-Qaida/Taliban Sanctions Committee, and the possibility of establishing an international fund to compensate victims of terrorist acts and their families. India is fully committed and geared to carrying out its responsibilities as Chair of Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and the 1566 Working Group, which play an important role in promoting joint international action against terrorism. Our efforts in these bodies are directed towards strengthening international counter-terrorism efforts and their legal framework.

Inhuman treatment to students in US

377. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that several Indian students have been subjected to inhuman punishments in US;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the actions initiated by Government to ensure justice to the students duped by universities in US; and

(d) whether Government has raised the issue with US about its objection to the inhuman incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Approximately 1500 Indian students were enrolled at the Tri Valley University in California, which was closed by the United States Government on 19 January, 2011 for alleged fraudulent practices. A number of Indian students were questioned and 18 of them, facing investigations in the case, were initially detained and then released with radio monitoring devices on their ankles.

(c) and (d) Government has repeatedly conveyed to the US Government that radio tagging is unacceptable and should be removed; that the students, who are themselves victims of fraud, should be given adequate time and opportunity to transfer to other universities or, adjust their status and, if they desire, return to India honourably.

External Affairs Minister and Foreign Secretary conveyed Government's expectations to their US counterparts during their recent visits to the United States.

Our Mission and the Consulates in the United States have been regularly meeting students and issuing appropriate advisories. Among other steps, the Consulate in San Francisco organised a free legal aid camp for the affected students.

Indo-US trade agreement

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during the visit of US President to India from 7th to 10th November, 2010, Indo-US Trade Agreement worth for \$37 billions was signed;

(b) if so, the sector of industries that are likely to be benefited more by Indo-US trade agreement;

(c) the quantum of US assistance likely to be given in respect of setting up of Nuclear Power Plants in India; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) On the margins of the visit of United States President Barack Obama to India from 6 to 9 November 2010, a number of trade transactions, estimated at approximately USD 15 billion, were finalized or showcased. The sectors included civil aviation, heavy machinery and telecommunications.

(c) and (d) The participation of United States companies in India's civil nuclear energy programme will be on mutually agreed commercial terms.

Pravasi Bhartiya Divas

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

(a) whether the Pravasi Bhartiya Divas took place recently in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decisions arrived at so far especially for Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes Sir, the Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas was held from 7-9 January 2011 in New Delhi

(b) The special feature of PBD-2011 was the participation of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region and eight North Eastern States as partner. The focus this time was on the young overseas Indian. In an endeavour to connect with and engage the younger generation of the overseas Indians with emerging India, a

plenary session on “Engaging with the young overseas Indian” was organised. Two pre-conference seminars on ‘Education’ and ‘Health care’ were held that would offer new opportunities to the Diaspora to participate in these sectors in India.

Ms. Geetha Reddy, Minister for Major Industries, Sugar, Commerce and export Promotion Government of Andhra Pradesh attended the event. There was a State session on Andhra Pradesh in which investment opportunity by overseas Indians were explored.

Indian Community Welfare Fund

380. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established the Indian Community Welfare Fund to help Indian employees who are in distress while working in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of workers benefited under this scheme for the last three years; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) 'Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF)' was set up in October, 2009 in the Indian Missions in 18 countries to provide on-site welfare for the Overseas Indian Citizens who are in distress. With effect from April, 2010, the scheme has since been extended to Indian Missions in another 24 countries taking the total number of countries covered to 42. The list of countries where this scheme is operationalized is given in the Statement-I (See below). ICWF is aimed at providing the following services on a means tested basis in the most deserving cases:

- (i) Boarding and lodging for distressed overseas Indian workers in Household/domestic sectors and unskilled labourers;
- (ii) Extending emergency medical care to the overseas Indians in need;
- (iii) Providing air passage to stranded overseas Indians in need;
- (iv) Providing initial legal assistance to the overseas Indians in deserving cases.
- (v) Expenditure on incidental and for airlifting the mortal remains to India or local cremation/burial of the deceased overseas Indian in such cases where a sponsor is unable or unwilling to do so as per the contract and the family is

unable to meet the cost.

The scheme is funded through budgetary support from the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, funds raised by the Indian Missions by levying a service charge on consular services and through Voluntary contributions from the Indian community. The Fund is administered by the respective Heads of Missions.

As per the information available, the details of number of beneficiaries and the kind of assistance provided under the scheme as on November, 2010 is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of Countries where ICWF operationlised

1. United Arab Emirates (UAE)	22. Singapore
2. The Kindom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)	23. South Africa
3. Qatar	24. Trinidad and Tobago
4. Oman	25. UK
5. Kuwait	26. USA
6. Bahrain	27. Fiji
7. Malaysia	28. Reunion Island
8. Libra Martinique	29. Guadeloupe/St.
9. Jordan	30. France
10. Yemen	31. Germany
11. Sudan	32. Guyana
12. Afghanistan	33. Israel
13. Indonesia	34. Italy
14. Syria	35. Jamaica
15. Lebanon	36. Kenya
16. Thailand	37. Netherlands
17. Iraq	38. New Zealand
18. Maldives	39. Philippines
19. Australia	40. Portugal
20. Canada	41. Suriname
21. Mauritius	42. Tanzania

Statement-II

I. Details of assistance provided under the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF)

Sl. No.	Name of Mission	Kind of assistance provided	No. of Beneficiaries Year-wise		
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Libya	Ration and other grocery items of basic necessities including medicines	Nil	Nil	750

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Syria	As no case necessitating assistance under ICWF has come been referred to the Mission, no assistance has been provided under ICWF since inception.			
3.	Oman 460	Legal assistance, Financial assistance from the Mission's Labour Welfare Fund to the needy and deserving Indian nationals, Shelter homes etc.	282	522	
4.	Iraq	There has been no assistance provided under the ICWF scheme. The amount of expenditure over the last year and since its inception may please be treated as NIL			
5.	Lebanon	No monetary assistance has been rendered so far under the ICWF since its inception. However, the Mission maintains regular contact with various Indian community associations for addressing their problems and providing appropriate assistance. Whenever Indian nationals approach the Mission or contact the Consular Section, all necessary assistance is provided.			
6.	Malaysia 232	Mission provides assistance ascertaining the issues of each individual, case by case.	after Nil	3	

7. UAE	Legal Assistance, Food allowance,	268	483
905	Immigration charges for repatriation, air ticket etc.		
8. KSA	Expenses on medical treatment of Nil		174
449	housemaids, food at shelter for housemaids, air-ticket to housemaids and other destitute Indians, transportation of mortal remains of deceased Indians to India and misc. expenses on hiring of taxies etc. for providing various services to Indians		

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Yemen	Legal assistance	Nil	3	8
10.	Indonesia		Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Bahrain 198	Provided air ticket for one way; 245 Cost of embalming, coffin and transportation of body; Food/Provisions; Medical equipment/transportation to India as stretcher patient; Provided to Jail inmates and taken photographs of stranded employees; Provided payment of visa cancellation charges for stranded workers			Nil
12.	Kuwait 760	Air-tickets provided to destitute Indian nationals; Financial Assistance for food, medicines, etc. to destitute Indian nationals and towards incidentals to those repatriated/deported and those in Jails.		Indian	656
13.	Afghanistan	As far as Mission is concerned, reply may be treated as NIL			
14.	Sudan	As no case necessitating assistance under ICWF has been referred to the Mission, no assistance has been provided under ICWF since inception.			
15.	Thailand	No assistance has been rendered so far from the ICWF by the Mission. However we do have an			

isolated case of two destitute Indian girls for which the matter has already been referred to MOIA vide the same letter. However, girls have informed us that they are not willing to return to India but desire to take up job in Thailand. Thus, the Mission has not utilized the ICWF till now.

1	2	3	4	5	6
16. Qatar		The Mission has set up an Indian Citizens' Welfare Fund (ICWF) in Qatar on 18.9.2005 and this has been a source of great help to the needy Indian nationals. The Fund levies charges on the consular service seekers as per approved Government norms. The expenditure under the Fund is also incurred as per norms and with the approval of HOM, which includes cash assistance, supply of items of daily use, food, clothes, travel assistance, medical assistance, etc in deserving cases.			
17. Jordan	7	Provided Legal/Financial Assistance to destitute Indian workers/stranded Indian emigrants, transportation of mortal remains to India.	11		Nil

Extension to bureaucrats

†381. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bureaucrats with their names that have been given extension of service along with number of times by Government of India, during last six year;

(b) the number of bureaucrats with their names that have been appointed on statutory and constitutional posts after their retirement, during last six years; and

(c) whether such decisions of Government are of routine nature or have to be taken under compulsion and whether Government has any clear cut policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Details of extension given are not centrally maintained.

(b) Details of appointments on statutory and constitutional posts are not centrally maintained.

(c) Extension in service to the Government servants covered by F.R. 56(d) are given in rare and exceptional cases in public interest. Appointments to Statutory and Constitutional posts are considered in terms of the relevant statutes and constitutional provisions.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Payment for goods received by Kendriya Bhandar

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

(a) the details of suppliers, companies etc. to whom payment is released after seven days of goods received by Kendriya Bhandar; and

(b) the details of items being supplied by those suppliers, companies together with the quantum of goods purchased from them by Kendriya Bhandar during 2009, 2010 and 2011 – purchase order-wise/item-wise indicating against each purchase order/item the quantum of goods remained unsold after seven days?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) All payments to the suppliers of Kendriya Bhandar supplying Grocery, Consumer and Stationery items are released as per agreed terms of credit which varies from 7 days to 40 days. For the items supplied on consignment basis payment is released after availing minimum credit period of 30 days and on receipt of bills for the next consignment. Details of companies, suppliers are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) Kendriya Bhandar is placing several thousand purchase orders in a year to over 300 suppliers for more than 2000 items which are often received in more than one consignment and the information is not maintained in a collated form. The quantum of goods remaining unsold after seven days against the items supplied by the suppliers in response to the purchase orders is not maintained centrally by the Kendriya Bhandar.

Statement

List of Grocery, consumer and stationery suppliers of Kendriya Bhandar

Sl.No.	Vendor Name
1	2
1.	A.P. Organics (P) Ltd.
2.	A.A. Group of Industries
3.	Adani Wilmar Limited
4.	Aggarwal Sons
5.	Aggarwal Agencies
6.	Agro Tech Foods Limited

7. Ahuja Roller Flour Mill (P) Ltd.

8. Aim Traders

9. Anand Enterprises

1	2
10.	Anil Enterprises
11.	Ashok Cable Industries
12.	Bangal Chemicals & Pharmaceutical Ltd.
13.	Bansal Sons
14.	Bholenath & Sons
15.	Bubbles Surfactants (P) Ltd.
16.	Buddhiraja Agencies (P) Ltd.
17.	Cadbury India Ltd.
18.	Captains Agro Marketing Co.
19.	Chintamani Food and Snacks (P) Ltd.
20.	Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd.
21.	Cosmetics & Allied Agencies
22.	CPL Trading Company (P) Ltd.
23.	Delhi Kanodia Oil Marketing
24.	Deva Shree Foods (P) Ltd.
25.	Duncans Tea Limited
26.	Fena (P) Ltd.
27.	Ganga Roller Flour Mills (P) Ltd.
28.	Glaxo Smithkline Consumer Healthcare
29.	Global Agencies
30.	Godrej Consumer Products Ltd.
31.	Gopi Ram Ganga Ram
32.	Haldiram Mktg. (P) Ltd.
33.	Hanmanz Mercantile Co. (P) Ltd.
34.	Harnarain Gokulchand Fruit Preserver
35.	Harayana State Cooperative Supply Mktg. Federation
36.	Henkal India Ltd.
37.	INCITE Homecare Products (P) Ltd.
38.	Jai Drinks (P) Ltd.
39.	Jainson Traders

1	2
40.	JBA Agencies (P) Ltd.
41.	KK Sales Corporation
42.	KM Goel Enterprises
43.	KS Oils Ltd.
44.	KS Agencies
45.	AFM Foods Limited
46.	Aggarwal Sales Corporation
47.	Aggarwal Traders
48.	Ambica Agarbati and Aroma Industry
49.	Amrapali Bio Tech India (P) Ltd.
50.	Apsara Food Industries (P) Ltd.
51.	Ashoka Roller Flour Mills
52.	Astra Agro Foods (P) Ltd.
53.	Atul Kumar Ankur Kumar
54.	Avon Agro Industries (P) Ltd.
55.	BL Agro Oils Ltd.
56.	Bagrrys India Ltd.
57.	Balsara Home Product
58.	Behari Lal and Sons
59.	Bhagat Agencies
60.	Bharat Agencies
61.	Braham Arpan Organic (P) Ltd.
62.	Britannia Industries Ltd.
63.	Cargill India (P) Ltd.
64.	Cerpros Cereals (P) Ltd.
65.	Chandpur Enterprises Ltd.
66.	Chemi-Klean (India) (P) Ltd.
67.	DG Polypack (P) Ltd.
68.	DS Marketing
69.	Dalmia Continental (P) Ltd.

1	2
70.	Dashant Sales
71.	Delhi Flour Mills Co. Ltd.
72.	Dev Rishi Foods (P) Ltd.
73.	Dharamsons Mktg. (P) Ltd.
74.	Divine Agro Industries Ltd.
75.	Durga Marketing
76.	Fun Snacks (P) Ltd.
77.	GK Dairy and Milk Products (P) Ltd.
78.	Godrej House Hold Products Ltd.
79.	Grindwel Abrasives and Minerals
80.	Gujarat Cooperative Milk Mktg.
81.	Harbans Lal Malhotra and Sons Ltd.
82.	Harayana Food General Mills
83.	Hindustan Uni Lever Ltd.
84.	IGB Ent. (P) Ltd.
85.	Kanshi Ram Pawan Kumar
86.	Kitchen Supplier
87.	LT Foods Ltd.
88.	LT Overseas Ltd.
89.	Lamba Food Products
90.	Light Home
91.	M & H Associates
92.	MK Chemicals
93.	M A I D C Ltd.
94.	MC Enterprises
95.	Mahaan Proteins Ltd.
96.	Malaxmi Roller Flour Mills
97.	Mangat Ram Dal Mill
98.	Meghdoot Gramodyog Seva Sansthan
99.	Mittal Enterprises

1	2
100.	Nature Proteins (P) Ltd.
101.	Neelkantha Food Products
102.	Nestle India Ltd.
103.	Paljee and Co.
104.	Parekh Aluminex Ltd.
105.	Parle Products (P) Ltd.
106.	Pee Gee Trading Co.
107.	Pintooji Food (P) Ltd.
108.	RB Enterprises
109.	RN Chaddha & Co.
110.	Rajdhani Floor Mills Ltd.
111.	Rajsons Distributors
112.	Rama Flour Mills
113.	RDM Traders
114.	Recon Oil Industries (P) Ltd.
115.	Redsun Tea Limited
116.	Rehan Enterprises
117.	Rohit Enterprises
118.	RRJ Infrastruce Co. (P) Ltd.
119.	SKB Food Product (P) Ltd.
120.	SP Enterprises
121.	S.R. Foils Ltd.
122.	S.S. Agencies
123.	Saffron Enterprises
124.	Sagar Food Products
125.	Shakti Bhog Foods Ltd.
126.	Shakti Bhog Snacks Ltd.
127.	Shanti Trading Corporation
128.	Shipra Natural Food Products
129.	Shiv Agencies

1	2
130.	Shivam Packaging Co.
131.	SIEL Edible Oils Ltd.
132.	Sunstar Overseas Ltd.
133.	TT Ltd.
134.	Taurus Enterprises
135.	Tip Top Food Tech (India)
136.	ITC Ltd.
137.	Indian Cottage Industries
138.	Jagdamba Foils
139.	Jaggumal Agencies
140.	Jankiji Mangal Udyog
141.	Jolly Metals
142.	Jugal Kishore Harbans Lal
143.	Karishma Distributors
144.	Khanna Soap Factory
145.	Kohli Ghee Store
146.	Kumar Agro Foods Products
147.	Laxmi Mktg.
148.	Laxmi Trading Co.
149.	Mahalaxmi Sales Corporation
150.	Mahesh Edible Oil Industries Ltd.
151.	Mathura Dass Daulat Ram
152.	Mehra Paint Mart
153.	Metropol India (P) Ltd.
154.	Milk Food Ltd.
155.	Mittal & Company
156.	Modern Flour Mills (P) Ltd.
157.	Mother Dairy Fruit & Vegetable Products
158.	Moti Soap Factory (P) Ltd.
159.	MS Sagar Food Products

1	2
160.	Mukul Enterprises
161.	NCCF of India Ltd.
162.	Nagpal & Sons
163.	National Agricultural Co-op Mkt.
164.	New Shipra Food Products
165.	Nutrine Confectionery Company
166.	OK Masala Co.
167.	Om Prakash Surender Kumar
168.	Organic Pure Farm Products (P) Ltd.
169.	Pan Foods Ltd.
170.	Panchwati Prayogshala (P) Ltd.
171.	Panna Lal Shri Krishan Dass
172.	Param Dairy Ltd.
173.	Pari India
174.	Phirya Lal Lakhpatt Rai
175.	RDM Care (India) (P) Ltd.
176.	Rajdhani Sales Corporation
177.	Ram & Ram Commercial Co.
178.	SS Bhegera Enterprises
179.	Sarda Ram Shri Bhagwan
180.	Shailly Marketing
181.	Shakambari Khadya Bhandar
182.	Shram
183.	Shree Ranisati Sales (P) Ltd.
184.	Shri Lal Mahal Limited
185.	Shri Niwas Dal Mill
186.	Shudh Masala Bhandar
187.	SIEL Foods (P) Ltd.
188.	Tirupati Drinks (P) Ltd.
189.	Tirupati Food Industries (P) Ltd.

1	2
190.	Tribal Co-op. Mktg. Development Fed. of India (TRIFED)
191.	Uttam Stores
192.	VL Sachdeva
193.	Varsha Traders
194.	Victoria Foods (P) Ltd.
195.	Wipro Ltd.
196.	Tai Industries Ltd.
197.	Tirloek Chand and Sons
198.	Tirupati Food Products
199.	Unique Enterprises
200.	VRS Foods Ltd.
201.	VK Enterprises
202.	Vadty Ventures
203.	Vaidya Nandram Gigranj Chamria
204.	Venus Traders
205.	Vikram Flour Mills (P) Ltd.
206.	Yogesh Agencies
207.	York India
208.	Zandu India Ltd.
209.	Ambay Laboratories
210.	Ace Enterprises
211.	Allied Electronics and Magnetic Ltd.
212.	Bharat Lock House
213.	Bharat Paper Udyog
214.	Bharat Stationery Udyog
215.	Compu Palace
216.	Century Continous Stationery
217.	Chandu Press
218.	Crescent Stationery
219.	Dabur India Ltd.

1	2
220.	D.D. Enterprises
221.	Eagle Traders
222.	Etosha Pan
223.	Eltech Enterprises
224.	Elixier & Co.
225.	Glorious Marketing
226.	Globe Stationer
227.	GSC Electronics Pvt. Ltd.
228.	Goyal Sales Corporation
229.	Goyal Stationers
230.	Henmenz Merchandize Corpn.
231.	Harayana Trader Pvt. Ltd.
232.	India Paper Converter
233.	Jay Shree Enterprises (India)
234.	Khattar Industries
235.	Kohli & Co. Regd.
236.	Kores India Ltd.
237.	Kebica Sales
238.	Kanin India Pvt. Ltd.
239.	Luxor Writing Instrument Pvt. Ltd.
240.	Metropol Enterprises
241.	Mehra Paints
242.	M.G. Sahani
243.	Modern Trading Co.
244.	National Industries
245.	Neelgagan Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.
246.	Pioneer Enterprises
247.	PSIT Supplirs Pvt. Ltd.
248.	Pancy Marketing Agency
249.	Plasmech Power System India Pvt. Ltd.

1	2
250.	Pritam Sales Corporation
251.	Reliance International
252.	Reliable Computer Media Corpn.
253.	Rama Plastic Industries
254.	Rajdhani Military Store
255.	Royal Paper Product
256.	R.K. Enterprises
257.	Shiva Electricals
258.	Sundrem Enterprises
259.	Shree Om Enterprises
260.	Shivaji Sugandhit Dhoop Factory
261.	Swaroop Paper Agency
262.	Sushil Enterprises Ltd.
263.	Tayal Agencies
264.	Techmart System Co. Pvt. Ltd.
265.	Tropicana Enterprises
266.	Tirupati Handmade Paper Industries
267.	Tamana Special School
268.	V.K. Industries
269.	VIP Industries
270.	Wonder Polymers Ltd.
271.	Ankita Enterprises
272.	Anubhuti Traders
273.	Allied Electrical Industries
274.	ABS Furnishing Co.
275.	Apollo Furniture
276.	Ascent Info System Pvt. Ltd.
277.	Alpine Industries
278.	Aditya Corpn.
279.	Balka Furniture and Decorator

1	2
280.	B.D. Refrigeration
281.	Crusuder Tech India Pvt. Ltd.
282.	Bajrang Industries
283.	Ceasefire India Ltd.
284.	Computer Ware India Pvt. Ltd.
285.	Decent Furniture and Play Material
286.	Dayal Footwear Pvt. Ltd.
287.	Delite Hi-Tech Furniture India Pvt. Ltd.
288.	Delite Kom Ltd.
289.	Empire Safe Co.
290.	Eco Industries
291.	Gurusons Communication Pvt. Ltd.
292.	G.R. Suppliers
293.	Harshit Engineers
294.	Indian Safe Factory
295.	Indian Steel Industries
296.	International Communication System Pvt. Ltd.
297.	Jamini Brothers Steel Industries
298.	Icon Marketing
299.	Kenwood Seating Collection
300.	Lamba Carpet and Flooring
301.	Lloyd Safe Co.
302.	Modex Business System
303.	Newage Furniture Innovation Pvt. Ltd.
304.	Pioneer Air Conditioner
305.	Rajdhani Furniture and Interiors
306.	Royal Safe Co.
307.	Supersteel Industries
308.	Shree Shyamji and Co.
309.	Suprit Enterprises

1	2
310.	Standard Stamping India
311.	Sheeba Footwear
312.	Saga Info Solution Pvt. Ltd.
313.	Telepost India Pvt. Ltd.
314.	Venus Enterprises
315.	Anil Trading Co.
316.	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
317.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
318.	Karnataka Antibiotic & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
319.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceutical Ltd.
320.	Hindustan Antibiotic Ltd.
321.	Elwadhi Medicos
322.	Walia Medicines Corner
323.	Kulbhushan Medical Hall
324.	Anupam Udyog
325.	Dinesh Medicos
326.	Garga Medicos
327.	Sunbeam
328.	Shree Krishna
329.	Shobhit Furniture Co.
330.	Indo Office Furniture Pvt. Ltd.

Recruitment on contract basis

†383. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees recruited on permanent basis and the number of those recruited temporarily on contractual basis in the last five years;

(b) whether reservation policy is followed in contractual employment;

(c) whether contractual employment is made directly by inviting application from the candidates or by hiring through a company, or they are engaged on contract by hiring through a company;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether persons, who are aged eighteen and have not got an opportunity of permanent employment till 35 years of their age due to the contractual employment, have been identified; and

(e) whether the contractual mode of employment does not infringe upon the fundamental rights of such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Details of recruitment is not centrally maintained.

(b) Reservation in services is provided when the appointments are made by direct recruitment or promotion. If appointments made to any post have all the ingredients of direct recruitment, policy of reservation would apply even if the appointment is termed as on contract basis.

(c) Appointment to sanctioned posts is made in terms of recruitment rules. General Financial Rules provide that Ministries or Departments may hire external professionals, consultancy firms or consultants for a specific job or outsource services in the interest of economy and efficiency after following the procedures prescribed.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

Publicizing of marks in UPSC exams

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

(a) whether the Ministry plans to publicize the marks obtained in UPSC examination by aspirants; and

(b) the number of SC/ST aspirants that clear the exam on an average yearly, with details for the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) At present, the marks obtained by the aspirants in UPSC examinations, except the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, are made available on the website of UPSC only for the information of the individual candidates.

(b) The number of SC/ST aspirants who cleared the UPSC examinations during the last five years is as under :-

Year	Number
------	--------

1	2
2005	469

1	2
2006	540
2007	483
2008	641
2009	793

Strength of personal staff of Ministers

†385. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the personal staff of the Ministers in the present Government, who have been working as their personal staff after quitting Government service;

(b) by when they would be removed;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of the personal staff of the Ministers in the present Government, who have been working as their personal staff even after having retired from Government service; and

(e) by when they would be removed from service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Appointments on the personal staff below the level of Deputy Secretary/Director of the Ministers are being made by the respective Ministries/Departments. Information on such appointments are not maintained centrally. However in Director level one officer Shri S.K. Negi, is appointed after taking voluntary retirement as Officer on Special Duty in the personal staff of the then MOS (I/C) (Statistics and Programme Implementation) (Shri Sriprakash Jaiswal). In the recent reshuffling of portfolios, Shri Jaiswal is Minister of Coal. No fresh proposal for re-appointment of Shri Negi as OSD in the Ministry of Coal has yet been received.

(b) Tenure as OSD in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation was given up to 16.07.2013.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Appointments on the personal staff below the level of Deputy Secretary/Director of the Ministers are being made by the respective

Ministries/Departments. Information on such appointments is not maintained centrally. There is no such case at Dy. Secretary/Director level.

(e) Not applicable.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Tenure of personal staff of Ministers

†386. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has fixed a period of ten years for making as personal staff attached to Ministers;

(b) if so, the Ministries in which this policy is not being implemented; and

(c) the number of such staff at present who have worked more than ten years as the personal staff of Ministers, by when they would be removed from their posts?

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

(b) The directions of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet have been circulated to all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India for ensuring compliance. Appointments in the personal staff of Ministers at levels below Deputy Secretary and Director is done by the Ministries themselves. No centralized information is maintained for the same.

(c) This information is not maintained centrally in this Department. Regarding appointments at Deputy Secretary/Director level, no orders relaxing the aforesaid criteria have been issued by this Department so far.

Disposal of RTI cases

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

(a) whether despite the average disposal of RTI cases being close to 3000 last year, there is a backlog of nearly 15,000 cases;

(b) if so, in what way the judicial procedures are ensuring minimal backlogs;

(c) whether Government intends to increase the number of Commissioners 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) The average monthly receipt and

disposal of appeals/complaints by the Central Information Commission was 2300 and 1965 respectively during January to December, 2010. 15,476 appeals/complaints were pending in the Commission as on 31.01.2011.

(b) The Commission has launched a Special Drive to dispose of appeals/complaints which are pending for more than 3 months.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) As per the provisions of the RTI Act, 2005, the Central Information Commission shall consist of the Chief Information Commissioner and such number of Central Information Commissioners, not exceeding ten, as may be deemed necessary. The Government takes decision about the number of Information Commissioners to be appointed in the Central Information Commission from time to time. No decision has been taken to increase the number of Information Commissioners.

Amendment in Constitution to tackle corruption

†388. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to amend Article 311 of the Constitution to tackle corruption;

(b) Government's action plan in the direction of controlling corruption and crime by making use of technology, particularly GPS and remote sensing, Radio caller or similar techniques; and

(c) whether Government is considering a planned and time-bound national policy on changes in irrational subsidy and public distribution system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Government has constituted a GoM to consider measures that can be taken to tackle corruption. One of the terms of reference is to consider amendment to Article 311 of the Constitution to provide for summary proceedings in cases of grave misdemeanor or blatant corruption by public servants. This is under consideration of the GoM.

(b) The investigation agencies have already taken up the exercise of modernization including use of new technologies.

(c) This is an ongoing process which is reviewed from time to time by the Government through Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

Balance sheet(s) fabricated by Kendriya Bhandar

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the balance sheet(s) prepared by Kendriya Bhandar are fabricated because the sales and purchase figures shown in the balance sheet are imaginary as Kendriya Bhandar does not

maintain information regarding quantum of goods purchased by retail stores directly from suppliers and sales thereof;

(b) if so, the measures taken to conduct a special audit of Kendriya Bhandar accounts as per the provisions of section 77 of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002 to ascertain the truth; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of shortage recovered from store incharges during the last three years and in what way the same is calculated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. In line with the accounting practice, Kendriya Bhandar is maintaining consolidated purchases and sales accounts centrally at Head Office/respective Branch offices and the balance sheet(s) is prepared accordingly. As Kendriya Bhandar is dealing in numerous items at its retail stores, separate record for quantum of goods purchased by retail stores directly from suppliers and sales thereof is not maintained. The accounts of Kendriya Bhandar are audited by Chartered Accountants as per statutory requirement under the provisions of Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002. Therefore, the question of special audit of Kendriya Bhandar does not arise.

(c)

Sl.No.	Financial	Amount of shortage recovered
Incharges		year from Store-
1	2009-10	Rs. 9.30 lakhs
2	2008-09	Rs. 4.74 lakhs
3	2007-08	Rs. 2.54 lakhs

The shortage is calculated on the basis of the physical verification done by the Chartered Accountant firms engaged by the Kendriya Bhandar and the cash reconciliation of the retail stores.

CVC's instructions on Kendriya Bhandar

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

(a) whether Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has allowed rotation of employees from one sensitive seat to another sensitive seat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Kendriya Bhandar is rotating employees from one sensitive seat to another sensitive seat in violation of the CVC instructions;

(d) whether Government has received complaint(s) from MPs in the matter;

(e) if so, action taken thereon; and

(f) the measures taken to ensure that employees posted on sensitive seats are posted on non-sensitive seat after completion of their 2-3 years tenure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) As per instructions contained in CVC

Circular No. 98/VCL/60 dated 15.4.1999, CVOs in consultation with the Chief Executive would ensure that officials posted on sensitive posts are rotated every two/three years to avoid developing vested interest. However, there are no specific instructions issued by CVC for barring transfer of Personnel posted in a sensitive seat to another sensitive seat.

(c) Normally, the officials posted at sensitive posts are rotated and posted to a non-sensitive post after a period of three years. However, in the cadre of Purchase and Sales Executives posting to a non-sensitive post is not possible as all the four posts are classified as sensitive. For this cadre, incumbents are rotated from one seat to another seat so that they do not develop vested interest by their retention at the same place. As such there is no violation of CVC instructions.

(d) and (e) Government has received following references from MPs in the matters:

- (i) Letter dated 17.12.2009 from Shri Purnmasi Ram, MP, regarding Rotation of employees working in Kendriya Bhandar at sensitive posts.
- (ii) Letter dated 27.1.2010 from Shri Purnmasi Ram, MP, regarding Rotation of employees working in Kendriya Bhandar at sensitive posts.
- (iii) Letter dated 10.6.2009 from Shri Purnmasi Ram, MP, regarding Rotation of employees working in Kendriya Bhandar at sensitive posts.
- (iv) Letter dated 3.1.2011 from Shri Purnmasi Ram, MP, regarding Rotation of employees working in Kendriya Bhandar at sensitive posts.

All the above mentioned references have been replied to.

(f) Kendriya Bhandar has been normally rotating the officials posted on sensitive seats to a non-sensitive seat after a period of three years except in the cadre of Purchase and Sales Executives as explained in reply to part (c) above.

Word limit in RTI application

†391. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed amendment in the RTI Act seeks that a person can ask only one question at a time and the maximum word limit for question has been fixed to 250;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is also a proposal seeking an increase in the fee under the proposed amendment;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons for making RTI, a right given to the public, toothless?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) The draft amendment to Right to Information Rules, *inter-alia*, provide that the request for information should relate only to one subject matter and should be limited to two hundred and fifty words, excluding the address of the Central Public Information Officer and the address of the applicant; actual amount spent by public authority on hiring machine or any other equipment and postal charges, in excess of rupees ten, if any, involved in supply of information shall be charged from the applicant. The amendment would strengthen the right to information regime by facilitating expeditious supply of correct information.

Implementation of Integrated Action Plan

392. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for selected tribal and backward districts in the naxal-hit areas in the country has been implemented; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts has been approved by the Government in November, 2010 as an ACA Scheme on 100% grant basis with a block grant of Rs. 25 crore and Rs. 30 crore per district during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. The funds are to be placed at the disposal of the Committee headed by the District Collector and consisting of the Superintendent of Police of the District and the District Forest Officer. The District-level Committee has the flexibility to spend the amount for development schemes according to need, as assessed by it. The schemes so selected would show results in the short term. Schemes for public infrastructure and services such as school buildings, Anganwadi Centres, Primary Health Centres, Drinking Water Supply, Village Roads, Electric lights in public places such as PHCs and schools etc are to be taken up under the IAP. The implementation of Scheme has commenced and Rs. 25 crore per district for 2010-11 has been released on 8.12.2010.

Current status of UIDs

393. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of implementation of UIDs, State-wise;
- (b) whether the UIDAI has faced any problems during enrollments so far;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the mechanisms that have been put in place to ensure that the data collected by UIDAI is not accessed in an unauthorized manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Enrollments have been initiated in the States/UT of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tripura and West Bengal. The details of the Aadhaar numbers generated in these States/UT as on date are as follows:-

SL.No.	Name of State	Aadhaar generated
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,03,925
2.	Chhattisgarh	1,198
3.	Delhi	2,654
4.	Himachal Pradesh	20,934
5.	Jharkhand	1,41,870
6.	Karnataka	7,25,194
7.	Madhya Pradesh	44,579
8.	Maharashtra	79,934
9.	Tripura	2,36,723
10.	West Bengal	22,538

(b) Enrolments of residents are conducted by the Registrars of UIDAI which consist of the Central and State Government agencies and Public Sector Banks and Financial Institutions. No problems during enrollment have been reported, so far.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A number of processes have been put in place to ensure that the data collected by UIDAI is not accessed in unauthorized manner. These include the encryption of data at source, immediately on completion of enrolment; transfer of data to the data center in encrypted and zipped format which is tamper proof; putting standard security infrastructure such as virtual providers, firewalls and intrusion prevention system in place and limiting physical access to UIDAI infrastructure and data to authorized personnel only. UIDAI has also issued data protection and security guidelines for Registrars.

Scheme for welfare of Parsi community

394. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any representation for urgent principal approval scheme for welfare of Parsi community submitted by Ministry of Minority Affairs;

(b) if so, the details of action that has been taken by the Ministry in this regard;

(c) the amount of funds that would be allocated for this welfare scheme; and

(d) the details of the above mentioned scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Minority Affairs submitted a proposal to the Planning Commission for seeking "in-principle" approval of a Scheme for containing population decline among the Parsi community. The Planning Commission suggested to the Ministry to withdraw the scheme in the present form as the problem of decline in Parsi community is mostly socio-cultural and rarely medical in nature as established by the Indian Council of Medical Research in their study in 2008 titled "Fertility Assessment of Parsi Community in Mumbai".

(c) Does not arise.

Need for amendment in the labour laws

395. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that existing labour laws of the country do need amendment so as to accelerate industrial growth since the existing laws have been found detrimental to the healthy industrial growth; and

(b) if so, the steps that are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Review of labour laws is a continuous process to bring them in line with the emerging needs of the economy and to make Indian Industry efficient and internationally competitive. The required changes in the labour laws are done from time to time by the Government after detailed consultation with the stakeholders.

Status of special category to Rajasthan

†396. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether drinking water of most districts of Rajasthan comes under particularly contaminated conditions, as two-third area of the

State being desert, barren or receiving low rainfall;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to accord the status of special State to Rajasthan like Jammu and Kashmir and hilly States to tackle these special conditions; and

(c) if so, blue-print drawn therefor, if not, the reasons therefor and details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) As per the Integrated Management Information System of Drinking Water and Sanitation (M/o Rural Development), out of 1,21,133 rural habitation in Rajasthan, 34,880 habitations have been reported to have drinking water sources contaminated with various contaminants. The rainfall varies from 100 mm in western part of the State to around 650 mm in south-western part of the State.

(b) and (c) Special Category Status for allocation of Central assistance to State Plans has generally been accorded in the past to States on the basis of a set of criteria that, *inter-alia*, include hilly and difficult terrain, low population density and/or sizeable share of tribal population, strategic location along borders with neighbouring countries, economic and infrastructural backwardness and non viable nature of State finances. States under this category have a low resource base and are not in a position to mobilise resources for their development needs. Most States that have been granted Special Category Status have been constituted out of small Union Territories or from districts of some other States necessitating creation of overheads and administrative infrastructure out of proportion to their resource base. The decision to grant Special Category Status to any State is taken by National Development Council (NDC), which is the sole body competent to do so based on an integrated consideration of all the factors listed above and the peculiar situation of the State. The Government of Rajasthan has requested for grant of Special Category Status to Rajasthan. The Planning Commission is of the view that for any State seeking Special Category Status on account of State specific problems, it would be more appropriate to provide Financial Assistance/ Additional Central Assistance (ACA) etc., as has been the practice so far, on a case to case basis. Rajasthan is also covered under Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP).

Damage to Highways due to overloaded vehicles

†397. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the damage caused to the Highways due to running of various overloaded vehicles on National Highways;

(b) the details of the problems being faced by other vehicles due to running of overloaded vehicles on Highways;

(c) whether any additional figure relating to the accidents, which happened due to overloading, is available with the Ministry; and

(d) the amount recovered as fine from the overloaded vehicles under the Motor Vehicles Act during the last three years?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Overloading of vehicles on National Highways cause early signs of distress such as raveling, pot holes, cracks in pavement, edge breaking etc leading to reduction in overall life of pavement. Overloaded vehicles increase congestion on the Highways and can also cause accidents, involving other vehicles.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Enforcement of the provisions under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 imposing penalties on the overloaded vehicles, is the responsibility of the State Governments.

Target for road constructions

†398. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had set targets for the construction of roads during current financial year;

(b) if so, the road length targeted to be constructed in the country during the year 2010-11;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the mid term review in the current year has revealed that only 691 kilometres of road length could be constructed during the past six months;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) the reasons that Government has not been able to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has targeted completion of 2500 km length of Highways under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) during 2010-11.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. 692 km could be completed in the current year upto September, 2010. So far 1322 km has been completed in this year upto January, 2011 under NHDP.

(e) Shortfall in achieving the targets are due to various reasons like delay in obtaining forest/environmental clearances, ROBs clearances from Railways, land acquisition and utility shifting, poor performance of some contractors and poor law and order condition in some States.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Conversion of Highways into National Highways

399. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals from the State Government of Karnataka for converting State Highways into National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of these proposals?

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

(b) to (c) The details of the proposals received are given in the Statement

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

Statement

Proposals received from Government of Karnataka for Declaration of New National Highways

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Karnataka | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Mysore - Channarayapatna - Arasikere - Loop between Channarayapatna and Sakaleshpura via Holenarasipura2. Bilikere - Hassan - Belur - Tarikere - Shimoga - Honnali - H.P. Halli - Hoseet-Gangavathi - S indanur-Manvi-Raichur3. NH 48 - Hassan - Gorur - Arakalgud - Ramanathapura - Bettadapura - Periyapatna - Gundlupt Road4. Bantwal - Mudigere-Belur-Halebidu-Sira-Gowribidanur-C.B.Pura-Chintamani-Srinivasapura-Mulbagal.5. Bangalore-Outer Ring road Dobaspet-Solur-Magadi-Ramnagaram-Kanakapura-Anekal-Attibnele-Sarjapura6. Bangalore-Ramanagara-Channapatna-Mandya-Mysore-Mercara-Mangalore (to join NH-17)7. Bidar - Humnabad - Gulbarga - Siriguppa - Bellary - Hiriyur -Chikkanayakanahalli - Nagamangala - Pandavapura - Srirangapatna8. Koratagere-Tumkur-Kunigal-Huliyurdurga-Maddur- |
|------------------|--|

Malavalli Road

9. Belgaum-Bijapur-Gulbarga-Humnabad
10. Belgaum-Bagalkot-Raichur-Mehaboobnagar-Andhra Pradesh
11. Chitradurga-Holalkere-Hosadurga-Chikkamangalore-Mudigere-Belthangadi-Bantwal-Mangalore (to join NH-17)

12. Padubidri-Karkala-Sringere-Thirthahalli-Shikaripura-Siralkooppa-Hubli-Bagalkot-Humnabad
13. Malavalli-Bannur-Mysore Road
14. Ginigere (Koppal)-Gangavathi-Kalmala (Raichur) Road
15. Kumta-Sirsi-Thadasa-Hubli Road
16. S.H-24 from Hiriyyur on NH-4 linking Penugonda in Andhra Pradesh
17. Jewargi-Bellari-Hattigudur-Lingasugur-Sindhanur-Siriguppa
18. Doddaballapur-Kolar Road via Nandi Vijayapura,Vemgal
19. Kumta-Sirsi-Haveri-Kudligi-Molakalmuru-Ananthapura
20. Aurad-Bidar-Chincholi-Jewargi-Bijapur-Sedbal-Gatkarwadiin Maharashtra
21. Hebsur-Dharwar-Ranagaram-Panaji Road
22. Bagalkot-Guledagudda-Gajendragarh-Kukunur-Bhanapur
23. Bangalore-Hindupura to join NH-7 (Somandenapalli) upto State Border
24. Kadur-Kannanagada State Highway No.64
25. Belgaum-Bagalkot-Hungund road
26. Koppala-Jewargi road
27. Navalgund-Kushtagi road
28. Manadavady-H.D.Kote-Jaipura-Kollegal-Salem road
29. Wanamarapalli-Aurad-Bidar (part of SH-15) and SH-105 from Bidar to Humanabad joining NH-9
30. Tadas-Mundagod-Hangal-Anavatti-Shiralkoppa-Shikaripura-Shimoga
31. Kumta-Sirsi-Haveri-Hadagali-Harapanahalli-Kudlgi
32. Nanjangudu-Chamrajanagar
33. Adavi Sornapura to Jaglur joining NH-13 via Mundargi-Huvinahadagalli-Ujjaini

State road upgradation projects in Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank funded State road upgradation projects in Himachal Pradesh are running at a slow pace;

(b) if so, the projects-wise details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the engineers of the Public Works Department (PWD) do not have requisite experience of handling international contracts;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by Government to expedite the work on road upgradation project in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (e) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the construction, development and maintenance of National Highway only. All other roads fall under the preview of respective State Government/Union Territory.

Four laning of NH-22

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

(a) whether Government proposes to convert National Highway-22 into four lane carriageway;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any scheme for compensation and rehabilitation of the people who are supposed to be affected;

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

(e) the time limit by when the said project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a), (b) and (e) Yes, Sir. There are following 4 lane projects on NH 22 with details.

Project	Length	Status
1	2	3
Ambala - Zirakpur (Km. 5.735 to Km 39.960)	34 Kms.	Completed

Zirakpur - Parwanoo completed by 67.000)	28 Kms.	Schedule to be (km. 39.960 to km May 2011
Parwanoo - Solan Completed 106.00)	39 Kms.	Feasibility study (Km. 67.00 to km.

1	2	3
Solan - Shimla Section (Km. 106 end of Solan bypass) to Dhalii (End of Shimla bypass at Km. 24.20 of Shimla bypass)	60 Kms.	Feasibility study under progress

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Compensation is being paid as per provisions under NH Act 1956. Resettlement and Rehabilitation grant is paid as per provisions of National Policy for Resettlement and Rehabilitation, 2007.

2500 km of Road in a year

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

(a) whether the Ministry had set a target to build 2500 kms road during the year 2010-11 with a pace of 20 kms per day but the physical achievement so far is only 1930.81 kms as on November, 2010 with a tardy pace of only 6.34 kms per day;

(b) if so, the reasons for such low performance;

(c) the State-wise details of the highways constructed so far till date; and

(d) the details of contracts awarded during the last year and till date and progress made thereon in various States, particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The target achieved on an average from April, 2010 to December, 2010 is 9.90 km per day. In order to meet the target of constructing 20 km of Highways per day, it is essential that at any given point of time approximately 20,000 km of works are under way. The pace of award of contracts is being increased to bring more projects under implementation. Since highway projects have a gestation period of 4 to 5 years from inception, the rate of completion of construction will increase only progressively.

(b) Shortfall in achieving the targets are due to problems in land acquisition, shifting of utilities, environment and forest clearance,

approval for Road Over Bridges as well as shortage of skilled/semi-skilled manpower and economic slowdown.

(c) State-wise length of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) completed so far is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(d) Details regarding contracts awarded during 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in the Statement-II (See below).

Statement-I

Details of State-wise Completion of length of NHDP upto January 2011

Sl. No.	State Name	Completed Length (km.) during 2010-11 (upto January, 2011)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53.54
2.	Assam	128.92
3.	Bihar	81.16
4.	Chhattisgarh	38.7
5.	Delhi	10.6
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	72.24
8.	Haryana	51.86
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.9
11.	Jharkhand	5.36
12.	Karnataka	70.48
13.	Kerala	20.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	107.65
15.	Maharashtra	160.05
16.	Orissa	30.42
17.	Punjab	76.76
18.	Rajasthan	70.35
19.	Tamil Nadu	168.15
20.	Uttar Pradesh	139.9
21.	West Bengal	13.6
TOTAL		1321.98

Statement-II

Construction of Roads under NHDP

(a) Projects awarded in 2009-10

Sl. No.	Stretch	NH No	Total Length (km.)	TPC (Rs. cr.)	Date of Start	Date of completion as per contract	State Name
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar	8	82	795	Nov-09	May-12	Rajasthan
2.	Hyderabad-Vijayawada	9	181.63	1740	Apr-10	Oct-12	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Armur to Kadloor Yellareddy (NS-2/AP-1) Feb-10 (Approved Length 60.25)	Andhra Pradesh		7	59	390.56	Feb-10
4.	4-lanning of Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram (Package-I)	17	83.2	1366		Awarded	Kerala
5.	4-lanning of Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram (Package-II)	17	81.5	1312		Awarded	Kerala
6.	Amritsar-Pathankot (Approved Length 101 Km)	15	106	705	May-10	Nov-12	Punjab
7.	Hazaribagh-Ranchi	33	75	625.07	Aug-10	Jan-13	Jharkhand
8.	Four laning from MP/Maharashtra border to Nagpur l/C Kamptee Kanoon and Nagpur bypass	7	95	1170.52	Apr-10	Oct-12	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Talegaon-Amravat (Approved Length 58 Km)	6	67.8	567	Nov-09	Nov 2013	Maharashtra
10.	Pune-Sholapur Pkg-II (Approved Length I & II 170 Km)	9	105	835		Awarded	Maharashtra
11.	Jaipur-Reengus (Approved Length 52.65 Km)	11	54	267.81	Aug-10	Feb 2013	Rajasthan
12.	Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli (Approved Length 148.77 Km)	12	150	792.06	Jun-10	Dec 2012	Rajasthan
13.	Patna- Muzaffarpur	19&77	63	671.3		Awarded	Bihar
14.	Kundapur-Surathkal & Mangalore-KNT/ Kerala Border	17	90	671	Sep-10	Mar-13	Karnataka
15.	Hyderabad-Yadgiri (Approved Length 30)	202	35.65	388	Aug-10	May-12	Andhra Pradesh
16.	Indore-Jhabua-Gujarat/MP (Approved Length 168)	59	155.15	1175	Oct-10	Apr-13	Madhya Pradesh
17.	Ghaziabad-Aligarh (Approved Length 106)	91	126	1141		Awarded	Uttar Pradesh
18.	Muradabad-Bareilly (Approved Length 112)	24	121	1267		Awarded	Uttar Pradesh
19.	Muzaffarnagar-Haridwar (Approved Length 77)	58, 72	80	754		Awarded	Uttar Pradesh[21]/ Uttaranchal[59]
20.	Haridwar - Dehradun (Approved Length 69)	72	39	478		Awarded	Uttaranchal
21.	Laning of Godhara to Gujarat/MP Border (Approved Length 210 Km)	59	87.285	785.5		Awarded	Gujarat

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Laning of Ahmedabad to Godhara (Approved Length 210 Km)	59	117.6	1008.5		Awarded	Gujarat
23.	Samaikhiali-Gandhidham	8A	56.16	805.39	Sep-10	Mar-13	Gujarat
24.	Charthalai-ochira	47	83.6	1535		Awarded	Kerala
25.	Pune - Satara (Approved Length 145)	4	140.35	1724.55		Awarded	Maharashtra
26.	Chengapalli to Coimbatore Bypass and End of Coimbatore Bypass to TN/ Kerala Border	47	54.83	852		Awarded	Tamil Nadu
27.	Panji-Goa/Kamatka Border	4A	69	471		Awarded	Goa
28.	Kandla - Mundra Port (Approved Length 73 Km)	8A	71.4	953.88		Awarded	Gujarat
29.	Panipat - Rohtak (Approved Length 73 Km)	71A	80.858	807		Awarded	Haryana
30.	Rohtak - Bawal (Approved Length 97 Km)	71	82.553	650		Awarded	Haryana
31.	Hungund-Hospet (Approved Length 194 Km)	13	97.89	946	Sep-10	Mar-13	Karnataka
32.	Upgradation of Hyderabad-Bangalore Section	7	22.12	680	Nov-10	Nov-12	Karnataka
33.	Bijapur - Hungund Section (Approved Length 194 Km)	13	97.22	748	Sep-10	Mar-13	Karnataka
34.	4 Laning of Brahampore-Faraka	34	103	998.79		Awarded	West Bengal

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35. 4 Laning of Faraka-Raiganj		34	103	1078.84		Awarded	West Bengal
36. 4 Laning of Raiganj-Dalkola		34	50	580.43		Awarded	West Bengal
37. Six Laning of Krishnagiri-walajhapet section		46	148.3	1250		Awarded	Tamil Nadu
38. Indore-Dewas (Approved Length 55 Km)		3	45.05	325	Nov-10	May-13	Madhya Pradesh
TOTAL			3360.146	33311.2			

(b) Projects awarded in 2010-11

1. Varanasi-Aurangabad		2	192.4	2848		Awarded	Bihar [135]/ Uttar Pradesh[57.4]
2. Devihalli-Hassan (Approved Length 73 Km)		48	77.23	453	Dec-10	May-13	Karnataka
3. Rimoli-Roxy-Rajamunda (Approved Length 163Km) 215			96	586		Awarded	Orissa
4. Six Laning of Chandikhor-Jagatpur-Bhubaneswar (Approved Length 61 Km)		5	67	1047		Awarded	Orissa
5. Tirupati -Tiruthani - Chennai (Approved Length 125.5 Km)		205	124.7	571		Awarded	Tamil Nadu [61.47]/Andhra Pradesh[63.23]
6. Bareilly - Sitapur (Approved Length 134 Km)		24	151.2	1046		Awarded	Uttar Pradesh
7. Deoli - Kota		12	83	593		Awarded	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Jammu - Udhampur	1A	65	1813.76	Jul-10	Jul-13	Jammu Kashmir
9.	Quazigund-Banihal	1A	15.25	1987	Jul-10	Jul-15	Jammu Kashmir
10.	Six Laning of Nellore-Chilikaluripet	5	183.52	1535		Awarded	Andhra Pradesh
11.	2 Laning of Forbesganj-Jogwani (Approved Length 13 Km)	57A	9.258	73.55		Awarded	Bihar
12.	Delhi - Agra (Approved Length 180.3 Km)	2	179.5	1928.22		Awarded	Haryana[74]/ Uttar Pradesh[105.5]
13.	Belgaum-Dharwad (Approved Length 111 Km)	4	80	480	Dec-10	Jun-13	Karnataka
14.	KNT/Kerala Border to Kanuur Section (Approved Length 286.3)	17	126.6	1157.16		Awarded	Kerala
15.	Bhopal-Sanchi (Approved Length 40 Km)	86Ex	53.78	209		Awarded	Madhya Pradesh
16.	4 Laning of Nagpur Betul	69	176.3	2498.76	Feb-11	Aug-14	Madhya Pradesh[120]/ Maharashtra[56.3]
17.	Shilong-Bypass	40&44	50	226		Awarded	Meghalaya
18.	Jorbat-Barapani	40	61.8	536		Awarded	Meghalaya
19.	Sambalpur-Baragarh-Chattisgarh/Orrisa Border	6	88	909		Awarded	Orissa
20.	Six Laning of Hosur-Krishnagiri	7	59.87	535		Awarded	Tamil Nadu
21.	2 Laning of Dindigul-Perigulam-Theni-Kumili	220	134	485		Awarded	Tamil Nadu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

22. Two Laning of Trichy - Karaikudi and Trichy Bypass (Approved Length 100 Km)	210&67	110.372	374		Awarded		Tamil Nadu
23. 4 Laning of Chappra-Hajipur (Approved Length 153 Km)	19	65	575		Awarded		Bihar
24. 2 Laning of Mokama-Munger (Approved Length 70 Km)	80	69.27	351.54		Awarded		Bihar
25. 4/6 Laning of Maharashtra/Goa Border - Panaji Goa/KNT Border	17	139	1872		Awarded		Goa
26. Chenani-Nashri	1A	12	2159	Jul-10	Jul-15		Jammu Kashmir
27. 4 Laning of Barhi - Hazaribagh (Approved Length 40 Km)	33	41.314	398		Awarded		Jharkhand
28. Chitradurga -Tumkur Bypass (Approved Length 145 Km)	4	114	839	Mar-11	Aug-13		Karnataka
29. Bhubneshwar-Puri (Approved Length 59 Km)	203	67	500.29		Awarded		Orissa
30. 2 Laning of Muzaffarpur -Sonbarsa (Approved Length 89 Km)	77	86	511.54		Awarded		Bihar
31. 4 Laning of Belgaum-Khanpur Section (Km 0.00 to Km 30.00) and 2 Laning with paved shoulders of khanpur-Knt/Goa border. (Km 30.00 to Km 84.120)	4A	81.89	359	Mar-11	Sep-13		Karnataka
32. Srinagar to Banihal	1A	67.76	1100.7		Awarded		Jammu Kashmir

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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33. 4 laning of Jetpur-Somnath section of NH-8D (approved length 127.6)	8D	123.45	828	Awarded	Gujarat
34. Four laning of Ludhiyana-Talwandi section Punjab	95	78	479	Awarded	
35. Panvel-Indapur	17	84	942.69	Awarded	Maharashtra
36. Patna-Bakhtiarpur	30	50.6	574	Awarded	Bihar
37. Kanpur-Kabrai	86	123	373.47	Awarded	Uttar Pradesh
38. Multai-Chhindwara-Seoni section of Narsinghpur-69A&26B Amarwara-Umranala-Saoner section (2 laning with 4 paved shoulders)	418		1565	Awarded	Madhya Pradesh
39. Agra-Aligarh	93	79	250.5	Awarded	Uttar Pradesh
40. Aligarh-Kanpur	91	268	723.68	Awarded	Uttar Pradesh
41. Raibariely to Allahabad	24B	119	291.36	Awarded	Uttar Pradesh
42. Development of Adequate road connectivity to Chennai-Ennore Port connectivity*	SR	30.2	600	Awarded	Tamil Nadu
4. Motihari-Raxaul (Approved length 67 km)	28A	68.79	375.09	Awarded	Bihar
			4370.054		

*includes 24 km of re-awarded stretch

Ranchi-Vijaywada Highway

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

(a) whether the pace of construction work of Ranchi-Vijaywada Highway has been slackened;

(b) if not, the reasons of delay in its completion;

(c) the details of progress in this regard; and

(d) by when it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (c) The total length of Vijaywada Ranchi road is 1632 km. The portion of 236 km., which is National Highway No. 221 (new NH No. 30) is located in Andhra Pradesh. Widening to 2-lane of 66 km. length has been sanctioned by the Central Government under Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Programme and improvement to 2-lane with paved shoulders of 170 km. length has been included in NHDP-IV. Total length in the State of Orissa is 1219 km., out of which 239 km. is National Highway and 980 km. length is part of State roads. Out of 239 km. length of National Highways, 205 km. length is already 2-lane and 34 km. length work of widening to 2-lane has been sanctioned by the Ministry. Out of the State roads of 980 km., widening to 2-lane in 320 km. length has been taken up by the Government of Orissa. Improvement to 2-lane in 60 km. length has been include under CRF/ISC and a special project of improving 600 km. length of Orissa has been approved by the Cabinet for Rs. 1200 crore. The length in Jharkhand is 177 km., out of which 54 km. is State road which has been approved by Government of Jharkhand from their own funds. The balance 123 km. length is part of National Highway network. Two lane of 78 km. length has already been sanctioned by the Ministry and remaining 44 km. length is included under LWE programme,

(d) Development of Vijaywada Ranchi route is targeted for completion by March, 2014.

Kalindi Kunj by-pass project

†404. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal regarding Kalindi Kunj by-pass project from Kalindi Kunj, Delhi to Faridabad is under consideration with Government;

(b) if so, whether it will provide easy access to Delhi and Noida from Faridabad;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it would provide relief from vehicular jam on Badarpur Border, Mathura Road and Ring Road; and

(d) the estimated cost along with the time-frame of the above project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) A feasibility study is being undertaken by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi for Kalindi Kunj by-pass. Further action will be taken by Government of National Territory of Delhi depending upon the findings of the feasibility study.

Traffic jams due to Badarpur Border bridge

†405. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to opening up of Badarpur Border bridge between Delhi-Faridabad, traffic jams occurs in Delhi from Sarita Vihar to Aali Gaon and in Faridabad from Sarai Khawaza to Bata Chowk;

(b) whether the traffic jam which used to occur at Badarpur Border has shifted to both the abovesaid places and creates trouble for the commuters equally over there; and

(c) the details of the positive measures in connection with the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Badarpur Elevated Highway crosses five major junctions and the traffic of all the five junctions moving from Faridabad to Delhi reach Aali Gaon signalized junction without any obstruction. However, traffic has to wait till the green signal at this junction which results in piling up of the traffic at Aali Gaon T junction and in a similar manner at NHPC Chowk.

(b) With the crossing over of five major junctions by the Elevated Highway there is expected increase in traffic at Aali Gaon signalized junction while moving from Faridabad to Delhi and at NHPC Chowk while moving from Delhi to Faridabad. A saving of about 30 minutes in travel time has been observed in the project stretch.

(c) Delhi Traffic Police have made adjustment in the traffic signal timing of the Aali Gaon red light to ease out traffic movement

in view of the changed traffic scenario. Traffic Police, Faridabad have also made adjustment in traffic signal timings at NHPC Chowk and have re-routed traffic movements resulting in smooth flow of traffic.

Development of National Highways

406. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the share of road transport in the movement of passenger's vis-a-vis freight during 2005-06 and 2009-10;

(b) the target fixed for development of National Highways under various phases of NHDP during 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(c) the achievement made against these targets; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the progress of the NHDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) There is no existing system of reporting of such data either by the goods transport operators or by the private bus operators in India. Information is only available for passenger buses run by the State Road Transport Undertakings (SRTUs). However, based on estimation done by the Transport Research Wing of this Ministry, the share of road transport in freight and passenger movement for the year 2005-2006 are 60% (Billion-Tonne-Kilometre) and 87.40% (Billion-Passenger-Kilometre) respectively.

(b) and (c) Phase-wise target and achievement for completion of construction of highways under NHDP during 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as below:-

NHDP Phases	(Length in km.)			
	2009-10		2010-11	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Phase-I	201	139.53	94.18	68.21
Phase-II	1785	1635.07	1142.74	519.22
Phase-III	1102	793.22	984.68	467.42
Phase-V	77	107.60	278.40	252.28
Others	-	17.42	-	15.25
TOTAL	3165	2693	2500	1322.38

(d) In order to expedite implementation of projects, regional offices have been set up by NHAI each headed by Chief General Manager. Six zonal offices headed by Executive Directors have also been created

for coordination with State Government on pre construction activities.
Two zonal offices have started functioning at Bhopal and Bangalore.
Projects are also closely and periodically reviewed at Head Quarter as well as field units.

Construction of Delhi-Jaipur expressway

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the year 2006-07, the then Minister of Finance had announced the construction of Delhi-Jaipur expressway; and

(b) if so, the time by when the construction of road would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The Delhi-Jaipur section was one of the stretches announced by the Finance Minister for expressway construction. The project was to be finally selected for implementation on the basis of traffic volume. However, in view of the upgradation of existing alignment from Gurgaon to Jaipur section to six lane, which will be sufficient to cater the traffic volume for another 10-12 years, a expressway is not envisaged at present.

By-passes for NH in Kerala

408. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of by-passes approved by the Ministry for NH in Kerala;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the present position of the execution of the NH by-passes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) There are 25 identified bypasses on National Highways in the State of Kerala. The details and the present position of execution of these bypasses are given in the Statement.

Statement

Present Status of execution by-passes for NH in Kerala

Sl. No.	Name	NH No.	Length in km.	Present status of execution
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	47	44.493	2 lane bypass for

Neyyattinkara bypass

part length of
22.633 km. has been
completed. The balance length
is held up since land
acquisition is presently
stopped by

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
				Government of Kerala. The four lane bypass including the balance length under NHDP Phase-III can be taken up after the land acquisition is completed.
2.	Alappuzha Bypass	47	7.580	2 lane bypass for part length of 6.035 km. is completed. DPR is under preparation for the 4 laning including the balance works.
3.	Kollam Bypass	47	13.141	2 lane bypass for part length of 4.791 km. is completed. DPR is under preparation for the balance length.
4.	Attingal Bypass	47	85.57	In view of Land Acquisition problems in Kerala, the bids were cancelled by NHAI. Bids will be re-invited once land acquisition issue is resolved by the Government of Kerala.
5.	Kodungallur Bypass	17	3.75	Construction work for 4 lane bypass has commenced. The likely date of completion is 07-01-2012
6.	Thalasery-Mahe Bypass	17	18.031	Work for 4 laning is awarded and Concession Agreement signed on 24.02.2010 by NHAI as a part of NHDP Package. Work is held up due to stoppage of land acquisition by Government of Kerala.
7.	Kozhikode Bypass	17	28.12	2 lane bypass for part length of 16.164 km. is completed. 4

lane bypass including the balance length has been awarded and Concession Agreement signed on 24.02.2010 by NHAI as part of NHDP package. Work is held up due to stoppage of land acquisition by the Government of Kerala.

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Koilandy Deviation/ Bypass	17	12	4 lane bypass awarded and Concession Agreement signed on 24.02.2010 by NHAI as a part of NHDP package. Work is held up due to stoppage of land acquisition by Government of Kerala.
9.	Payyannur Bypass	17	24.1	4 lane bypass awarded and Concession Agreement signed on 13.05.2010 by NHAI as a part of NHDP package. Work
10.	Taliparamba bypass	17	5.6	is held up due to stoppage of land acquisition by Government of Kerala.
11.	Kannur Bypass	17	19	4 lane bypass awarded and Concession Agreement signed on 24.02.2010 by
12.	Kottakal Edarikkode Bypass	17	4.50	NHAI as a part of NHDP package. Work is held up due to stoppage of land acquisition by Government of Kerala.
13.	Valanchery Bypass	17	4.30	
14.	Ponnani Bypass	17	20.87	These bypasses are included in the package of NHDP of 4 laning from
15.	Chavakkad Bypass	17	2.2	Kuttipuram to Edapally section by NHAI. Due to lack of response in bidding under BOT (Toll) bids were invited on BOT (annuity) basis. However the proposals are held up due to stoppage of Land Acquisition activities by Kerala Government
16.	Vadanappally Bypass	17	3.2	

17. Triprayar-Valappad Bypass	17	3.35
18. Chendrappinni Bypass	17	1.9
19. Moonnupeedika	17	1.95
20. Mathilakam Bypass	17	4.86
21. Paravur Bypass	17	11.71
22. Edapally Bypass	17	3.6

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Thripunithura Bypass	49	8.8	Alignment finalized for part length of 3.75 km. and Land Acquisition is in progress. Alignment for balance length is under finalization by Government of Kerala. The construction of bypass would be taken up after completion of land acquisition.
24.	Thamarassery Bypass	212	3.20	These bypasses are part of Kozhikode-Muthanga project to be implemented under NHDP-IVA.
25.	Sulthan Bathery Bypass	212	4.30	Bids for these bypasses are being taken up by the State PWD of Kerala.

Central Transport Policy

409. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to introduce a Central Transport Policy as several Acts and Rules, which have important implications in dealing with urban transport issues, are administered by Government;

(b) in context with increasing air pollution whether Government has sought to promote use of public transport;

(c) whether Government intend to put a limit on the number of personal vehicles owned by a household; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Government has set up a National Transport Development Policy Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Rakesh Mohan to comprehensively review the transport sector.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government seeks to promote use of public transport as public transport causes lesser environmental damage in

terms of air and noise pollution, optimization of road space, increased per unit throughput, and reduction in traffic congestion, as compared to personalized vehicles.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal in this Ministry to put a limit on the number of personal

vehicles owned by any person as it would amount to infringement on one's right to own property.

20 km. of National Highway per day

410. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India has since achieved the target of constructing 20 km. of National Highway per day;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there have been slippages in achieving the targets;

(d) if so, the reasons for such shortfall; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The target achieved on an average from April, 2010 to December, 2010 is 9.90 km. per day. In order to meet the target of constructing 20 km of Highways per day, it is essential that at any given point of time approximately 20,000 km. of works are under way. The pace of award of contracts is being increased to bring more projects under implementation. Since highway projects have a gestation period of 4 to 5 years from inception, the rate of completion of construction will increase only progressively.

(c) to (e) Shortfall in achieving the targets are due to problems in land acquisition, shifting of utilities, environment and forest clearance, approval for Road Over Bridges as well as shortage of skilled/semi-skilled manpower and economic slowdown. In order to revamp National Highways Development Projects and to expedite award of projects, the Government implemented the recommendations of B.K. Chaturvedi Committee report, wherein a number of measures were suggested relating to changes in bidding process, documentation, mode of delivery, etc. these measures are expected to generate increased investor interest. In order to expedite implementation of projects regional offices have been set up by NHAI headed by Chief General Managers. Powers have been delegated to the Chief General Managers who will expedite forest/environment clearance and monitor land acquisition matters as well as implementation of projects. Special land acquisition units are also set up to expedite land acquisition.

State Governments have been requested to appoint Nodal officers for NHDP projects. Projects are also closely and periodically reviewed at HQ as well as field units.

Pending proposals of inter-State roads

411. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposals of Madhya Pradesh pertaining to construction of inter-State roads and bridges of economic importance pending as on December, 2010;

(b) the action taken thereon so far; and

(c) by when pending proposals are likely to be accorded approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) There were 10 (ten) nos. of proposals of Madhya Pradesh pertaining to construction of inter-State roads and bridges pending as on December, 2010. One proposal of economic importance for the construction of ROB in Madhya Pradesh was pending as on December, 2010.

(b) and (c) Approval to the proposals of roads, bridges and ROBs under Inter-State Connectivity (ISC) and Economic Importance (EI) is a continuous process and are accorded subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority of works.

Assistance for construction of important roads

†412. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides financial assistance to States for construction of important roads which connect sites of importance from the religious and tourism point of view;

(b) if so, the quantum of financial assistance provided to different States including Madhya Pradesh during the last three years till December, 2010;

(c) whether State Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested to provide financial assistance in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The Union Government provides funds for development of National Highways and such State roads (other than rural roads) as proposed by State Governments under the scheme of Central Road Fund (CRF). Many of these roads connect sites of importance from the

religious and tourism point of view. However, there is no exclusive scheme for providing funds for construction of roads to connect the religious and tourist places.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(d) Does not arise.

Investments from Chinese firms in highway sector

413. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:.

(a) whether Government has been encouraging more investments from Chinese firms in the highway sector;

(b) if so, the details of the Chinese firms in which Government has shown interest and assigned tasks for investments in highway project;

(c) whether Government has granted security clearance to such Chinese firms;
and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the norms of the selection of Chinese firms in the highway projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) projects are awarded on the basis of international competitive bidding in which firms from all countries including China can equally participate. M/s Jiangsu Provincial Transportation Engineering Group Co. Ltd. (JPTEC) in Joint Venture with Indian companies recently participated in the Request for Proposal (RFP) of 4 projects namely Srinagar-Banihal, Udhampur-Ramban, Jammu-Udhampur and Piprakothe-Motihari-Raxaul. The project Srinagar-Banihal has been awarded to M/s Rarnky Infrastructure Ltd. - M/s JPTEC (JV) and project Priprakothe-Motihari-Raxaul has been awarded to M/s Tantia Construction Ltd. and M/s JPTEC (JV). Details of projects of NHAI being implemented by Chinese companies are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Security clearance has been obtained for engagement of Chinese firms in the awarded projects in Jammu and Kashmir and Bihar. The firms are selected based on international competitive bidding and selection norms prescribed in bid documents.

Statement

List of projects being undertaken involving Chinese companies

Sl. No.	Stretch	NH No.	Total length (in km.)	Agency	Nationality of Agency	Funded by	TPC (Rs. crore)	State
Under Implementation								
1.	Srinagar to Banihal	1A	67.76	Ramkey Infra and JPTEG	Indian-China (JV)	Annuity	1100.7	Jammu and Kashmir
2.	Motihari-Raxaul (Approved Length 67 km.)	28A	68.79	Tantia-Jiangsu (JV)	Indian-China (JV)	BOT	375.09	Bihar
3.	4 Laning of Ahmedabad to Godhara (Approved Length 210 km.)	59	117.6	ESSEL Infra and CR-18 Consortium	Indian-China	BOT	1008.5	Gujarat
4.	Six lanning of Vadakkancherry Thrissuresection	47	30	KMC Construction Ltd. - CR18G Consortium	Indian-China	BOT	617	Kerala
5.	Panvel-Indapur	17	84	Supreme Infrastructure India Ltd. - Mahavir Road and Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. - China State Construction Engg. Hongkong Ltd.	Indian-China	BOT	942.69	Maharashtra
6.	Jaipur-Reengus (Approved Length 52.65 km.)	11	54	RIL-AAA - JTEG Consortium	India-China JV	BOT	267.81	Rajasthan

Funds for road repair in Tamil Nadu

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

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has urged Government to allocate funds for road repair;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether additional funds have been released or proposed to be released by Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) This Ministry is responsible for Maintenance and Repairs of National Highways only, which in any case, is a continuous process. During the year 2010-11, the Government of Tamil Nadu has requested for an allocation of Rs. 69.92 crores for Repair of National Highways in the State. Initially, an allocation of Rs. 26.76 crores was made which has been subsequently enhanced to Rs. 62.62 crores.

Pending proposals under Central Road Fund

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

(a) the number of proposals pending under Central Road Fund from various States, including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) action so far taken on these pending proposals of Central Road Fund;
and

(c) by when these pending proposals would be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) The State-wise details of number of proposals received from various State Governments including those received from State Government of Madhya Pradesh and approved under Central Road Fund (CRF) during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement (See below). The proposals furnished by the respective State Governments under CRF are approved

in accordance with Central Road
Fund (State Roads) Rules, 2007 subject to overall availability of
funds and *inter-se* priority of works.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise details of number of proposals received from various State Governments and approved under Central Road Fund (CRF) during each of the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	State	Number of CRF estimates received				Number of CRF estimates approved			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 31.1.2011)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 31.1.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	104	447	373	0	104	447	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	1	9	12	5	1	9	0
3.	Assam	6	8	0	0	6	8	0	0
4.	Bihar	10	2	0	11	10	2	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	15	23	9	2	10	3	0
6.	Goa	0	13	11	5	0	8	0	0
7.	Gujarat	50	79	25	44	50	79	12	0
8.	Haryana	9	10	15	1	9	10	13	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	7	4	5	4	7	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	25	8	10	7	18	8	10
11.	Jharkhand	0	7	1	1	0	7	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Karnataka	4	354	6	0	4	354	6	0
13.	Kerala	8	18	13	16	8	18	9	16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	30	40	83	80	18	11	60	62
15.	Maharashtra	45	167	195	388	45	139	46	57
16.	Manipur	1	6	14	0	1	0	3	0
17.	Meghalaya	3	3	8	4	3	0	8	0
18.	Mizoram	10	0	8	0	10	0	7	0
19.	Nagaland	2	1	3	3	2	1	0	0
20.	Orissa	14	20	10	16	14	15	3	0
21.	Punjab	7	15	15	10	7	13	11	10
22.	Rajasthan	59	48	65	93	57	44	65	0
23.	Sikkim	3	2	6	6	3	2	4	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	73	16	60	18	73	16	0
25.	Tripura	3	0	1	1	3	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	22	50	65	22	16	20	18	0
27.	Uttarakhand	1	16	8	15	0	6	3	0
28.	West Bengal	3	9	11	11	0	5	5	0

Policy regarding meeting of regulatory arms with people

416. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any policy to ensure that the regulatory arms frequently have meetings with affected people and stake-holders to have face-to-face discussions and solve problems;

(b) the number of such meetings that have been called by Government in Delhi in the last fiscal year and the present fiscal year;

(c) the reasons for avoiding public interactions between the public and diverse regulatory authorities;

(d) whether it is a fact that affected people are unable to go to Mumbai and present their problems properly; and

(e) the steps proposed to make all ports and regulatory authorities more amendable to solve problems?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Sir. As per tariff policy guidelines issued by the Government under Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, the regulatory arm, Tariff Authority for Major Ports consults user associations and holds joint hearings at respective Port Trusts or Offices of such Ports or in Mumbai (for Mumbai Port Trust and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust) while fixing tariff in respect of each Major Port Trust.

(b) No such meetings held in Delhi during the last fiscal year and the present fiscal year.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Mormugao Port Trust land dispute

417. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mormugao Port Trust (MPT) is having a land dispute with the State Government of Goa;

(b) total area presently in possession of the MPT;

(c) total area claimed by the State Government of Goa, survey number-wise and area-wise;

(d) the nature of title of MPT with respect to the land claimed by MPT;

(e) whether MPT and Government of Goa have decided to resolve the matter across the table; and

(f) if so, the details of the initiative taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A plot of land having area 23,553 Sq. meters was acquired by State Government on behalf of MPT in 2001, for relocating/rehabilitating project affected people (PAP's) of MPT project. However, this land has been transferred by Government of Goa (GoG) to Goa State Rehabilitation Board, which has plans to develop it as a private residential colony. Thus, land acquired for a public purpose under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, is yet to be transferred to MPT.

(b) 533.48 acres.

(c) and (d) The dispute is regarding 23,553 Sq. meters of land acquired by the State Government on behalf of MPT in 2001 for relocating/rehabilitating project affected people (PAP's) of MPT project.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) After joint deliberations with MPT, Government of Goa constituted a Core Committee to resolve various issues, involving both MPT and Government of Goa, under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary with Principal Secretary (Revenue) as Member Secretary and Chairman (MPT), Secretary (Ports), Secretary (Urban Development), Secretary (Fisheries), Secretary (Law), Secretary (Environment) as Members. The Core Committee shall deliberate upon all issues and make its recommendations to the Government of Goa for taking appropriate decision. First meeting of the committee was held on 08.02.2011.

Lokpal Bill

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

- (a) whether the Government is bringing Lokpal Bill;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) It is the endeavor of the Government to bring a legislation on the Lokpal as early as possible.

Mega container terminal at Chennai

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

(a) whether Government's plan to build a mega container terminal at India's second busiest container port at Chennai with a private funds worth Rs. 3,686 crores is stranded;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether none of the seven shortlisted bidders submitted bids because of a pending environmental clearance and fear that over capacity would render the project unviable;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the terminal is designed to handle four million standard cargo container a year and the bidding groups require more time to study the details of environment clearance pending with Government; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by Government to finish the project?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K VASAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Request for Proposal (RFP) bids were originally due for opening on 09.12.2010. Apprehending that environmental clearance for the project may have financial implications on the project, the bidders have sought extension of the bid due date. The bid due date has been extended up to 18.04.2011. The terminal is designed to handle 4 Million Twenty Feet Equivalent Units (TEUs) of containers per annum.

(f) An Expert Appraisal Committee of Ministry of Environment and Forests has reconsidered the project and recommended for environmental clearance subject to addressing certain issues suggested by the Committee.

Employment of disabled persons in private sector

420. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking steps to promote employment of the disabled in the Private Sector;

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

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Scheme of **“Incentives to Employers in Private Sector for providing Employment to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)”** has been introduced with effect from **1.4.08** to encourage employers to employ PwDs. As per the Scheme the Government will reimburse the employer's contribution to Employees Provident Fund and Employees State Insurance for a period of 3 years in respect of PwDs, employed on or after 1.04.2008 with a monthly salary up to Rs. 2500/-. Wide publicity has been given to the Scheme. The apex Chambers of Industries have been requested to sensitize their members. The State Governments were requested to ensure wide publicity

and close monitoring on the progress of the scheme. 20 Apex Industrial Organizations were also requested for giving widest possible publicity to the Scheme. The Scheme is monitored by a High Level Monitoring Committee. The apex Chambers of Industries are being associated in the meetings of the Committee. Publicity to the scheme is given by Employees Provident Fund Organization, Employees State Insurance Corporation and Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

(c) Under the scheme, 186 and 446 PwDs have been covered by Employees Provident Fund Organization and Employees State Insurance Corporation respectively, till 31.12.2010.

Rise in atrocities on SCs

421. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for increase in cases of atrocities on SC and in particular rape-cases involving women from weaker section in certain States during recent past; and

(b) whether the Ministry has taken up the matter with Home and other Ministries for preventive and protective steps in the above matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) As per statistics provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, total number of cases relating to offences of atrocities against Scheduled Castes, registered by Police in the country during the calendar years 2007, 2008 and 2009, under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, were 29,825, 33,367 and 33,426, respectively. The reasons for increase can, *inter-alia*, be attributed to improvement in the registration of cases under the Act, owing to steps taken by the concerned State Governments which implement the Act, and increasing awareness amongst the target groups.

As per statistics of the NCRB, for calendar years 2007, 2008 and 2009, registered cases of rape against Scheduled Castes were 1349, 1457 and 1346, respectively.

(b) As per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, the subject matter of criminal offences against members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, including those under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, is allocated to Ministry of Home Affairs. That Ministry has been advising the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations from time to time regarding steps that need to be taken to provide adequate protection to SCs and STs. These advisories, *inter-alia*, include sensitization and training of the police personnel/law enforcement agencies, minimizing delays in investigation of cases of atrocities against SCs/STs and improving the quality of investigation, programmes for creating awareness among vulnerable sections of the

society and legal recourse open to them and setting up of special courts. The State Governments have also been requested to take appropriate measures aimed at increasing the responsiveness of the law enforcement/law and order machinery. MHA has issued latest advisory on 01.04.2010.

A Committee has been constituted in year 2006, under the Chairpersonship of Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, for effective coordination to devise ways and means to curb offences of untouchability and atrocities against SCs/STs and effective implementation of the Protection of Civil rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. Representatives of concerned Central Ministries viz.,

Ministries of Home Affairs, Law and Justice, Social Justice and Empowerment and Tribal Affairs are *inter-alia*, members of the Committee. The Committee has so far held thirteen meetings wherein implementation of the above two Acts in 24 States and 4 Union Territories has been reviewed.

National policy for welfare of senior citizens

422. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the features of National Policy for Welfare of Senior Citizens;

(b) the details of various schemes implemented for the welfare of senior citizens under the National Policy in Bihar;

(c) the details of various concessions being provided to senior citizens by the Central Government and Bihar Government; and

(d) the details of grants/financial assistance given for old age home during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The National Policy on Older Persons, 1999 envisages State support to ensure financial and food security, health care, shelter and other needs of older persons, equitable share in development, protection against abuse and exploitation, and availability of services to improve the quality of their lives.

(b) The Ministry is implementing the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) under which financial assistance is provided to Government/NGOs/Panchayati Raj Institutions/local bodies etc. for establishing and maintaining old age homes, day care centres and mobile medicare units, etc.

The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) under which Central assistance is given towards pension @ Rs. 200/- per month to persons above 65 years belonging to a household below poverty line, which is meant to be supplemented by at least an equal contribution by the States so that each beneficiary gets at least Rs. 400/- per month as pension.

(c) and (d) Various concessions like income tax rebate; rail and air fare; special medical facilities, etc are provided to senior citizens by the Central Government.

The State Government of Bihar is also implementing (i) Old Age Pension Scheme to provide monthly pension to helpless and destitute old people having income Rs. 5000/- per annum in the age group of 60-64 years, who could not be covered under IGNOAPS, due to lower age bar of 65 years, (ii) Free operation of cataract and free cost of lenses are being provided to senior citizens at Government Hospital.

State-wise details of grants/financial assistance given for old age home during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of State-wise funds released and number of OAH assisted under the scheme of IPOP

Sl. No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (As on 21.2.2011)	
		Amount released	No. of OAH assisted	Amount released	No. of OAH assisted	Amount released	No. of OAH assisted	Amount released	No. of OAH assisted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	344.43	88	321.23	68	347.81	86	182.65	49
2.	Assam	52.02	15	60.73	13	71.78	16	61.78	16
3.	Bihar	2.76	1	2.76	1	4.88	1	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	1.18	1	5.97	1	5.08	2	0	0
5.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
6.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Haryana	13.36	5	9.09	4	34.25	9	17.81	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	148.11	45	183.82	38	207.86	45	155.47	37
11.	Kerala	2.22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8.01	2	8.98	2	9.23	5	0	0
13.	Maharashtra	21.77	10	32.47	9	27.69	8	29.26	7
14.	Manipur	66.02	24	57.96	12	56.80	15	60.06	13
15.	Nagaland	0	1	1.38	0	-	0	0	0
16.	Orissa	112.52	46	129.54	40	173.17	44	107.28	28
17.	Pudducherry	3.97	14	0	0	-	0	0	0
18.	Punjab	3.42	4	0	1	9.29	4	2.27	1
19.	Rajasthan	8.23		5.52	3	11.77	4	8.87	3
20.	Tamil Nadu	167.70	46	183.95	36	220.70	54	119.03	29
21.	Tripura	2.76	3	2.76	1	10.85	3	1.02	2
22.	Uttar Pradesh	33.73	10	18.03	4	65.31	21	55.69	18
23.	Uttarakhand	2.90	1	5.54	1	-	0	9.61	3
24.	West Bengal	66.62	20	136.72	24	111.41	27	58.86	16
25.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
		1061.73	328	1146.45	258	1367.88	345	869.66	227

Grants for artificial limbs to handicapped persons

423. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have given grants to State Governments for providing artificial limbs to handicapped persons;

(b) if so, the grant given to the State Government of Assam during last three years and the number of rehabilitation centres in the State;

(c) the total number of registered handicapped persons in the State; and

(d) whether a special list is prepared or census is done for handicapped in Assam and North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Under the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP Scheme), grants are not released to the State Governments. Grants are released to the Implementing Agencies directly. The Ministry has set up eight District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) and one Composite Regional Centre in Assam.

(c) and (d) Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (RGI) has informed that as per Census, 2001, there were 5,30,300 Persons with Disabilities in the State of Assam. There is no special list of Persons with Disabilities for Assam or North Eastern States. However, a question on disability has been included in the Household Schedule of Census, 2011 which is currently being canvassed across the country including the State of Assam as also rest of the States in NE Region.

Agreement between ISRO and Devas Multimedia Pvt. Ltd.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement was made in 2005 between the Indian Space Research Organisation's Commercial arm Antrix Corporation Limited and Devas Multimedia Private Ltd. for launching two Satellites for Devas;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that this agreement bestows on the latter a large benefit of unbridled use of 70 MHz of the scare S-band spectrum over a 20 year period causing a loss of more than Rs.

2,00,000 crores to the exchequer;

(c) whether the CAG has started inquiries into the agreement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Sir. Antrix have signed an agreement with M/s. Devas on January 28, 2005 for leasing of 90% of the space segment capacity on two satellites for 12 years.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. CAG has asked for some preliminary information regarding the agreement.

Enquiries into agreement for S-band spectrum

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

(a) whether CAG has started enquiries into 2005 agreement between the Antrix Corporation Ltd., (ISRO's commercial wing) and Devas Multimedia Pvt. Ltd., with regard to allotment/use of 70 MHz of scarce S-band spectrum over 20 year period;

(b) whether as per preliminary enquiries by CAG there is a loss to the exchequer to the extent of Rs. 2 lakh crores;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether deal has been informed to Prime Minister, Cabinet and Space Commission by Antrix; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The CAG has asked for some preliminary information regarding the agreement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) No, Sir, as it is a purely commercial agreement.

Satellites for Devas Multimedia Pvt. Ltd.

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

(a) whether ISRO has launched two satellites for Devas Multimedia Pvt. Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details of the launching of satellites;

(c) the reaction of the Ministry that public resources were diverted to build two customer-specific satellites; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Two satellites viz. GSAT-6 and GSAT-6A, being built by ISRO, are state-of-the-art national satellites meant for introduction of satellite digital multimedia broadcast services, for demonstration of mobile satellite applications to strategic and social sectors, and for advancing the frontiers of satellite technology in the country.

Launching of SLV

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Satellite Launch Vehicle was launched recently;

(b) if so, the number of vehicles that were launched and were successful/failed;
and

(c) the achievements made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. On December 25, 2010, launch of Geo-synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV-F06) took place from Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC), Sriharikota. The launch was unsuccessful.

(b) So far, a total of seven launches of Geo-synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) has taken place from SDSC, Sriharikota. Out of this, four launches of GSLV have been successful and three have been failure.

Also, there have been 17 launches of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) that have taken place from SDSC, Sriharikota. Of this, 16 launches of PSLV have been successful and one has been failure.

(c) The successful launches of PSLV and GSLV have made possible placing in orbit several earth observation, communication and scientific satellites that are meeting the societal needs of the country.

Mid-air GSLV explosion

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

(a) whether GSLV launched recently exploded in mid air few minutes after
its

launch;

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

(c) whether this failure would adversely affect India's programme to launch a manned mission to moon; and

(d) the corrective steps proposed to be taken up by ISRO to ensure successful launch in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The launch of GSLV-F06 that took place on December 25, 2010 was unsuccessful. The performance of the vehicle was normal up to 47.5 seconds from lift-off. Subsequently, the vehicle started developing larger errors in its orientation leading to build-up of higher structural loads and consequently the vehicle broke up at 53.8 seconds from lift-off. As per the Range safety norms, a destruct command was issued from the ground at 64 seconds from lift-off.

The reason for the unsuccessful launch of GSLV-F06 flight has been the untimely and inadvertent snapping of a group of 10 connectors located at the bottom portion of the Russian Cryogenic Stage. This led to stoppage of continuous flow of control commands to the First Stage control electronics, consequently leading to loss of control and break-up of the vehicle.

(c) As of now, ISRO doesn't have any plans to undertake manned mission to the moon.

(d) A Failure Analysis Committee has been constituted to assess the cause of the failure, and it has carried out in-depth analysis of the GSLV-F06 flight data. Based on the recommendations made by the committee, all necessary corrective actions and steps will be taken to implement them in the future flights of GSLV.

Agreement with Devas Multimedia

429. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Antrix reached an agreement with Devas Multimedia to lease S-band transponder capacity in the year 2005;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement therein;

(c) whether competitive bids were invited prior to the agreement;

(d) if so, the details thereto; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Antrix Corporation Limited have signed an agreement with M/s. Devas on January 28, 2005 which provides for leasing of 90% of the Space Segment capacity on two satellites for

twelve years.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) The multimedia services through satellite using S-band was an evolving technology, being introduced for the first time in the country. Consistent with the practice in vogue, no competitive bidding was adopted for leasing of transponders.

Demand of RINL for iron ore mines

430. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether RINL (Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited) has demanded three iron ore mines in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (c) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) had applied for grant of 2 (two) mining leases in the State of Andhra Pradesh and the same have been rejected by the Andhra Pradesh Government on the grounds that these two mining leases were granted to earlier applicant i.e. Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation (APMDC). In October, 2006, October, 2010 and November, 2010, RINL has submitted applications for Prospecting License (PL) for three iron ore reserves in the State of Andhra Pradesh. These are:-

(i) Raidurg Section of Obulapuram Village in Anantapur District.

(ii) Bayyaram Reserve Forest and Motlatimmapuram Reserve Forest of Kothagudem Division, Khammam District.

(iii) Guduru Reserve Forest of Warangal Sub Division, Warangal District.

Pending project of Mittal Steel

431. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big project of Mittal steel is pending due to nonallotment of land in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether foreign investor is thinking to shut off this project; and

(d) steps Government would take for early start of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by Government of West Bengal, no proposal of Mittal Steel for setting up steel project in West Bengal is pending.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of above.

Increase in demand of steel

432. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that demand of steel is increasing day by day in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is planning to expand the steel projects in the country; and

(c) who is responsible for modernization and expansion of steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) Demand for steel in the country has been rising continuously. Data on consumption and production of finished steel in the country during the last five years given below indicate that the consumption and production of finished steel in the country have been growing as per the Table below:-

Year	Finished Steel (in million tonnes)			
	Consumption		Production	
	Quantity	% change	Quantity	% change
2005-06	41.43	13.9	46.56	7.0
2006-07	46.78	12.9	52.52	12.8
2007-08	52.12	11.4	56.08	6.8
2008-09	52.35	0.4	57.16	1.9
2009-10	59.88	14.4	61.27	7.2

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC)

(b) and (c) Steel is a de-regulated sector. In a de-regulated, liberalized economy, decisions related to capacity expansion and modernization of steel projects are taken essentially by the steel producing units depending upon various factors such as commercial merits, market trends, demand and supply etc. The Government in such an open market economy has the role of a facilitator only and in that capacity, it promotes/encourages growth of steel industry through suitable policy measures. The Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG), under the chairmanship of Secretary (Steel) in 2007, to monitor and coordinate the issues concerning major steel investments in the country related to infrastructure, raw material supply, environmental clearance and other resource constraints.

Both the public sector steel companies namely Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) are in the process of expanding their crude steel capacities. SAIL is planning for expansion of its capacity from 12.84 million tonnes to 21.4 million tonnes of crude steel. Similarly, RINL is carrying out expansion of its capacity from current 2.9 million tonnes to 6.3 million tonnes of crude steel. Another public sector company, namely NMDC Ltd.,

is to set up a 3 million tonnes per annum integrated steel plant at Nagarnar, Chhattisgarh. The Plant is likely to be commissioned in 2014.

Operationalization of steel industries

†433. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Purnapani Limestone Dolomite Quarry (PLDQ) of Raw Material Division (RMD) of Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP) under Steel Authority of India Ltd. has been made operational again;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a cement factory is also proposed to be set up there; and

(d) if so, the time by when the plant would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no mining lease since 2003. The mining lease application is under process by the State Government.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Setting up of a cement plant would take around three years after selection of partner and incorporation of Joint Venture Company.

Export of cotton and yarn

†434. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cotton and yarn are exported from the country;

(b) if so, the quantity of cotton and yarn cleared for export by Government from the year 2008-09 to January, 2011; and

(c) the estimated quantity of cotton and yarn left for use in the country after their export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quantity of cotton and cotton yarn cleared for exports during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given below:-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Raw Cotton and Cotton Yarn Export

Item	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Raw cotton (in lakh bales) (Oct-Sept.) (for the full cotton year of 2010-11)	35.00	83.00	55
Cotton Yarn (in Mn. Kgs)	555.77	589.02	720.00

(c) The estimated quantity of cotton left for use in the country is 319.5 lakh bales after export of 55 lakh bales. The estimated quantity of cotton yarn left for use in the country is 2740 million kgs. after export of 720 million kgs.

Increase in price of cotton and yarn

†435. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of cotton and yarn have increased in the country during the current year 2010-11 as compared to previous years;

(b) if so, the average prices of these items in the country during the _____ year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (up to January, 2011); and

(c) whether this increase in the prices of these items is a fallout of their low production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The average prices of cotton are as under:-

Average price of selected variety of lint cotton

Cotton variety	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto Jan.-11)
J34	6126	7599	11206
H-4/Mech-I	6100	7806	11698
S-6/S-4	6307	7990	12014

DCH-32	8635	11740	15023
LRA-5166	5995	7518	11411

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(ii) The average prices of cotton yarn (hank, cone and hosiery) are as under:-

Average price of cotton yarn (Hank, Cone and Hosiery)

(Rs./Kg.)

Item	Count	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto Jan.-11)
Hank	30s	122	133	183
	40s	132	146	210
Cone	30s	119	128	167
	40s	130	146	190
Hosiery	30s	116	131	183
	40s	128	142	198

(c) No, Sir. The production of raw cotton has increased from 290 lakh bales in season 2008-09 to 295 lakh bales in 2009-10 and is estimated to grow to 329 lakh bales in 2010-11. The production of cotton yarn has shown an increase of 12.6% in 2010-11 (April to December) as compared to 2009-10 (April-December).

Estimates regarding production of cotton

†436. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different estimates have been given by different sources regarding the production of cotton during the current year;

(b) if so, the sources which have given maximum and minimum estimates regarding production of cotton in the country; and

(c) in view of different estimates given by different sources, which estimates have finally been accepted by Government considering it realistic and the basis of accepting it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the meeting of the Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) held on

6.1.2011 for cotton season 2010-11 (October to September), the maximum estimates were placed by the Cotton Association of India (CAI) for 347.50 lakh bales and the minimum

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

estimates were placed by Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) for 309.00 lakh bales for production of lint cotton in the country.

(c) The Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) estimates the cotton crop periodically based on stakeholder inputs and after taking into account various factors like agro-climatic conditions, pest and disease infestations, cotton arrivals in the Mandi and cotton pressing. The CAB in its 6.1.2011 meeting for the cotton season 2010-11 has arrived at a production estimate of 329 lakh bales.

Setting up of mega handloom clusters

437. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four mega handloom clusters have been set up in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that not even a single handloom cluster has been set up in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of criteria adopted in setting up of mega handloom clusters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. So far, four mega handloom clusters at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Sivasagar (Assam), Virudhunagar (Tamil Nadu) and Murshidabad (West Bengal) have been taken up.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. Four mega handloom clusters as given above have been taken up as these were announced in the Budget for 2008-09 and 2009-10. Each mega handloom cluster has atleast 25,000 handlooms and will be developed in a time period of 5 years with an upper Central Government share of Rs.70.00 crore. Two handloom clusters at Chirala and Madhvaram in Andhra Pradesh, each covering about 5000 handlooms have been taken up in 2006-07 for their integrated and holistic development and are under implementation. In addition, 52 handloom clusters, each covering 300-500 handlooms have been taken up in the State of Andhra Pradesh under the Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme during the period 2007-08 to 2010-11 (as on date). Further, 262 Group Approach Projects have been taken up in the State

of Andhra Pradesh from 2008-09 to 2010-11 (as on date).

Integrated Handloom Development Scheme

438. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to increase the assistance of Rs. 25000/- to

Rs. 35000/- for construction of workshed for BPL Handloom Weavers under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme due to escalation of cost of building material;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is also considering to increase the financial assistance from Rs. 8000 to Rs. 12000 to provide looms to Handloom weavers under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme as the present assistance is insufficient to meet the requirements;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The proposal is to revise the cost for purchase of new handloom from Rs. 8000/- to Rs. 15000/-

(e) Does not arise.

Suspension of cotton exports

439. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu has requested Government to suspend cotton exports till the demands of domestic industry is met and cotton prices soften;

(b) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu has also informed that there is urgent necessity to build cotton stock during the remainder of cotton picking season that lasts up to January so that the textile sector gets the needed raw material; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government of India has initiated the following policy

measures to ensure cotton security for 2010-11 cotton season:-

- (i) The exportable surplus is identified at 55 lakh bales for the cotton season 2010-11 (Oct.-Sept.)
- (ii) Registration has been suspended after the 55 lakh bales exportable surplus has been reached.

Yarn subsidy

440. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to increase the yarn subsidy to revive the lives of weavers in each State, especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction so far during the last five years compared to other States also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) In order to ensure uninterrupted and timely supply of yarn at reasonable prices to handloom weavers, the Government of India is implementing Mill Gate Price Scheme (MGPS) since 1992-93 throughout the country including State of Andhra Pradesh. Under the scheme, the expenditure for transportation of yarn from the Mill Gate to the godown of the handloom agencies as well as expenditure on depot operations are being reimbursed by the Government of India. In addition to above, the Government of Andhra Pradesh is implementing a scheme for 10% subsidy on reimbursement basis on purchase of Hank Yarn and Dyes and Chemicals purchased from National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) and its approved depots and APCO w.e.f. 1.1.2008 under which a sum of Rs.3.03 Crore has been disbursed to beneficiary societies so far.

Textile machinery exports

441. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textile machinery exports is set to grow during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof compared to the last five years; and

(c) the boosting measures taken for the coming decade also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Export
1	2
2005-06	476
2006-07	500

1	2
2007-08	640
2008-09	607
2009-10	525
2010-11	684 (Estimated)

(c) The nodal Department *i.e.* the Department of Heavy Industry has a plan to introduce a Scheme during 12th Plan period which, *inter-alia*, envisages setting up of Common Facility Centre and Sector Specific Industrial Cluster Park for textile machinery sector.

Technology Mission on technical textiles

442. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to set up a Technological Mission for technical textiles as has been done in the case of cotton, jute etc.;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed Mission; and

(c) the extent to which the proposed Mission is likely to help the domestic textile companies engaged in technical textiles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes. The Government has already launched the Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT) with two Mini-Missions for a period of five years (from 2010-11 to 2014-15) with a fund outlay of Rs. 200 crore.

(b) The details of the Mission are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) With the implementation of TMTT, the technical textile market size is expected to increase from Rs. 51448 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 86433 crore in 2014-15. It is expected that the investment in technical textiles will be triggered to the tune of Rs. 5000 crore during the five year period. The export of technical textiles is expected to increase from Rs. 3000 crore to Rs. 8600 crore.

Statement

Details of Technology Mission on Technical Textiles

1.0 Mini-Mission-I

Objectives: Standardization, creating common testing facilities with national/international accreditation, indigenous development of prototypes and resource center with I.T. infrastructure.

Interventions

- 1.1 Setting up of four Centers of Excellence (COEs) to provide infrastructure support at one place for the convenience of manufacturers of technical textiles.

In addition to four COEs already established in Agrotech, Geotech, Protech and Meditech, four Additional COEs will be set up for Nonwovens, Composites, Indutech and Sportech to support the manufacturers of technical textiles of respective segment.

1.2 Upgradation of existing four Centres of Excellence

As stated above, 4 COEs have already been established but these centres are not having facilities for development of prototypes, incubation centre for products of their segments and provision for recurring expenditure for appointment of experts. Therefore, a fund support will be provided to the existing COEs to upgrade them in line with new COEs.

2.0 Mini-Mission-II

Objectives

Support for domestic and export market development of technical textiles

Interventions

- 2.1 Support for business start-up
- 2.2 Providing fund support for organizing workshops
- 2.3 Social compliance through standardization, regulatory measures
- 2.4 Market development Support for marketing support to bulk and institutional buyers etc.
- 2.5 Market development Support for export sales
- 2.6 Contract Research and Development through IITs/TRAs/Textile Institutes

Training to young boys and girls from Naxal affected areas

†443. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tourism Ministry would be striving to attract the young boys and girls from the rural parts in service sector in the Naxal affected areas of Bihar, Orissa and Jharkhand by imparting training to these young boys and girls;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such move would help weaning away of the youngsters from Naxalism;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the Tourism Ministry has taken the Naxal affected States into confidence before finalising such a move; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) Considering the requirement of Skilled manpower in hospitality sector, Ministry of Tourism has launched a special programme called 'Hunar Se Rojgar' for creation of employable skills amongst youth in the age group of 18 to 28 years who are 8th class pass. This programme aims to provide skill training of 6 and 8 weeks duration in hospitality related subjects like Food Production, Food and Beverage services etc.

This programme is being conducted by the Institutes of Hotel Management and Food Craft Institutes sponsored by the Ministry of Tourism and by State Governments/Union Territories through identified Institutes having adequate infrastructure for hospitality education.

A Central Financial Assistance of Rs. 52,86,500/- lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of Orissa under this programme in the year 2009-10.

Tourists from Sri Lanka

444. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri Lanka is among the top ten tourist sources for India;

(b) if so, the details of tourists from Sri Lanka visited India during each of the last three years;

(c) whether both the countries have signed an MoU on cooperation in the field of tourism in January, 2004;

(d) if so, the details of the clauses of the said MoU so far implemented by both the countries; and

(e) the extent to which the tourism between both the countries has been registered growth since 2004?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED):

(a) and (b) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India

from Sri Lanka and Sri Lanka's rank amongst source countries for FTAs in India during 2007, 2008 and 2009 are given below:-

Sri Lanka	2007	2008	2009
FTAs	204084	218805	239995
Rank	6	5	4

The country-wise break up of FTAs for the year 2010 are not yet available.

(c) and (d) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between India and Sri Lanka on Tourism Cooperation was signed on 23.1.2004. Recent meeting between the Minister for Economic Development, Government of Sri Lanka and Minister for Tourism, Government of India held in August, 2010, emphasized upon the need to strengthen the co-operation in tourism sector.

The Ministry of Tourism participates in various exhibitions, fairs and other events in Sri Lanka considering their tourism promotion potential and invites representatives from the travel trade, etc. in the spirit of MoU.

(e) The number of FTAs, from Sri Lanka have increased from 128711 in 2004 to 239995 in 2009 at a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 13.27%.

Pre-metric scholarship

445. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch pre-metric scholarship scheme for poor ST students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for delay in launching the scheme; and

(d) by when the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is in process to launch the pre-matric scholarship scheme for ST students from the year 2011-12.

Bringing Scheduled Tribes in the mainstream

†446. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to take fruitful measures for bringing Scheduled Tribes to the main stream; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs, being the nodal Ministry for the overall welfare and development of Schedule Tribes, implements programmes on education, vocational training, income generation and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

infrastructure development for developing skills of the tribals for a variety of jobs as well as for self-employment and to fill critical gaps taking into account the needs of STs. The details of schemes / programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the country, are given in the Statment.

Statement

*Major Schemes/Programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for
the Welfare and Development of Scheduled Tribes*

Central Sector Schemes

1. Grant in Aid to NGOs for Scheduled Tribes including Coaching and Allied and award for exemplary service
2. Vocational Training in Tribal Areas
3. Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets
4. Grant-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation for Minor Forest Produce
5. Development of Primitive Tribal Groups
6. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Scheduled Tribe Students
7. Scheme of Institute of Excellence/Top Class Institute
8. National Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Tribes
9. Investment in TRIFED

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

10. Schemes of Post Matric, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of Scheduled Tribe Students
11. Girls Hostel and Boys Hostel for Scheduled Tribes
12. Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas
13. Research Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others
14. Information and Technology

Special Area Programme

15. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan

16. Grant-in-Aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

Child adoptions

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

(a) the number of child adoptions both domestic, State-wise and international, country-wise for the last three years;

(b) whether the Central Adoption Resource Authority has proposed stricter norms for child adoption;

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereon; and

(d) in what manner the new norms would tackle problems such as illegal adoption and child trafficking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) State-wise number of in-country and inter-country adoption for the last three years is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) to (d) Central Adoption Resource Authority has formulated revised guidelines for adoption. These guidelines are more stringent and envisage adequate safeguards for placing children in adoption. This would help curb illegal adoptions and child trafficking.

Under the proposed revised norms, orphan, abandoned and surrendered children can be placed in adoption only through Government recognized adoption agencies after they are duly declared legally free for adoption by the concerned Child Welfare Committee, set up under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

Statement

*Details of in-country and inter-country child adoption reported
State-wise for 2008-2010*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008		2009		2010	
		In-country	Inter-country	In-country	Inter-country	In-country	Inter-country
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	19	0

2. Andhra Pradesh	194	0	231	6	493	6
3. Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	5	0	2	0
4. Assam	3	0	11	0	20	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Bihar	0	0	3	0	61	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	65	0
7.	Delhi	145	132	123	87	213	90
8.	Goa	18	1	20	0	66	0
9.	Gujarat	130	19	168	6	167	21
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4	0	0	0	6	0
11.	Haryana	20	4	24	9	64	0
12.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	81	0
13.	Karnataka	160	70	81	61	453	46
14.	Kerala	98	53	69	32	273	36
15.	Manipur	24	0	7	0	8	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	32	0	37	0	46	0
17.	Maharashtra	719	278	561	265	1368	221
18.	Mizoram	15	0	31	0	158	1
19.	Orissa	93	41	85	52	337	53
20.	Puducherry	26	4	25	2	28	10
21.	Punjab	28	1	32	8	121	6
22.	Rajasthan	74	0	44	0	157	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	133	58	142	35	654	36
25.	Tripura	15	0	8	0	12	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18	3	5	5	221	2
27.	Uttarakhand	3	1	0	0	6	0
28.	West Bengal	217	139	140	70	594	59
TOTAL:		2169	804	1852	638	5693	587
Family Adoption			17		28		6
		2169	821	1852	666	5693	593
GRAND TOTAL:		2990		2518		6286	

Expenditure on ICDS and welfare of working children

448. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure during past three years for implementation of plan schemes in Integrated Child Development Scheme and Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in need of Care and Protection;

(b) the percentage share of above expenditure to total plan expenditure of the Ministry; and

(c) the total number of children being catered by above schemes and the pittance share each child gets from above grants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Details of expenditure under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and the Scheme for Welfare of working Children in need of Care and Protection during past three years and the percentage share of said expenditure to total plan expenditure of the Ministry are annexed. The total number of children catered under these schemes and information regarding the share each child gets is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of 'expenditure on ICDS and welfare of working children'

I. Financial Expenditure

Scheme/Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
			(Rs. in crores)
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme	5256.46	6378.55	8154.52
Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in need of Care and Protection	5.92	8.38	9.50

II. Percentage share of above expenditure to total Plan expenditure of the Ministry

Scheme/Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme	94.71	95.20	96.11

Scheme for Welfare of Working Children	0.11	0.11	0.11
<u>in need of Care and Protection</u>			

III. Total number of children catered

Scheme/Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme	696.44 lakhs	721.96 lakhs	727.89 lakhs
Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in need of Care and Protection	7,900	11,200	10,700

IV. Financial Norms for Supplementary Nutrition (SNP) under ICDS scheme

Category	Old Rates (applicable upto Oct., 2008)	Revised Rates
(i) Children (6 months to 72 months)	Rs. 2.00 per child/ per day	Rs. 4.00 per child/ per day
(ii) Severely malnourished children (6 months to 72 months)	Rs. 2.70 per child/ per day	Rs. 6.00 per child/ per day

V. Under the Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in need of Care and Protection, the annual grant-in-aid for a project for 100 children is Rs. 9,33,120/- to Rs. 9,60,120/- according to the location of the project. Thus the annual grant per child is Rs. 9331/- to Rs. 9601/-.

Anganwadi centres

449. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) by when 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres will be opened, as directed by Supreme Court;

(b) the present total number in the country, State-wise and the number of Anganwadi Centres sanctioned and actually opened in country, State-wise;

(c) the posts of Anganwadi workers/supervisors vacant, reasons therefor, State-wise;

(d) whether basic amenities, drinking water/toilet facilities are

not available at
centres;

(e) if so, the number of such centres in the country, State-wise;

(f) the steps taken by Government to provide basic amenities; and

(g) their present wage-structure, demand for revision and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Pursuant to Hon'ble Supreme Court's directions dated 29.04.2004 and 13.12.2006, Government of India has approved 14 lakhs Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/mini-AWCs including 20,000 Anganwadi-on-Demand in 2008-09. As per the requirement projected by the States and UTs, sanctions of 13, 66,776 AWCs/mini-AWCs have been given to the States/UTs of which 12,41,749 AWCs/mini-AWCs are operational as on 31.12.2010. State-wise details of sanctioned and operational AWCs/mini-AWCs are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) As per the information available, 98,527 posts of AWW and 13,620 posts of Supervisors were vacant as on 31.12.2010. State-wise details of sanctioned and in-position number of posts of Anganwadi Workers and Supervisors are given in the Statement-II (See below). The reasons for non-filling these posts are largely administrative, procedural and legal delays at State Government/UT Administration level. Ministry of Women and Child Development has requested the State Governments/UT Administrations to take all required administrative measures for early operationalisation of sanctioned AWCs/mini-AWCs including filling-up of these vacant posts.

(d) to (f) Government has information available of 10,51,401 AWCs of which 51.67% AWCs have drinking water facilities and 41.38% have toilet facilities. State-wise details are given in the Statement-III (See below). States/UTs have been requested to have effective convergence with various Departments/Schemes like Total Sanitation Campaign and Drinking Water Supply of Department of Drinking Water Supply, M/o Rural Development, etc. Joint letters have been issued with the Department of Drinking Water Supply to make the convergence more effective.

(g) The honoraria of AWWs has been enhanced by Rs.500/- per month on the last honorarium drawn by them and that of AWHs and Workers of mini-AWCs by Rs. 250/- per month w.e.f. 1.4.2008. At present, the Anganwadi Workers and Helpers are paid honorarium at the rates given below:-

Qualification/Experience (in Rs.)	Amount of Honoraria
--------------------------------------	---------------------

1	2
Anganwadi Workers (AWWs)	
Non-Matriculate	1438
Matriculate	1500
Non-Matriculate with 5 year exp.	1469
Matriculate with 5 year exp.	1531

1	2
Non-Matriculate with 10 year exp.	1500
Matriculate with 10 year exp.	1563
Mini- Anganwadi Workers	750
Honoraria to Helpers (AWHs)	750

In addition, many States/UTs have been giving additional honorarium to AWWs/AWHs out of their own resources.

There have been demands from various quarters for improving the service conditions to AWWs/AWHs including granting them the status of Government employees. Government of India, is fully conscious of the significance of the voluntary efforts put in by these honorary workers and therefore, continuous efforts have been made to improve their working conditions by extending the facilities such as paid absence on maternity of 180 days, insurance cover under the Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana, providing reservation of 25% of vacant posts of Supervisors for Anganwadi Workers, recruitment of 25% of Anganwadi Workers from amongst Anganwadi Helpers, provision of uniform, awards etc.

Statement-I

State-wise number of sanctioned, operational anganwadi centres-(AWCs)/ mini-AWCs under ICDS Scheme as on 31.12.2010

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Anganwadi Centres	
		Sanctioned	Operational
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91307	80709
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6028
3.	Assam	62153	55642
4.	Bihar	91968	80211
5.	Chhattisgarh	64390	34646
6.	Goa	1262	1258
7.	Gujarat	50226	48617

8.	Haryana	25699	17445
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18352

1	2	3	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28577	25793
11.	Jharkhand	38296	38310
12.	Karnataka	63377	63306
13.	Kerala	33115	32928
14.	Madhya Pradesh	90999	90999
15.	Maharashtra	110486	106231
16.	Manipur	11510	9883
17.	Meghalaya	5115	5110
18.	Mizoram	1980	1980
19.	Nagaland	3455	3455
20.	Orissa	72873	69572
21.	Punjab	26656	26656
22.	Rajasthan	61119	57268
23.	Sikkim	1233	1157
24.	Tamil Nadu	54439	54439
25.	Tripura	9906	9906
26.	Uttar Pradesh	187517	170230
27.	Uttarakhand	23159	11677
28.	West Bengal	117170	111054
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	697
30.	Chandigarh	500	420
31.	Delhi	11150	6606
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	267	267
33.	Daman and Diu	107	102
34.	Lakshadweep	107	107
35.	Puducherry	788	688
ALL INDIA:		1366776	1241749

*Based on State level consolidated report sent by State Government and information sent in templates by State Governments/UT Administration.

Statement-II

Number of posts of Supervisors and AWWs sanctioned and in position as on 31.12.2010

Sl. No.	State/UT	Supervisors				Anganwadi Workers			
		Sanctioned by GoI	Sanctioned by States	In-position	Vacant	Sanctioned by GOI	Sanctioned by States	In-position	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2466	2466	2305	161	91307	80709	76775	3934
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	265	261	261	0	6225	6028	6028	0
3.	Assam	2394	2280	1294	986	62153	55642	55642	0
4.	Bihar	3513	3288	254	3034	91968	91677	80211	11466
5.	Chhattisgarh	2446	1617	1329	288	64390	34646	34199	447
6.	Goa	65	59	47	12	1262	1258	1241	17
7.	Gujarat	2275	2199	1834	365	50226	48617	45460	3157
8.	Haryana	1136	687	605	82	25699	17445	17445	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	814	808	363	445	18925	18352	18150	202
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1174	1174	747	427	28577	25185	25185	0
11.	Jharkhand	1288	1205	709	496	38296	38310	36431	1879
12.	Karnataka	2666	2171	2026	145	63377	63306	60589	2717

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Kerala	1462	1292	1189	103	33115	32928	32262	666
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3229	3164	2940	224	90999	90999	87754	3245
15.	Maharashtra	4227	3898	3487	411	110486	106231	91318	14913
16.	Manipur	391	391	274	117	11510	9883	7621	2262
17.	Meghalaya	190	190	170	20	5115	5110	3881	1229
18.	Mizoram	102	78	69	9	1980	1980	1980	0
19.	Nagaland	146	149	146	3	3455	3455	3455	0
20.	Orissa	2811	2042	1839	203	72873	69572	57057	12515
21.	Punjab	1152	1019	711	308	26656	26656	25921	735
22.	Rajasthan	1619	2236	1619	617	61119	57268	54468	2800
23.	Sikkim	55	55	32	23	1233	1157	1151	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	1807	1701	1375	326	54439	54439	46021	8418
25.	Tripura	405	436	279	157	9906	9906	9603	303
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7222	6059	4226	1833	187517	187517	170230	17287
27.	Uttarakhand	755	386	291	95	23159	11677	9598	2079
28.	West Bengal	5059	5053	2420	2633	117170	111054	102825	8229

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31	31	28	3	720	697	697	0
30.	Chandigarh	20	20	11	9	500	420	420	0
31.	Delhi	250	259	194	65	11150	6606	6606	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	11	8	3	267	267	246	21
33.	Daman and Diu	5	5	3	2	107	102	102	0
34.	Lakshadweep	4	4	4	0	107	107	107	0
35.	Puducherry	36	32	17	15	788	788	788	0
	ALL INDIA:	51491	46726	33106	13620	1366776	1269994	1171467	98527

Statement-III

Details of AWCs having drinking water and toilet facilities

Sl. No.	State	Total AWCs reporting	% Drinking Water	% Toilet
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73140	13.03%	7.61%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6028	29.45%	50.48%
3.	Assam	36917	72.22%	45.13%
4.	Bihar	80211	6.02%	6.02%
5.	Chhattisgarh	38191	26.33%	13.70%
6.	Goa	1212	72.36%	21.12%
7.	Gujarat	43840	65.79%	44.57%
8.	Haryana	17253	38.91%	24.55%
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18248	54.55%	6.42%
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	NA	NA	NA
11.	Jharkhand	37655	22.57%	21.48%
12.	Karnataka	54656	46.29%	42.67%
13.	Kerala	32230	100.00%	55.37%
14.	Madhya Pradesh	69238	23.75%	15.89%
15.	Maharashtra	84854	100.00%	100.00%
16.	Manipur	9652	7.10%	28.28%
17.	Meghalaya	3544	56.60%	62.08%
18.	Mizoram	1980	7.07%	70.51%
19.	Nagaland	3294	96.96%	12.14%
20.	Orissa	48893	48.79%	36.31%
21.	Punjab	21505	78.59%	43.45%
22.	Rajasthan	48358	47.09%	24.74%
23.	Sikkim	709	100.00%	0.00%

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	54439	36.60%	48.55%
25.	Tripura	7379	55.39%	36.73%
26.	Uttar Pradesh	151448	87.18%	80.71%
27.	Uttarakhand	9182	46.47%	47.54%
28.	West Bengal	89247	50.42%	30.25%
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	674	100.00%	70.62%
30.	Chandigarh	470	78.72%	78.72%
31.	Delhi	6604	100.00%	100.00%
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	253	0.00%	0.00%
33.	Daman and Diu	97	92.78%	41.24%
34.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA
35.	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL:		1051401	51.67%	41.38%

*Government of NCT of Delhi informed that all AWCs are running in rented AWCs and drinking water and toilet facilities are available at all AWCs.

NA : Not reported.

UN assistance for Women and Children

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

(a) whether Government is receiving any financial assistance from the United Nations to address the problems being faced by the women and children, particularly from the below poverty line, both from the rural and urban areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is contributing its share of allocation to the above assistance; and

(d) if so, the break up of funds earmarked by Government and the United National during each of the last three years and the current year along with the actual expenditure made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD
DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The Government of
India, in the Ministry of Women

and Child Development is administering an IFAD assisted Central Sector Scheme, namely, Women Empowerment and livelihoods Programme (Priyadarshini). This has become effective from 4.12.2009.

Priyadarshini is a Self Help Group based project for the holistic empowerment of women and adolescent girls. This is being implemented in 13 blocks of 6 districts viz. Madhubani, Sitamarhi, in Bihar and Shravasti, Raebareli, Sultanpur and Bahraich in Uttar Pradesh. The Ministry is the nodal agency and NABARD is the Lead Implementing Agency (LIA).

The Project is being implemented with financial assistance in terms of loan from IFAD. Out of the total cost of Rs. 147.28 crore, the share of Government of India is Rs. 7.28 crore. Since implementation has started during this year, Rs. 1 crore has been incurred so far. Besides the details of UNIFEM and UNICEF funding to Government of India are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of contribution of UNIFEM to Government of India

Year	Amount
2007-08	Rs. 8,60,000
2008-09	Rs. 8,53,400
2009-10	Rs. 9,46,100

Details of expenditure incurred by UNICEF

Year	Amount
2007-08	Rs. 10,47,16,492
2008-09	Rs. 12,45,01,553
2009-10 (obligation)	Rs. 1,37,68,996

Child Labour Laws

†451. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether child labour still exists in various parts of the country despite the existence of various laws in vogue against the practice;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the present laws pertain only against the practice in hazardous industries;

(c) if so, whether Government consider comprehensive legislation against child labour in all areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The employment of children below the age of 14 years in hazardous occupations and processes is prohibited under Section 14 of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. The Act prohibits employment of children in 18 occupation and 65 processes and regulates the working conditions of the children in employment where they are not prohibited from working.

The Government is moving ahead in a targeted manner towards achieving the goal of a Child Labour free society through holistic and multipronged approach to eliminate child labour from the country in a phased manner. It begins with prohibition of children working in hazardous occupations and progressively covering the children working in non-hazardous occupations. These measures have yielded positive results in eradication of child labour. As per the Census 2001 there were 1.26 crore working children in the age group of 5-14 years, out of which approximately 12 lakhs children were working in hazardous occupations and processes. However, as per the Survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 2004-05, the number of working children is estimated as 90.75 lakh.

Rehabilitation of rape victims

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

(a) whether Government proposes to launch a scheme for Rehabilitation of Rape Victims in the country;

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

(c) whether Government has held consultations with various stakeholders, NGOs, lawyers, etc. before finalisation of the said scheme;

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

(e) the time by which the new scheme will be finalised and launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The Government proposes to launch the scheme 'Financial Assistance and Support Services to Victims of Rape: A Scheme for Restorative Justice'. Under the scheme, it is envisaged to provide interim financial assistance, support

services (such as shelter, counselling, medical aid, legal assistance and vocational training) and final assistance to the victim of rape.

A number of consultations with various stakeholders were organized by the National Commission for Women. The scheme was also discussed in a National consultation on 7.3.2010 which was attended by the Judges of Supreme Court, Chief Justices and Judges of various High Courts, members of Legal Services Authorities and NGOs. The participants agreed on the need for such a scheme and emphasized on providing restorative justice to victims of rape.

The Expenditure Finance Committee recommended the scheme to be implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% Central assistance in the Eleventh Plan Period. Implementation will start after receiving approval from the Planning Commission.

Plight of Tsunami orphans

453. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards the media reports regarding the plight of Tsunami orphans in Tamil Nadu and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government has taken to properly rehabilitate the Tsunami orphans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Separate wing for women in employment exchanges

†454. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the increasing interest of girls in education and jobs, there is a need to open a separate wing for women in employment exchanges so as to bring forth yearly figures on number of women applying for Government jobs;

(b) whether Government proposes or would propose to frame any policy on this issue so that the girls passing out with higher percentage could get encouragement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Employment Exchanges function under the direct financial and administrative control of the respective State

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Governments/UT Administrations. Opening of any type of Employment Exchange is decided by them as per local needs and availability of resources. As a matter of general policy, no discrimination is made between men and women job seekers while providing employment assistance by the Employment Exchanges. Efforts are also made, as far as possible, to appoint one women employment officer in the Employment Exchanges having more than two Employment Officers.

No complaints of discrimination to women/girl job-seekers or gender bias at Employment Exchanges have been reported. The Government is modernizing the Employment Exchanges under which on-line services for registration etc. are already being provided by many States/UTs. The modernisation and computerization of all the Employment Exchanges will provide easy access to services to all job seekers concerned.

Implementation of judgement of SC on sexual harassment

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

(a) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Vishakha Judgement on sexual harassment at the workplace has been implemented at all Central Government institutions;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay;

(c) the number of complaints that have been made in Central Government institutions; and

(d) the number of inquiries that have led to the punishment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) All workplaces including Central Government institutions are mandated to follow Supreme Court guidelines on sexual harassment laid down in the Vishakha judgement. These Guidelines include setting up of appropriate complaint redressal mechanism in the form of Complaint Committees. As the complaints are handled by such Committees in the respective institutions, there is no centralized database on the number of complaints filed, their disposal and punishment awarded by these Committees in different cases.

Rajiv Gandhi Navvyuvati Sashaktikaran Yojana

†456. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a new scheme named Rajiv Gandhi Navyuvati Sashaktikaran Yojana (Sabla);

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of districts of Maharashtra included in this scheme and the names of those districts;

(d) the number of girls of the country going to be benefited from this scheme and nature of benefits provided under this scheme;

(e) whether scheme is being run by Non-Government Organisations, trusts etc.;

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the medium through which it is being operated; and

(g) the district-wise number of young women selected in Maharashtra for this scheme and guidelines for selection of girls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Government launched Rajiv Gandhi Scheme of Adolescent Girls - 'SABLA' on 19.11.2010. The scheme will be implemented in 200 selected districts on a pilot basis.

SABLA aims at empowering Adolescent Girls (AGs) of 11-18 years by improving their nutritional and health status and upgrading various skills like home skills, life skills and vocational skills.

(c) Eleven districts of Maharashtra viz. Beed, Nanded, Mumbai, Nashik, Gadchiroli, Buldana, Kolhapur, Satara, Amravati, Nagpur and Gondiya are included under the Scheme.

(d) Nearly one crore AGs are expected to be benefitted under the scheme annually. They would receive Nutrition, IFA supplementation, Health check-up and referral services, Nutrition and Health Education (NHE), Counselling/Guidance on Family Welfare, Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH), Child Care Practices, Home Management, Guidance on accessing public services and Life Skill Education etc. In addition, vocational training through National Skill Development Programme (NSDP) would also be imparted to girls above 16 years of age.

(e) and (f) The Scheme will be implemented by the State Government/UT Administration through ICDS platform. The focal point of

delivery of services is Anganwadi Centre (AWC). NGOs/CBOs can be engaged by the States/UTs for imparting nutrition and health education, Guidance on Family Welfare, ARSH, Child Care Practices, Home Management and life skill education.

(g) District-wise total number of eligible Adolescent Girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years as per survey reported by Government of Maharashtra are given below:-

Name of the District	Number of eligible AGs (11 to 18 yrs.)*
Mumbai	147553
Satara	81506
Kolhapur	85611
Nashik	137944
Beed	69030
Nanded	109395
Buldana	63314
Amaravati	79092
Nagpur	95112
Gondia	38825
Gadchiroli	42957
TOTAL:	950339

*includes out of school AGs in the age group of 11-14 years and all girls in the age group of 14-18 years.

The Scheme is self selecting in nature. Any eligible AG (11 to 18 years) can register at AWC to avail benefits under the scheme *Sabla*.

Corruption in CWG

457. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is slow in taking action against persons involved in large scale unimaginable corruption in CWG, 2010;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has taken so much time to suspend Chairman of CWG and other guilty persons; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of agencies, commissions, courts, etc. that are involved and how they are coordinating with each other to catch-hold culprits; and

(d) whether Government has searched and arrested them quickly so

that they do not manipulate and take advantage of slackness of Government's intentional delay in pursuing their own people involved in corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. Government has taken timely action after considering all aspects including the legal aspect. There has been no slackness or intentional delay on the part of the Government. Government has appointed a High Level Committee under the chairmanship of Shri V. K. Shunglu, former Comptroller and Auditor General of India to look into issues relating to the organizing and conduct of the Commonwealth Games, 2010 and lessons to be learnt for the future. This Committee has already given its first Report to the Government on Host Broadcasting. The final report is likely to be submitted to the Government by 31.3.2011. Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has commenced audit of all the games related agencies. Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is examining complaints received in respect of the CWG-D 2010. Besides, other agencies, such as, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Enforcement Directorate, Income Tax Department, are also reported to be making investigations as per their mandate. The investigation agencies conduct independent investigations as per their own rules and mandate.

Handing over stadia to private sector

458. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to handover newly build Delhi stadia for Commonwealth Games 2010 to the private sector; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals under consideration with Government by using these stadia for benefit of sportspersons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Sports Authority of India (SAI) had issued RFP (Request for Proposal) for short-listing private partners for handling the operation and maintenance of SAI Stadia in Delhi. However, this exercise had to be truncated due to unsatisfactory response. As such, the stadia are at present being managed by SAI. Further, the Government has decided to hold National Camps, establish Players' Academies, host national and international competitions to ensure optimal and appropriate utilization of these world-class facilities for the sports purposes.

Setting up youth coaching centres

459. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to announce a new policy on sports and also to set up youth coaching centres in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether infrastructure of Sports Authority of India would be upgraded so that various sports bodies can have proper coordination; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present to replace the existing National Sports Policy of 2001. However, Government has taken a series of initiatives within the existing policy framework to promote mass participation and excellence in sports. There is also no proposal to setup youth coaching centres in the country, as there already exist under Sports Authority of India (SAI) Schemes SAI Training Centres, Special Area Games Centres, Extension Centres and Centres of Excellence, which cater to young sports talent. .

(c) and (d) As for providing international sports facilities, the Sports Authority of India regional centres have state-of-the-art training facilities, which are used for conducting national coaching camps. Apart from this, the SAI stadia in Delhi, which were renovated to world-class standards for the recently conducted Delhi Commonwealth Games 2010, are also being used for the training of national athletes.

Encouraging young people in sporting activities

460. SHRIMATI KANIMOSHI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) with the nation hosting the International Cricket Council (ICC) World Cup, the steps that are being taken to ensure that youth from underprivileged backgrounds can watch the matches;

(b) whether any special programme can be implemented to utilize this opportunity to encourage young people to engage in sporting activities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) According to the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI), they have recommended to the venues hosting the ICC Cricket World Cup-2011 matches to keep the rates of tickets for the matches affordable and for the non-India games to admit the

school and college students on their identity cards free of charge.

Status of PYKKA

†461. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the year since when 'PYKKA' Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan is being organized;

(b) the concept and objective of this scheme and the budget allocation for the same for the financial year 2010-11;

(c) the excellent achievements made through this scheme in the field of sports, in the development of infrastructure and in the field of sports performance; and

(d) the State-wise budgetary allocation for the financial year 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)' scheme was approved during the end of 2007-08 and was made operational in 2008-09. The scheme aims to provide basic sports infrastructure in all village and block panchayats in a phased manner over a period of 10 years. Besides, the scheme also provides assistance for organizing annual sports competitions at block, district, State and national level. The budget allocation for 2010-11 was Rs. 413 crore, which was reduced to Rs. 350 core at RE stage.

(c) There has been encouraging response from the States/Union Territories in the implementation of PYKKA Scheme. The important achievements include assistance to around 34,000 playfields in village/block panchayats; 22.49 lakh rural youth (both men and women) took part in 2009-2010 competitions as against 7.22 lakh in 2008-09; women participation increased from 34% in 2008-09 to 39% in 2009-2010; around 40 lakh rural youth are expected to participate in the PYKKA competitions this year (2010-11); master trainers training has been given to 1,018 officials in the States/UTs as on 31st January, 2011 who, in turn, have trained nearly 18,000 community coaches.

(d) State-wise details of allocation and release of grants during current financial year upto 31st January, 2011 is given in the Statement I and II.

Statement-I

State-wise approval and release of infrastructure grant under PYKKA scheme for the year 2010-11 (upto 31st January, 2011)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayats approved	No. of block panchayats approved	Total amount approved	Funds* released
1	2	3	4	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	113	25.98	25.98

1	2	3	4	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	355	32	5.56	6.68
3.	Gujarat	-	-	-	2.55
4.	Haryana	619	12	6.51	7.92
5.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	4.02	4.77
6.	Karnataka	564	18	6.23	9.34
7.	Kerala	100	15	5.70	11.18
8.	Maharashtra	2752	35	28.16	41.93
8.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.32	1.19
9.	Mizoram	-	-	-	2.26
10	Nagaland	220	10	2.96	2.96
10.	Orissa	-	-	-	5.98
11.	Punjab	1233	14	12.55	15.32
12.	Sikkim	-	-	-	1.35
13.	Tripura	208	08	2.72	3.24
14.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	26.95
15.	Uttarakhand	750	10	8.89	10.58
16.	West Bengal	-	-	-	2.31
UTs					
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	06	1.06	1.06
18.	Lakshadweep	02	09	0.51	0.51
19	Puducherry	50	05	0.69	0.69
TOTAL:		9510	303	112.86	184.75

*It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (i.e. 2008-09 and

2009-10) (As on 31st January, 2011)

Statement-II

*Details of funds released for Annual Competitions during 2010-11
(upto 31.01.2011)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Rural Competitions		Women Competitions		Total [(5) + (7)]	
		No. of blocks	No. of districts	Amount released@	No. of districts		Amount released@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,108	22	11.26	-	-	11.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	161	16	2.05	-	-	2.05
3.	Assam	219	27	2.96	27	0.38	3.34
4.	Bihar	534	38	6.19	-	-	6.19
5.	Chhattisgarh	146	18	2.01	-	-	2.01
6.	Goa	04	02	0.18	02	0.08	0.26
7.	Gujarat	202	23	2.69	-	-	2.69
8.	Haryana	92	18	1.50	21	0.31	1.81
9.	Himachal Pradesh	77	12	1.18	12	0.15	1.33
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	143	22	2.10	-	-	2.10
11.	Jharkhand	212	24	2.81	24	0.35	3.16
12.	Karnataka	176	30	2.52	30	0.42	2.94
13.	Kerala	98	10	1.32	-	-	1.32
14.	Madhya Pradesh	283	46	4.13	50	0.66	4.79
15.	Maharashtra	309	29	3.88	35	0.48	4.36
16.	Meghalaya	39	07	0.67	07	0.12	0.79
17.	Mizoram	26	08	0.58	08	0.13	0.71
18.	Nagaland	-	-	-	11	0.13	0.13
19.	Orissa	314	30	3.85	30	0.42	4.27
20.	Punjab	104	16	1.55	20	0.30	1.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21. Tamil Nadu		385	31	4.66	32	0.44	5.10
22. Tripura		40	04	0.67*	04	0.11	0.78
23. Uttar Pradesh		820	71	9.47	-	-	9.47
24. Uttarakhand		95	13	1.38	13	0.09	1.47
25. West Bengal		292	15	3.31	-	-	3.31
26. UT. of Chandigarh	-		-	-	-	0.03	0.03
27. Through NYKS		263	25	3.22	-	-	3.22
TOTAL:		6,142	557	76.14	326	4.60	80.74
28. Fund released to NYKS to hold Inter-School Competitions							
7.31#							
in 626 districts and 35 States							
GRAND TOTAL:							88.05

*It includes Rs. 7.2 lakh released to Tripura State for holding Lower Level North East Games. @It includes for State Level competitions #It includes Rs.3.20 crore released by NS, NIS, Patiala to NYKS from erstwhile scheme of 'Promotion of Sports and Games in school'.

Coaches with SAI

†462. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent and temporary coaches with Sports Authority of India (SAI) appointed by it in the present and the names of centres with the number of coaches engaged therein;

(b) whether new coaches are being recruited by SAI this year; and

(c) the number of women coaches appointed by SAI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MATHUR): (a) There are 1212 regular (permanent) coaches and 151 contract (temporary) coaches employed in Sports Authority of India (SAI) at present. SAI has its own centres under its Schemes of SAI Training Centre (STC), Special Area Games (SAG) and Centre of Excellence (COE). The centre-wise details of posting of regular and temporary coaches under these three schemes are given in the Statement

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(See below). In addition to this, 277 coaches are posted with the State Governments under the Scheme of State Coaching Centre (SCC), 132 in the SAI Stadia, 93 in academies , 29 in Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC), 69 in National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme and the rest of the coaches in other places.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There are 180 regular (Permanent) women coaches and 34 contract coaches (Temporary) in SAI.

Statement

State-wise and Centre-wise details of Sports Authority of India (SAI) coaches

Sl. No.	State	Centres number of coaches		
		SAI Training Centre (STC)	Special Area Games (SAG)	Centre of Excellence (COE)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh			
	Secunderabad	18+2*	-	-
	Eluru	09	-	-
	Kurnool	07+1*	-	-
	Medak	02	-	-
	Vishakhapatnam	09+1*	-	-
2.	Assam			
	Guwahati	08+16*	-	-
	Golaghat	01	-	-
	Tinsukia	-	02	-
	Kokrajhar	-	02+4*	-
	Jorahat	02	-	-
3.	Bihar			
	Patna	10+1*	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
	Kishanganj	-	03	-
	Giddaur	-	03	-
4.	Chhatishgarh			
	Rajnandgaon	03+1*	-	-
5.	Goa		-	-
	Ponda	02	-	-
	Peddarn	04	-	-
6.	Gujarat			
	Gandhinagar	15	-	-
	Surat	01	-	-
7.	Haryana			
	Sonepat	09+3*	-	02
	Kurukshetra	09+1*	-	-
	Bhiwani	07	-	-
	Hissar	11		
8.	Himachal Pradesh		-	-
	Dharamshala	08	-	-
	Bilaspur	08	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir			
	Udhampur	04	-	-
10.	Jharkhand		-	-
	Ranchi	-	07+1*	-
11.	Karnataka			
	Bangalore	13+2*	-	04+1*
	Dharwad	10	-	-
	Medikeri	01+1*	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Kerala			
	Tricur	09+1*	08	-
	Alleppey	-	05+1*	-
	Calicut	03+1*	-	-
	Tellicherry	-	08+1*	-
	Kollam	08+1*	-	-
	Trivendrum	05+5*	-	01
	Kozhihode	03	-	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh			
	Bhopal	07+5*	-	-
	Dhar	02+1*	04*	-
	Jabalpur	06+2*	-	-
	Tikamgarh	01	-	-
14.	Maharashtra			
	Kandivali (Mumbai)	08+1*	-	-
	Aurangabad	09	-	-
15.	Manipur			
	Imphal	13+2*	06+12*	03+5*
	Uttlov	-	02+2*	-
16.	Meghalaya			
	Shillong	02+3*	-	-
17.	Mezoram			
	Aiwal		07*	
18.	Nagaland			
	Dimapur	02+3*	-	-
19.	Orissa			
	Cuttack	05	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
	Dhankanal	06	-	-
	Sundergarh	-	03+2*	-
20.	Punjab			
	Mustana Sahib	09	-	-
	Patiala	15+11*	-	05
	Ludhiana	09	-	-
	Badal	08		-
21.	Rajasthan			
	Jodhpur	07+1*	-	-
	Alwar	07+1*	-	-
22.	Sikkim			
	Namchi	-	01	-
23.	Tamil Nadu			
	Chennai	07	-	-
	Nagarcoil	-	03	-
	Salem	06		-
	Mayiladuthurai	-	03	-
24.	Tripura			
	Agartala	-	05	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh			
	Raibarielly	01	-	-
	Jhansi	03	-	-
	Safai Etawah	02+1*	-	-
	Lucknow	15+4*	-	02
	Allahabad	06	-	-
	Bareilly	04	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Uttaranchal			
	Kashipur	11	-	-
27.	West Bengal			
	Bolpur	03	01*	-
	Kolkata	13+3*	-	08
	Lebong	03	-	-
	Burdwan	06	-	-
	Siliguri	05	-	-
	Union Territory			
28.	Andman and Nicobar	-	04+1*	-
	Port Blair			
29.	Chandigarh	01+1*	-	-
30.	Delhi (NCR)	11+6*	-	-
31.	Pondicherry	09	-	-

*Contract Coaches (Temporaty)

National Games in Jharkhand

463. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Games to be held in Jharkhand have been postponed a number of times allegedly due to irregularities, corruption, mismanagement etc. and above all shortage of infrastructure for practice, as swimmers have no pool for practice;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if the National Games cannot be held in Ranchi, Jharkhand now whether the venue of Games be changed; and

(d) if not, when the Games are scheduled to be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The 34 National Games, Jharkhand were postponed

on six occasions in the past for different reasons such as non-completion of infrastructure, State

Assembly elections etc. The responsibility for organizing of National Games including creation of sports infrastructure is that of National Games Organizing Committee (NGOC) which has representatives from the State Government, Indian Olympic Association and concerned State Olympic Association. The Union Government is not involved in preparation and conduct of the National Games.

(c) and (d) The said Games are now being held from 12th to 26th February, 2011 in Ranchi, Jharkhand, so the question of change of venue for the Games does not arise at this stage.

Posts in sports federations

†464. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to remove the persons holding top most posts in sports federations for a long time, after a certain period by enacting a legislation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Government has already issued executive instructions imposing age and tenure limit in respect of office bearers of National Sports Federations, including the Indian Olympic Association, which has further been reiterated in the National Sports Development Code, 2011. As per the provision, the age and tenure limit in respect of office bearers are as under:

“Under the revised guidelines the President of an NSF is entitled to a maximum tenure of 12 years with or without break; and the Secretary General and the Treasurer can have a maximum of two consecutive terms of 4-years each across the two posts or in a single post. After two consecutive terms, a 4-year cooling-off period is compulsory. The guidelines also prescribe an age limit of 70 years on an office bearer”.

Erring IOA officials in CWG

465. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Olympic Association (IOA) officials are continuing in the Organising Committee of the CWG-2010 despite Government cancelling their appointment;

(b) the actions that have been taken against the erring officers of the IOA who have been found involved in corruption cases;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

11.57 A.M.

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is finding itself helpless to act against the erring officials as they have declined to cooperate or to vacate the posts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Sir. The officers of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) whose appointments have been cancelled by the Government are not continuing in the Organising Committee, Commonwealth Games 2010.

(b) The cases are still under investigation by the Investigating Agencies.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise in view of answer to (c) above.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Public Enterprises Survey (2009-10) and Report of CPS Enterprises

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fiftieth Public Enterprises Survey (Volumes I and II), Annual Report on the performance of the Central Public Sector Enterprises, for the year 2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3900/15/11]

**Report and Accounts (2009-10) of Textiles Committee,
Mumbai and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 41 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963:-

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Textiles Committee, Mumbai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above
Committee.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the
delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3903/15/11]

**Report and Accounts (2009-10) of Ennore Port Limited (EPL), Chennai
and
related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, on behalf of Shri G.K. Vasan, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Tenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Ennore Port Limited (EPL), Chennai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3968/15/11]

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE**

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हमिचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं वणिग
संबंधित वाणिज्य संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के नमिनलिखित
प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हब्दी) में प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :-

- (i) Ninety-fifth Report on Performance of Cement Industry;
- (ii) Ninety-sixth Report on Action Taken by Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in its Ninety-third Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry; and
- (iii) Ninety-seventh Report on Action Taken by Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in its Ninety-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सहि (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं वणिग

संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2010-11) के नस्निलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिंदी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (i) Eleventh Report on the subject 'Prevention of Illegal Coal Mining and Theft' relating to the Ministry of Coal; and

- (ii) Twelfth Report on the subject 'Modernisation and Expansion of Steel Sector' relating to the Ministry of Steel.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? The House is functioning. Please, resume your places.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

SHRI H.K. DUA (Nominated): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs (2010-11):-

- (i) Seventh Report* on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs; and
- (ii) Eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of External Affairs.

REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2010-11):-

- (i) Twenty-fourth Report on 'Procurement of Medicines and Medical Equipment' relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;
- (ii) Twenty-fifth Report on 'Unfruitful Expenditure of Investors Money - SEBI' relating to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs);
- (iii) Twenty-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained

in their Eightieth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Excesses Over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2006-07)' relating to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure);

*The Report was presented to the Hon'ble Speaker on 2nd February, 2011 and the Hon'ble Chairman, Rajya Sabha was informed accordingly on the 9th February, 2011.

12.00 NOON

- (iv) Twenty-seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act' relating to the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development);
- (v) Twenty-eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid-Day Meal Scheme)' relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education and Literacy);
- (vi) Twenty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Tenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Undue Favour to Vendor in Acquisition of Submarines' relating to the Ministry of Defence;
- (vii) Thirtieth Report on 'Special Economic Zones (SEZs)' relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) and Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);
and
- (viii) Thirty-first Report on 'Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)' relating to the Ministry of Water Resources.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shri P.R. Rajan, stating that he is under medical treatment and the doctor has advised him rest till 10th March, 2011. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 21st February to 10th March, 2011 of the current (222nd) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House to remain absent from 21st

February to 10th March, 2011 of the current (222nd) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No hon. Member dissented)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, normally during the President's Address we don't intervene at all. Seeing what is happening in Hyderabad and the serious situation that has developed in recent days, the State is totally paralysed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That can be discussed in the President's Address. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): There is no mention of it in the Address. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: There is no mention. ...*(Interruptions)*... And then you will say that there is no mention of it in the President's Address, but you are still talking about it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just give me three minutes, I will complete it. It is a serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the other House is also taking it up. We are the Council of States. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are the Council of States. We are aware of it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this uncertainty is hitting my State very badly. People of both the regions are affected adversely...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow you can raise it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tomorrow you give the notice and raise it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can raise it tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Just give me two minutes. I will conclude it. There is no controversy in this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yesterday also we have not allowed a matter. Tomorrow you give a notice and raise it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, thousands and thousands of people are on the streets. Pen-down strike is going on. ...*(Interruptions)*... Judiciary is not functioning. About three thousand advocates are...*(Interruptions)*... Hospitals are not functioning. The Government assured the constitution of Srikrishna Commission ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We would like to know from the Government

when they want to end this uncertainty. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't know whether there is anybody from the Government side. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Cabinet Minister is sitting here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would like to request the Members please don't talk to Ministers when the House is going on because the Minister will not be able to concentrate on the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, MLAs and MPs are not able to move freely in the State, particularly in that region. Protests and demonstrations are going on. Government employees are on pen down strike. You know what has happened to Governor's Address.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All things are there. But first you give the notice. That will be considered. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Uncertainty is not good. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Without a notice I will not be able to ask the Government to respond. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I will give a notice and then please allow me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give a notice that will be considered. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Allow me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This will be examined under the rule. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What is this, Sir? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You just give a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Notice has already been given. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow you give the notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: When will you decide? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is the prerogative of the Chairman. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: By this time, he could have finished. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I would have completed by this time. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You would have completed it, but you have sought the answer of the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I humbly request you to please understand the seriousness of the situation. This uncertainty should be ended at the earliest. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will finish it in two minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already said whatever you want to say. ...(*Interruptions*)... I cannot allow please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yesterday the Chair has taken a decision not to allow anything. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): सर, उनको एलाऊ कर दीजिए न।

श्री उपसभापति : बस, हो गया। Let the debate on this Motion be over, then you raise it.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I would like the Home Minister also to be present. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर , लीबिया में ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

श्री उपसभापति : उन्होंने कल रफ्लिआई दे दिया है ...*(व्यवधान)* ... कल लीबिया का कम्प्लीट रफ्लिआई हो गया है ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (*West Bengal*): This just one small mention because it is a big issue...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी : मान्यवर , ...*(व्यवधान)* ... लीबिया में हजारों भारतीय फँसे हुए हैं ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yesterday, hon. External Affairs Minister has given a detailed reply and has given an assurance...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी : मान्यवर , ...*(व्यवधान)* ... लीबिया में हजारों भारतीय फँसे हुए हैं ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

श्री उपसभापति : कल उन्होंने assurance दिया है ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी : नहीं दिया है ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप नोटिस दे दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी : सर, वहाँ लोग मर रहे हैं हम कब नोटिस देंगे ? ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

श्री उपसभापति : उन्होंने कल इस पर रफ्लिआई दिया है ...*(व्यवधान)* ... इस पर assurance दिया गया है ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी : सर, रफ्लिआई के मुत्ताबिक एक्शन नहीं हुआ है ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

श्री उपसभापति : कल इस पर assurance दिया गया है ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी : मान्यवर , लीबिया में जो हुआ है , उस पर अभी तक एक्शन नहीं हुआ है ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)* ... श्री ब्रजेश पाठक जी , आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (*Punjab*): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : गुजराल जी, आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... I request you to go through the Rules of Procedure. When Motion of Thanks on the President's Address is discussed, no other subject can be taken up. You have sufficient time to raise it. You give the notice. Please, Mr. Pathak.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर प्रस्तुत धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर यहाँ हम लोग चर्चा कर रहे हैं। लगातार दो दिनों से इस पर चर्चा चल रही है। गंभीर वक्तव्यों पर, जिन महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर चर्चा हो चुकी है, उन पर चर्चा न करके मैं उन वक्तव्यों की चर्चा करना चाहूँगा, जिन पर अभी तक हमारे साथियों ने चर्चा नहीं की है।

महोदय , इस देश में उत्तर प्रदेश एक ऐसा राज्य है जिसका पूरी दुनिया की आबादी के लहजिज से छठा स्थान है तथा हब्दुस्तान का आबादी के लहजिज से सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है। हवाई यात्रियों की सुविधा को देखते हुए , दिल्ली में भी हवाई यात्रियों की भारी असुविधा को देखते हुए तथा हवाई यात्रायात में काफी मात्रा में बढ़ोतरी को देखते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जेकर , जो दिल्ली के पास स्थित है और उत्तर प्रदेश में है , वहाँ पर एक एयरपोर्ट की स्थापना के लिये एक प्रस्ताव भेजा था , जो केन्द्र सरकार के पास कई वर्षों से लम्बित है। इस सम्बन्ध में हम लोग , हमारी बहुजन समाज पार्टी के लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के माननीय सदस्यगण , हमारी नेता बहन कुमारी मायावती जी के पत्र के साथ माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से और सम्बन्धित माननीय नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्री जी से भी मल्लि। लगातार आश्वासन देने के बावजूद भी अभी तक उस पर कोई ठोस या गंभीर नर्णिय नहीं लयिा जा सका है। हमें लगातार यह सूचित कयिा जाता रहा कि कैबिनेट से पास होने के बाद मंत्रियों के समूह के पास यह वचिराधीन है। उस बारे में भी महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में कोई जक्रि नहीं है। हम आपके माध्यम से यह अनुरोध करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य तथा दिल्ली में हवाई यात्रायात को देखते हुए जेकर में एक एयरपोर्ट बनाने के लिये तत्काल व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए , उनकी अनुमति दी जानी चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उस सम्बन्ध में सारी औपचारिकताएँ पूरी करके इसे केन्द्र सरकार को भेजा हुआ है , जिससे उत्तर प्रदेश के आसपास के कक्षेत्रों का विकास भी होगा तथा दिल्ली में जो हवाई यात्री जाते हैं , उनको भी सुविधा मल्लिगी। आगरा चूक्रि एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन केन्द्र है और वहाँ ताजमहल को देखने के लिये भारी मात्रा में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटक आते हैं , हमारे मेहमान आते हैं , उनको भी उधर जाने में काफी समस्याओं का सामना करना पडता है। जेकर -आगरा मार्ग बहुत सुब्यम रास्ता हो जाएगा। इसके लिये हम आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहेंगे कि उस सम्बन्ध में भी एक व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

महोदय , बहुजन समाज पार्टी का प्रारंभ से ही यह मानना रहा है कि छोटी -छोटी प्रशासनिक इकाइयों का गठन होना चाहिए। हमारी नेता बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने जब से उत्तर प्रदेश की जक्रिमेदारी सम्भाली है , उन्होंने छोटी -छोटी जक्रिों का और छोटी -छोटी तहसीलों का गठन कयिा , जिससे उन्हें प्रशासनिक नर्णियंत्रण और विकास की दृष्टि से सुगम बनाया जा सके। अभी इस देश के अन्दर नए तेलंगाना प्रदेश के नर्णियण के लिये चर्चा चल रही है। हम लोग लगातार सुनते हैं कि पूरे देश में हल्ला मच रहा है और आंध्र प्रदेश में तो पूरा तमाशा ही खड़ा हुआ है।

वहाँ का जन जीवन नये तेलंगाना राज्य को लेकर पूरा अस्तव्यस्त है। हमारी पार्टी का मानना है कि जब तक छोटे-छोटे प्रदेशों का गठन नहीं होगा तब तक हर्दुस्तान जैसे विशाल प्रदेश में हम ठीक से प्रगति नहीं कर सकते और न ही अच्छे ढंग से हम अपनी बात नीचे तक पहुँचा सकते हैं। हमारी पार्टी का मानना है कि छोटे राज्यों का गठन हो। तेलंगाना का समर्थन करने के साथ ही हमारी पार्टी की ओर से केन्द्र सरकार के संबंधित लोगों को हमारी बहन, कुमारी मायावती ने एक पत्र लिखा कि अगर आप उत्तर प्रदेश को भी छोटे राज्यों में वित्तित करना चाहते हैं, तो उसके लिए भी पूर्वांचल, बुंदेलखंड, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश तथा मध्यांचल उत्तर प्रदेश का गठन किया जाए। उस पर केन्द्र सरकार ने अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश आबादी के लहजिज से सबसे बड़ा राज्य है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश या किसी भी राज्य से जो केन्द्रीय कर आप लोग केन्द्र सरकार को चलाने के लिए इकट्ठा करते हैं, उनमें सर्वाधिक हिस्सा उत्तर प्रदेश का है। हमारे पास वित्तित दसिम्बर, 2010 तक के आंकड़े हैं, जबकि अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का हिस्सा, जो 33000 करोड़ रुपये था, जसिको उसने केन्द्रीय करों के रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजना था, उसमें से केवल 18,800 करोड़ रुपये ही उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को दएि गए और जो उसका हिस्सा था, वह भी केन्द्र सरकार ने नहीं दया है। यह दो भाँति इसलिए की जाती है क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश में रूस्लिंग पार्टी, कांग्रेस की कोई जमीनी हकीकत नहीं है। उनको लगता है कि वहाँ पर उनके मतदाता या उनके समर्थक नहीं रहते हैं। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। अगर उनके लोग वहाँ नहीं रहते हैं, फरि भी संघीय ढाँचा होने के

कारण केन्द्र सरकार की उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों के हितों को अनदेखा करने की आकांक्षा नहीं होनी चाहिए, जसि पर वे लगातार कुठाराघात करते रहे हैं। केन्द्रीय कर बाकी होने के साथ - साथ, अगर आप उसको तत्काल रॉलिज़ नहीं करते हैं, तो जो पैसा अभी समाप्त होने वाले वित्तीय वर्ष में है, अगर आप उसको अब जारी करते हैं, तो वह पैसा खाते में पड़ा रहेगा और अगले वर्ष में समायोजित हो जाएगा। इससे उत्तर प्रदेश की आम जनता को नुकसान होगा और उसके जम्मेदार आप लोग होंगे। हम आपके माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को यह बताना चाहते हैं कि केन्द्र सरकार, जो कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेतृत्व में चल रही है, उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों के हितों को बराबर अनदेखा करने के साथ ही उनके हितों पर कुठाराघात करने का काम भी कर रही है।

जैसा कि आप जब जानते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश एक बड़ा राज्य है और बुंदेलखंड और पूर्वांचल काफ़ी पछिड़े क्षेत्र हैं। वहाँ पर कोई काम नहीं हुआ है। बुंदेलखंड में तो काफ़ी हो - हारूला मचने के बाद हमारी नेता, कुमारी मायावती जी ने देख सारी परियोजनाएँ शुरू की हैं, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से उसमें हस्तक्षेप या योगदान केवल अखबारों तक ही सीमित रहा है। हमारी बहन, कुमारी मायावती जी ने 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये के पैकेज की मांग की थी, ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश के बुंदेलखंड और पूर्वांचल सहित पछिड़े क्षेत्रों का पूरी तरह से विकास किया जा सके और वहाँ के लोगों को विकास के रास्ते से जोड़ कर उनके रोजगार के लिए अन्य संसाधन भी उपलब्ध कराये जा सकें, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार ने उस परिप्रेक्ष्य में अभी तक कोई नष्टिय नहीं लेकर मदद करने का कोई काम नहीं किया है। उसने यह भी उत्तर प्रदेश को अनदेखा करने का ही काम किया है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में "प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना" के माध्यम से सड़कें बनाने का काम चल रहा है। जहाँ तक मुझे जानकारी है, देश के दूसरे राज्यों में नौवीं योजना का पैसा भी चला गया है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में आठवीं योजना का पैसा भी अभी नहीं गया है और काम अधूरा पड़ा है, जबकि मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक हजार तक की आबादी की बसावट वाले गाँवों को मुख्य मार्गों से "प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना" के माध्यम से सड़कें बना कर हम जोड़ चुके हैं। एक हजार से नीचे की आबादी की बसावट वाले गाँवों के लिए हमारे प्रस्ताव लगातार उत्तर प्रदेश से संबंधित अधिकारियों के पास केन्द्र सरकार में लम्बित हैं। केन्द्र सरकार ने अभी तक उन पर कोई स्वीकृत न देकर उत्तर प्रदेश के आम जनमानस को पुनः अनदेखा करने का काम किया है। यह भी उचित

नहीं है। आपके माध्यम से हम चाहते हैं कि "प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना" से संबंधित उत्तर प्रदेश की जो परियोजनाएँ लम्बित हैं और एक हजार से नीचे की बसावट वाले जो गांव हैं, उनको भी तत्काल मुख्य मार्गों से जोड़ने के लिए उचित नर्णय लिया जाना चाहिए।

ऐसा ही सचिवाई परियोजनाओं के संबंध में है। पूरे देश के अंदर केन्द्रीय स्तर पर केन्द्रीय सहायता से ढेर सारी सचिवाई परियोजनाएँ आंध्र प्रदेश या कांग्रेस पार्टी शासित अन्य राज्यों में चल रही हैं। महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने ढेर सारी सचिवाई परियोजनाएँ इधर भेजी हैं ताकि बुंदेलखंड और पूर्वांचल जैसे जो पछिड़े और सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र हैं, उनमें किसानों को सचिवाई के लिए ठीक से पानी दे सकें, उन्हें ठीक से संसाधन उपलब्ध करा सके, लेकिन वे भी अभी तक लम्बित पड़ी हैं। उन पर भी केन्द्र सरकार ने कोई नर्णय न लेकर उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को अनदेखा करने का काम किया है।

ऐसे ही बार-बार हल्ला मचता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर 26 करोड़ से अधिक लोग रहते हैं जो बीपीएल सूची पुनरीक्षित की जानी चाहिए थी, वह आज तक नहीं हुई। इसके लिए सक्सेना समिति और तेंडुलकर समिति जैसे कई समितियों का गठन हुआ, लेकिन उन समितियों की रिपोर्ट आने के बावजूद उत्तर प्रदेश के जो हमारे गरीब भाई हैं, उनकी संख्या को बीपीएल सूची में बढ़ाने को लेकर केन्द्र सरकार से बराबर अनुरोध करने के बाद भी उस बारे में आज तक कोई नर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। आज तक इस बारे में कोई नर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि जब भी इस धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर जवाब हो, तो

उसमें यह ध्यान रखा जाए कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में आबादी के हिसाब से हमारे जो गरीब जन हैं, जो Below Poverty Line रहते हैं, उनको भी इस सूची में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। अभी उनको इस सूची में शामिल न करके, उनकी अनदेखी की गई है, यह उचित नहीं है। हमारे जो गरीब भाई हैं, जो BPL सूची में दर्ज नहीं हो पाए हैं, उनको हम केन्द्र सरकार से अनुमति न मल्लिने के कारण पूरी तरह से सुविधा नहीं दे पाए हैं। हमारे यहां BPL की कुल संख्या एक करोड़, तीस लाख है, जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश सबसे बड़ा राज्य है और हमारे यहां ढेर सारे भाई ऐसे हैं, जो BPL सूची में दर्ज होने लायक हैं, लेकिन हम उनको यह सुविधा नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। चाहे BPL सूची में उनका नाम हो या न हो, उनके लिए हमारी नेता, बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने प्रत्येक जिला मुख्यालय पर 1,500 से अधिक मकान बनाए हैं और उनको निःशुल्क मकान देने का काम किया गया है।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, BPL सूची पूरी तरह से पर्याप्त न होने के कारण हमारी नेता, बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने प्रत्येक गरीब भाई को प्रति माह 400 रुपए महीने देने का काम इसीलिए किया है कि जब तक आप उनको BPL सूची में शामिल नहीं करते, हम उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों की अनदेखी न करें और अपने संसाधनों से बजटीय प्रवधान करते हुए हमारी नेता, बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश मुख्य मंत्री महामाया गरीबी आर्थिक मदद योजना के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक भाई को प्रति माह 400 रुपए देने का काम किया है। हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार गरीब लोगों के हित में ऐसी ढेर सारी योजनाओं को चला रही है।

साथियों, मैं आप सबको और इस सदन को इस बात से अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की गरीब जनता का जो अहित केन्द्र सरकार की रूलिंग पार्टी द्वारा किया जा रहा है, यह उचित नहीं है। मैं आपके माध्यम से बराबर अनुरोध करता रहता हूँ और आजपुनः अपील करता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास के लिए जो ढेर सारी योजनाएं लंबित पड़ी हैं, उनकी अनदेखी न करते हुए, उनको पूरी तरह से लागू करने का काम करें, जससे उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग यह समझ सकें कि वास्तव में केन्द्र में जो सत्तारूढ़ सरकार है, वह लोगों की सरकार है, वह बंटे हुए लोगों की सरकार नहीं है। अगर उनके पास धरातल नहीं है, जमीन नहीं है, तो उसके लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों की अनदेखी करना उचित नहीं है।

उपसभापति जी, ऐसा ही एक मामला कोयले के आवंटन का है। पूरे देश में और खासकर उत्तर प्रदेश में बजिली की काफी कमी है। हमारी सरकार ने देश सारी वित्तियुत परियोजनाओं का शुभारंभ करने के लिए एग्रीमेंट्स किए हैं और हम बहुत से पावर प्लांट्स लगाने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन उन परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए हमें भारी मात्रा में कोयले की आवश्यकता है। हमने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और संबंधित मंत्रियों से भी लिखित अनुरोध किया है कि हमारे राज्य के लिए पूरी तरह से कोयला आवंटित किया जाए, जिससे कि हम अपने राज्य को जितनी मात्रा है, उसके हिसाब से बजिली दे सकें। इसकी अनदेखी नहीं करनी चाहिए, क्योंकि बजिली न मिलने के कारण विकास के देश सारे कार्य प्रभावित होते हैं।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, ये कुछ प्रमुख बहुरि थे, जो मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में आपके समक्ष रखे। महंगाई और भ्रष्टाचार जैसे गंभीर बहुरियों पर हम लोग बराबर चर्चा करते रहे हैं और उधर भी हम लोगों को ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमारी पार्टी - बहुजन समाज पार्टी का स्पष्ट मानना है कि भ्रष्टाचार के मामले में दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी होना चाहिए और जांच में यह स्पष्ट होना चाहिए। इसमें जो भी दोषी हैं, उनको कड़ी से कड़ी सजा मिलनी चाहिए, जिससे भविष्य में इस तरह का भ्रष्टाचार करने वाले लोगों पर लगाम लग सके और हमारे देश की जनता समझ सके कि भ्रष्टाचारियों पर लगाम कसने का काम केन्द्र सरकार और विभिन्न जम्मेदार पदों पर बैठे हुए लोग कर रहे हैं। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। जय हस्ति, जय भारत।

श्री उपसभापति : श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा जी अभी नहीं हैं। डा. जनार्दन वाघमरे जी, आप बोलिए।

डॉ. जनार्दन वाघमरे (महाराष्ट्र) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके सामने महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर रखे गए धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिये और उनके प्रति आभार प्रकट करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण जहाँ UPA सरकार की उपलब्धियों का उल्लेख करता है, वहीं उसके सामने जो कठिनाइयाँ और चुनौतियाँ हैं, उनका भी जिक्र करता है। विकास के हर क्षेत्र के बारे में भी उन्होंने चर्चा की है, लेकिन समय के अभाव के कारण मैं यहाँ सभी मुद्दों को स्पर्श नहीं करूँगा। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप में भ्रष्टाचार की ओर हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। सत्य और नष्ठा के अभाव के कारण हमारे यहाँ कुछ समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हो चुकी हैं और भ्रष्टाचार उन समस्याओं में से एक प्रमुख समस्या है। वास्तव में भ्रष्टाचार राष्ट्र के शरीर में कैंसर के समान फैल चुका है।

यू.पी.ए. सरकार इसके बारे में काफ़ी चिन्तित है। भ्रष्टाचार पूरे राष्ट्र के लिये चिन्ता का विषय है। कई दोषी लोगों पर सरकार ने कार्यवाही भी की है। हर कीमत पर इस समस्या का सामना करना हमारे लिये बहुत ज़रूरी है।

महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में खाद्यान्न समस्या की ओर भी हमारा ध्यान खींचा है। खाद्य पदार्थों के मूल्य दबि-ब-दबि बढ़ रहे हैं। आम आदमी परेशान है। कृषि क्षेत्र में अधिक निवेश करने की आवश्यकता है। खेती की अधिक उपज ही खाद्यान्न की समस्या सुलझा सकती है। खाद्यान्न सुरक्षा कानून की आवश्यकता पर राष्ट्रपति जी ने बल दिया है। आम आदमी की भाषा अर्थपूर्ण तब होगी, जब खाद्यान्न की समस्या सुलझेगी। किसान राष्ट्र की रीढ़ की हड्डी हैं और वह कमजोर हो चुकी है। अगर वह टूट गई तो राष्ट्र भी टूटेगा।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने आंतरिक सुरक्षा के बारे में भी चिन्ता जताई है। नक्सलवादी और माओवादी हस्ति देश में बहुत बढ़ चुकी है। नक्सलवादी और माओवादी लोगों का लोकतंत्र पर विश्वास नहीं है, वे हस्ति में विश्वास रखते हैं। वे हस्ति से ही प्रश्न सुलझाना चाहते हैं। यह समस्या केवल कानून और सुव्यवस्था की नहीं है, यह विचारधारा की भी समस्या है, यह विकास की भी समस्या है, इसका सामना हमें करना ही पड़ेगा।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में चुनाव-सुधार की ओर भी हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। चुनाव-सुधार को प्राथमिकता देने की आवश्यकता है। चुनाव कई समस्याओं की जड़ हैं, वह भ्रष्टाचार का सबसे बड़ा स्रोत है, वह भ्रष्टाचार की गंभीरता है। जिनके पास कासा धन है, वे ही चुनाव लड़ सकते

है। राजनीति पैसे का खेला बन चुकी है। हमारा लोकतंत्र धनतंत्र का रूप ले रहा है, इसलिए इस चुनौती को भी हमें स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने समावेशी अर्थव्यवस्था का भी उल्लेख किया है। अर्थव्यवस्था समावेशी होने पर ही हमारी शिक्षा व्यवस्था, समाज व्यवस्था और अलग-अलग संस्थान समावेशी हो सकते हैं। समावेशी समाज और समावेशी संस्कृति हमारा लक्ष्य होना चाहिए। चुनाव-सुधार और भ्रष्टाचार नर्तक के संबंध में सुझाव देने के लिए सही तरीके से देखा जाए तो जे.पी.सी. की आवश्यकता है।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने हमारा ध्यान आम आदमी की ओर खींचा है। आम आदमी आज कई समस्याओं का सामना कर रहा है, उसके हाथों में कुछ भी नहीं है। उसको हाथों को काम मल्लिगा, तो ही उसके पेट को रोटी मल्लिगी। नरेगा आम आदमी के लिए है। नरेगा के पीछे गांधी जी का नाम जुड़ा हुआ है। गांधी जी हर गांव को गणतंत्र के रूप में देखना चाहते थे। ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मशिन आम आदमी के लिए है लेकिन आज यह व्यवस्था ही खराब हो चुकी है।

शिक्षा की ओर भी राष्ट्रपति जी ने हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया। अच्छी शिक्षा ही हमारे युवा वर्ग को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा कर सकती है। मानव संसाधन का विकास ही शिक्षा का लक्ष्य होना चाहिए। राष्ट्र के लोग ही राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति हैं। सर्व शिक्षा अभियान और शिक्षा के अधिकार का अच्छा उपयोग होना चाहिए।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने महिला आरक्षण की ओर विशेष रूप से हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया। चौदह साल के बाद भी महिला आरक्षण बिल पास नहीं हुआ, यह हमारी सोच पर प्रश्नचिन्ह लगाता है। महिलाओं का सम्मान ही संस्कृति का सम्मान होगा, महिला संस्कृति की रक्षक है।

“अबला जीवन हाथ तुम्हारी यही कहानी,
आंचल में है दूध और आंखों में पानी।”

इस अवस्था को बदलने के लिये महिलाओं को स्तृता में भागीदारी देने की आवश्यकता है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों की ओर हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया है।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने “हमारी जनता सुशासन की हकदार है; यह उनका प्राप्य है और हमारा “दायित्व” कहा है, इसलिए good governance की आवश्यकता है। अपने अभिभाषण के अंत में राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा कि “यह हमारा सौभाग्य है कि हमें लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था का वरदान मिला है।” सुशासन के अभाव में यह वरदान अभिशाप बन सकता है और कुशासन अभिशाप होता है, इस बात की ओर मैं सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati B. Jayashree to speak in Kannada. It is her maiden speech.

SHRIMATI B. JAYASHREE (Nominated): * Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir, I am very much grateful to you for the opportunity given to me to participate in the discussion on the Motion of Thanks to Her Excellency the President of India for her Address to the both Houses of the Parliament. I also thank you for allowing me to make my maiden speech in my mother tongue Kannada.

Sir, India has the oldest cultural tradition in the world. India's beauty lies in its rich and unique cultural heritage. So, I feel very much proud to be an Indian.

Sir, I would like to touch upon a very few points which are not pointed out by my other colleagues, who have spoken ahead of me. I am so happy that my humble contribution to the field of Culture, Art and Theatre has been recognised and I have given been an opportunity to be a member of this august House. Therefore I extend my heart felt thanks

to the Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh ji, Hon'ble Chairperson of UPA Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji and 108 crore people of my country. I would like to make use of this great opportunity to promote our cultural ethos and values. I would also like to dedicate my maiden speech to my family, the Indian theatre, and the people of my country.

I am B. Jayashree the grand daughter of Shri Gubbi Veeranna, who is remembered as a pioneer of Kannada Theatre. Having been introduced to the world of theatre at a tender age and brought up amidst its grandeur and rich culture, and grew up imbibing the value and culture of

*Hon'ble member spoke in Kannada

Indian theatre my home is theatre. Having completed my basic education in Bengaluru, I joined the National School of Drama, New Delhi and graduated in the year 1973.

My grand father, who was educated only up to 3rd standard, had adopted the present day modern techniques of popular Broadway theatre with natural ease in those days well ahead of others. As we are all aware, India's greatness lies in its unity in diversity. But it is very unfortunate that our over-enthusiasm of being a part of modern culture takes us away from our own rich culture, and also we are not only forgetting our own roots, we are under estimating our rich heritage. It is time we understand our future lies in our roots. These roots need to be strengthened. An awareness must be created amongst our children; they are the future of our country. Today's children are tomorrow's citizens. We need to inculcate values through our cultural traditions like theatre, music, folktales, literature etc.

In the good old days there used to be a special bondage between the child and the grand parents, which no longer exists as our life styles our changing. This has resulted in lack of guidance for our children in their early life. It is a matter of great concern that moral and emotional values are being replaced by stress, tension and pressure. Family bondings are disappearing as modernization and westernization are aged blindly. Grand parents are ending up in old age homes and the magician called the note book (Laptops) are occupying the little laps of children, mocking at our culture, heritage and practices. Home is first school of a child. Every household should take up the responsibility of patronizing our culture and heritage, by introducing their children to-our rich festivities, culture, native art forms etc. Parents should spend their precious time with their children, irrespective of the backgrounds they come from.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government and also the Hon'ble Members of this House towards the saying of Shri Yehudi Menuhin; that "There is a lack of mediation and creativity everywhere, especially in schools. The art is missing from lives and we are giving way to violence" - Sir, my next point is about the concept of 'theatre in education'. It must be initiated compulsorily at the primary level itself. Teaching should be through our literature, folk forms,

theatre, native arts, culture and music etc. So that it would be helpful to our children to develop the skills of expression, acting, dancing and creativity. This would also help the child to develop individuality, confidence and the proper development of personality with integrity. That is why we should introduce theatre in education through regional languages. When the students get to understand a concept in an integral way, supported by multi dimensional expression through theatre, it paves way to a complete understanding and then the objectives of our education would be fulfilled in the right manner. Such a vision would nurture our culture and enabling the positive exchange of modern ideas with the existing theories. It is the need of the hour and our Indian cultural roots are to be strengthened and nurtured attaching utmost priority.

The young minds technologically oriented must be shown a new path where they can live together with our culture and also revive yesteryear's culture and heritage. I would like to quote the great saying of Sri. Rabindranath Tagore.

"Literature, music and art are all necessary for the development and flowering of students to form an integrated total personality"-

I have been dreaming of a National academy for children for a long time. Today children's issues are a major concern. We really need to ponder over this aspect of the environment in which our children are living today, the negativity they are exposed to. We are neglecting their actual basic needs, which are alarming. Our children lack playground, parks, our traditional games, game tools, and a places to meet together. Our younger generation are growing amid all these inadequacies. These are the issues causing great concern and need to be addressed without further delay. That is why National academy should be set up to concentrate on teaching and reviving our regional art forms. Paying a honorarium to all those artistes learning and performing these art form will help them to sustain with their mission and children can identified with their roots.

As we instill our cultural values, we must also create in an interest for Indian art form in the minds of our children as they grow. It is a proven fact that a child connected to theatre or any art form always maintains a good mental and physical health. Indian arts are an amalgamation of science, health aspect, psychology, numerology etc.

A children's academy can cater to children's developmental activities and achieving a healthy, balanced well educated society will become a reality. This academy should also act as a platform to voice the problems and needs of spastic and differently abled special children and support their growth. A place which has playground with traditional games and all facilities, screening of National and international children's movies, storytelling, theatre activities, music group discussions, interstate-international exchange programmes etc. Can be some of the feature of this academy. It would helps us to save the art forms like Prasad Natak, Bhav of Odissa, Krishna Parjata of Karnataka, Nautanki of Lucknow, which are on the verge of distinction.

This could result in stress free clear mind, clear thought free from violence. A healthy society will no longer be a dream then. With due respect to all foreign languages, basic education must be given in each ones mother tongue in a scientific manner. Then higher levels of understanding and knowledge acquisition can be achieved. So I insist that importance should be given to the regional languages in basic and elementary education.

Many traditional art forms are vanishing today. The reason could be that they are not paying and the artists need to fend for their livelihood. The ancestral folk art forms are not able to support themselves. So the artists are switching over to other profession. This renders the

culture disintegrated. If such ancestral folk forms can be assured of respect, livelihood and sustenance, they definitely will survive and can be nurtured for future generations, and such artistes would take pride in being what they are. In the process of patronizing the culture and heritage, we need to strive in securing the artiste's self esteem. Schools and colleges should be instrumental in taking such traditional and folk art forms to the younger generation.

Here I would like to put forth a few suggestions to formulate plans and programmes in this regard.

Department of Culture must be rejuvenated to revive our traditional and folk art forms. Priority must be given to appoint well-versed, experienced, learned genuine artistes to the prominent strategic posts in cultural bodies. Care should be exercised that all the officials are development-oriented and work towards reviving and protecting our art forms. Cultural festivals should be organized across the country, showcasing our traditional art forms, music and theatre. A museum must be set up with the help of around Rs.100 crores of fund. Prime Minister must be liberal in established in the same as it will integrally represent the culture of the country. There is no cultural and performing arts training centre run by the Government. To some extent Kalakeshtra in Chennai is conducting training programmes. So in every city theatres should be build, where plays, music and dance concerts, puppet shows and traditional folk forms can be showcased throughout the year with a State museum which can become a tourist attraction. Here, the visitors should be able to get all information about the culture, tradition, history, all the art forms and details about all the prominent artistes of that region, with scope for learning the same. Exhibitions must be therefore sale of traditional artefacts, costumes, jewellery and accessories. There is also a need for cultural exchange between the States to understand, learn and appreciate each other's traditional and folk forms which can bring about an integration of Indian cultural diversities and create unity. The Government has to establish institutions on par with the standard of IIM and IIT for arts and culture education. Such institutions must be headed by the pioneers in the field of music, dance, fine arts, theatre, sculpture etc. Art managements, art revival, museum management, cultural administration etc. should be taught and secured.

Government I learn have been planning to constitute a National Commission for the management of monument and ancient antiques of interest. I would request the Government to expedite the same.

The existing art and culture academies need to be revamped, monitored, regularized and granted more powers which will be headed by people with high administrative skill and experienced in art. Development and modernization of national museum must be taken up increasing the rare and valuable possessions and collections. To propagate and to popularise the literature of all regional languages and their visual and performing arts, an exclusive new television channel can be created and funded by the Government. In addition to it a special slot

for cultural news bulletins in national and regional television channels can be considered. Details regarding our Indian literature, art models, historical remains, cultural events and our philosophers, musicians, sculptors, painters, scientists other artists and literary and creative personalities need to be featurised and documented. The organizations and institutions striving towards creating cultural training facilities and awareness amongst the youth must be supported and adequately funded. Such NGOs in different States should be recognized and encouraged with liberalization in the registration rules. There is an utmost need for good, equipped theatres for performing arts and space for rehearsals must also be provided. More number of art galleries and studios with free and open space for artists and sculptors must be established, wherein more artefacts can be exhibited without space constraints. More youngsters must be trained in the maintenance of museums and its supervision, thereby appointing more supervisors and creating more number of museums.

Our country India can boast of a rich cultural heritage in the entire world and much needs to be done in preserving the same with its richness. I take this opportunity to thank the Government and conclude my speech saying "We shall all come together, join hands to work towards the cultural prosperity of this wonderful country India". Thank you one and all. Namaskaara, Sharanu Sharanarathi.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए।

श्री राशिद अल्वी (आंध्र प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण को सपोर्ट करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ महोदय , राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण का ऐसा आइना है , जिसके अंदर सरकार का कल भी देखा जा सकता है , आजभी देखा जा सकता है और आने वाला कल भी देखा जा सकता है ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूई (बह्लिर): कसिका ?

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सरकार का प्रेसिडेंट का अभिभाषण माझी , आजऔर मुस्तकबिल , तीनों का एक शीशा , एक आइना है और यकीनन सरकार के इस डॉक्यूमेंट के अन्दर कोई मुद्दा ऐसा नहीं है , जिसके बारे में सरकार ने अपनी बात न कही हो। कोई बात छपिई नहीं गई है , सफाई के साथ कही गई है। आजादी के बाद , 60 साल पहले हमने जो सफर शुरू किया था , वह सफर जारी है। कसिी की भी सरकार रही हो , हम आगे बढ़ते रहे। हम कभी परेशानियों से गुजरे , लेकिन हम कहीं रास्ते के अन्दर नहीं ठहरे ... (व्यवधान)...

मेरे खयाल में मुझे बोलने देंगे , तो अच्छा होगा। उसके बाद आप बोलिए , जो बोलना है। कभी हमें कोई शक पैदा नहीं हुआ। दुनिया को हमारे ऊपर शक रहा , लेकिन हमें अपने ऊपर कभी शक नहीं हुआ। हम मंजिल के बाद अगली मंजिल की तरफ बढ़ते चले गए। बहुत सारा इस तरीके का वक्त आया , जब हमें मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ा , लेकिन हमने उन मुश्किलों का सामना किया। हमें कभी अपने ऊपर शक नहीं हुआ , दुनिया को भले ही हमारे ऊपर शक होता रहा।

सर, आजादी के बाद , 1950-51 के अंदर इस देश का जीडीपी 9,179 करोड़ था। हमने वह फासला तय किया है और आज हमारा जीडीपी 52,28,000 करोड़ के आसपास है। देश आगे बढ़ा , तरक्की करता चला गया। Per capita income, per capita consumption बढ़ती चली गई। दुनिया के सबसे ताकतवर मुल्क , अमेरिका के प्रेसिडेंट हब्दिस्तान आए। प्रेसिडेंट ओबामा यह कह कर गए, “India is not a developing

country. India is a developed country.” वे हबिदुस्तान के शुकिया अदा करके गए कऱि जो agreement हमने हबिदुस्तान के साथ कयिा है, उससे अमेरिका के अन्दर 50 हजार jobs मल्लिगी ।

सर, मुश्किल वक्त रहा और राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण की इब्तदा की कऱि देश के लोग महंगई से जूझ रहे हैं, लेकिन, सर, the Economic Survey सरकार का एक ऐसा डॉक्युमेंट है, जसि पर कभी कोई पॉलिटिकल पार्टी और कोई आदमी शक नहीं करता। उसके बारे में यह माना जाता है कऱि वह एक independent document है, मैं Economic Survey का एक paragraph पढ़ना चाहता हूँ “The last two-and-a-half years have been the most turbulent for the global economy.” Since the World War II, – उसके बाद, वर्ल्ड वार -II के बाद दुनिया के अन्दर इतना बुरा वक्त नहीं आया, जैसे आजआया। – “the crisis that began in a small corner of financial system, the sub-prime mortgage market, in the United States, spread like wildfire and engulfed the entire global financial system. The fall of Lehman in September, 2010, was the last straw making the crisis truly, globally intense. Countries have, however, been affected by the crisis differently and in varying degrees.” पूरी दुनिया में ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री बलबीर पुंज (उड़ीसा) : यह पछिले साल का है, एक साल बीत गया है,

श्री राशिद अल्वी : नहीं, latest Economic Survey की ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री बलबीर पुंज : वह चार दलि बाद आएगा।

श्री राशिद अल्वी : अब आएगा, तो वह मुझे नहीं मालूम। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं astrologer तो नहीं हूँ, जो Economic Survey है, मैं उसी को कह रहा हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री बलबीर पुंज : यह पुरानी बात हो गई।

श्री राशिद अल्वी : हाँ, आप बल्लिकुल ठीक कह रहे हैं, पछिले ढाई साल से हम इन हालात के साथ गुजरे। यकीनन यह देश एक गरीब देश है और जसि महंगई का जक़ि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में कयिा गया है, सरकार उस महंगई से नबिटने के लखि इकदामात कर रही है, ताकि उससे आमआदमी को राहत मल्लि सके। सर, वक्त कम है, मैं सारे अभिभाषण पर बहस नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन मैं

इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले अरसे के अंदर पैड़ी का सपोर्ट प्रसइस 550 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 1000 रुपये और व्हीट का सपोर्ट प्रसइस 630 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 1100 रुपये कर दिया गया। शुबरकेन का सपोर्ट प्रसइस भी करीब-करीब 50 फीसदी बढ़ा है। दुनिया के इन हालात के अन्दर जो सपोर्ट प्रसइस सरकार ने कसिन को दिया, कहीं न कहीं कीमतें बढ़ने में, प्रसइस राज में इन सबका हाथ है। सर, हमारी सरकार का... (व्यवधान)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज : फरि कसिन आत्महत्या क्यों कर रहे हैं ?... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : सर, यह जो बता रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please, Panyji.

श्री बलबीर पुंज : अगर कसिनो को इतना पैसा मल्लि रहा है तो फरि वे आत्महत्या क्यों कर रहे हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No interruptions. We have no time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज : उन्हें पैसा भी मल्लि रहा है और वे आत्महत्या भी कर रहे हैं , यह बात समझ में नहीं आ रही है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Balbir ji, we have no time. There is shortage of time.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : पुंज साहब , कसिन आत्महत्या कर रहा है , इसमें कोई शुद्धा नहीं है , लेकिन जब आपकी सरकार थी , तब भी कसिन आत्महत्या कर रहा था ...(*व्यवधान*)... तब भी कसिन आत्महत्या कर रहा था , सिर्फि आज नहीं कर रहा है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Alvi, you address the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't react to that, you have no time ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Alvi, your time is limited. So, you address the Chair.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, ऐसे में कैसे बोल पाऊंगा , अभी तो मैंसे शुरू ही किया है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): They are trying to detract you.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बहिर) : हम लोग तो सुन रहे हैं ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Don't fall into their trap. They are trying to detract you from your important points. You address the Chair only. आपचेअर को एड्रेस करो।

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, बीजेपी मुझसे बड़ी मोहब्बत करती है और इनकी मोहब्बत का यह सबूत है कि ये मुझे बोलने नहीं देना चाहते ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज : नहीं , नहीं , आप बोलिए।

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सरकार ने गवर्नमेंट का ग्रुप ऑफ मन्निस्टर्स एपॉइंट किया , जो मन्निस्टर्स की डिक्रीशनरी पाबर्स है , उनके बारे में गौर करेगा कि ये रहनी चाहिए कि नहीं रहनी चाहिए। वह करप्शन के बारे में गौर करेगा कि करप्शन को कैसे हटाया जा सकता है और सरकार के अन्दर कैसे और अधिक ट्रांसपिरेंसी लाई जा सकती है वह ग्रुप ऑफ मन्निस्टर्स इलेक्शन रफॉर्म , स्टेट फंडिंग वगैरह सारे मामलात को देखेगा , जिसे पता चलता है कि सरकार इन तमाम मसाइल्स के बारे में कतिनी कंसर्न्ड है सर, ज्यूडीशियरी की ...(*व्यवधान*)... सर, ब्लैक मनी के बारे में बहुत चर्चा हुई

हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : राशिद भाई टोटल कतिने ग्रुप ऑफ मन्निस्टर्स बने हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, please. There is no time. ... (Interruptions)... Panyji, there is no time. ... (Interruptions)... No, no. Don't listen to them. He is not yielding.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, ऐसे तो बड़ा मुश्किल हो जायगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): We have to finish the discussion today.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, करप्शन बन्नि शुबहा एक बड़ा मुद्दा है। लेकिन मैं यह बात बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि पछिले 60 साल के अंदर कोई वक्त ऐसा नहीं आया, जब देश करप्शन से कभी ज्यादा और कभी कम दो-चार न हुआ हो ... (व्यवधान)... रूडी जी, मेरी बात सुनिए। मैं कोई पार्टी पॉलिटिक्स की बात

नहीं कर रहा हूँ। करप्शन के खिलाफ हमें और आपको मन्त्रि कर लड़ना पड़ेगा ... (व्यवधान) ... जब तक हम मन्त्रि कर नहीं लड़ेंगे, यह दूर नहीं होगा। आज जरूर एक ऐसा माहौल पैदा कर दिया गया है कि यह कहा जाता है कि करप्शन बहुत है, लेकिन यह वक्त बहुत ही ... (व्यवधान) ... देखिए, एक बात सुनिए, अगर आप मुझे बोलने नहीं देंगे, तो मैं आपकी सरकार की इतनी मोटी कत्तिब लाया हूँ, मैं उसे पढ़ दूँगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप मुझे सुनें। मैं कोई पार्टी पॉलिटिक्स नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, इसलिए आपसे बहुत अदब से दरखास्त है कि आप मेरी बात को सुन लीजिए। आप मुझे मजबूर मत कीजिए कि मैं एनडीए की सरकार की यह कत्तिब खोखूँ।

सर, करप्शन हमेशा रहा है। आज आपने जसि तरीके से देश के अन्दर प्रोपेगेट किया है, मैं मानता हूँ कि आज सूरज के नीचे काले बादल आए हुए हैं, थोड़ा अंधेरा है। मैं इस बात से इंकार नहीं कर रहा हूँ, इस बात को मैं मानता हूँ,

*ज़रा सी देर के लखि जो आगया मैं अब मैं
उधर ये शोर मच गया आफताब ढल गया।।*

श्री राजी व प्रताप रूई : थोड़ा इसे समझा भी दीजिए।

श्री राशीद अल्वी : सूरज के नीचे बादल आया, थोड़ा अंधेरा छाया तो दुश्मन खुश होने लगे कि सूरज चला गया, छुष गया। यह बहुत थोड़े वक्त की बात है। बादल हटेंगे, सूरज अपने आबोताब के साथ फरि आसमान की बुलंदियों पर उसी तरह चमकेगा। आप जदि करते रहे कि जे.पी.सी. होनी चाहिए। सरकार जे.पी.सी. इसलिए नहीं बनाना चाहती थी, क्योंकि वह कुछ छपिना चाहती थी। आज जे.पी.सी. बन गई। सी.बी.आई. काम कर रही है।

कल लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन जब बोल रहे थे तब उन्होंने बार-बार यह बात कही कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर एक ईमानदार शखिसयत है और प्राइम मिनिस्टर एक इकोनॉमिस्ट है। यह बात उन्होंने बार-बार कही है। मैं इस बात की तारीफ करता हूँ लेकिन, उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि हम जे.पी.सी. क्यों बनाना चाहते थे। उन्होंने कहा कि हम जे.पी.सी. इसलिए बनाना चाहते थे कि जे.पी.सी. के अन्दर हम यह देखें कि कोई मिनिस्टर बना तो कैसे बना और सरकार की जो पॉलिसी है, वह कसि तरीके से इम्प्लीमेंट हो रही है? आप उनका भाषण उठाकर देखिए। उन्होंने ये तीन बातें कही हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि हम ये तीन बातें देखना चाहते हैं कि कोई कम्यूनिकेशन मिनिस्टर बना तो कैसे बना ?

सर, मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब एन.डी.ए. की सरकार थी, तो उस सरकार के जमाने में करप्शन के बहुत सारे

वाक्यात आए थे। मैं आप पर इल्जाम नहीं लगा रहा हूँ , लेकिन यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब श्री जॉर्ज फर्नांडीस का मामला आया तब प्राइम मनिस्टर साहब ने न्यूडिशियल इन्क्वायरी के लिये एक कमेटी बनाई थी। अगर आप कहें तो मैं शक्ति सेना के लीडर का स्टेटमेंट पढ़ कर आपको सुनाऊँ , वह मेरे पास मौजूद है। अगर आप कहें कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने क्या कहा था , तो वह भी बताऊँ। प्रधान मंत्री , श्री अटल जी ने कहा था कि "करप्शन एक गलत चीज़ है। अभी इस करप्शन से हमें अपनी आँखें खोल लेनी चाहिए और मैं न्यूडिशियल इन्क्वायरी कर रहा हूँ। जॉर्ज साहब को हटा दिया गया था। उसके बाद कमेटी की रिपोर्ट नहीं आई थी। तब जार्ज साहब को दोबारा मनिस्टर बनाया गया था। जब अपोजिशन ने हंगामा किया था तो उस वक्त के पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मनिस्टर ने क्या कहा था , वह मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाए देता हूँ। प्रमोद महाजन साहब , जो मेरे दोस्त थे , आज वह इस दुनिया में नहीं हैं। प्रमोद महाजन साहब ने लोक सभा में 20 नवम्बर , 2001 को कहा था कि "It is the prerogative of the Prime Minister to induct anyone in the Cabinet. He has not to answer anybody in this connection. The Prime Minister will not answer anybody in this

connection as to who has been appointed as Minister or who has not been appointed as Minister. So, the Prime Minister has appointed him as Minister of Defence but the Opposition still wants to reverse the decision. I cannot say anything for any daydreamer. दल्लि में सपने देखने वालों के लए मेरे पास कोई जवाब नहीं है। Shri George Fernandes is the Defence Minister and he will be the Minister of Defence.” उनका यह जवाब था और आज आप कह रहे हैं कि आप यह देखेंगे कि मन्त्रिस्तर कैसे बनाया गया या कैसे नहीं बनाया गया। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, I have a point-of-order. Can we refer to the proceedings of the other House in this House and pass comments on that?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Under what rule are you raising the point-of-order?

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, the rule can be found out. But, is it admissible, Sir? Is it admissible to discuss proceedings of the other House in this House and pass comments on that?

श्री राशिद अल्वी : बल्किुल। वह सब quote किया जा सकता है। अगर मैं गलत स्टेटमेंट दूँगा , ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please. If something is already discussed in the other House and has come out in the media, it has become a public property. ... (Interruptions) ... Mr. Alvi, your time is over, you have taken 14 minutes. Please conclude.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ... एक संकट यह है कि कल राजीव शुक्ल जी बोल रहे थे ... (व्यवधान) ... आज राशिद अल्वी जी भी बोल रहे हैं। क्या एक कॉमन इराफ्ट कांग्रेस पार्टी में सर्कुलेट किया गया है कि ये सब लोग एक ही बात बोल रहे हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : आपको इसमें क्या आपत्ति हो रही है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी में क्या हो रहा है या क्या नहीं हो रहा है ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Your time is over, only one more minute for you. Already 15 minutes are over.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, इस टाइम को उसमें से माइनस कर दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I told you not to listen to them and make your speech. I told you that they are trapping you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You simply reacted to them. You could have made your points. 15 minutes are over now. Take one more minute and finish.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : करप्शन कहीं भी हो , वह करप्शन होता है , वह चाहे एन.डी.ए. की सरकार का करप्शन हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे टाइम नहीं दे रहे वरना मैं यह भी बता देता , पूरी डटिल्स मेरे पास हैं , कि आपने अपनी सरकार के जमाने में स्पेक्ट्रम कैसे दिया था। 4.2 स्पेक्ट्रम दिया जा सकता था , auction किया जा सकता था। आपने 6 मेगाहर्ट्ज दिया और उसके बाद 10 मेगाहर्ट्ज ...*(व्यवधान)*...

1.00 P.M.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : आपने जेपीसी के लिए मांग क्यों नहीं की? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Pany, don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Sir, this is a baseless and useless argument. अगर उस समय ऐसा हुआ था , तो जेपीसी के लिए क्यों नहीं मांग हुई ? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : बगैर किसी consultation के 10 साल की बजाय 20 साल के लिए दिया। ...*(समय की घंटी)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Alvi, please conclude.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, मैं दो मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no; you have already taken 16 minutes. You are unnecessarily being distracted by others. You should have made your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, करप्शन , करप्शन है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You address the Chair. Why do you address them?

SHRI RAASHID ALVI: Sir, I will take not more than two minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Take only two more minutes. Already 16 minutes you have had.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, करप्शन , करप्शन है। इससे सबको मल्लि कर लड़ना चाहिए। यह मुझकिन नहीं है कि कर्णाटक का करप्शन सही हो और दिल्ली का गलत हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

“ये जनाबे शेख का फलसफा ,
हैं अजीब सारे जहां से,
जो यहाँ पयिो तो हराम हैं,
जो वहाँ पयिो तो हलाल हैं। ”

सर, मैं आखिरी बात कहूँगा। मैं आखिरी बात सरकार को अपनी तरफ से कहूँगा कि मैं अक्लियत कमिटी की नुस्खाइंदगी करता हूँ। अगर मैं उसके बारे में नहीं बोलूँगा, तो बहुत ज्यादाती होगी। सर, मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहूँगा कि जामिया मल्लिया को अक्लियती करिदार के लिये अभी कमीशन ने फैसला दिया है, वह करिदार जामिया मल्लिया को मल्लिना चाहिए।

मैं आखिरी बात टेररिज्म के बारे में कहता हूँ कि टेररिज्म के नाम पर हब्दिस्तान भर के अंदर जो बेगुनाह लोग पकड़े गये हैं, उनको जल्द से जल्द सरकार को रल्लि करना चाहिए। सर, देवबंद के एक मौलाना, जो हवाई जहाज से जा रहे थे, वह सारे अख्बारात् के अंदर आया था कि उन्होंने हवाई जहाज में बैठ कर भूल से सर्फि इतना कहा कि हवाई जहाज उड़ने वाला है। हवाई जहाज उड़ने वाला है और मैं भी उड़ने वाला हूँ। हवाई जहाज रोक दिया गया। वहाँ पुलिस आगयी और उनको गरिफ्तार कर लिया गया कि हवाई जहाज को उड़ाने की साजिश हो रही है। उनको पालम थामे के अंदर बंद कर दिया गया। सारी सच्चाई सामने आ गयी। ... (समय की घंटी) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, take your seat. ... (Interruptions) ... There is no time for this. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : देवबंद की सरजमीं, जिसका एक-एक ज़रा हब्दिस्तान की आज़ादी के खूब से तह है, वहाँ के मौलाना पर अभी तक मुकदमा चल रहा है। इस मुकदमे को एकदम वापिस लेना चाहिए। ... (समय की घंटी) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Alvi, that is enough. You have taken 18 minutes. Take your seat. That is all.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करते हुए अपोजीशन से यह कहते हुए इज़ाजत ले रहा हूँ कि

“दुश्मनी जमकर करो,
बस इतनी गुंजाइश रहे,
जब कभी हम दोस्त हो जायँ,
तो शर्मिंदा न होयँ। ”

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav. You have only five minutes.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Bihar): Only five minutes!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Okay, take one or two more minutes.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर लगातार चर्चा हो रही है। मैं आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे भी इसके लिए कुछ समय दिया है।

महोदय , देश की आज़ादी के 63 साल गुजर गये और इन 63 सालों की आज़ादी के बाद देश के जो कृषि और मजदूर हैं , उनकी हालत ठीक नहीं है। इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था खेत -खलिहान , मजदूरों और कृषिओं पर निर्भर करती है , मगर आज वह कृषि और मजदूर दबि भर कमाने के बाद भी अपने बच्चों के लिए दो वक्त की रोटी नहीं जुटा पा रहा है। उनके पास रहने के लिए घर नहीं है , उनके पीने के लिए शुद्ध जल नहीं है , उनके बच्चों के पढ़ने की व्यवस्था नहीं है और उनके स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा के लिए समुचित उपाय नहीं किए गए हैं। कहा जाता है कि देश की 70 प्रतिशत आबादी गांवों में बसती है , लेकिन गांवों में रहने वाले कृषिओं की हालत क्या है ? यह चिन्ता का विषय है कि आज जब यह देश कृषिओं पर निर्भर करता है , तो उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता घट रही है। आप रिकॉर्ड देख लीजिए और यदि आप पछिले 4-5 वर्षों का बारीकी से आकलन करेंगे , तो आपको एहसास होगा कि इस देश का कृषि आज खुशहाल स्थिति में नहीं है। उसमें खेती करने का ज्यादा उत्साह नहीं है , क्योंकि कृषि जो मेहनत कर रहा है , उसको उसकी मेहनत का उचित फल नहीं मिला रहा है। एक आकलनके अनुसार देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में पछिले 13 वर्षों में लगभग 2 लाख कृषिओं ने आत्महत्या की है। हम सभी आज़ाद भारत के नागरिक हैं और हम सभी लोगों के लिए यह निश्चित तौर पर शर्म की बात है कि जो लोग हमें मेहनत करके खलि रहे हैं , वे आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। आप कह रहे हैं कि हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था सुदृढ़ हुई है। अभी हमारे साथी कह रहे थे कि हमारा देश विकसित हो गया है , हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था दसों दिन मजबूत हो रही है , लेकिन अगर देश की अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूत हो रही है , तो देश के कृषि आत्महत्या क्यों कर रहे हैं ? यह चिन्ता का विषय है। आज इस देश की आधी

आबादी गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे अपना गुज़र-बसर कर रही है। आज उसको खाने के लिए अन्न नहीं मिला रहा है, पहनने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं मिला रहा है, रहने के लिए घर नहीं मिला रहा है, जब कि हम आज़ाद भारत के नागरिक हैं। यह बात सही है कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था उन लोगों के लिए मज़बूत हुई है, जो बड़े लोग हैं, जो व्यापारी लोग हैं, देश की आज़ादी के बाद जबिकी स्थिति दबिंदिन अच्छी होती गई है। आज हमारा दो तरह का देश है – जहां एक तरफ आधी आबादी परेशानी की हालत में है और दूसरी तरफ ऐसे लोग हैं, जबिके कुत्ते और बिल्लियां भी दूध पीते हैं। आज ऐसे हालात हैं और स्थिति यह है कि जो कमाने वाला है, वह खा नहीं पा रहा है, वह अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा नहीं पा रहा है। यदि इस तरह की व्यवस्था इस देश में रहेगी, तो देश कभी आगे तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है।

आज नक्सलवाद की चर्चा सभी जगह हो रही है। आज देश के विभिन्न इलाकों में बड़े पैमाने पर नक्सलवादियों का प्रभाव बढ़ रहा है और यह चिन्ता का विषय है। मैं जसि प्रदेश से आता हूँ – बहिर प्रदेश, वह एक पछिड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है, जहां गरीबी और बदहाली है, जहां बेरोज़गारी है और मैं समझता हूँ कि बहिर जैसे और कई प्रदेश हैं, जहां नक्सलवादियों का प्रभाव बढ़ रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री प्रशांत चटर्जी) पीठासीन हुए

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, कुछ वर्ष पहले बहिर में 6 से 7 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स नक्सलवाद से प्रभावित थे, लेकिन आज यह संख्या धीरे-धीरे बढ़कर 34-35 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हो गई है और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि देश के अन्य राज्यों में भी नक्सलवादियों का प्रभाव धीरे-धीरे बढ़ रहा है। अभी हाल ही के दबिंदिन में उड़ीसा की क्या स्थिति है? उड़ीसा में जिलाधिकारी को कडिनेप कर लिया गया, इंजीनियर को कडिनेप कर लिया गया। माओवादियों की सभी मांगों को मानने के बावजूद आज वे नयी तरह की कंडीशंस सामने रख रहे हैं और आज तक उन जिलाधिकारी को छोड़ा नहीं गया है, एक इंजीनियर जरूर छूटा है। झारखंड हमारा पड़ोसी राज्य है, जो कुछ वर्ष पहले तक हमारे ही राज्य का पार्ट था, वहां नक्सलवादियों की इज़ाज़त के बबिआ आप एक इंच भी कोई डेक्लपमेंट का काम नहीं कर सकते। क्या हमने कभी सोचा, कभी मंथन किया, कभी चिन्तन किया कि आखिर देश में नक्सलवाद से प्रभावित इलाकों की संख्या में इज़ाफा क्यों हो रहा है? क्या हम उनकी समस्याओं से रूबरू हो रहे हैं? हम कह रहे हैं कि देश वक्रि सत्ति हो रहा है। जहां देश में एक तरफ भूखे और नंगे लोग कह रहे हैं,

वहीं दूसरी तरफ लाखों -करोड़ों रुपए का घोटाला हो रहा है। यह हमारे लक्षित चर्चा का विषय है या नहीं ? हम क्या कर रहे हैं ? जो बड़े-बड़े घरानों के व्यापारी हैं , उनका लाखों रुपए का कर्ज हम साफ कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ जो किसान हैं , मजदूर हैं , उनके बैल खोल लए जा रहे हैं , उनके दरवाजे उखाड़ दए जा रहे हैं। यह बात और है कि कुछ वर्ष पहले यू.पी.ए. -1 गवर्नमेंट ने किसानों का बोझ हल्का किया था , कर्ज माफी की थी , मगर वह नाकामि है। हमें उसकी तह में जाना पड़ेगा कि कैसे उनके हासत को हम ठीक करें। महोदय , यह जो trend चल रहा है , अगर इस trend को रोकने का काम इस देश की सरकार ने नहीं किया तो निश्चित तौर पर आने वाला वक्त हमारे लए बुरा होगा। अगर किसानों को हमने खुशहाल नहीं किया , उनका मनोबल बढ़ाने का काम नहीं किया और अगर धीरे-धीरे उनकी प्रवृत्ति खेती की तरफ कम होती गई, तो हमारे पास पैसे रहेंगे , मगर उत्पादन नहीं करने से खाद्यान्न की समस्या बढ़ती जाएगी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Your time is over. You had five minutes and you got extra two minutes.

श्री राम कृष्ण यादव: महोदय , मैं कभी-कभी बोलता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Please conclude.

श्री राम कृष्ण यादव : सर, दो मिनट और दे दीजिए , मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूँगा। महोदय , मैं बता रहा था कि आजमहंगाई बढ़ रही है और लगातार बढ़ रही है। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि जतिने माननीय सदस्य एन.डी.ए. के हैं , खास तौर पर भारतीय जनता पार्टी के , वे अभी महंगाई पर लंबी -चौड़ी तकरीर कर रहे हैं। जब इनकी सरकार का कार्यकाल था - इनको अपने गरिबान में भी झांझना चाहिए - उस समय से महंगाई की बुनियाद और भ्रष्टाचार का बीज डालने का काम हुआ। महोदय ... (व्यवधान) ... बगारू लक्ष्मण जी की याद है ? ... (व्यवधान) ... भारतीय जनता पार्टी के माननीय अध्यक्ष जी थे ... (व्यवधान) ... उन्होंने घूस लेने का जो काम किया था , वह दुनिया से छपि हुआ नहीं है। हम सब लोगों ने देखा था कि कसि तरह से टेबल के नीचे से पैसे लिए जा रहे थे। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Please conclude. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री राम कृष्ण यादव : महंगाई की शुरुआत और भ्रष्टाचार की बुनियाद डालने वाली यह एन.डी.ए. की सरकार थी , जसिने पूरे छः साल में इस देश की हालत खराब करने का काम किया था। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : एन.डी.ए. के समय महंगाई सबसे कम थी। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Mr. Pany, the next speaker is from your party. Mr. Yadav, you continue. ... (Interruptions) ... This is highly deplorable. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री राम कृष्ण यादव : आप क्या बोलेंगे ? यह बात और है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार ने भी अपने कार्यकाल में , खास तौर पर यू.पी.ए. -2 की सरकार ने इस पर नयंत्रण नहीं किया। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने लगातार यह घोषणा की है कि हम महंगाई कम करने का काम करेंगे , मगर महंगाई पर कोई नयंत्रण नहीं हो रहा है और लगभग 18 प्रतिशत ... (व्यवधान) ... यह चत्ति का वषिय है। आजबेघारे नमक, रोटी और प्याज़ खाने वाले जो गरीब लोग हैं , हमारे बहिर में आमतौर पर...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Please conclude. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री राम कृष्ण यादव : सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर दूँगा। तो वे गरीब लोग प्याज़ , नमक और रोटी भी नहीं खा पा रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... ये हालत है।

यह और बात है कि नक्सलवाद की चर्चा कर रहे हैं , वामपंथियों की चर्चा कर रहे हैं , पर हिन्दू और भगवा की बात ... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): You please conclude. You have taken 10 minutes. Please conclude. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : भगवा आतंकवाद की बात करने वाले भी अब चिल्लाने का काम कर रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान)... इस देश में दो तरह की नीति नहीं चलेगी। ... (व्यवधान)... वामपंथियों पर नियंत्रण करेंगे , हिन्दूवाद और भगवावाद पर आतंक हो रहा है इस देश में , उसको नियंत्रित करने का काम करें। इस देश की जो अकियत है , आजवह परेशान हासत में है बड़े पैमाने पर...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): You take your seat.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ I am going to conclude. He is going on talking.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): You have already taken ten minutes.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, आजक्या हो रहा है? इस देश को बेहल क्यो गया है इन भारतीय जनता पार्टी , आर.एस.एस. और वशिव हद्दि परिषद् के लोगों के माध्यम से जो माइनोंरिटीज़ के लोग हैं , उनको कैसी प्रताड़ना सहनी पड़ रही है? अभी एक example हमारे एक साथी ने दियो और वे तमाम अल्पसंख्यक लोग ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): You take your seat.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : जो वभिन्न कसों में , माझेगांव जैसे कसों में बंद है ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): You sit down.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : देश में आतंकवाद को अगर बढ़ावा देले वाला कोई है ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री प्रशांत चटर्जी) : आपने बहुत बोल दियो ... ठीक है ... ठीक है ... बैठ जाइए। Now, Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilonia will speak. You take your seat. Please take your seat. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, इस तरह की नीति इस देश में चलने वाली नहीं है हब्दिस्तान में ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): You wanted two minutes more but now you have taken eleven minutes. Please take your seat. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैं एक मबिट में समाप्त करूंगा। (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Please take your seat... (Interruptions)... I said, take your seat ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, I am going to finish it ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Is he talking relevant?... (Interruptions)... Tell him ... (Interruptions)... Sir, control the hon. Member ... (Interruptions)... He is not talking relevant... (Interruptions) ...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैं एक मबिट में समाप्त करूंगा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): You take your seat...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : इस देश की सरकार ने जतिने अक्लियत के लोग हैं ...(*व्यवधान*)... उनको छुड़वाने का काम कीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... सर, इस तरह से दो तरह की नीति चलने वाली नहीं है। जतिनी दोषी कांग्रेस पार्टी है, उससे कम दोषी भारतीय जनता पार्टी नहीं है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... इनकी सरकार ने भी इसी काम की सरकार की थी। ...(*व्यवधान*)... दोनों एक सक्कि के दो पहलू हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... मैं समझता हूँ कि ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): Please take your seat...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : देश में सत्ता का खेल हो रहा है
...(व्यवधान)... ये तमाम लोग मल्लि हुए हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): How long will you take? Please sit down. Nothing will go on record...(Interruptions)...Nothing will go on record ... (Interruptions)...This is wrong.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): How can you do that? ... (Interruptions)... Mr. Pilania, you start... (Interruptions)... You have got 15 minutes ... (Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record. You start speaking, Mr. Pilania ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): You start speaking ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE): You have fifteen minutes time ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: *

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Thanks your honour. Sir, hon. Yadav's statement reminded me of the notorious *Chara Ghotala* of Bihar and infamous going behind bars by Chief Minister of Bihar, the supreme of the RJD. I would not like to dwell into individual matters the way he has talked about them. Today's subject is the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. And, I would like to speak and contain myself to that subject only. In a short span of time available with me, I would be able to expose only a tip of the iceberg of corruption and misrule of the UPA regime. What plagues the UPA regime is crisis of credibility in the eyes of people due to its failure on 12 main parameters - its failure to check price rise, its failure to curb inflation, its failure to stem unemployment, its failure to control corruption, its failure to contain poverty, its failure to fight terrorism, its failure to rein in nexalism, its failure to stop atrocities on women, its failure to improve farmers lot, its failure to unearth black money, its failure to interlink rivers which was a national projects and was so important for agriculture scenario in the

country, its failure to ensure probity in services and, last but not the least, it was very important, महंगाई , मुद्रास्फीति , बेरोजगारी , भ्रष्टाचार , गरीबी , आतंकवाद , नक्सली हथियार , महिला अत्याचार , कालाधन , नदियों को न जोड़ना और प्रशासन में शुद्धता का क्लृप्ति These 12 are the dark spots of the UPA Government. Even on the streets one could hear Aam Aadmi singing a chorus "मार

*Not recorded.

गयी महंगाई डायन ” We need not dwell upon it. Sir, price rise is the gift the UPA to Aam Aadmi. Double digit inflation, double digit Consumer Price Index बलिहारी यूझिए सरकार की, जब्हिोंने प्याज को सेब के भाब महंगा कर दिया , गरीब की थाली में से प्याज गायब कर दिया , उसकी पतीली से दाब गायब कर दी। The common man is suffering because of this. A ridiculous explanation has been given for *Mehangayie* by a Cabinet Minister. He said, '*Mehangayie* is there because people have started eating more. They have become more choosy about their food.' They have become choosier about their food. One Minister said “महंगाई रोकना हमारे बस में नहीं है। ” Another said , “हम कोई ज्योतषी नहीं हैं। ” ? Another said, “उसके पास अलादीन का चशिग नहीं है। ”. Sir, are their statements worthwhile for a responsible Government, for a responsive Government, for an accountable Government? Food prices are sky rocketing. इंफ्लेशन कम करने का वायदा कियो था. The highest man in the Government, the Head of the Government, the most venerated and respected Prime Minister had said, “within 100 days, we will bring down inflation and prices.” So many 100 days have passed, years have passed.

“तेरे वायदे को झूठ जासकार भी हम जखि ,
सच जासते तो खुशी से मर न जाते ।”

The crisis of credibility is borne out by a very recent survey conducted by 'Times of India' in eight mega cities. It was conducted on 13th February. 97% people said “price rise has impacted the family budget.” 86% people said “Centre is to be blamed for that.” About 62% people said “Government hasn't done all it could do for curbing prices.” 83 per cent people said, “corruption is all-time high”. 60 per cent felt “politicians are the main culprits.” We all have been tarnished because of the failure of the UPA Government to ensure probity, to ensure integrity and to ensure honesty. About 60 per cent people said, “Government is not serious about tackling graft.” And, 96 per cent people said - this is most important, Sir, - “Central Government's image damaged by spate of scams.” This is the credibility scenario. This is the credibility index of the Government. If there is no *izzat* and *iqbal*, how the Government will function? Very rightly, the Home Minister of the present Government, hon. Mr. Chidambaram said in Davos in an international conference, “देश में शासन की कमी न होकर लोगों में सत्तारूढ़ सरकार के बीच वशिवास की कमी है। ” Governance is there in the country, but there is a deficit of trust in

the country. Who is responsible for this deficit of trust? Who is responsible for this deficit of integrity? Who is responsible for deficit of honesty? Who is responsible for deficit of leadership? Who is responsible for deficit of competence? And, who is responsible for deficit of decision? Sir, **तेलंगाना जल रहा है** Riots are taking place. There is absolute anarchy and no decision is being taken. Sir, I had the privilege of going through or seeing the live video telecast of the hon. Prime Minister on 16th February, which gave a message of helplessness, gloom and despair to the nation, a message of pessimism. We have never seen in the history of this great country such a helpless Prime Minister, an honest Prime Minister, a par excellent Economist and a person known for his unbending rectitude and transparent integrity. He is heading a Government, the

most honest or the most dishonest; this is for the Nation to judge. Had it been honest, could a Cabinet Minister be behind the bars? This is the first time that a Central Cabinet Minister - Shri Sukh Ram is an exception, all right - is languishing behind the bars. And, what the hon. Prime Minister said was "I am not that much to be blamed". Then, how much are you to be blamed? He said, "I am under the compulsion of the coalition Government". Was he not under the compulsion of राजधर्म ? I am reminded, Sir, of Bhishma Pitamah of the Mahabharata. वह बेबसी से देखते रहे और दुरौपदी का चीर हरण होता रहा , और यही इस नेशन में हुआ है। The buck stops at the table of the Prime Minister and he is to be held responsible for that. The point in question is his रहबरी ; the point in question is his leadership. I would like to read a Hindi verse which is very pointed on this:-

तू इधर उधर की न बात कर, यह बता कि कारवां क्यों लुटा ;
 यह बता कि देश के अंदर , यह अंधकार क्यों हुआ ;
 यह बता कि देश में यह भ्रष्ट टाघार क्यों हुआ ;
 यह बता कि 2G स्पैक्ट्रम स्कैम क्यों हुआ ;
 यह बता कि S-Band स्कैम क्यों हुआ ;
 यह बता कि कॉमनवैल्य गेम्स के नाम पर, देश को लुटाया
 क्यों ;

तू इधर-उधर की बात न करे , यह बता कि कारवां क्यों लुटा।
 हमें रहजनों की फकि नहीं , यह तेरी रहबरी का सवाल है ;
 मैं बताऊं कि कारवां क्यों लुटा था , क्या तेरा रहजनों से
 वास्ता था ।-

This is most important. Was it the collusion of the highest man to tolerate such kind of incompetence, such kind of corruption and such kind of dishonesty?

हमें रहजनों पर कुछ नहीं , पर तेरी रहबरी पर मलाल है।

It is the रहबरी of the highest man of the country which is in question today and about which I am talking.

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (पु. पी. जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]

देश लुटता रहा और वे देखते रहे ,
 कर ही क्या सकते थे बंदखाने लेने के सवा।

No Prime Minister in India's history has ever expressed helplessness in facing challenges as has been done by the present

Prime Minister in his interaction with the media recently. I won't dwell more on that. It was his इकबालिया बयान and उन्होंने कहा , उनसे गलती हुई , पर वह इतने बड़े दोषी नहीं , जतिना प्रचारित किया जा रहा है , तो कतिने बड़े दोषी हैं ? वह बतलाएं तो सही कि उनका दोष कतिना है ?

As for corruption, Sir, I would take only two minutes to speak about it. Much has been said about the 2G spectrum scam and so, I won't dwell on it anymore. But the corruption in this case

goes up to 13-digit figure. Rs. 176,000 crore according to the Indian system means एक नील , 76 लाख खरब, दस बद्धिया आती हैं - ten zeroes and 176! It is unthinkable! आजतक कभी नहीं हुआ कि करप्शन एक नील तक पहुंच गया हो। CWG scam involved Rs.70,000 crores; In S-Band scam, we don't know how many crores would it come to; it is unbounded charity to a foreign-sponsored corporation. नैतिक मूल्यों का जतिना अवमूल्यन अब हुआ है, उतना पहले कभी नहीं हुआ। गली-गली में शोर है, यह मन्निस्टर चोर है। It is a surprising thing. Should that happen? If that happens, how would there be credibility? I feel, it is really a functioning anarchy, as Galbraith has said.

About JPC, I would say only this thing. It has been accepted after wasting one full Session of the Parliament. Who is responsible for that? सौ प्याज भी खाये और सौ नखरे भी दिखाये। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं दूसरी बात नहीं कहूंगा; सौ प्याज भी खाये और सौ नखरे भी दिखाये। As far as corruption is concerned, it is from upstream down. The Ganges start from the Himalayas and flows through the plains. It leads to capital flight; it leads to black money; it leads to anti-poor action. "There is high corruption index", the Transparency International says that. Many other international organizations also say that.

As far as the Adarsh Housing Society scam is concerned, one Chief Minister had to resign. Then, subversion of national institutions is a matter of great concern. Much has been said about selection of a CVC who is tainted. Much has been said about the misuse of the CBI. At least, spare national institutions and don't denigrate them. I will quote, with your permission, what Mahatma Gandhi had said, "कांग्रेस मन्निस्टर हो या वधियक, उन्हें सीज़र की पत्नी की तरह, सब तरह से शक-शुबहा से ऊपर उठना है। उन्हें अपने लिये था संबंधी के लिये कोई लाभ नहीं उठाना है। वह सभी प्रकार की आशंका और लल्लिज से ऊपर होकर काम करे।" Are they following this dictum of Bapu, the Father of the Nation by whom they swear? कांग्रेस मन्निस्टर को सीज़र की पत्नी की तरह शक-शुबहा से ऊपर होना चाहिए। Is that state of affairs now? It is to be told by the present Government. आजद्ध का धुल्ला है कौम, भ्रष्टाचार के हमाम में सब नंबे हो गए हैं। Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam says, "It is the cancer of the country which is eating into its vitals." I won't name the persons, but two Judges of the Supreme Court said, "ऐसे लोगों को मंत्री बनाना कोई गौरवशाली नहीं है, बल्कि बेशर्मी भरा काम है।" I am quoting

verbatim. यह बहुत दुखद और शर्मनाक है, फिर कैसे सरकार ऐसे लोगों को कैबिनेट मंत्री का दर्जा दे देती है who favoured a person, who didn't permit him to get an FIR registered, who was fined Rs.25,000 and when he went in appeal the Supreme Court raised it to Rs.10 lakhs. He is the Cabinet Minister now. I stop now, but I will only say one thing. Where is our security scenario, threat to security, unity, integrity and sovereignty of the country? There is Pakistan-sponsored proxy war in J&K. There is terrorism and Kasab is symbolic of that who is trained by ISI. There is internal modules like Indian Mujahideen. There is naxal violence which is red terror from Kathmandu to Kochi. If the Presidential Address avoids mentioning naxal, it is surprising. There is no mention of naxalism, but instead use the term Left-Wing-Extremism. Left-Wing people are there. Sitaram Yechury is there; Brinda Karat is there; D. Raja is there and Bardhan is there. Are they terrorists? Left-Wing terrorism is a misuse of words. Terrorism is

either from abroad or by internal mischief makers or terrorism is naxal-sponsored which is the highest and the latest threat to the sovereignty, integrity and unity of nation. But the Home Minister calls it a law and order situation of particular States. North-East insurgency, Bangladesh infiltration and ultimately China threat is looming large in Arunachal, Aksai chin and elsewhere. Are we rightly protected? This is a question which every person asks. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I will close now because the hon. Chair wants that way. But I would like to say only one thing. I am not talking in a partisan manner in any way. We all are there to root out corruption. If the Government goes one step forward, the BJP, I can assure you, will go two steps forward. If the Government goes one step forward in checking naxalism, we, from our side, will go four steps forward. We will be with them. I close only just by reminding the Government to take care of the poor and take care of *Daridranarayan* and let there not be a divide in the country – shining India and dark India; *shehar* India and village India. I will just take a minute only to say what Gandhiji had said. He gave a talisman to the Government and I remind this UPA Government of that talisman. I quote, “I will give you a talisman. Whenever you are in doubt or when the self becomes too much with you – which is, they are doubting Thomas; self is always with them – apply the following test: Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man whom you may have seen – they see them daily; they see them on streets; they see them in huts and they see them in slums – and ask yourself if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him. Will he or she gain anything by it? Will it restore him to a control over his own life and destiny? In other words, will it lead to the *swaraj* for the hungry and spiritually-starving million, *daridra narayan*?” I hope and pray that the Government wakes up. She sees writing on the wall and according to this Talisman, talks, works, executes. Thank you very much, Sir, you have tolerated me for few more minutes. This is your kind indulgence.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Thank you. Gandhiji's Talisman is very important. Now, Prof. Swaminathan.

PROF. M.S. SWAMINATHAN (Nominated): Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. There are important initiatives announced by the hon. President in the field of science

and technology and I want to draw attention to three of them. The first relates to human resource development for science. Here, it is proposed to establish a National Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research linking all the CSIR laboratories together. I think it's a good initiative for two reasons. One is that we require large number of scientific manpower today and we should make the best use of existing infrastructure in terms of laboratories, in terms of scientific expertise and so on. So, the Academy which links all the CSIR laboratories is a good initiative and we hope we will have large number of young boys and girls who are trained in modern science and technology. I would like to suggest that similar initiatives are also needed on behalf of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research and the Indian Council of Medical Research

because if you look at the vacancies of scientific positions, particularly in the North-Eastern Region of India where we require lot of science, more than 50 per cent of the positions are lying vacant. In the North-Eastern Region, about which we are all concerned, more than 50 per cent of the positions are vacant in the Indian Council of Agriculture Research laboratories. So, first, I commend this initiative and would like to suggest that both, in the case of agriculture and in the case of medicine, we have a similar initiative to harness the facilities available all over the country. We should train a large number of young people, young scientists, particularly from regions which require urgent attention from the science.

Second, Sir many hon. Members have mentioned about stagnation in agriculture, particularly in productivity. This year, prices of all commodities are going up internationally. A crisis in agriculture, a food crisis is predicted. Therefore, we have to depend upon home-grown food for our own food security. In this context, the hon. President has announced a national programme for crop genetic enhancement network. I think, it is a very good initiative. All that I would like to suggest is that very high priority in the network should be given to crops, the pulses and oilseeds in particular, because there is gap between demand and supply in pulses which is of the order of nearly four million tonnes - one of the reasons for food inflation. So, I hope this network of genetic enhancement will come soon and will be an important one.

Finally, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, several hon. Members have expressed concern about genetic modification, genetically-modified food and so on. The hon. President has proposed a Biotechnology Regulatory Bill that will be introduced. I think, it is high time we have a regulatory mechanism which inspires political confidence, public confidence, professional confidence and above all, media confidence. Otherwise, we will be continuously debating on these issues. This is why a transparent regulatory mechanism, which has got a high professional capacity, which can measure risks and benefits in a transparent manner, is very important. All that I would like to

suggest is this regulatory mechanism should come into existence soon. We all know that there is a moratorium on the BT-brinjal. There are many other issues of conflict in nature. Unless we have a nationally-accepted regulatory mechanism which can measure risks and benefits in a transparent manner, we will not be able to make progress in this field, where a very large number of young people are studying now all over the universities in biotechnology departments. So, many young people are coming and they are all confused about the future of this science. This is why a regulatory mechanism is important. But, what I would like to suggest is that this regulatory mechanism should not only be an academic body but should have its own testing mechanism. One of the reasons for people not having confidence is that all the tests are done by companies.

We should have our own extensive mechanism of testing so that public, the political leaders and professionals are all satisfied. With these words, I want to commend these initiatives in the President's Address, and, I hope, they will take our country forward to achieving what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said, "The future belongs to science, and, those who make friendship with science." Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Thank you. You made very pertinent points within the limited time. I think, it should be an example for others also.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. While speaking on the Motion of Thanks to the hon. President of India for her Address given at the Joint Session of the Parliament, I would like to say that she has touched upon a long list of issues pertaining to the Government's achievements in various fields but has failed to satisfy people's expectations of the Government.

There is no indication of any new approach by the Government to effectively address the major burning issues like price rise, corruption, widespread violence by ultra-left extremism and other issues concerning the common people. Although it has been admitted by her that there is "adverse impact of inflation on the *aam aadmi*", there is no indication in her Address that the Government is going to take some positive bold measures to curb food inflation on war footing.

In spite of repeated demands of the people, the Government continues to be silent showing its reluctance and unwillingness to act in the matter of banning 'forward trading' in food items. No action is envisaged against hoarders and black-marketeers. There is no mention of price hike of petroleum products, which happened seven times in seven months although that has accelerated prices of many other essential commodities. Instead of taking bold positive measures for Universal Public Distribution System, the Government continues its policy of maintaining artificial barrier between so-called APL and BPL.

Sir, the President's Address has also not given any positive

assurance of bringing in much-needed and long-awaited food security law in the current Session of Parliament. It causes great disappointment to the millions of hungry poor people. The President's Address is disappointing, particularly, due to lack of indication as to how the Government would tackle corruption in public life, the sky-rocketing price rise and other major concerns of the common people.

In fact, there is no assurance of bold and transparent policies and measures that are urgently needed to be taken by the Government to address the innumerable concerns of the poor people. Cases of corruption in public life have been exposed one after another and the

Government is only trying to find excuses and is expressing helplessness in the name of coalition compulsions. While the people are not satisfied with such excuses, it is unfortunate and disappointing that the President's Address fails to give any indication that the Government is going to change its policies and approach in the near future. Hon. President in her Address said that the "Left-Wing-Extremism continues to pose major challenges".

But, at the same time, it is noticed that a major coalition partner of the UPA Government - the Trinamool Congress - in their bid to capture power in West Bengal, is in collusion with the Maoists and their frontal organisations who are engaged in violence, killing of innocent poor people and destruction of public properties. The ruling Congress Party at the Centre is not only keeping silent on such TMC-Maoists collusion issue but is also in coalition with the TMC in their electoral battle in West Bengal. This contradiction and lack of transparency in Union Government's policy find no place in the President's Address. The same thing happens in case of Indian Railways which is reported in President's Address as engaged in 'rapid expansion' and 'modernisation'. But, the Union Railway Minister, the top leader of the TMC, is only engaged in frantic and unplanned expansion of Railways, that too only in West Bengal, for boosting up her personal image and for prospective electoral gains in the forthcoming Assembly elections in West Bengal. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please, finish it.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: Just one minute, Sir.

In the process, the much-needed maintenance and modernization work of Railways are seriously hampered. The ruling Congress Party is again a partner of TMC in this respect. All these things contradict President's version in respect of Railways.

The President's Address refers to the RTE Act as Government's approach to right-based 'governance'. But there is no mention that this 'free and compulsory' education lacks scope for 'quality' education and encourages discrimination and inequality and, at the same time, favours privatization of education.

The Address mentions that the contribution of the private sector has reached 34 per cent of the total investment in infrastructure last

year. (*Time-bell*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): It's okay now.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: One minute please.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no, you said one minute and that I have given to you. ...(*Interruptions*)... It's okay now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: This private participation is a growing characteristic of the UPA Government's economic policy.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): That's okay now.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: Just one minute, Sir. This is evident in case of rapidly growing Special Economic Zones which are being created as specially privileged biggest land grab agency of Indian and foreign corporate houses. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please. It's okay now.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: One minute, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Anyway, you are reading. Why do you want to read more? You can send it.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: This is further evident in case of growing disinvestment of profitable PSUs, ...*(Time-bell rings)*... in case of building infrastructure and also in case of growing foreign and indigenous private participation in banking and insurance sectors. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Dr. Barun Mukherjee, please. There is no more time left for you. You had only five minutes and you have already taken seven minutes.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: One minute, please, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Listen, there is one hour for the 'Others' category and there are thirteen names. So, how much can I give each? Less than five minutes. And, you have taken seven minutes. How do I manage?

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: That is because of interruptions, Sir. Let me just complete it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI (Nagaland): Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am representing my party in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You will get time, if your name is given. Why do you worry? ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't take his time. What are you doing? You will get time.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: The President's Address also refers to creation of an environment for private industry to contribute to defence production. This is indeed a matter of concern.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Mukherjee, even reading is against the rules. I permitted and then you don't want to stick to

the time limit.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: The President's Address fails to provide any good assurance for the vast exploited unorganized sector, as well as for the growing unemployed youth. The President's Address, therefore, disappoints the common people for lack of any message of

hope for the poor. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... The proposed forthcoming policy measures of the Union Government do not reflect any pro-aam aadmi character of the UPA Government. Jai Hind.

डा॰ प्र॰ भा॰ ठाकुर (राजस्थान) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर यह जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री जनार्दन दुबिबेदी द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया है , उसके समर्थन में अपने वचन रखने के लिए मैं यहाँ उपस्थित हूँ।

महोदय , इस अभिभाषण में सरकार की पूरी मंशा झलकती है। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभाषण दिया , उसे मैं सत्यम् , शक्ति और सुन्दरम् कहती हूँ। यह सत्यम् इसलिए है कि अगर इसमें सरकार ने कहीं अपनी कहीं बातों या नीतियों में कमियाँ पायी हैं या अगर उसे कहीं लगा है कि कोई व्यवस्था के कारण या कसौ और कारण जो कमियाँ रही हैं , उनकी स्वआलोचना उसने स्वयं की है और उन्हें दूर करने के प्रयास की अपनी प्रतिबद्धता जतायी है , उसे छुनिया नहीं है। यह शक्ति इसलिए है कि इसमें तमाम जनकल्याणकारी योजनाओं का जिक्र है जिनसे कि आम जनता , गरीबों , किसानों , मजदूरों , महिलाओं , और युवाओं को शक्ति मिले और संसाधन मिले। शहरों से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तक उनको सुविधाएँ मिलें और उनका विकास हो।

महोदय , मैं इनको सुन्दरम् इसलिए कहूँगी कि इसमें विकास और निर्माण के प्रति सरकार की यह प्रतिबद्धता है कि चाहे वैश्विक मंदी हो , मुद्रास्फीति हो , फिर भी हम अपने आर्थिक सुधार जारी रखेंगे और इस देश में विकास और निर्माण की प्रक्रिया को सतत् आगे बढ़ाते रहेंगे। अतः मैं इसका इसलिए स्वागत करती हूँ एक नजरिया यह होता है। वषिक के महानुभावों से मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहूँगी कि उन्होंने कई अच्छी बातें कही हैं , लेकिन वषिक का यह धर्म नहीं हो जाना चाहिए कि जो सरकार में है , उनकी कुछ अच्छी बातों को भी उनको रेखांकित करना चाहिए , सिर्फ आलोचनाएँ ही नहीं करनी चाहिए। कांग्रेसनीत मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार से यह सीखना चाहिए कि सरकार को अपनी आलोचना भी खुद करनी चाहिए , क्योंकि जनभावना की उपेक्षा नहीं होनी चाहिए और जनता के साथ पूरी ईमानदारी , पारदर्शिता और सच्चाई बरतनी चाहिए।

महोदय , इसमें भ्रष्टाचार , महंगाई और काले धन तक की बातों को सरकार ने स्वयं उठाया है। हमारे कांग्रेस का जो अधिवेशन हुआ था , उसमें भ्रष्टाचार के प्रति एक राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन

छेड़ने की बात कही गयी थी। उसमें हमारी अध्यक्ष ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में पूरे कांग्रेसजनों को यह संदेश दिया था कि हमें यह मुहिम छेड़नी है। प्रधान मंत्री जी और सरकार का पूरा संकल्प इस अभिभाषण में सामने आया है, वह यह है कि भ्रष्टाचार को खलिफ मुहिम केवल छेड़नी ही नहीं चाहिए, बल्कि यह जारी है। श्री ए. राजा आजकहाँ हैं, यह सब को और पूरे देश को मालूम है। उनके साथ क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है, स्वयं आगे बढ़ कर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप किया है और जो वहाँ सुझाव हैं, करुणानिधि जी, उनसे बात की है, अन्य किसी पार्टी ने बात नहीं की है। महाराष्ट्र में अगर मसला हुआ है, तो वहाँ कांग्रेस के मुख्य मंत्री थे, लेकिन वहाँ सरकार ने त्वरित कार्रवाई की, क्योंकि वे कांग्रेस के मुख्य मंत्री थे और वहाँ घोटाले की कोई बात पायी गयी, तो वहाँ मुख्य मंत्री बदले गये। ऐसा जब भी हुआ है, कांग्रेस की सरकार ने ऐसे भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों में लोगों को संरक्षण नहीं दिया है, आरक्षण नहीं दिया है। उनको न तो संरक्षण दिया है और न अपनी तरफ से उनकी पेशी की है, बल्कि उनको पदमुक्त किया है। उसने जनता को इस तरह का संदेश केवल बाहों से नहीं, बल्कि काम करके दिया है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी “बाहों कम और काम ज्यादा” में विश्वास करते हैं और सच्चाई से काम करते हैं। आपमें भी कई लोग प्रधान मंत्री जी की ईमानदारी की तारीफ कर रहे थे। उनकी ईमानदारी पर किसी को शक नहीं है। पूरे देश और दुनिया में इसमें संदेह नहीं है। कई लोग जो कोशिश करते हैं कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी और जो यूपीए और कांग्रेस की अध्यक्षा, श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी हैं, उनमें किसी भी तरह से मतभेद पैदा कर सकें, तो

वह बात आप भूल जाइए। ऐसा नहीं होमे वाला है, बल्कि आप हमसे सीखिए। यह सीखने वाली बात है कि सत्ता और संभठन में कैसे तालमेल रहता है, कैसे एक अच्छी लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया रहती है और सब कुछ एक लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया से चलता है... (व्यवधान)... उस लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया के तहत कैसे काम होता है, इसे आप सीखिए। आप कोशिश करते हैं कि आप डचिडड करने में सफल होंगे, यह कभी नहीं होगा। आज सोनिया गांधी जी की जो छवि है, वह पूरे देश को मासूम है... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please. ... (Interruptions).. Mr. Pany, please. ... (Interruptions)... Not permitted. ... (Interruptions).. You address the Chair.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ये जो कह रही हैं... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): पाणि जी, आप बैठिए... (व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ये उस वचिरधारा के लोग हैं, जहां सुदर्शन जी... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY : Dr. Manmohan Singh is a gentleman having no authority. ... (Interruptions)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please. ... (Interruptions).. पाणि जी, बैठिए... (व्यवधान).... Mr. Pany, don't do this.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : हम यह कहते हैं कि Dr. Manmohan Singh is a gentleman having no authority. ... (Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): पाणि जी, आप बैठिए... (व्यवधान).... प्रभा जी, You please address the Chair.

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : ये उस वचिरधारा के लोग हैं, जहां सुदर्शन जी, जो कि पूर्व में संघ के प्रचारक रहे, वे एक व्यक्ति नहीं हैं, एक वचिरधारा हैं, वे उस वचिरधारा के संरक्षक रहे हैं। उसी वचिरधारा को मानने वाले ये लोग जो बोझ रहे हैं, इनके मन में न महिलाओं के प्रति सम्मान है, न ही ये सच्चाई सुनना चाहते हैं, न ये अपनी आलोचना बर्दाश्त कर सकते हैं... (व्यवधान).... महोदय, ये सोनिया गांधी जी पर आरोप लगाते हैं सोनिया गांधी जी ने एक मसिल रखी और प्रधान मंत्री पद का त्याग कर दिया, उन्हें इस देश में क्या चाहिए? ये उन पर भी आरोप लगाते हैं और उनके ऊपर कीचड़ उछालने से बाज

नहीं आते हैं। क्या आपके यहां ऐसा कोई उदाहरण है? कत्तिने घोटाले हुए, कत्तिने भ्रष्टाचार हुए। हम जानते हैं कि आप यह मानते हैं - "रुपया खुदा नहीं, खुदा से भी कम नहीं"। इसीलिए आप यह कहते हैं कि क्या कांग्रेस पार्टी ने कुछ मंत्रालय कसिी खास पार्टी के लए नश्चित कर रखे हैं? मैं आपसे ही पूछती हूँ, आपको इस बात का अनुभव होगा कि NDA सरकार के समय आपने कौन-कौन से मंत्रालय अपनी खास पार्टियों के लए आरक्षित करके रखे थे, यह जरा आप ही बता दीजिए। आपके समय में कत्तिने घोटाले हुए थे, यह भी जरा बताएं। कभी अपनी गरिबान में भी झांकर देखें और खाली सूरज के ऊपर धूल उछालने से धूल के कण अपनी ही आंखों में पड़ते हैं, सूरज के ऊपर कोई असर नहीं होता ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Prabhaji, please address the Chair.

डॉ. प्रभा ठाकुर : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आगे यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि स्वास्थ्य के बारे में, शिक्षा के बारे में, महि ला सशक्तीकरण के बारे में, पर्यावरण के बारे में, मजदूरों और कसिानों के हतियों के बारे में, जो कुछ भी इस अभिभाषण में कहा गया है ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन) : जल्दी बोलिए , आपके सर्फि 5 मिनट बाकी हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

डा . प्रभा ठाकुर : उपसभा अध्यक्ष जी , 5 मिनट तो उन्होंने ही ले लिये हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन) : प्रभा जी , उधर मत देखिए , इधर देखकर बाह्य कीजिए। जल्दी समाप्त कीजिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपको कब मन्निस्टर बना रहे हैं ?

डा . प्रभा ठाकुर : सर, हमें मन्निस्टर बनने की कोई चाह नहीं है ... (व्यवधान)... चाहे मंत्री हैं , तो भी वे कांग्रेस के साथी हैं और सफ़िही हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Prabhaji, don't look at them. You are wasting your time.

डा . प्रभा ठाकुर : सर, जो लोग वंशवाद का सवाल उठाते हैं , मैं उनसे यही कहना चाहती हूँ कि यहां लोकतंत्र है जो काम नहीं करता , जनता उसे खोटे सविके की तरह फेंक देती है , उसमें वंशवाद नहीं चलता , यह लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया है। यहां वोटों से ही कोई व्यक्ति हारता है या जीतता है और जनता ही उसे चुनती है। जहां तक काश्मीर का सवाल है , तो आप जनता को गुमराह न करें। स्वित्ज़रलैंड में जो भी काश्मीर का सवाल है , उसको वापस लाने के लिये सरकार भी पूरी तरह संकल्पबद्ध है , लेकिन उसकी एक प्रक्रिया है। हम स्वित्ज़रलैंड को इसके लिये कोई आदेश नहीं दे सकते। बाह्यीत के जरिए ही यह मामला हल हो सकता है। मैं तो यह कहना चाहूंगी कि आप इंसैटिव दीजिए ... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Prabhaji, you address the Chair. You make your speech. Don't listen to them.

डा . प्रभा ठाकुर : मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ कि जिन भारतीयों का काश्मीर का सवाल है , उसे देश में वापस लाने के लिये सरकार यह प्रक्रिया अपनाए कि वे जो धन वापस लाएंगे , उस पर 20 या 25 परसेंट टैक्स देकर वे उस धन को अपने पास रख सकते हैं , ताकि हमारे बैंकों में पैसा आए, यहां पर लोगों को रोजगार मिले , इंडस्ट्रीज़ खुलें। इतना धन देश में आने से हमारे देश की तरक्की होगी , आर्थिक विकास होगा और इससे हमारे नौजवानों को रोजगार मिलेगा। इसलिए उस धन को वापस लाने के लिये उन्हें इंसैटिव देकर प्रेरित किया जाए ... (व्यवधान)...

महोदय , अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन) : बैठिए ... बैठिए ... आप लोग नाराज न हों।

डा . प्रभा ठाकुर : सर. न्यायपालिका का मामला बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इसमें जजों के नाम आने के बारे में जो कहा गया है , आज अगर भगवान के बाद किसी से हम इंसाफ की उम्मीद करते हैं , तो वह न्यायपालिका है , इसलिए इसका पारदर्शी होना बहुत जरूरी है। कई लोग कतिने सालों से , बर्खा जुर्माने साबित हुए मुलजिम बने हुए जेलों में बंद हैं , उनकी कोई सुझने वाला नहीं है। कई बार जज मल्लिते नहीं हैं , लोग तारीखों पर बार -बार चक्कर लगाते हैं , इसलिए न्याय की कोई समय सीमा नश्चित होनी चाहिए। जजों के लए भी इस प्रकार का कोई वधियक पश्चित होना चाहिए और उनके लए भी कोई समय सीमा तय होनी चाहिए। कई जजों ने खुद कहा है कि हम अपनी सम्पत्ति घोषित करना चाहते हैं और कई कहते हैं कि हम घोषित नहीं करना चाहते हैं। उन्हें तो जनता के सामने इसे उदाहरण के रूप में प्रस्तुत करना चाहिए , इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया

2.00 P.M.

का मैं स्वागत करती हूँ। महोदय , आज बलात्कार जैसे मामलों में जब जल्दी कार्यवाही नहीं होती है , एक महीने के अंदर उसका फैसला नहीं आता है , तो हम सबको बहुत शर्मिंदगी और अफसोस महसूस होता है। कैसे मैनेज हो जाता है ? आज यू . पी . में लगातार तीन महीने से जैसे बलात्कार के मामलों की बाढ़ आ गई है। कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं होती है ? मुख्य मंत्री जी खुद वहां जाती हैं और जाकर पीड़िता से मल्लि बगैर बांध से लौट आती हैं। हम सब महिलाओं को इस बात पर शर्म आती है और वह पीड़ित लड़की यह कहती है कि मैं तब तक खाना नहीं खाऊंगी जब तक मुख्य मंत्री जी मेरी वेदना नहीं सुनेंगी। कतिने दुख की बात है कि एक महिला मुख्य मंत्री एक पीड़िता की बात न सुने। मैं यह चाहती हूँ कि बलात्कार के मामलों में एक जगह से ही मेडिकल रपॉर्ट के बजाय तीन -चार जगहों से एक साथ मेडिकल रपॉर्ट आए और उसके आधार पर फैसला हो। मेडिकल रपॉर्ट मैनेज हो जाती है , पुलिस में मैनेज हो जाता है , कोर्ट में मैनेज हो जाता है , अगर जब जगह मैनेज हो जाएगा तो पीड़िता तो न्याय कैसे मल्लिगा ? इसमें देरी क्यों होनी चाहिए ? एक महीने के अंदर उसका नश्चितरण होना चाहिए।

सर, अंग्रेजी आज कत्वाक्यी रोजगार के लए बहुत जरूरी है। आज बड़े -बड़े जो प्रइवेट नजि स्कूल हैं , इन्होंने दुनिया भर की

फ्रीसें रखी हैं , जो हर कोई नहीं दे सकता है और सब चाहते हैं कि उनका बच्चा अंग्रेजी पढ़े , इसलिए हर सरकारी स्कूल में अंग्रेजी को , चाहे ऐच्छिक वस्त्रिय के तौर पर ही सही , रखना चाहिए , ताकि हर बच्चा बचपन में ही , के.जी. या पहली क्लास से ही इंग्लिश पढ़ सके और आगे वह उसके रोजगार प्राप्त करने में सहायक हो सके।

महोदय , पर्यावरण पूरे देश और दुनिया के लिए एक चिन्ता का वस्त्रिय है। पर्यावरण के प्रति जागरूक होना बहुत जरूरी है। अगर हम प्रदूषित जल पीएंगे , तो कत्तिनी बीमारियां होंगी ? कौम इलाज करा पाएगा ? कत्तिना महंगा इलाज है ? कहीं तो अस्पतालों को नर्दिश हो कि अगर कोई ऐसा पीड़ित पहुंचे जाए तो उसका इलाज करें। होला तो यह है कि भले ही वह बन्नि इलाज के मर जाए , लेकिन बन्नि पैसा लखे वे उसका इलाज करने को तैयार नहीं होते हैं। यह कत्तिनी दुखद स्थिति है कि चिकित्सा , शिक्षा और शुद्ध , स्वच्छ पेयजल , जो एक मूलभूत अधिकार है , जैसे खाद्य सुरक्षा का अधिकार सरकार देने जा रही है , उसी तरह ये सारे अधिकार हमें प्राप्त होने चाहिए।

महोदय , राष्ट्रपति जी के इस अभिभाषण का , जिसका धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव माननीय दुबिबेदी जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया , अपनी तरफ से मैं भी महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी को धन्यवाद देते हुए और सरकार को बधाई देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूं , धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Thank you very much, Shrimati Thakur. Now Shri Tarun Vijay. Mr. Tarun, I know it is your maiden speech, but when there is a shortage of time, we can also control. So, you self-restrain and limit yourself to fifteen minutes.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I will go by your advice.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Thank you very much. That is very, very great and kind of you.

श्री तरुण वजिय : आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , मैं इस सरकार द्वारा तैयार तथा राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा दए गए उद्वोधन पर सत्ता पक्ष के प्रस्ताव का वसिध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

महोदय , राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण देश के लिए एक नवचैतन्यदायक , आशादायक , हर्षदायक और आत्मविश्वास देने वाला अभिभाषण होना चाहिए - भारतीय जनता की यह अपेक्षा होती है , क्योंकि राष्ट्रपति

किसी एक पार्टी अथवा किसी एक वचिाराधारा को सम्बोधित नहीं करते बल्कि वे सम्पूर्ण भारत राष्ट्र की जनता को सम्बोधित करते हैं और संविधान के अंतर्गत , जन-गण-मन अधिनायक तंत्रि की भावना के अंतर्गत अपनी बात रखते हैं , लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि इस अभिभाषण में ऐसा कुछ नहीं था , बल्कि यह सरकार की असफलता , हताशा और उसकी बेबसी की क्लृमायाचना का दस्तावेज़ मात्र बनकर रह गया , इसलिए हमें इसका वसिध करना पड़ रहा है।

महोदय , यहां कहा गया कि inclusive development की बात होनी चाहिए , सर्वसमावेशी राजनीति की बात होनी चाहिए , देश के हित के लिए बात होनी चाहिए। हम उसको मानते हैं। अभी पछिले दिनों में संसदीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल में जापान गया था। प्रतिनिधि मंडल में मेरे अतिरिक्त सब कांग्रेस और एनसीपी के सांसद थे। मैं उस प्रतिनिधि मंडल का नेतृत्व कर रहा था। वहां के चार पूर्व प्रधान मंत्रियों तथा सुजुकी कार नमिता कंपनी के संस्थापक अध्यक्ष श्री सुजुकी से हमारी मुलाकात हुई। हर जगह हमने भारत के प्रधान मंत्री की प्रशंसा की। उन्होंने आश्चर्य से कहा कि आप तो वषिधी दल के हैं। हमने कहा कि बाहर , वदिश में मैं भारत की संसद का सदस्य हूं और वे भारत के प्रधान मंत्री हैं , किसी पार्टी के प्रधान मंत्री नहीं हैं। यह सर्वसमावेशी राजनीति , मेरी वचिाराधारा दल ने सखिई है। लेकिन उसी समय वहां के एक सांसद ने मुझसे पूछा। “Mr. Tarun, how come that you are appreciating and praising your Prime Minister in Tokyo, in Japan. If your Prime Minister is so good, why is everything wrong happening in India? If your Prime Minister is so honest, why is so much corruption occurring in the Government under the leadership of your Prime Minister?” I was left speechless. मैं इस बात का कोई जवाब नहीं दे सका। वहां के प्रमुख लोगों ने कहा कि आप उस देश से आए हैं , जसि देश में इतनी महान सभ्यता है , जसिने महात्मा बुद्ध दएि , बुद्ध के वचिार जापान को दएि , चीन को दएि , जहां स्वामी वक्कानंद हुए , जहां की वचिार सम्पदा से आज सारा वश्व आलोकित होहा है। फरि उस देश के प्रधान मंत्री की सरकार आज सारी दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार के कारनामों के कारण क्यों जामी जाही है ? महोदय , मैं और मेरा समस्त संसदीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल यह प्रश्न सुनकर अवाक रह गया , स्तब्ध रह गया , उत्तर नहीं दे सका। यह सरकार सर्वसमावेशी राजनीति और भारत के हित में सबको साथ लेकर चलने की राजनीति नहीं करती , बल्कि इस सरकार के अंतर्गत नफरत, कटुता और वचिारधारा के आधार पर अस्पृश्यता का सबसे अधिक बोलबाला हुआ है। कल गुजरात के बारे में जब चर्चा हो रही

थीं तो मेरे मन्त्रि , कांग्रेस पार्टी के माननीय सांसद इस बात का मजाक उड़ा रहे थे कि इतने अधिक एमओयू (मेमोरेण्डम ऑफ अंडरस्टैंडिंग) हो गए। अरे , कहां से पैसे आएंगे , 90 देशों से गुजरात में प्रतिनिधित्व कहां से आ गए? विभिन्न देशों से गुजरात के लोग सर्दियों में छुट्टियां मनाने के लिए यहां चले आते हैं। उनको भी प्रतिनिधि में गन्नि लया गया। यह क्या बात हुई ? क्या गुजरात भारत का हिस्सा नहीं है ? क्या गुजरात में जो पैसा आता है , वह भारत का धन नहीं होता ? क्या गुजरात के लोग भारत के नागरिक नहीं ? अगर गुजरात समृद्ध होता है तो क्या उसका भारत की समृद्धि में योगदान नहीं होता ? क्या केन्द्र सरकार की विचारधारा के विरुद्ध होने के कारण , वहां की सरकार की विचारधारा दूसरी होने के कारण गुजरात शत्रु प्रशांत बन गया ? ऐसी बात सुनते हुए मुझे लज्जा आ रही थी कि क्या हम भारत के संविधान के अंतर्गत समस्त भारत के विकास की बात करते हैं ? सर्वसमावेशी विकास की बात करते हैं ? यह बात जब मैंने राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में देखी तो मुझे लगा कि यह एक मजाक जैसा है। मैं उत्तराखंड से सांसद हूँ अटल बह्लिरी वाजपेयी जी की सरकार ने उत्तराखंड बनवाया। उसके बाद जब नारायण दत्त तखिरी जी वहां के मुख्य मंत्री थे , वहां पर कां. ग्रेस की सरकार थी , उस समय अटल बह्लिरी वाजपेयी जी ने उत्तराखंड को दस साल का औद्योगिक पैकेज दिया। यह पैकेज उन्होंने यह सोचकर दिया कि चाहे सरकार कांग्रेस की हो या भाजपा की , उत्तराखंड भारतवर्ष का हिस्सा है , उसका विकास होना चाहिए। लेकिन जसि दनि यूषीए की सरकार सत्ता में आयी , उन्होंने दस साल के इंडस्ट्रियल

पैकेज को काटकर चार साल का कर दिया। हम लोगों ने बहुत शोर मचाया। कांग्रेस के सदस्य उत्तराखंड से आए, उत्तराखंड की विधान सभा ने सर्वसम्मति से प्रस्ताव पारित किया, तब जाकर उसमें दो साल और बढ़ाए गए। लेकिन उत्तराखंड को वैचारिक अस्पृश्यता के कारण बहुत नुकसान हुआ - 57 हजार करोड़ के नक्शे का नुकसान केन्द्र सरकार की वैचारिक अस्पृश्यता के कारण हुआ और दो लाख लोगों को वहां पर रोजगार मंजिले से वंचित रहना पड़ा। यह इस सरकार का वैचारिक भेदभाव है। फरि वे कहते हैं कि हम सर्वसमावेशी राज नीति, सर्वसमावेशी विकास करते हैं। ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है।

महोदय, जब हमने राष्ट्रपति महोदय का अभिभाषण देखा तो हमें उम्मीद थी कि उसमें सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र की समस्याओं को, संवेदनाओं को ईमानदारी के साथ संबोधित करने वाला विचार होगा, लेकिन उसे देखकर मुझे एक पंक्ति याद आती है :

बहुत शोर सुनते थे, पहलू में दखि का।
जो देखा तो कतरा -ए खूं न नकिला।

उसमें कुछ भी नहीं था। महोदय, इस कारण उत्तराखंड के साथ जो भेदभाव हुआ वह सैनिकों के साथ भेदभाव किया गया। सरकार ने एक योजना चलाई और उसके अंतर्गत उत्तराखंड तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश, से जो युवक पारिवारिक वंशानुगत परंपरा से फौज में जाते थे, सैनिक बनते थे और उनके माता-पिता गर्व के साथ कहते थे कि हमारा बेटा फौज में गया है, उन लोगों को सैनिक के रूप में भर्ती करने में कमी की गई। उत्तराखंड में पचास हजार लोगों को सैनिक बनने से वंचित किया गया है। इसी प्रकार हिमाचल को दिया गया इण्डस्ट्रियल पैकेज रोक दिया गया। वहां पर रेल लाइन आज तक केवल 35 किलोमीटर बनी है। यह हिमाचल के साथ भेदभाव किया गया है। महोदय, हमारे परम्परागत सैनिक फौज में जाते थे, हमारे परिवारों से जाते थे, उनको हिमाचल और उत्तराखंड दोनों स्था नों से रोकना गया है। यह केवल केन्द्र सरकार के भेदभाव के कारण हुआ है।

महोदय, भ्रष्टाचार केवल अराजकता और गरीबी ही नहीं बढ़ाता, भ्रष्टाचार देश की सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा बन जाता है और जो सरकार भ्रष्टाचार के प्रति नरम नीति अपनाती है, वह देश की सुरक्षा के साथ खलिवा इ करती है। पछिले 6 वर्षों से सेवा के लिए कोई भी आर्टिलरी गन नहीं खरीदी गई है। यह एक सैनिक दस्तावेज है, जसिमें कहा गया है कि:

“Artillery plays a potent, battle-winning role and its modernization

cannot be delayed any further. India had earlier cancelled its Request for Proposal (RFP) for 1,580 towed guns, 155 mm, 52 caliber, as well as for tracked guns over allegations of corruption involving one company or another. That set back the Army's artillery modernization programme by three to five years over and above the ten-year long delay in the process".

इस कारण से सेवा के पास आर्टिलरी गन की कमी हो गई है। भारत की जो गुप्तचर एजेंसियां हैं, वे भयंकर कमजोरी और नैपुण्य - हीमता, कुशलहीनता का शिकार हो रही हैं। आजकी खबर है। IDSA and Observer Research Foundation. ये दोनों भारत के प्रमुख थकी टैंक हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि आज संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं में सबसे नचिले स्तर पर आने वाले व्यक्ति ही इंटेलेजेंस एजेंसीज में आने के लिए आवेदन कर रहे हैं। उस रजिस्ट्रार का एक हस्सा है :

"The tail-end syndrome is plaguing India's intelligence services that are attracting only those who are at the bottom of the pile in the services exams conducted by the UPSC". This is the finding of IDSA and Observer Research Foundation.

This also says, "There is a serious dearth of scientists and technologists who can deal with modern snooping equipments".

महोदय , इस कारण से न केवल भारत की सुरक्षा को खतरा बढ़ रहा है , बल्कि सेवा को मनोबल गिर रहा है। हम सैनिकों से कहते हैं कि लड़ो और पत्थरबाजों से कहते हैं कि हमारे साथ डबिर खाओ। यह जो दोहरी पद्धति और दोहरी नीति सरकार की चल रही है , उसके कारण हब्दिस्तान के सुरक्षा सैनिकों ने जान पर खेलकर जो वीरता के अलंकरण सरकार से लिए थे , उनके माहा -पत्तिओं ने वे अलंकरण सरकार को वापिस लौटा दिए , क्योंकि उनके साथ अन्याय हो रहा था। सरकार ने बेशर्मी से मैडल वापिस ले लिए , लेकिन उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं किया।

हमारे देशभक्त लोग श्रीनगर में तरिगा फहराने के लिए जाते हैं। क्या श्रीनगर में तरिगा फहराना गुनाह है ? लेकिन , जो सरकार के संबाजों के साथ नरमी का रुख अपनाती है , वह तरिगा फहराने वालों पर अत्याचार करती है , उनका टॉर्चर करती है और नेता प्रतिपक्ष को तरिगा फहराने के लिए श्रीनगर जाने तक से रोकती है। क्या यह संबिधान है ? क्या यह तरिगे की सत्ता है ? क्या यह तरिगे का अधिनायकत्व है ? यदि तरिगा हम अपने देश में नहीं फहरा सके , तो इसका देश में , सेवा के मनोबल पर क्या असर पड़ेगा ? सेवा से कहते हैं कि लड़ो और जेहादियों से कहते हैं कि आओ, यहां हमारे साथ डबिर खाओ। अभी मैं जंसकार (लदाख) गया था। जंसकार के लोगों ने कहा कि हमारे लिए वधिान सभा के क्षेत्र का निर्धारण किया गया। वधिायक की सीट तय की गई। लेकिन आज तक वहां से किसी बौद्ध को एम.एल.ए. नहीं बनने दिया गया। यह साम्प्रदायिक भेदभाव वहां पर बौद्धों के साथ होता है। वहां पर कांग्रेस के सदस्य , बौद्ध एसोसिएशन के सदस्य , वे यहां पर मल्लिने के लिए आए कि इस अन्याय का प्रतिकार किया जाए। पछिली सरकार में अटल जी ने वहां सड़क बनाने के लिए , सेवा और वहां के लोगों के लिए योजना दी थी , उस सड़क को अभी तक पूरा नहीं किया गया है। केवल एक साल में एक किलोमीटर सड़क वहां पर बनी है।

मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जंसकार के सर्वदलीय लोग यहां आए, 10 दबि तक रुके रहे और जंसकार के प्रतिनिधि मंडल का प्रधानमंत्री से मल्लिने का समय नहीं मल्लि।

कश्मीर में हब्दिओं के नर्विसन को दो दशक हो गये उन हैं 20 साल से अधिक हो गये , वे अपने ही घर में , अपने ही भारत में , केवल देश -भक्ति और तरिगे के प्रति नष्टि रखने का दंश झेल रहे हैं , क्या देशभक्ति उनका गुनाह है ? लेकिन इस वषिय पर भी राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में एक शब्द तक नहीं कहा गया

है।

महोदय , स्थिति यह है कि कश्मीर में देशभक्त निर्वासित हैं। यह गलत धारणा फैलाई जाती है कि वहां तरिगे को फहरायेंगे तो वहां के लोग इसका वसिध करेंगे। हमने पछिले वर्ष श्रीनगर में डॉ. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी का पहली बार बलिदान दखिस मनाया। वह बलिदान दखिस वहां के स्थानीय मुसलमानों के सहयोग से मनाया गया। साढ़े पांच सौ मुस्लिम उस बलिदान दखिस के कार्यक्रम में आए। वहां पर हब्दू -मुस्लिम देशभक्त भी रहते हैं। लेकिन सरकार की जो दोहरी नीति है , श्रीनगर में दो इंडे फहाराने की नीति है , उस कारण से अलगाववाद और आतंकवाद दोनों को बढ़ावा मल्लिता है।

महोदय , सुरक्षा की स्थिति देखिए। हम कश्मीर में तरिगा नहीं फहरा सकते , मणिपुर में तरिगा नहीं फहरा सकते। जब तक सुरक्षा सैनिक वहां पर नहीं जाएं , तब तक मणिपुर में इंडा फहाराने में खतरा महसूस कयिा जाता है। मणिपुर से हब्दी निर्वासित है , देशभक्त निर्वासित कएि जा रहे हैं । वहां पर People's Liberation Army जो कम्युनिस्ट वधिराधारा पर आधारित एक अलगाववादी संगठन है , जसिने अपना नाम चीन की सेना के नाम पर People's Liberation Army रखा है वह खुलेआम इम्फाल में पोस्टर लगाती है , "Indians - go back from Manipur", लेकिन सरकार कुछ नहीं करती है।

ऐसी स्थिति में ईमानदारी और सत्यनिष्ठा की कमी की बाह्य सारे देश में कही जाती है, राष्ट्रपति जी की अभिभाषण में भी हुई है महोदय, जो ईमानदारी की बाह्य करने के लिए सामने आता है, जो भ्रष्टाचार का वसिध करने के लिए सामने आता है, ऐसे लोगों के मनोबल को गिराने के लिए सरकार उनके पीछे लग जाती है। बाबा राम देव का क्या कसूर है? क्या उनका कसूर यह है कि वह भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ बोल रहे हैं? क्या उनका यह कसूर है कि वे संख्यासी हैं? क्या यह कसूर है कि उन्होंने काफ़ाय वस्त्र पहन कर 'सर्वदेव नमस्कारम केशवम् प्रति गच्छति' का एक संकल्प लिया हुआ है? वह अरुणाचल से लेकर कश्मीर तक देश में स्वाभिमान जागरण करते हुए घूम रहे हैं और इस सरकार के लोग उनके प्रति इस प्रकार से पीछे पड़े हैं, जैसे वह बहुत बड़े अपराधी हो गए हैं। आप गल्लिनी को माफ़ करते हो, अरुंधति राय जब दिल्ली में सैनिकों का, तिरिंशो का, भारत माता का अपमान करती है, तो उसके खिलाफ आप एक शब्द नहीं बोलते हो और बाबा राम देव जैसे देशभक्त के वरिद्ध इस पार्टी के लोग इस प्रकार से पीछे पड़ जाते हैं, मामो उन्होंने बहुत बड़ा गुनाह किया हो। यह वैचारिक अस्पृश्यता देश को सही रास्ते पर लेकर नहीं जायेगी।

आप देश को जोड़ने की बाह्य करिए। यह समय है जब हब्दिस्तान को जोड़ने की बाह्य की जानी चाहिए। महोदय, गोधरा कांड का नर्षिय आया, सब को इसका स्वागत करना चाहिए था। लेकिन स्मरण रखना चाहिए कि इसी सरकार ने जब वहां पर हब्दि मरे, तो बनर्जी कमीशन बना दिया कि हब्दिओं ने हब्दिओं को मारा, उन्होंने मामो आत्महत्या की। नरेन्द्र मोदी पर आरोप लगाये गये। महोदय, हब्दिस्तान में राज्यों के प्रति भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिए। किसी भी शासन के प्रति चाहे वह भाजपा शासित हो या कोई और, के प्रति भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिए, चाहे किसी भी पार्टी की किसी राज्य में सरकार हो, वह हब्दिस्तानी सरकार है, भारतीय सरकार है। भारतीयता के गौरव का गुणगान करना चाहिए, यह हमने सीखा है, डॉ. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी और पं. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय के बलिदान से। हमारे दोनों महान नेताओं की हत्या की गई थी। एक की शरीरनगर में और एक की मुबालसराय में हत्या की गई थी। यह सरकार सैनिकों की शहादत पर शौक नहीं करती, लेकिन आतंकवादियों के मानवाधिकारों की चर्चा करती है। महोदय, 182 जिलों में माओवादी सक्रिय हैं, जो कि स्तालिनवादी, लेनिनवादी, मार्क्सवादी अपने आपको कहते हैं। तीन हजार करोड़ से अधिक की धनराशि वामपंथी आतंकवाद पर खर्च की जाती है, जबकि इतनी धनराशि से कतिने ही स्कूल खुल सकते

थे, कतिने ही गांभों में लोगों को पीने का पानी मल्लि सकता था। शराब के लए अनाज सड़ा दिया जाता है, लेकिन वह गरीबों को नहीं दिया जाता है।

में पछिले दिनों ज्यूरीख गया था। वहां फॉरेन कमेटी की चेयरपर्सन क्रिस्टा मार्कवाल्डर ने कहा कि स्वयं स्विट्जरलैंड इस बात के लए उत्सुक है कि वह अधिक से अधिक काब्राबाजारियों के नाम आपकी सरकार को बताए, लेकिन आपकी सरकार हमारे साथ कोई सहयोग नहीं कर रही है।

महोदय, परसों श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन जी ने कहा कि भ्रष्टाचार सिर्फ भारत में ही नहीं है, यह साइथ एशिया में है, धनी देशों में भी है। इसका क्या अर्थ है।

आपकी ही एक नेता ने कहा था कि भ्रष्टाचार तो ग्लोबल फ्रिडोमिना है, यानी क्या अब हम भ्रष्टाचार के साथ जीना सीखें ? महोदय हमारे वदेशी संबंधों में कभी इतनी गरिबट नहीं आई थी। हम एक मक्खिनीन देश के रूप में रह रहे हैं। हमें न नेपाल के बारे में चिन्ता है, बंगला देश हमारे वरिद्ध काम करता है और श्रीलंका हमारे मछुआरों को गरिभितार करता है। भारत के वदेशि मंत्री सुरक्षा परिषद में जाते हैं, तो वे वहां दिया जाने वाला अपना भाषण छोड़कर पुर्तगाल के वदेशि मंत्री का भाषण पढ़ने लग जाते हैं, उन्हें पता ही नहीं लगता है कि वह उन का भाषण है या पुर्तगाल का भाषण। हमारा लघु उद्यम चीन के समान ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन) : तरुण जी, तरुण जी।

श्री तरुण वज्रिय : रेल गाड़ि यां और हवाई अड्डे बनते हैं... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन) : तरुण जी।

श्री तरुण वज्रिय : जबकि गरीबों के गांवों में आजभी साइकिल चलती है। उनके लिये दाल , चावल , दूध और फल केवल एक स्वप्न है और हम वद्विशों की बाह्य करते हैं। अकबर इलाहाबादी ने कहा था—“तेरे लब पे है इराको शामो मसिरो रोमो चीं , लेकिन अपने ही वतन के नाम से वाकिफ नहीं। अरे , सबसे पहले मर्द बन हब्दिदोस्तां के वास्ते हब्दि जाग उठे तो फरि सारे जहां के वास्ते। ” यह बाह्य होमी चाहिए , लेकिन आप बाह्य करते हैं छोटेपन की , संकीर्णता की। ... (व्यवधान) ... लाखों , करोड़ों का घोटाला हुआ है , दूसरी ओर हब्दिदुस्तान में साह्य करोड़ लोगों के सरि पर छत नहीं है , 35 प्रतिशत लोग नरिश्कार हैं और महिलाओं में यह नरिश्कता 45 प्रतिशत है। हमने शक्ति और कृषि के क्षेत्र वद्विशियों के लिये खोल दिये हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... हम इन्फोर्मेशन टेक् नोलोजी के बारे में बहुत बोलते हैं , लेकिन तमाम सूचना और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र पर अंग्रेजी का ताह्य लगा है जो भारतीय भाषाओं के जानने वाले ग्रामीण युवक हैं , उनके लिये यह IT क्शंति कोई अर्थ नहीं रखती है , क्योंकि जब तक वे अंग्रेजी नहीं जानेंगे , तब तक वे इस IT का उपयोग नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए अभी तक यह स्थिति है कि कोई हब्दिदी आफिस तैयार नहीं हुआ है और जो sansad.nic.in, जो हमारा e.mail ऐड्रेस दिया जाता है , यह अभी तक मोबाइल और आई पैड तक के लिये compatible नहीं है ... (व्यवधान) ... समय की घंटी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन) : तरुण जी , अब खत्म कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री तरुण वज्रिय : नफरत और वद्विजन के लिये राजनीति नहीं होमी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उद्दनारायण पाणि : सर, आप पुराना रकिर्ड देखिए , पहले भी ऐसे उदाहरण हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन) : पाणि जी , आप मेरी बाह्य सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... इन्होंने वायदा किया है , 15 मन्डिट के लिये , लेकिन मैंने इनको बीस मन्डिट का समय दिया।

श्री तरुण वज्रिय : मैं अंत में यही कहना चाहूंगा कि जो नीति श्री अटल बहिरिरी वाज्रपेयी जी ने प्रारंभ की थी , वह सर्व समावेशी नीति थी , वह सबको साथ लेकर चलने की नीति थी। ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन) : प्लीज , खत्म कीजिए।

श्री तरुण वजिय : वह ऐसी नीति थी , जिसमें दलितों का , जन-जातियों का भी उद्धार था।
...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन) : आपने वायदा किया है ,
You promised me .

श्री तरुण वजिय : दलितों के ऊपर अत्याचार होते हैं , कोई बोलता नहीं है।
...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please cooperate.

श्री तरुण वजिय : महोदय , मैं अंत में श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी के वाक्य बोलूंगा , "It is for us, and specially the younger generation, Hindus, Moslems and Christians alike, to combine resolutely, stand for the permanent well-being of our people and to rescue them from the deadly stagnation which now seems to envelop them. It is for us to concentrate on constructive plans of reform and expansion in different fields of activity for the promotion of national prosperity".

महोदय , आपने मुझे बोझने का समय दिया इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। मैं अंत में राष्ट्र कवि रामधारी सहि दबिकर की पंक्तियां पढ़कर, अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। यह भारत के भविष्य की एक उद्घोषणा है। उन्होंने कहा था—

“एक हाथ में कमल, एक में धर्म -दीप्त वज्रिन ,
लेकर उठने वाला है , धरती पर हब्दुस्तान। ” वन्देमातरम् ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन) : थैंक्यू तरुण जी। श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा। आपके पास 5-7 मिनट हैं , not more than that.

श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा (बहिर) : सर, यह मेरी maiden speech है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन) : अगर यह आपकी maiden speech है , तो आप maximum 15 मिनट ले लीजिए।

श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा : सर, 10 मिनट तो मेरी पार्टी का बचा हुआ है , तो आप 25 मिनट समय दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन) : मैं क्या करूँ , Hon. Chairman's direction prevails.

श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , मैं पहली बार इस सदन में आया हूँ और maiden speech के तौर पर मुझे कुछ कहने का मौका मिला है। इसलिए सबसे पहले मैं अपने राज्य , जहाँ से प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए मुझे भेजा गया है , वहाँ की महान जनता के प्रति कृतज्ञता ज्ञापित करता हूँ साथ ही , इस सदन के माध्यम से मैं इस महान देश के महान देशवासियों और सदन के माननीय सदस्यों का भी अभिनंदन करता हूँ।

महोदय , मैं उस प्रदेश से आता हूँ , जसि प्रदेश का इस देश के इतिहास के निर्माण में बहुत ही अधिक योगदान है। महोदय , आज इस सदन के जसि आसन पर आप बैठे हैं , उसके ऊपर जो प्रतीक चिह्न , अशोक स्तंभ लगा है , वह हमारे बहिर की देन है। लेकिन , आज यही बहिर काफ़ी संकटों के दौर से गुज़र रहा है। जसि समस्याओं से आज हमारा प्रदेश घरि हुआ है , हम मानते हैं कि उसके पीछे नाशित रूप से थोड़ा दोष हम बहिर के लोगों के ऊपर भी जाता है , लेकिन बहिर के इस पछिड़ेपन का मुख्य कारण आजादी के बाद से लेकर अब तक केन्द्र की सत्ता में बैठे हुए जो लोग हैं , सबसे बड़ा कारण वे हैं। लगातार हमारी उपेक्षा हुई। हम उम्मीद करते थे कि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में , अब जो सरकार है , उसके रवैये में परिवर्तन हुआ है , ऐसा कुछ

दखिगा। हम ऐसी उम्मीद इसलिए करते थे कि अभी हाल में बहिर में वधिन सभा का चुनाव हुआ, उस चुनाव से परिवर्तन के कुछ संकेत मलि हैं। हमें लग रहा था कि उस संदेश को केन्द्र की सरकार भी ग्रहण करेगी और अपने रवैए में परिवर्तन लाएगी। लेकिन ऐसा कुछ नहीं दखि, हमें कोई ठोस आश्वासन नहीं मलि। महोदय, केन्द्र की सरकार भी मानती है, हम सभी मानते हैं, देश मानता है कि यदि इस देश का विकास होना है और जैसा कि शायद केन्द्र सरकार का संकल्प भी है कि आने वाले दबिों में इस देश को हम वकिसित राष्ट्रों की श्रेणी में शामिल करेंगे और यदि इस संकल्प को पूरा करना है, तो जसि बहिर में हबिदुस्तान की आबादी का 8 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक हस्सि रहता हो, उसके विकास के बबि देश का विकास संभव नहीं हो सकता। हम उम्मीद करते थे कि केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान बहिर पर जाएगा, लेकिन ऐसा कुछ दखि नहीं।

महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार के समक्ष बहिर की कुछ प्रमुख माँगे पहले से रही हैं। चुनाव के बाद जो संकेत मलि, उससे हमें लग रहा था कि उन माँगों पर केन्द्र की सरकार सकारात्मक रुख अपनाएगी। बहिर का वभिजन हुआ, उसके बाद हमारी समस्या और बढ़ी। उसके नबिटारे के लए बहिर ने केन्द्र के समक्ष काफ़ी

पहले माँग रखी कि बहिर को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देना चाहिए। इस माँग के अनुकूल इस सदन में 2 जुलाई, 2009 को और फरि लोक सभा में 27 जुलाई, 2010 को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देने की माँग उठी। सरकार की ओर से दोनों मौकों पर जवाब आया कि सरकार examine कर रही है, कोई-न-कोई फैसला लेगी, लेकिन आज तक कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ। हम बहिर की आठ करोड़ जनता की ओर से सरकार से माँग करना चाहते हैं कि बहिर को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिए और पछिले दसियों वहाँ के विकास में जो कमी रह गई है, उसकी भरपाई होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, आज ऊर्जा की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। ऊर्जा उत्पादन के मामले में हमारा प्रदेश पीछे है। ऊर्जा उत्पादन के मामले में बहिर आत्मनिर्भर बन सके, इसके लिए काफी पहले से केन्द्र सरकार के समक्ष कोल-लक़िज का प्रस्ताव लंबित है। हम उम्मीद करते थे कि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के माध्यम से इसका भी हमको कोई संकेत मल्लिगा एवं कोल-लक़िज का जो लंबित प्रस्ताव है, उसको मंजूरी मल्लिगी, लेकिन ऐसा कुछ नहीं हुआ। हम सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहते हैं कि बहिर का जो कोल-लक़िज का प्रस्ताव है, अविलम्ब उसकी स्वीकृति मल्लि, ताकि बजिली उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में, ऊर्जा उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में बहिर आत्मनिर्भर हो सके।

गन्ना उत्पादन के मामले में बहिर पहले से ही अग्रणी रहा है, लेकिन आज आवश्यकता है कि चीनी मल्लियों में इथानोल का उत्पादन हो और केन्द्र सरकार बहिर को इसकी इजाज़त दे। इसके लिए काफी पहले से सरकार के समय बहिर की माँग है। फरि से केन्द्र सरकार के समक्ष हम इस माँग को दोहराना चाहते हैं कि सरकार अविलम्ब इथानोल उत्पादन की स्वीकृति दे।

महोदय, देश के अन्य राज्यों की तरह बहिर भी एक कृषि प्रधान राज्य है, लेकिन हमारे यहाँ की खेती सबसे अधिक बाढ़ से प्रभावित होती है। यूँ तो देश के कई राज्य हैं, जहाँ बाढ़ का प्रभाव पड़ता है, लेकिन पूरे देश में बाढ़ के चलते जल्लिनी आबादी प्रभावित होती है, उसका 56% से भी अधिक हस्सिा बहिर में है। बाढ़ की समस्या हर वर्ष की समस्या है। बहिर सरकार के बूते इस समस्या का नद्विन संभव नहीं है। यह एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मामला है। हमारी सीमा नेपाल से लगी हुई है। जो नदियाँ नेपाल से आती हैं, वही बाढ़ का कारण बनती हैं। केन्द्र सरकार का दायित्व है कि इस स्थिति से नज्जित दल्लिाने में वह अपनी भूमिका नल्लिाए। आजादी के बाढ़ से माँगें लगातार उठ रही हैं, लेकिन अभी तक सरकार का

ध्यान इस समस्या पर नहीं गया है। हम केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करना चाहते हैं कि इस अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समस्या के समाधान के लिए सरकार पहल करे और हमारे पूरे देश को अविलम्ब बाढ़ की समस्या से नज्वात दखाने में अपनी भूमिका अदा करे।

महोदय , आर्थिक विकास की चर्चा होती है। केन्द्र सरकार में बैठे हुए लोग अपनी पीठ थपथपाते हैं। हम दावा करते हैं कि आने वाले दखानों में हम आर्थिक महाशक्ति के रूप में उभरने वाले हैं। हम दावा करते हैं कि हमारी आर्थिक प्रगति की दर बढ़ रही है , लेकिन मेरे जैसे आदमी को इस आर्थिक प्रगति का अर्थ समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह कखि तरह की प्रगति है। इस कथित प्रगति के बावजूद आंकड़े बताते हैं कि यहां 75% - 77% प्रतिशत लोग 20 रुपया प्रतिदिन पर अपना जीवन यापन करने के लिए मजबूर हैं। इस देश में 65 फीसदी लोग खुले आसमान के नीचे शौच जाते हैं , यह हमारे देश की स्थिति है। पूरी आबादी का आधा हस्सिा कुषोषण का शक्रिार है। महंगाई के चलते गरीब लोगों की थाली में दाल -रोटी के लखे पड़े हुए हैं और हम पीठ थपथपाते हैं कि हमारी आर्थिक प्रगति हो रही है।

महोदय , हम दावा करते हैं कि पछिले डेढ़ दशक से हमारी साक्षाना आर्थिक विकास दर 7% से 7.5% रही है , लेकिन इसी दौरान देश में दो लाख कखिानों ने आत्महत्याएं भी की हैं , ये आंकड़े भी हमारे सामने हैं। हम प्रगति की बात कैसे कर रहे हैं ? मुझे लगता है कि केन्द्र सरकार में बैठे हुए जो लोग हैं , उनकी सोच सही

दशिया में नहीं है। सोच इसलिए सही दशिया में नहीं है क्योंकि ये लोग यह मानते हैं कि हम ऊँची वक़्तिस दर प्रसप्त कर लेंगे तो गरीबी दूर हो जाएगी। ऐसे गरीबी कभी दूर नहीं हो सकती है। ऊँची वक़्तिस दर प्रसप्त करके गरीबी दूर नहीं हो सकती, बल्कि गरीबी दूर करने की योजना बनाकर अगर उसको हम ठीक से कार्यान्वित करें तो स्वतः ही हम ऊँची वक़्तिस दर प्रसप्त कर लेंगे।

महोदय, आज जो आर्थिक उदारीकरण का दौर चल रहा है, उससे हमारे देश की खेती बर्बाद हो रही है। कसिन परेशान हो रहे हैं। आपने बीज का इस्तेमाल करने का अधिकार हमारे यहाँ कसिनों को बहुत पहले से मल्लि हुआ था। कसिन अपने खेतों में बीजों का उत्पादन करते थे। वे उसको अगले वर्ष के लए संजोकर रखते थे। लेकिन, आर्थिक उदारीकरण के चलते आज हमारा यह अधिकार भी छल्लिता जा रहा है। हमारे यहाँ मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनीज़ आ रही हैं और जी.एम. सीड्स आ रहे हैं। जी.एम. फूड कर्पोरस या जी.एम. सीड्स का जो प्रभाव है, इसका आगे आने वाले दशियों में कल्लिना गंभीर असर हमारे ऊपर पड़ने वाला है, इस पर आज वैज्ञानिक भी बहुत आश्चर्य होकर कुछ कहने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। रासायनिक उर्वरकों के चलते कसिनों की जमीन और उसकी मल्लि जहरीली हो रही है। इस बात के वैज्ञानिक प्रमाण उपलब्ध हैं, लेकिन फरि भी सरकार सचेत नहीं हो रही है। रासायनिक उर्वरकों पर सब्सिडी बढ़ाई जा रही है, जबकि कार्बनिक उर्वरक के लए सरकार ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। महोदय, 2008-2009 में 1 लाख करोड़ रुपए रासायनिक उर्वरकों पर सब्सिडी दी गई और 2009-2010 में 50 हजार करोड़ रुपए की सब्सिडी रासायनिक उर्वरकों के लए दी गई, लेकिन कार्बनिक उर्वरक पर पछिले बजट में मात्र 5 हजार करोड़ रुपए की ही व्यवस्था हुई।

महोदय आजपरम्परागत खेती को बढ़ावा देने की जरूरत है, तभी हम इन समस्याओं से निजित पा सकते हैं। राष्ट्रपति महोदया के अभिभाषण में कहा गया कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लए केन्द्र सरकार ने समर्थन मूल्य बढ़ाने का काम किया है। हम यह मानते हैं कि यह एक अच्छा कदम है, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि समर्थन मूल्य बढ़ा देना ही अंतिम उपाय नहीं है, कारणर उपाय नहीं है। हमें यह भी देखना पड़ेगा कि जो समर्थन मूल्य बढ़ा है क्या वाकई कसिनों तक यह मूल्य पहुँच रहा है और इसका लाभ कसिनों को मल्लि पा रहा है या नहीं

मल्लि पा रहा है। महोदय , कसिनो को समर्थन मुख्य का लाभ नहीं मल्लि पा रहा है।

महोदय , कसिनो को लाभकारी मुख्य मल्लि , इसके लिये भी महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में कहा गया है , लेकिन देश के कसिनो को उनके उत्पादन का लाभकारी मुख्य तब तक नहीं मल्लि सकता जब तक कृषि -उत्पादन पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना को प्रश्रय देने का काम नहीं होगा , लेकिन इसके लिये भी कोई ठोस आश्वासन नहीं मल्लि। केन्द्र के इन तमाम रवैयों को देख कर लगता है कि आज जो केन्द्र की सरकार है , वह कुछ खास लोगों के हित में काम करने वाली सरकार है और आम लोगों की जल्दगी से इसका कोई रश्ति -नाहता नहीं है। महोदय , देश की 80-85 फीसदी जनता की चस्ति इस सरकार को नहीं है। आज भी हमारे यहाँ के दलित , पूरे देश के दलित , आर्थिक रूप से सामाजिक रूप से और शैक्षणिक रूप से सब से पीछे हैं। उनके लिये कोई ठोस योजना चलाई जाती , उनके लिये कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की जाती , लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। अल्पसंख्यकों के बारे में सचर कमेटी ने रपौट दी है कि उनकी स्थिति क्या है। सचर कमेटी के बारे में भी हम लोग उम्मीद करते थे कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में कोई -न-कोई बात ठोस रूप में कही जाएगी , लेकिन सचर कमेटी के बारे में भी इसमें कुछ नहीं कहा गया। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि दलितों के लिये भी उनकी स्थिति को देखते हुए विशेष योजना बनाई जानी चाहिए और साथ ही साथ अल्पसंख्यक भाइयों के उत्थान के लिये सचर कमेटी की जो रपौट आई है , उसको लागू करने की कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए।

महोदय , इस देश में पछिड़े वर्ग या अन्य पछिड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं , उनकी स्थिति तो और भी बदतर है। हब्दिस्तान के संविधान में बहुत जदो -जहद के बाद आजादी के 40-45 सालों बाद व्यवस्था की गई, केन्द्र सरकार की नौकरियों में आरक्षण देने की व्यवस्था की गई, लेकिन उसका इम्प्लिमेंटेशन आज ठीक से हो पा रहा है या नहीं , इस पर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है। ऐसे तो इस देश में ओबी.सी. की आबादी कतिनी है , इस पर मतभेद है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने तथा अन्य कई दूसरे आयोगों ने भी कई बार कहा कि वास्तव में इनकी संख्या कतिनी है , इस पर सरकार को ठीक से जागरूकता देनी चाहिए। इस हेतु सरकार ने आश् वास्त भी किया। जब इस पर लोक सभा में बहस चली तब उस पर सरकार की ओर से कहा गया कि निश्चित रूप से जातीय जनगणना होगी और यह पता कथि जाएगा कि ओबी.सी. की आबादी कतिनी है। लेकिन , केन्द्र सरकार वायदे से मुकर गयी। जाति आधारित जनगणना की अभी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है। कहा गया कि अभी जो जनगणना चल रही है में अभी खत्म कर रहा हूँ। महोदय , हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि यह जाति आधारित जनगणना ऐसी हो कि जिसमें ओबीसी की सामाजिक , आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक स्थिति क्या है , इसके साथ उसका पूरा वकिरण दर्ज हो। इस तरह से जातीय जनगणना कराने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

महोदय , आरक्षण के बावजूद सरकारी नौकरियों में ओबीसी की यह स्थिति है कि देश भर में कुल नयुक्तियों की संख्या 31,65,133 है , जिसमें ओबीसी मात्र 1,84,439 की संख्या में है। मतलब यह कि वे मात्र 5.8 फीसदी हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी.जे. कुरियन): अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा : महोदय , बस हो गया। केन्द्रीय विश्व विद्यालयों में कुल अध्यापकों की संख्या 8,852 है , जिसमें ओबीसी की संख्या मात्र 245 है।

महोदय , आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि समाज की मुख्य धारा से इस वर्ग के लोग भी जुड़े , इसके लिए विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। ओबीसी में , जबकि पास संख्या है , जन्होंने कसि रूफ में ताकत अर्जित की है , राजनीति में तो उनकी हस्सिदारी बढी है , लेकिन जो लोग कुछ पीछे छूट गये हैं , जबकि संख्या समाज में कम है , जो कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हैं , जो ओबीसी वर्ग के अंतर्गत हैं और जबकि हम अति पछिड़ा वर्ग के नाम से जानते हैं , उनकी हस्सिदारी राजनीति में बढे , इसके लिए भी कोई न कोई इंज्ञाम करने की बात होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए संसद और राज्यों की वधिान सभाओं में विशेष व्यवस्था हो , ताकि अति पछिड़े समाज के लोगों की राजनीतिक हस्सिदारी बढे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी.जे. कुरियन): अब आपका समय समाप्त हो

गया।

श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा : महोदय , मैं अंत में बस एक प्वायंट और कहना चाहूँगा आज भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में चर्चा हो रही है। अगर इस प्वायंट पर मैं न बोझूँ , तो यह चर्चा अधूरी रहेगी। भ्रष्टाचार के ऊपर काफी बातें हो रही हैं। इधर से आरोप उस तरफ लगते हैं और उधर से इस तरफ आरोप लगते हैं , लेकिन चाहे वफ़िक्त के लोग पक्ष के ऊपर आरोप लगाएँ या पक्ष के लोग वफ़िक्त के ऊपर आरोप लगाएँ , देश की जनता के सामने हमाम में हम सभी नंबे हैं , क्योंकि इस देश की जनता हम सभी को देख रही है। इसलिए आजजरूरत इस बात की है कि हम सब दलीय भावनाओं से ऊपर उठकर इस भ्रष्टाचार के मुद्दे पर वघार करें। ... (समय की घंटी)... महोदय , बस एक मन्डिट।

महोदय , आजजब मामनीय प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से कहा जाता है कि गठबंधन धर्म की मजबूरी है , तो मेरे जैसे आदमी की चख्खिता बढ़ती है। प्रधान मंत्री जी जसि कुर्सी पर बैठे हुए हैं , उनसे देश की जनता गठबंधन धर्म की नहीं , बल्कि राजधर्म की अपेक्षा करती है। उसी कुर्सी पर अटल बह्णिरी वाजपेयी जी बैठे थे। उन्होंने अपने एक मुख्य मंत्री के काम के बारे में कहा था कि राजधर्म का पालन करना चाहिए और हमारे आज के प्रधान मंत्री जी गठबंधन धर्म की बात कह कर चुफ़ बैठे हैं। ... (समय की घंटी)...

अंत में , मैं दमिकर की एक पंक्ति प्रधान मंत्री जी के लिये कहते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा। महोदय , राष्ट्रकवि दमिकर ने कहा था ,

समर शेष है , नहीं पाप का भागी केवल व्याध ,
जो तटस्थ है , समय लखिगा उनका भी अपराध।

बहुत -बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the beginning, I must express my disappointment on the speech made by the hon. President of India. It is quite uninspiring, deceptive and most unrealistic. The intention behind the speech, in its every sentence and word it is to cover up the failures of this present Government. That is why it creates a cynical impression among the people of this country. The people's feelings and the reality in the Indian society is not reflected in this speech. The Government, during its tenure, failed to fulfill the promises which it made in its Election Manifesto. We know the Congress record is an unbroken record of broken promises. It was said by a great revolutionary, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia in the other House. So, the Congress is trying to maintain that record. Sir, how many more minutes do I have?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Two more minutes. That is all. Your party has no time. Your party time is over.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, regarding the corruption...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your party time is over.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: No, no. My party has been allotted 12 minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That time has already been consumed yesterday.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: That was his maiden speech. It does not come under my party's time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yesterday, your party Member has taken 20 minutes. Now, you take five more minutes and complete.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, many things have been said and discussed here on corruption. But one thing is, the spectrum scam or the corruption in the Commonwealth Games or other corruptions discussed

here is the tip of an iceberg. We are not realizing, understanding that the corruption has reached to every sphere of life. Like octopus, it has engulfed the entire society through its tentacles. There is corruption starting from Panchayat to Delhi; there is corruption everywhere. When corruption of this magnitude comes, we discuss it and we accuse each other, we politicize it, but corruption is corruption. It should be fought without any compromise.

Sir, the first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said, "The corrupt persons will be hanged at the nearest light-post in the Independent India." But, how many people, officers have so far been hanged. I am talking of the whole country. I am talking of Karnataka, I am talking of Gujarat, I am talking of Orissa, I am talking of Delhi and other States. This is the greatest danger ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seat. Five minutes are over. Is Mr. Choudhary here?

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : इनसे पूछिए कि उड़ीसा स्टेट में दाल का भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है ...(*व्यवधान*)... इनसे एक बार पूछ लीजिए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

उपाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : पाणि जी, आप बैठिए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : ICDS में दाल खा गए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

श्री उपसभापति : पाणि जी, आप बैठिए ...(*व्यवधान*)... Please conclude. Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Respected Sir, at the outset, I express my gratitude through you to the hon. President and the Government for at least now acknowledging in the form of Presidential Address to both the Houses about various problems confronting the nation and the common man of the country. But I am disillusioned to note that the Government has not given any ray of hope to address any of the problem confronting the country.

The Address refers to problems of inflation, poverty, energy shortage and so on as if these issues surfaced only yesterday. The Congress Party is in the front for maximum part of our post-Independence governance, either directly or indirectly, and has been deceiving the people of this country with the slogan of "Garibi Hatao". If the intention of the Congress Party and, more particularly of the UPA Government, is really to relieve the country from poverty, inflation and other social problems, they should have informed the Members of the House as to what held them back from delivering their promises.

The President has mentioned that the *aam aadmi* has to be protected against the ravages of the worst ever global economic crisis since the great depression and also against the failure of the monsoon in large parts of the country in mid-2009. But I am dismayed to mention that this Government has done the least for the *aam aadmi*. The price rise is the glaring example. During the last two years, the prices of essential commodities have risen and in spite of the public outcry, the Government has done the least on the price front, what to mention on the ravages of the global economic crisis. Session after the Session, the price situation in the country is mentioned and discussed and the Ministers and the Prime Minister give assurances in the Parliament to curb the prices. This is the most glaring failure of this Government.

It is unfortunate that the statistics clearly prove the fact that though the Government boasts of economic growth in successive Plans, if we see the Planning Commission's Report, in the context of the growth of the economy, from First Plan to Tenth Plan, we will find that it is from 3.5 per cent to 7.7 per cent.

If our economic growth has been so consistent, obviously, the levels of poverty ought to have come down proportionately. However, the harsh fact remains that in 1973, there were 32.13 crore people below poverty line and this number stood at only 30.17 crores in the year 2004.

The above facts clearly indicate that our Plans hardly did anything to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor. I would like to mention here that the time has come for serious introspection as to whether our Plans contributed towards strengthening of the rich or the poor.

Sir, the views expressed by the Government regarding protection to the farming community in the form of Minimum Support Price, supply of inputs at a subsidized prices and food security did not reflect the correct scenario at the ground level. Though the Government goes on for an ambitious plan of food security, it has not been able to reduce the wastage and increasing the storage capacity for the foodgrains. In fact, Sir, our farmers want level-playing commercial environment to sustain their income.

It is unfortunate that the Government failed to mention the number of suicides by farmers in various States, more particularly, in my State, Andhra Pradesh, where the current Government boasts of spending a lakh crore rupees for the benefit of farming.

I am perplexed if the Government has initiated so many measures for the benefit of farmers, then, why have we not been able to address the problem of suicides by the farmers?

Sir, the President in her Address mentioned that the Government has worked single-mindedly to build on the achievements of its earlier term to deliver the promise of faster and more inclusive growth. But I am constrained to mention that the major achievements of the earlier term of the Government are very glaring now before the country in the form

of

2G spectrum and the Commonwealth Games scams. If this is inclusive growth, I wonder where this country is heading. It is amusing that the Government made a statement that it is committed to (*Time-bell rings*) quality governance, transparency, probity and integrity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: If that is the case, the people of this country are anxious to know as to why it has costed them one full session of Parliament in securing a JPC probe against the scandal related to 2G spectrum involving...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, you should conclude. There are still 12 people more to speak and we have to conclude it.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: It is unfortunate to hear the Prime Minister saying that the JPC was agreed to only in order to run the House even after the CAG had given a report.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is up. Please conclude. Now, Shri Biswajit Daimary. You have five minutes.

श्री बश्विजीत दैमारी (असम): माननीय उपसभापति जी, जो राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण है, उस अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रपति जी ने व्यक्त किया है कि नॉर्थ ईस्ट में जो violence है, वह विभिन्न समूहों के साथ बात करने के बाद कम हो रही है, इसमें मेरी थोड़ी सहमति है, लेकिन मैं यहां इस हाउस और सरकार की दृष्टि में इस समस्या के संबंध में कुछ बातें लाना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, सिर्फ वार्तालाप करते रहने से ही नॉर्थ ईस्ट में कभी स्थायी शांति की स्थापना नहीं हो सकती है। वार्तालाप के साथ-साथ नॉर्थ ईस्ट की जो समस्या है, उस समस्या के समाधान के लिए भी कुछ व्यवस्था करना जरूरी है। वार्तालाप सिर्फ आज की ही बात नहीं है। आज नागालैंड के जो एनएससीएन है, वे दस साल से भी ज्यादा समय से बात कर रहे हैं, एनडीपी आज 6 साल से ज्यादा समय से बात कर रही है, इसी प्रकार आठ साल से DHD भी बात कर रहा है। इस तरह से जितने भी वहां के उग्रवादी संगठन हैं, चाहे वह UPDS हो, Cobra Militants हो, Birsa Commando Force हो, वे सार्वों से बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आज तक किसी भी संगठन की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो पाया है। आज जारी organizations, सारे extremist groups सीज़ फायर में हैं, इसके बावजूद भी वहां पर extortion हो रहा है, कडिनैपिंग्स हो रही हैं। फरि हम कैसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि सिर्फ वार्तालाप करते रहने से ही नॉर्थ ईस्ट में स्थायी शांति आएगी। नॉर्थ ईस्ट की जो समस्या है, वह बहुत ही गंभीर समस्या है, इसलिए उसको उतनी ही गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए। आज वहां पर अर्थनीति की जो हालत है, उसका भी बहुत बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि विभिन्न समूहों के साथ बात करने के अलावा, नॉर्थ ईस्ट के जितने भी प्रतिनिधि हैं, एमपीज़ हैं, उन लोगों के साथ भी एक बार बात करने के लिए सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए। हम कभी-कभी सोचते हैं कि हमारी भारत सरकार नॉर्थ ईस्ट के मामले में बहुत कम ध्यान देती है। हमने देखा है, जब तेलंगाना की डिविज़न ड को लेकर आंदोलन हुआ, वहां पर हंगर स्ट्राइक हुई, तो रातों-रात तेलंगाना देवे की घोषणा कर दी गयी, लेकिन नॉर्थ ईस्ट में जो समस्या है, इतने साल होने के

बाद भी आजतक केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से नॉर्थ ईस्ट के जतिने भी प्रतिनिधि हैं, उनके साथ बात करने के लिए कभी चिंता नहीं जतायी गयी। महोदय, जसि तरह से चन्द्रशेखर जी ने तेलंगाना के लिए हंगर स्ट्राइक की थी, उसी तरह से नॉर्थ ईस्ट में, मणिपुर में इरोम शर्मिला चामू दस साल से भी ज्यादा समय से Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act 1958 को रद्द करने के लिए हंगर स्ट्राइक कर रही हैं, लेकिन आजतक उनकी डमिंड के ऊपर कोई बात नहीं की गयी, इस डमिंड को माना नहीं गया। इस एक्ट को मणिपुर में लागू करने के बावजूद भी वहां पर सचिपेशन कंट्रोल में नहीं आ रही है। हम चाहते हैं कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान की जो समस्या है, इस समस्या को सम-मर्यादा देनी चाहिए, सम-गुरुत्व देना चाहिए, इसके समाधान की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। नॉर्थ ईस्ट की कुछ समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए वहां पर कुछ समूहों के साथ Accord भी किया गया था। सन् 1985 में जो वद्विशी मूवमेंट असम में हुआ था, इसे All Assam Students Union के साथ Assam Accord साइन किया गया। आज 25 साल गुज़र गए हैं, लेकिन यह Accord अच्छी तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हो पाया। 2003 में Bodo Libration Tiger के साथ Accord हुआ और इस Accord में पहाड़ी जिलों में कर्बि आंबले और दयिा दासाद District Council में बोडो लोगों को एसटी हलिस ट्राइब्स का दर्जा देने की बात थी, आज तक इसका भी समाधान नहीं किया गया।

3.00 P.M.

स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से रिक्रिमेंटेशन मन्त्रिने के बाद उसे करेंगे ,
ऐसी उम्मीद हमें दिखायी गयी थी , लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के
रिक्रिमेंटेशन करने के बावजूद भी फरि से आजयह बताया गया है कि
इसको National Commission for SCs and STs और आरजीआई से ओपिनियन
लेने के बाद ही किया जा सकता है।

इतने साल बादचीत हुई , लेकिन अभी तक सरकार को National
Commission for ST और RGI के साथ बात करने का टाइम नहीं मिला।
तो यह बहुत दुःख की बात है। इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस
समस्या का समाधान करने के लिये जम्बिमेदारी लेनी चाहिए ,
क्योंकि इसको एकाई में कमिट किया गया था। अगर इस कमिटमेंट
को पूरा नहीं करेंगे तो आने वाले दिनों में जम्बिने
एक्सट्रीमिस्ट ग्रुप बाहें कर रहे हैं , वे लोग कभी विश्वास
नहीं करेंगे और जब तक विश्वास नहीं करेंगे , तब तक नॉर्थ -ईस्ट
में शांति कभी वापिस नहीं आएगी।

इसके साथ मैं कुछ और समस्याओं के बारे में बोलना चाहता
हूँ। हमें दुख है कि आजनॉर्थ -ईस्ट में एक बड़ी समस्या हो रही
है। रंगिया से मुरकसेलेक्ट अरुणाचल तक जाने वाली जो रेल
है , वह तीन महीने से ज्यादा समय से बंद है। इसका कारण है वहां
की लॉ एंड आर्डर सचिपेशन। वहां रेल के ड्राइवर को कडिनैप
किया गया था और इसके कारण वहां रेल चलाना बंद कर दिया गया।
इसके बारे में रेल मन्त्रिस्ट्री को बोला गया। लेकिन उन्होंने
कहा कि लॉ एंड आर्डर की समस्या होम मन्त्रिस्ट्री देखती है और
जब तक वहां होम मन्त्रिस्ट्री सचिपोरिटी एंशयोर नहीं करेगी ,
तब तक वह रेल नहीं चलाएगी। लेकिन इस वज्बिय पर आज एक होम
मन्त्रिस्ट्री की तरफ से कुछ भी नर्षिय नहीं लिया गया है और
वहां आज तक रेल बंद है। वहां पर रेलगाड़ी बंद होने से आम
पब्लिक को बहुत परेशानी हो रही है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस
समस्या को भी गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए।

इसी तरह फॉरेन पॉलिसी की भी बात है। हमारे बॉर्डर पांथ
देशों के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन सभी के साथ
सम्पर्क रखते हुए हमारी जो समस्या है , उसके अनुसार फॉरेन
पॉलिसी को करना चाहिए। वहां उन लोगों के साथ हम पब्लिक के
लोग तो अच्छी तरह से रल्लिशन कर रहे हैं। भूटान के साथ , बंगला
देश के साथ अच्छी तरह से रल्लिशन करके वहां पर काम कर रहे हैं।
लेकिन अगर गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कुछ सपोर्ट मल्लिगा तो हम लोग
वहां ज्यादा अच्छे ढंग से काम कर सकते हैं। इसलिए इस रल्लिशन

को ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा और अच्छा करें। हम आपसे इसके बारे में अनुरोध करते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की जो समस्या है उसके स्थाई समाधान के लिये हमारी सरकार व्यवस्था करे। यही कहकर मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, you have five minutes.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, give me 15 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are left with one hour. You should cooperate.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Every time I am given five minutes. What can I say in five minutes?

Sir, I rise to support the Motion moved by Shri Janardan Dwivedi to thank the hon. President for her Address delivered to both the Houses of Parliament. Sir, the hon. President in her Address mainly focused on the priorities of the Government. The five priorities are: To

combat inflation, concerns regarding lack of probity and integrity in public life, to sustain the momentum of growth while ensuring that poor, the weaker sections and the disadvantaged get a fair share in the fruits of growth, uncompromising vigil on internal security and pursuing foreign policy which will ensure that our voice is heard and our interests are protected in the global fora. Sir, I think the previous speakers have thrown much light on other aspects, but I would like to concentrate, for want of time, on point No.3, that is, to sustain the momentum of growth and to ensure that the weak and the disadvantaged get a fair share in the fruits of development. Sir, the President mentioned in para 5 has acknowledged that there has been a grievance in some quarters that the benefits intended for the poor through anti-poverty programmes have not reached them in full measure. Sir, I am grateful to the hon. President for acknowledging this truth. In para 35, she also mentioned about the inclusive growth and the recent Government's revision of the Scheduled Castes sub-plan and Tribal sub-plan guidelines to ensure effective fulfilment of objectives.

Sir, I would like to briefly mention why this Special Component Plan and Tribal sub-Plan were brought in this country. Sir, it is true that the communities are growing at a pace and there is growth. But, as rightly pointed out by the hon. President, along with the sustained growth, we will also have to ensure that fruits of growth should reach all. What kind of a growth are we talking about? Especially after 1991, there has been a differential growth in this country. There is a gap between the pace at which the general population and SC/STs are growing in terms of all the development indices, for instance, access to education, access to medical facilities, access to infrastructure, access to all types of technologies and especially the access to higher education. Sir, these are the gaps that need to be bridged. I am sure the House will agree that a constant endeavour is being made to bridge this gap over different Plans. The Plan implementation aims at bridging this gap. But, Sir, I would like to recall the promise made by the hon. Prime Minister that the gap between the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and the general population in the developmental indices would be bridged in ten years. Sir, this is a promise made in June, 2005, in the NDC address by the hon. Prime Minister. Sir, these words should be translated into action. I am here

to express concern that these voices are not being transformed into actions. Sir, the first page of President's Address talks about grievance in some quarters that benefits have not reached them. This is because of absence of action. There are only talks and tokenism. I would like to illustrate with few examples. The Government has written to all the State Governments and also formulated the Special Component Plan and the Tribal sub-Plan for a comprehensive development of all the sections and bridging the gaps in the developmental indices between the general population and targeted population, that is, weaker sections. At the Central Government level out of 68 Ministries, it is said that in 43 Ministries, there is no earmarking of funds for these sections. Only 25 Ministries will earmark funds. Sir, we are not interested in knowing that which Ministry has earmarked, or, which Ministry is spending

more or less. We want that population equivalent percentage of Plan funds should be earmarked of SC/STs; not only earmarked, they should be allocated; not only allocated, they should be released; not only released, they should be spent; not only spent, they should be spent for the purposes which are aimed at reducing these critical gaps. So, this philosophy has not been put into action. Sir, we know that there are some Ministries, like the Ministries dealing with technical education, health and drinking water, where if the allocations are enhanced, it will benefit Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections substantially and thereby, you can reduce these gaps. ...*(Time-bell)*... Also, Sir, the most important fact is that this gap needs to be filled up. I will take an example of technical education. Sir, in our country, enrolment of general category candidates is 16 per cent. Only 16 per cent candidates of general category have access to technical education. Sir, when you take SCs/STs, this enrolment is only two per cent. How do you fill up this gap? So, unless you specially focus on these sections, it will not be possible. This is what can be termed as the failure in providing inclusive growth. We want inclusive growth, but at the same time we also want equity and equality. Yesterday, a senior Member of this House mentioned about a 'life of contradictions' highlighted by Dr. Ambedkar during his speech in the Constituent Assembly on 25th of November, 1949.

Sir, sixty years have passed. We are still seeing these the contradictions, the very great contradictions in our social and economic spheres. Dr. Ambedkar said, "If we do not remove these contradictions, then, those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of political democracy." Where are we heading towards, Sir? I will request the Government that in the coming Budget, Plan funds equivalent to population percentage should be earmarked, and, these should be spent for the targeted programmes aiming at reducing these critical gaps in the development indices. This is the first issue with regard to contradictions and inequalities. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. There is no time. By 4 o'clock, we have to conclude the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: When you talk of backward classes, you don't

talk of religious base. When you talk of Scheduled Tribes, you don't talk of religious base. Religious-neutrality should be extended to the Schedule Castes also. The issue has been studied by Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission. He wanted that the Scheduled Caste status should be religious-neutral. Sir, this has been the demand of large sections of the society. These contradictions, inequalities should be ended. Sir, there is a total unrest in parts of Andhra Pradesh. The Srikrishna Commission Report is there. We urge this Government to take a decision at the earliest to end the sufferings of the students from weaker sections of the society. ...*(Time bell)*... Lastly, I would like to say that... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Keep some thoughts for the next opportunity. There will be so many occasions in this Budget Session.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I need little time. Due to paucity of time, I will take only two minutes. Sir, a Group of Ministers was constituted five years back on Dalit affairs. Their recommendations have not been implemented. We urge this Government to take immediate action in this regard...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Khekiho Zhimomi.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I will take only two minutes more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. No two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I will be failing in my duty, if I do not mention this. Sir, the recommendations of the Cabinet Committee on Dalit Affairs need to be implemented. Sir, coming to financial inclusion, these Dalits and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections are not included in the financial assistance. The Scheduled Banks and other financial institutions in this country are lending around Rs. 3 lakh crores, and, therefore, the percentage should be...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is over now, Mr. Seelam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: There is a 20-Point Programme, which was announced by Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The point number 7 is about the 'financial inclusion'. That has become dormant. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, you are speaking on Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, the financial support should be given to the entrepreneurs and the educated youth. Sir, the NREGS is not the solace; it is only a safety net. ...*(Interruptions)*... What about the educated entrepreneurs, educated young men and women in this country who belong to weaker sections of the society. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Khekiho Zhimomi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, I have called the next speaker.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, you have to advance finances. You have to improve skills. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has to be done. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, only... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Seelam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, the next speaker is on his legs. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, your mike is also off now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is over, Mr. Seelam. It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Record is very important. Please sit down.

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, and, extend my support and appreciation to some of the achievements, programmes and schemes outlined in the Presidential Address. Sir, the Presidential Address is a revelation of the will of the Government of the day.

I do wish that it is implemented in letter and spirit, though there is nothing to be excited for the people of the North-East.

Sir, the hon. Members of this august House and you know very well that India is a Union of States. We have to keep this concept in mind. And the spirit of unity in diversity has to be upheld all the time. Many States joined the Union. And many States were brought in to join the Union and then this great nation was formed which is a Union of States.

My State, the State of Nagaland, has a different genesis. The genesis is that when my State joined this Union, there was an agreement. The Government of India knew it very well that it was a poor hill State. But yet the agreement was executed and Nagaland became the 16th State of the Union. When my State was created, initially it was placed under the Ministry of External Affairs and its funding pattern was that its finances would be funded hundred per cent by the Union Government. It knew that ours was a very poor State and we could not mobilize our own resources. Keeping that in mind, its funding pattern was arranged like this and hundred per cent funding was financed by the Government of India.

We had been running the affairs of the State smoothly. But in 1997, the hundred per cent funding pattern of our State was withdrawn and we

were clubbed with another group of Special Category States. In every Annual Plan, we have to come up with ten per cent of the total Annual Plan allocation. As I have already said, we are poor and revenue collection is next to impossible, we are not able to meet the State's share. Our Plan allocation is very inadequate. So, I appeal to the Chair and the hon. Members of this august House that the State of Nagaland be brought back to 100 per cent funding pattern. Secondly, I support my colleague who has spoken earlier about the issue of notice.

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Sir, we have seen that the Government of India have entered into ceasefire agreement with Garo militant groups. But, if ceasefire is an end in itself, decision would not have been what it is. Ceasefire is only a means towards permanent solution. ...*(Time-bell)*... But, till now, no permanent solution is made. For example, the ceasefire agreement with NSCN-IM and NSCN-K was in 1997. Now, it is entering into 14th year and more than seven rounds of talks have taken place. But, the people are kept in the dark. What is the problem? Why have they entered into a marriage?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: When they have entered into a marriage, why should they be afraid that a baby would be born?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Sir, I was given only five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have given you eight minutes. All Members in 'Others' category are getting five minutes. Now, I have given you three more minutes.

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Sir, I was at a loss because I represent a political party here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You represent a political party but the time is not on the basis of political party but it is on the basis of number of Members in the House.

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Every political party has its own political programme.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. But, you have other forum also. You are right. You can participate in them. You can speak all these things in the Budget discussion. It is a financial matter. You can speak on the Budget and seek indulgence of the Government.

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Sir, I am the lone Member from my State. Please consider that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not only your consideration. I have to look at the list. At 4 o'clock, the debate ends. There are still seven Members to speak. How am I to manage that? They will also demand the same right. Please conclude.

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Sir, in this august House, decency and willingness to maintain the decorum is costing us very heavily.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you.

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: So, Sir, with this, I conclude my speech. But, these two very valid points should be brought on record. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Mr. Mohammed Adeeb. You have five minutes.

शरी मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश): साहब, सबसे पहली मुसीबत तो 5 मिनट की ही आती है।

शरी उपसभापति: पांच मिनट में आपको जो भी बोलना हो, आप बोल सकते हैं।

शरी मोहम्मद अदीब: मैं प्रेसिडेंट साहिबा के खतिब पर, उनके सपोर्ट में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस हाउस में करप्शन पर बहुत गुफ्तगू हुई है और हुकूमत यह कह रही है कि हम करप्शन पर इतनी गश्फत मजबूत करेंगे। मुझे बड़ी हैरत है, उन लोगों पर जन्होंने पछिली हुकूमतों पर इतना पेट भरा, जो आज एक आवाज़ होकर करप्शन के खलिफ़ बोल रहे हैं। इस मुल्क में एक अजीब समां बन गया है। सरकार को इस करप्शन को तो रोकना ही है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ हमारी भी ज़िम्मेदारी है। हमने भी कुछ ऐसा समाज बनाया है, अपनी ऐसी फ़क्रि बनाई है, जहां हम करप्शन को लेकर चलते हैं।

आप किसी मजार और किसी मन्दिर पर जाइए। हम पुजारी और वहाँ के लोगों को पैसा इसलिए देते हैं कि अल्लाह मयिँ हमको और ज्यादा दे दे। यह हमारी सोच है कि हम पुजारी को या मुजाबिर को इतनी चादर या इतना पैसा दें कि वह हमारी बात मान ले। हकीकत यह है कि अगर हमने यह सोचा होता कि हम बेहतर इंसान बनेंगे तब वह ऊपर हमें ज्यादा देगा, यह सोच हमने छोड़ दी है। इस सोच की बुनियाद इस मुल्क का करप्शन है। आज प्राइम मनिस्टर जैसा शरीफ इंसान भी इस मुसीबत में मुस्तला है। जनि लोगों ने अपने हलके तक पैसा भर रखा है, वे भी एक आवाज़ होकर कह रहे हैं कि मुल्क में भ्रष्टाचार फैल गया है। यह बड़ी हैरत की बात है।

मैं प्रेसिडेंट के एड्रेस पर यह बोलना चाहता हूँ कि बहैसियत माइनोंरिटी के मैंने इसको कई बार पढ़ा। इसमें मुझे बहुत -सी चीज़ें ऐसी लगीं, जो मेरी कौम से या माइनोंरिटीज़ से मुत्तल्लिक थीं, उस पर यह बल्किल साइलेंट है। अगर अभी यहाँ प्राइम मनिस्टर साहब होते तो मैं उनसे कहता। मैं यह समझ रहा था कि शायद मैं आखिर में बुलाया जाऊँगा तो उस वक्त प्राइम मनिस्टर साहब यहाँ होंगे। लेकिन, यह बात उन तक पहुँचनी चाहिए कि पछिले बजट में और प्रेसिडेंट साहिबा की पछिली तकरीर में यह कहा गया था कि सचचर कमेटी बनी है। उस पर क्या अमल-दरामद हुआ, उस पर खामोशी है। रंजनाथ मन्त्रि कमिशन पर रजिर्वेशन पर बात हुई थी, उस पर खामोशी है। पछिली बार यह कहा गया था कि 'इक्वल राइट्स कमिशन' बनेगा, उस पर भी खामोशी है। कोई तजकीर नहीं है कि इस पर क्या होगा।

मैं एक बड़ी अहम बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि असीमानंद के बयान के बाद पूरे हब्दिस्तान में 8-10 साल से जो मुसलमान बच्चे बन्द हैं, उनका क्या होगा? उनको कौन कम्पे सेशन देगा? महाराष्ट्र में 8 साल के बाद लोग छोड़े गए। पछिले हफ्ते नाथीन साकिब नाम का एक लड़का जो पोटा कोर्ट से छूटा, हाई कोर्ट से छूटा, उस पर

सरकार का लॉ डिक्रीमेंट अब सुप्रीम कोर्ट जा रहा है। इन आठ सालों में उसको एक भी एविडेंस नहीं मिला, लेकिन सरकार उसको फरि आगे ले जा रही है। यह हो क्या रहा है? यह कहा गया था कि 'कम्युनल वायलेंस बलि' लाया जाएगा। अगर वह बलि नहीं आता है और इस तरह का इंसाफ नहीं मिला है तब बड़ी मुश्किलता का सामना होगा। ऐसा इसलिए क्योंकि जो कौम आज कांग्रेस पार्टी से यह उम्मीद कर रही है कि असीमा नंद के कमिटीमेंट के बाद उसको इंसाफ मिलेगा। यह बात वाज्हेह हो गई कि इस मुल्क में दंगा-फसाद और गंदगी फैलाने वाले जो लोग थे, आजवे देशभक्ति के नारे लगा रहे हैं। मुझे तब हँसी आई जब थोड़ी देर पहले यह कहा गया कि हम तो बराबरी की बात करते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि कश्मीर में झंडा फहराने नहीं दिया गया। हम अपने गश्बान में मुँह तो डालें ! क्यों नहीं डाला ? जब यह मुल्क आजाद हुआ था तब यही कश्मीर के लोग खुद हमारे पास यह कहकर आए थे कि वह देश हमारा है। वे यह कह कर आए थे कि जिला के ताल्लुब से हमें कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है, लेकिन आजवे ऐसा क्यों सोच रहे हैं, इन बातों पर हमको सोचना पड़ेगा। मैं यह समझता हूँ और आजऐसे ईमानदार प्रसइम मन्निस्टर से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिले लोगों ने आजइन प्रसइम मन्निस्टर साब्र का नातका बंद किया है, ये वही लोग हैं जो श्री अटल बह्लिरी वाज्हेयी जी का भी नातका बन्द करते रहे। वह पुकार - पुकार कर यह कहते रहे कि धर्म-राज पैदा करो, लेकिन वे लोग नहीं माने। ये वही लोग हैं, जिले आइडियल हमारे आडवाणी जी थे। जब वह पाकिस्तान में बोल कर आए तब उनकी भी गर्दन इन्होंने खींच ली। इनका मजिज है। इनका तरीकेकार है कि किसी तरीके से कोई नजिम या कोई हुक्मत कायदे से न चलने पाए। इन लोगों ने यह तरीकेकार बना लिया है, लेकिन, मोहतरम, मैं आपसे यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें यह सोचना चाहिए कि कॅरप्शन के मामले पर फौरन एक्शन लिया जाए।

सर, मेरा तार्लुक अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी से रहा है। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के वा इस चांसलर के करप्शन के लिए तीन महीने का एक कमिशन बनाया गया, लेकिन आज 14 महीने हो गए हैं और उस करप्शन के ऊपर वह कमिशन अभी काम ही कर रहा है, उसमें कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है। जब आप किसी डिसीजन को डिली करेंगे तो फरि उसके नतायज बुरे नक़ालते हैं। ... (समय की घंटी) ... अलीगढ़ में ऐसा ही हुआ है।

सर, मैं इस सरकार को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उसने जामिया मस्लिया इस्लामिया को माइनॉरिटी इंस्टीट्यूशन डेक्लियर किया। मैं इस सरकार से यह तवक्को करता हूँ कि वह अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी को भी माइनॉरिटी स्टेटस देगी, जिससे 50 फीस दीं मुसलमान बच्चे वहाँ पढ़ सकेंगे। मैं इस हुक्मत से यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर बुद्धकों के ऊपर जो कर्जा चढ़ गया है, वह उसके कर्ज को माफ़ करेगी।

आज यहाँ जंतर-मंतर पर उत्तर प्रदेश से उर्दू सेक्शन के बहुत से टीचर्स आये हुए हैं। उनको तीन-तीन साल से पैसे नहीं मिले हैं। यह कहा जा रहा है कि बजट में अलोकेशन नहीं है। मैं यह चाहूँगा कि वह अलोकेशन भी उनको दिया जाए। समय की घंटी मैं एक मिनट में एक और बात कह कर खत्म करना चाह रहा हूँ।

फॉरेन अफेयर्स के सल्लिसिले में कहा गया कि हमारे तार्लुकात् बहुत अच्छे हो रहे हैं। मुझे इसमें शको-शुबा है, इसलिए कि वेस्ट एशिया, सेंट्रल एशिया और मस्त्रि मुस्लालिक में वह चश्चिरी, जो गांधी ने लगायी थी, शोला बनकर इजिप्ट में दखियायी पड़ी। जो नॉन वायलेंस की पॉलिसी उन्होंने अपनायी थी, वह आज इजिप्ट में दखियायी पड़ी है। वह सारिया पहुँच गयी है, लेकिन हम वहाँ कहीं नहीं दखियायी पड़ रहे हैं। यह वे मुल्क हैं जविको हीरो नेहरू, गांधी, इंदिरा गांधी और राजीव गांधी थे। आज हम लोग वहाँ दखियायी नहीं पड़ रहे हैं। पूरी दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा मुसलमान इस मुल्क में रहते हैं और पूरी दुनिया में इस मुल्क की कद्र की जाती है कि इस मुल्क में सेकुलरिज्म कसि बुनियाद पर है। आज हमारे मुल्क को यह चाहिए कि हम उस वेस्ट एशिया और सेंट्रल एशिया में अपनी पॉलिसीज़ को और बढ़ाएँ और तार्लुकात् पैदा करें। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

جناب محمد ادیب صاحب (اتر پردیش) : صاحب، سب سے پہلی مصیبت تو 5 منٹس کی ہی آتی ہے۔

شری اپ سبھا پتی: پانچ منٹ میں آپ کو جو بھی بولنا ہو، آپ بول سکتے ہیں۔
جناب محمد ادیب : میں پریزیڈینٹ صاحبہ کے خطاب پر، ان کے سپورٹ میں بولنے کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔ اس ہاؤس میں کرپشن پر بہت گفتگو ہوئی ہے اور حکومت یہ کہہ رہی ہے کہ ہم کرپشن پر اپنی گرفت مضبوط کریں گے۔ مجھے بڑی حیرت ہے، ان لوگوں پر جنہوں نے پچھلی حکومتوں پر اتنا پیٹ بھرا، جو آج ایک آواز ہو کر کرپشن کے خلاف بول رہے ہیں۔ اس ملک میں ایک عجیب سماں بن گیا ہے۔ سرکار کو اس کرپشن کو تو روکنا ہی ہے، لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ کچھ ہماری بھی ذمہ داری ہے۔ ہم نے بھی کچھ ایسا سماج بنایا ہے، اپنی ایسی فکر بنائی ہے، جہاں ہم کرپشن کو لے کر چلتے ہیں۔ آپ کسی مزار اور کسی مندر پر جائیے۔ ہم پجاری اور وہاں کے لوگوں کو پیسہ اس لئے دیتے ہیں کہ اللہ میان ہم کو اور زیادہ دے دے۔ یہ ہماری سوچ ہے۔ ہم نے یہ سوچنا چھوڑ دیا ہے کہ پجاری

†[Transliteration in Urdu Script.

کو یا مجابر کو اتنی چادر یا اتنا پیسہ دیں کہ ہماری بات مان لے۔ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ اگر ہم نے یہ سوچا ہوتا کہ ہم بہتر انسان بنیں گے تب وہ ہمیں زیادہ دے گا، تو یہ ٹھیک رہتا۔ یہ سوچ ہم نے چھوڑ دی ہے۔ یہ سوچ اس ملک کے کرپشن کی بنیاد ہے۔ آج پرائم منسٹر صاحب جیسا شریف انسان بھی اس مصیبت میں مبتلا ہے۔ جن لوگوں نے اپنے حلق تک پیسہ بھر رکھا ہے، وہ بھی ایک آواز ہو کر کہہ رہا ہے کہ ملک میں بھرتساچار پھیل گیا ہے۔ یہ بڑے حیرت کی بات ہے۔

میں اس پر بولنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ حیثیت مانتارٹی کے میں نے اس کو کئی بار پڑھا۔ اس میں مجھے بہت سی چیزیں ایسی لگیں، جو میری قوم سے یا مانتارٹیز سے متعلق تھیں، اس پر یہ بالکل سائیلیٹ ہے۔ اگر ابھی یہاں پرائم منسٹر صاحب ہوتے تو ان سے کہتا۔ میں یہ سمجھ رہا تھا کہ شاید میں آخر میں بلایا جاؤں گا تو اس وقت پرائم منسٹر صاحب یہاں ہوں گے۔ لیکن، یہ بات ان تک پہنچنی چاہئے کہ پچھلے بجٹ میں اور پریسیڈینٹ صاحبہ کی پچھلی تقریر میں یہ کہا گیا تھا کہ سچر کمیٹی بنی ہے۔ اس پر کیا عمل درآمد ہوا؟ اس پر خاموشی ہے۔ رنگناتھ مشرا کمیشن پر رزرویشن پر بات ہوئی تھی، اس پر خاموشی ہے۔ پچھلی بار یہ کہا گیا تھا کہ 'اکول رائٹس کمیشن' بنے گا، اس پر بھی خاموشی ہے۔ کوئی تذکرہ نہیں ہے کہ اس پر کیا ہوگا۔

میں ایک بڑی اہم بات یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اسیمانند کے بعد پورے ہندوستان میں 8-10 سال سے جو مسلمان بچے بند ہیں، ان کا کیا ہوگا؟ ان کو کون کمپنیشن دے گا؟ مہاراشٹر میں 8 سال کے بعد لوگ چھوڑے گئے۔ پچھلے ہفتے ناچین ناقب نام کا ایک لڑکا جو پوٹا کورٹ سے چھوٹا، ہانی کورٹ سے چھوٹا، اس پر سرکار کا لاء ٹیپارٹمنٹ اب سپریم کورٹ جا رہا ہے۔ ان ساٹھ سالوں میں اس کو ایک بھی ایویڈینس نہیں ملا، لیکن سرکار اس کو پھر آگے لے جا رہی ہے۔ یہ ہو کیا رہا ہے؟ یہ کہا گیا تھا کہ 'کمیونل وائلینس بل' لایا جائے گا۔ اگر وہ بل نہیں آتا ہے اور

اس طرح کا انصاف نہیں ملتا ہے تب بڑی مشکلات کا سامنا ہوگا۔ ایسا اسلئے کیوں کہ جو قوم آج کانگریس پارٹی سے یہ امید کر رہی ہے کہ اسیمانند کے کمٹمنٹ کے بعد اس کو انصاف ملے گا۔ یہ بات واضح ہو گئی کہ اس ملک میں دنگا-فساد اور گندگی پھیلانے والے جو لوگ تھے، آج وہ دیش بھکت نعرے لگا رہے ہیں۔ مجھے تب ہنسی آتی جب تھوڑی دیر پہلے یہ کہا گیا کہ ہم تو برابری کی بات کرتے ہیں۔ وہ کہتے ہیں کہ کشمیر میں جھنڈا پھیرانے نہیں دیا گیا۔ ہم اپنے گریبان میں منہ تو ڈالیں۔ کیوں نہیں ڈالا گیا؟ جب یہ ملک آزاد ہوا تھا تب یہی کشمیر کے لوگ خود ہمارے پاس یہ کہہ کر آئے تھے کہ یہ دیش ہمارا ہے۔ وہ یہ کہہ کر آئے تھے کہ ضلع کے تعصب سے ہمیں کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے، لیکن آج وہ ایسا کیوں سوچ رہے ہیں، ان باتوں پر ہم کو سوچنا پڑے گا۔ میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں اور آج ایسے ایماندار پرانم منسٹر سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جن لوگوں نے آج ان پرانم منسٹر صاحب کا ناطقہ بند کیا ہے، یہ وہی لوگ ہیں جو شری اٹل بہاری واجپئی جی کا بھی ناطقہ بند کرتے رہے۔ وہ پکار پکار کر یہ کہتے رہے کہ دھرم راج پیدا کرو، لیکن وہ لوگ نہیں مانے۔ یہ وہی لوگ ہیں، جن کے انیڈیل ہمارے ایڈوانی جی تھے۔ جب وہ پاکستان میں بول کر آئے تب ان کی بھی گردن انہوں نے کھینچ لی۔ ان کا مزاج ہے۔ ان کا طریقہ کار ہے کہ کسی طریقے سے کوئی نظام یا کوئی حکومت قاعدے سے نہ چلنے پائے۔ ان لوگوں نے یہ طریقہ کار بنا لیا ہے۔ لیکن محترم، میں آپ سے یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمیں یہ سوچنا چاہئے کہ کرپشن کے معاملے پر فوراً ایکشن لیا جائے۔

سر، میرا تعلق علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی سے رہا ہے۔ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کے وائس چانسلر کے کرپشن کے لئے تین مہینے کا ایک کمیشن بنا گیا، لیکن آج 14 مہینے ہو گئے ہیں اور اس کرپشن کے اوپر وہ کمیشن ابھی کام ہی کر رہا ہے، اس میں کوئی فیصلہ نہیں ہوا ہے۔ جب آپ کسی ڈسین کو ڈیلے کریں

گے تو پھر اس کے نتائج برے نکلتے ہیں۔۔۔(وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ عل گڑھ میں ایسا ہی ہوا ہے۔

سر، میں اس سرکار کو مبارکباد دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس نے جامعہ ملیہ اسلامیہ کو ماننارٹی انسٹی ٹیوشن ٹکلنر کیا۔ میں اس سرکار سے یہ توقع کرتا ہوں کہ وہ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کو بھی ماننارٹی اسٹیٹس دے گی، جس سے 50 فیصدی مسلمان بچے وہاں پڑھ سکیں گے۔ میں اس حکومت سے یہ امید کرتا ہوں کہ اتر پردیش کے اندر بنکروں کے اوپر جو قرضہ چڑھ گیا ہے، وہ ان کے قرضے کو معاف کرے گی۔ آج یہاں جنٹر منٹر پر اتر پردیش سے اردو سیکشن کے بہت سے ٹیچرس آئے ہوئے ہیں۔ ان کو تین-تین سال سے پیسے نہیں ملے ہیں۔ یہ کہا جا رہا ہے کہ بجٹ میں ایلوکیشن نہیں ہے۔ میں یہ چاہوں گا کہ وہ ایلوکیشن بھی ان کو کیا جائے۔۔۔(وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ میں ایک منٹ میں ایک اور بات کہہ کر ختم کرنا چاہ رہا ہوں۔

فارن افینرس کے سلسلے میں کہا گیا کہ ہمارے تعلقات بہت اچھے ہو رہے ہیں۔ مجھے اس میں شک و شبہ ہے، اس لئے کہ ویسٹ ایشیا، سینٹرل ایشیا اور مصر ممالک میں وہ چنگاری، جو گاندھی جی نے لگائی تھی، شعلہ بن کر ایجیٹ میں دکھائی پڑی۔ جو نان وائلنس کی پالیسی انہوں نے اپنائی تھی، وہ آج ایجیٹ میں دکھائی پڑی ہے۔ وہ سیریا پہنچ گئی ہے، لیکن ہم وہاں کہیں نہیں دکھائی پڑ رہے ہیں۔ یہ وہ ملک ہے جن کے بیرو نہرو، گاندھی، اندرا گاندھی اور راجیو گاندھی تھے۔ آج ہم لوگ وہاں دکھائی نہیں پڑ رہے ہیں۔ پوری دنیا میں سب سے زیادہ مسلمان اس ملک میں رہتے ہیں اور پوری دنیا میں اس ملک کی قدر کی جاتی ہے کہ اس ملک میں سیکولرزم کس بنیاد پر ہے۔ آج ہمارے ملک کو یہ چاہئے کہ ہم اس ویسٹ ایشیا اور سینٹرل ایشیا میں اپنی پالیسیز کو اور بڑھانیں اور تعلقات پیدا کریں۔ بہت بہت شکریہ

श्री उपसभापति : श्री मोह मखद शफी। आप पाँच मिनट से ज्यादा मत लीजिएगा।

श्री मोहम्म शफी (जम्मू और कश्मीर) : जनाब डब्ल्यू चैयरमैन साहब, तीन दिनों से मोहतरमा सदर साहिबा के खतिब पर बहस हो रही है। हुकूमत ने और हुकूमरां जमात ने अपनी कामयाबियों और कामरानियों का यहाँ तफसील के साथ जक्रि कथि और हजिबे इखितलाफ़ ने अपने नज़रियात के हवाले से खुल्बे पर अपने खयालत यहाँ रखे। मैं उन बातों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ जबकि यहाँ पर जक्रि हुआ है रयिासते जम्मू -कश्मीर के हवाले से सदर के खुल्बे में एक पैराग्राफ मौजूद है। यह बात दुरुस्त है कि गुजिश्ता साल रयिासत के हाखात काफ़ी मखदूश रहे और मरकज़ी हुकूमत ने जमातों के मसायल को हल करने के लिये मुक़रर कथि है, अभी तक अलाहिदगी पसंद के जमातें हैं, उनके साथ उनकी बाहचीत नहीं हो पायी है। इस हवाले से मेरी गुज़ारिश है - कि पहले भी अलाहिदगी -पसंदों के साथ वज़ीर -ए-आज़मकी सतह और वज़ीर -ए-दाखला की सतह पर बाहचीत होती रही है। अब भी वज़ीर -ए-आज़म इस सबिसिले में कदम उठाएँ और वे खुद अलाहिदगी -पसंद जमातों को दाबत दें कि वे बाहचीत की मेज़ पर आकर सयिासी मसायल पर बात करें। जब इब्तिदायी बाहचीत होगी, चाहे वह वज़ीर -ए-आज़मकी सतह पर हो या वज़ीर -ए-दाखला की सतह पर हो, फरि जो मुज़ाकरात -कार मुक़रर कथि गए, उनके साथ तफसीलात के लिये बाहचीत हो सकती है।

इस वक्त मज़ाकरात के हवाले से मौजूद ताह्तुल को तोड़ना जरूरी है। इस वक्त जो खामोशी रयिासत में नज़र आ रही है, हम इस खामोशी से यह न समझे कि वहाँ सभी हाखात ठीक हो गए हैं, बल्कि इस मौक़े का फायदा उठाते हुए, हमें एक बामकसद बाहचीत और बामकसद हल के लिये अलाहिदगी पसंदों से बाहचीत करनी होगी। जहाँ तक रयिासती हुकूमत का ताह्लुक है, वज़ीरे -आला ने यह बात बार -बार दोहराई है कि इस मसले के सयिासी हल के लिये मरकज़ी हुकूमत जो भी कदम उठाएगी, हम उसका भरपूर ताबून करेंगे। इसी के साथ जुड़ा हुआ एक और मामला भी है जो नॉर्थ -ईस्ट में भी ताह्लुक रखता है और जम्मू -कश्मीर के साथ भी ताह्लुक रखता है। जम्मू -कश्मीर में भी यह एक अहम मसला है और वह मसला है

आर्म्ड फोर्सेज स्पेशल पाबर्स ऐक्ट का लागू होना। अब खुद सदर के खुत्तबे में यह बात मान ली गई है कि हात्मात बेहतर हो गए हैं। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि अब वक्त आ गया है कि लोगों के सरिं पर यह जो आर्म्ड फोर्सेज स्पेशल पाबर्स ऐक्ट की तलवार लटक रही है, इसको हटाया जाए। हमारे पास पैरा -मल्लिटी फोर्सेज उनको tackle कर सकती हैं, 20 बरस से आपने आर्म्ड फोर्सेज स्पेशल पाबर्स ऐक्ट को वहां लागू कर रखा है। इससे सधिसी मसलों के हल के लखे बातचीत का जो माहौल बनना चाहिए, उस पर एक सवालिया नशान लग जाता है। तो मेरी यह गुजारिश है कि वजीरे -आजम इस मामले की तरफ तवज्जुह दें। गुज़िश्ता साल इसी हाउस में वजीरे -दाखला ने यह बात कही थी कि हम इस मसले पर गौर कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने यह बात भी कही थी कि अगर हम इसको नहीं हटाएंगे, तो हम इस कामून में तरमीम करेंगे। इस कामून के हवाले जो ज़्यादातियां होती रही हैं, नॉर्थ -ईस्ट में भी होती रही हैं और जम्मू -कश्मीर में भी होती रही हैं। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि अब वक्त आ गया है कि इस मामले पर कोई फ़ैसला कथि जाना चाहिए।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहली UPA हुकूमत में, वजीरे -आजम ने कई Working Groups बनाए और उन्होंने अपनी रफ़ौर्ट दीं। उनमें से कुछ रफ़ौर्ट पर अमल हुआ, लेकिन रधिसत और मरकज़ के

दरम्यान तारुलुकातों के हवाले से भी एक रफ़ोर्ट आई, जसिमें रयिासत के खुसूसी दर्जे की बहाली की बाह्त की गई है। उस पर कोई बाह्तचीत नहीं हुई। मैं यह चाहूंगा कि हुकूमत उस रफ़ोर्ट को भी देखे। जस्टिम साहब की सरबराही में यह कमेटी बनी थी, जसिमें रयिासत और मरकज के दरम्यान तारुलुकात पर अपनी रफ़ोर्ट दी, वह रफ़ोर्ट ऐवान में रखी जाए, ताकि उस पर भी बाह्त हो सके।

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी : मुझे दो मिनट और दीजिए, मैं दो नुकात पर बोलना चाहता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : आपने एक अच्छा नुकात बोल दिया है। अब आप खत्म करिए। बजट पर होने वाली बहस में बोल लीजिएगा।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी : वज़ीरे -आज़मने पछिली बार यहां पर यह बाह्त कही थी कि रयिासत का एक बड़ा मसला तालीमयाफता बेरोज़गारी का है। पहले भी इस बारे में बाह्तचीत होती रही है। अब उन्होंने प्रो. रंभाराजन की सरबराही में एक कमेटी बनाई है। अब 6 महीने होने को है। रयिासत की सारी सूरते -हाल के बारे में सबको माखूम है। अब प्रो. रंभाराजन से कह दिया जाए कि वे रफ़ोर्ट दे दें ताकि उस पर हम जान तो सकें कि मरकजी हुकूमत क्या करने जा रही है, वहां के नौजवानों को रोज़गार फ़राहम करने के लिये ? इस मामले पर मज़ीद तूब देबे से मनफी असरात मुश्तब हो सकते हैं।

एक और बाह्त रयिासत जम्मू -कश्मीर एक सरहदी रयिासत है। इसके जो सरहदी ज़िले हैं - राज़ौरी, पुंछ, कुषुवाड़ा या बारामूला, वहां सरहद के साथ रहने वाले जो पहाड़ी लोग हैं, वे बीस साल से यह मुत्तालबा करते रहे कि उनको शेड्यूलड ट् राइब का दर्जा दिया जाए। रयिायती असेम्बली ने दो बार मुह्तफ़िका रज़िॉल्यूशन पास करके मरकजी हुकूमत के पास भेजे हैं और एक नहीं, चार वज़ीरे -आज़मों के पास ये पेश किए गए मुत्तालबात और हर बार हमदर्दना गौर की यकीन दहानी हुई। वज़ीरे आज़म मनमोहन सहि जी के पास भी यह मामला वहां के लोगों ने पेश किया।

श्री उपसभापति : शफी साहब, खत्म कीजिए।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी : सरहदी इलाकों में एक बेघैनी की फज़ि पाई जाती है , पूरी जम्मेवारी के साथ आजइस ऐवान में मैं यह बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक बेघैनी की फज़ि इन सरहदी इलाकों में पाई जाती है , ... (समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति : सुखदेव सहि ढडिसा जी , आप बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान)... शफी साहब , आपको पांच मिनट दए गए थे , आपने दस मिनट ले लए हैं मेहरबानी करके आपको कोऑपरेट करना चाहिए।

... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद शफी : मेरा यह मुतालबा रहेगा , मरकज़ी हुकूमत जल्द से जल्द इस मुतालबे पर फ़ैसला ले ... (व्यवधान)... ताकि सरहदी इलाकों में जो बेघैनी पाई जाती है , इसका अज़ाला हो सके , शुक्रियां।

جناب محمد شفیع صاحب (جموں و کشمیر): جناب ڈپٹی چیئر میں صاحب، تین دنوں سے محترمہ صدر صاحبہ کے خطاب پر بحث ہو رہی ہے۔ حکومت نے اور حکمراں جماعت نے اپنی کامیابیوں اور کامرانیوں کا یہاں تفصیل کے ساتھ ذکر کیا اور حزب اختلاف نے بھی اپنے نظریات کے حوالے سے خطبے پر اپنے خیالات رکھے۔ میں ان باتوں کو دوہرانا نہیں چاہتا ہوں جن کا یہاں پر ذکر ہوا ہے۔ ریاست جموں و کشمیر کے حوالے سے صدر کے خطبے میں ایک پیرا گراف موجود ہے۔ یہ بات درست ہے کہ گزشتہ سال ریاست کے حالات کافی محروم رہے اور اب مرکزی حکومت اور ریاستی حکومت کی کوششوں سے وہاں کے حالات میں بہتری آئی ہے۔ مذاکرات کار، جو مرکزی حکومت نے سیاسی مسائل کو حل کرنے کے لئے مقرر کئے ہیں، ابھی تک علیحدگی پسند جماعتوں کے ساتھ ان کی بات چیت نہیں ہو پائی ہے۔ اس حوالے سے میری گزارش ہے، کہ پہلے بھی علیحدگی پسندوں کے ساتھ وزیراعظم کی سطح اور وزیر داخلہ کی سطح پر بات چیت ہوتی رہی ہے۔ اب بھی وزیراعظم اس سلسلے میں قدم اٹھائیں اور وہ خود علیحدگی پسند جماعتوں کو دعوت دیں کہ وہ بات چیت کی میز پر آ کر سیاسی مسائل پر بات کریں، جب ابتدائی بات چیت ہوگی چاہے وہ وزیراعظم کی سطح پر ہو یا وزیر داخلہ کی سطح پر ہو، پھر جو مذاکرات کار مقرر کئے گئے ان کے ساتھ تفصیلات کے لئے بات چیت ہو سکتی ہے۔ اس وقت مذاکرات کے حوالے سے موجود تعطل کو توڑنا ضروری ہے۔ اس وقت جو خاموشی ریاست میں نظر آ رہی ہے، ہم اس خاموشی سے یہ نہ سمجھیں کہ وہاں بھی حالات ٹھیک ہو گئے ہیں، بلکہ اس موقع کا فائدہ اٹھاتے ہوئے، ہمیں ایک با مقصد بات چیت اور با مقصد حل کے لئے علیحدگی پسندوں

† [] Transliteration in Urdu Script.

سے بات چیت کرنی ہوگی، جہاں تک ریاستی حکومت کا تعلق ہے، وزیر اعلیٰ نے یہ بات بار بار دوہرائی ہے کہ اس مسئلے کے سیاسی حل کے لئے مرکزی حکومت جو بھی قدم اٹھائے گی، ہم اس کا بھرپور تعاون کریں گے۔ اس کے ساتھ جڑا ہوا ایک اور معاملہ بھی ہے جو نارتھ ایسٹ سے بھی تعلق رکھتا ہے اور جموں و کشمیر کے ساتھ بھی تعلق رکھتا ہے۔ جموں و کشمیر میں یہ ایک اہم مسئلہ ہے اور وہ مسئلہ ہے آرڈننسز اسپیشل پاورس ایکٹ کا لاگو ہونا۔ اب خود صدر کے خطبے میں یہ بات مان لی گئی ہے کہ حالات بہتر ہو گئے ہیں۔ میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ اب وقت آ گیا ہے کہ لوگوں کے سروں پر یہ جو آرڈننسز اسپیشل پاورس ایکٹ کی تلوار لٹک رہی ہے، اس کو ہٹایا جائے۔ ہمارے پاس پیرامیٹری فورسز موجود ہیں۔ جب کہیں بھی کوئی مسئلہ کھڑا ہو جائے گا، تو پیرامیٹری فورسز ان کو ٹیکل کر سکتی ہے، ۲۰ برسوں سے آپ آرڈننسز اسپیشل پاورس ایکٹ کو وہاں لاگو کر رہی ہے۔ اس سے ریاستی مسئلوں کے حل کے لئے بات چیت کا جو ماحول بننا چاہیے، اس پر ایک سوالیہ نشان لگ جاتا ہے میری یہ گزارش ہے کہ وزیر اعظم اس معاملے کی طرف توجہ دیں۔ گزشتہ سال اسی ہاؤس میں وزیر داخلہ نے یہ بات کہی تھی کہ ہم اس مسئلے پر غور کر رہے ہیں۔ انہوں نے یہ بات بھی کہی تھی کہ اگر ہم اس کو نہیں ہٹائیں گے تو ہم اس قانون میں ترمیم کریں گے اس قانون کے حوالے سے جو یاد تیاں ہوتی رہی ہیں، نارتھ ایسٹ میں بھی ہوتی رہی ہے اور جموں و کشمیر میں بھی ہوتی رہی ہیں، میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ اب وقت آ گیا ہے کہ اس معاملے پر کوئی فیصلہ کیا جانا چاہیے۔

میں ایک بات اور کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پہلے یو پی اے حکومت میں وزیر اعظم نے کئی ورکنگ

† [] Transliteration in Urdu Script.

گروپ بنائے اور انہوں نے اپنی رپورٹیں دیں۔ ان میں سے کچھ رپورٹوں پر عمل ہوا، لیکن ریاست اور مرکز کے درمیان تعلقات کے حوالے سے بھی ایک رپورٹ آئی، جس میں ریاست کے خصوصی درجے کی بحالی کی بات کی گئی ہے۔ اس پر کوئی بات چیت نہیں ہوئی۔ میں یہ چاہوں گا کہ حکومت اس رپورٹ کو بھی دیکھے۔ ایک جسٹس صاحب کی سربراہی میں یہ کمیٹی بنی تھی، جس نے ریاست اور مرکز کے درمیان تعلقات پر اپنی رپورٹ دی، وہ رپورٹ ایوان میں رکھی جائے، تاکہ اس پر بھی بات ہو سکے۔

شری اپ سبھاپتی: ٹھیک ہے۔

جناب محمد شفیع: مجھے دو منٹ اور دے دیجئے، میں دو اور نکات پر بولنا چاہتا ہوں۔

شری اپ سبھاپتی: آپ نے ایک اچھا نکات بو دیا ہے۔ اب آپ ختم کریئے۔ جٹ پر ہونے والی بحث میں بولیں گے۔

جناب محمد شفیع: وزیراعظم نے پچھلی بار یہاں پر یہ بات کہیں تھی کہ ریاست کا ایک بڑا مسئلہ تعلیم یافتہ بیروزگاری کا ہے۔ پہلے بھی اس بارے میں بات چیت ہوتی رہی ہے۔ اب انہوں نے پروفیسر رنگ راجن کی سربراہی میں ایک کمیٹی بنائی ہے۔ اب 6 مہینے ہونے کو ہیں۔ ریاست کی ساری صورت حال کے بارے میں سب کو معلوم ہے۔ اب پروفیسر رنگ راجن سے کہہ دیا جائے کہ وہ رپورٹ دے دیں تاکہ اس پر جان تو سکیں کہ مرکزی حکومت کیا کرنے جا رہی ہے، وہاں کے نوجوانوں کے روزگار فراہم کرنے کے لئے اس معاملے پر مزید طول دینے سے منفی اثرات مرتب ہو سکتے ہیں۔

† [] Transliteration in Urdu Script.

ایک اور بات ریاست جموں و کشمیر ایک سرحدی ریاست ہے۔ اس کے جو سرحدی ضلعیں ہیں، راجوری، پونچھ، کپواڑہ یا بارہ مولا، وہاں سرحدی کے ساتھ رہنے والے جو پہاڑی لوگ ہیں، وہ بیس سال سے یہ مطالبہ کرتے رہے ہیں کہ ان کو شیڈول ٹرائب کا درجہ دیا جائے۔ ریاستی اسمبلی نے دو بار متفقہ ریزولوشن پاس کر کے مرکزی حکومت کے پاس بھیجے ہیں، اور ایک نہیں، چار وزیر اعظموں کے پاس یہ مطالبات پیش کئے گئے اور ہر بار ہمدردانہ غور کی یقین دہانی ہوئی۔ وزیر اعظم منموہن سنگھ جی کے پاس بھی یہ معاملہ وہاں کے لوگوں نے پیش کیا۔

شری اپ شہا پتی: شفیع صاحب، ختم کیجئے۔

جناب محمد شفیع: سرحدی علاقوں میں ایک بے چینی کی فضا پائی جاتی ہے پوری ذمہ داری کے ساتھ آج ایوان میں، میں یہ بات بتانی چاہتا ہوں کہ ایک بے چینی کی فضا ان سرحدی علاقوں میں پائی جاتی ہے۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی).....

شری اپ شہا پتی: سکھ دیو سنگھ ڈھنڈ سا جی، آپ بولئے... مداخلت... شفیع صاحب، آپ کو پانچ منٹ دئے گئے تھے، آپ نے دس منٹ لے لئے ہیں۔ مہربانی کر کے آپ کو کو۔ آپریٹ کرنا چاہئے۔ (مداخلت)

جناب محمد شفیع: میرا یہ مطالبہ رہے گا، مرکزی حکومت جلد سے جلد اس مطالبے پر فیصلہ لے (مداخلت) تاکہ سرحدی علاقوں میں جو بے چینی پائی جاتی ہے، اس کا ازالہ ہو سکے۔ (شکریہ)

† [] Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA (Punjab): Sir, I would like to speak in my language, Punjabi.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have not given a prior notice. So, the interpretation will not be available.

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Sir, I have given the notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Though you have given the notice, but here, it has not been mentioned that you are going to speak in Punjabi.

सरदार सुखदेव सहि ढडिसा : डष्टि चेरमैन सर, सबसे पहले तो मैं एग्रीकल्चर पर, जो नवें नंबर पर है, उस पर बात करना चाहता हूँ। इस देश की economy agriculture पर based है, लेकिन इस देश का कृषि इतना बदकिस्मत है कि जब इसकी फसल का एम.एस.पी. रखा जाता है, तो उसको न तो scientifically देखा जाता है, न ही जो कमिशन और कमेटियां बनी हैं, उनको देखा जाता है, लेकिन राष्ट्रपति साहिबा के address में लिखा है कि हमने wheat की कीमत 6 साल में 550 से बढ़ाकर 1000 कर दी है और paddy की 630 से 1100 कर दी है। मुझे सरकार यह बताए कि कैसे इसको calculate किया गया है? जो कृषि सारे देश का पेट पालता है और सारे देश को अनाज देता है, जितनी मेहनत किसान करता है, उतनी मेहनत कोई नहीं करता है। मैं सिर्फ पंजाब का उदाहरण आपको देना चाहूंगा।

जो agriculture के साइंटिस्ट हैं, उनसे मैंने यह इनफॉर्मेशन ली है। हमारी पंजाब सरकार ने एक कमेटी बनायी थी जिसमें पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी के economist रंजीत सहि घुस्मन के साथ कमिशन के लोग भी थे और यूनिवर्सिटी के लोग भी थे। उन्होंने एएसपी पर 1966-67 से 2007-08 तक स्टडी की। उन्होंने कहा कि अगर साइंटिफिक तरीके से देखें तो अकेले पंजाब के कृषि 61,696 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा हुआ है। आज पंजाब का कृषि जो रेंट पर जमीन लेता है, वह 35,000 से 40,000 रुपए प्रति एकड़ की दर पर लेता है। उसमें एवरेज यील्ड 16 क्विंटल प्रति एकड़ है तो उसका 1,220 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल तो केवल रेंट ही बन गया, फरि उसमें दूसरी costs कहां हैं? इसलिए अगर उन्होंने पैछी का एएसपी 1,110 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल लगाया है तो इतना खर्चा तो प्रति एकड़ रेंट का ही आता है। इसके अलावा डीएपी फर्टिलाइजर increase हुई है, लेबर है। सर, सिर्फ पंजाब ही नहीं, सारे देश के कृषि ने नीचे से पानी निकालकर पैदावार की है। दस हजार

करोड़ रुपए पंजाब के किसानों को सिर्फ submersible pump लगाने में खर्च करने पड़े हैं। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि देश का किसान इतना कमजोर हो गया है कि वह कर्ज में दब गया है। हम सब रोज अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं कि suicides हो रहे हैं। सर, प्रधानमंत्री जी आ गये हैं, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के दो तरीके हैं। पहला प्राइस इंडेक्स है। किसानों की मांग है कि उन्हें प्राइम इंडेक्स के साथ जोड़ो। दूसरा, इस हाउस के मेंबर प्रो. स्वामीनाथन जी की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनायी गयी थी। उन्होंने जो रफ़ोर्ट दी, वह रफ़ोर्ट भी आ गयी, लेकिन आज तक उस रफ़ोर्ट को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया गया। उन्होंने कहा कि किसान का जितना खर्चा आता है, उस पर 50 परसेंट उसे और दे दिया जाए। लेकिन मसिंता क्या है? जो उसका खर्चा आता है, उसे उतना भी नहीं मसिंता है। मेरे विचार से इसके दो तरीके हैं - या तो प्राइस इंडेक्स या प्रो. स्वामीनाथन की रफ़ोर्ट को मान लिया जाए। केवल यह कह देना कि हमने किसान को बहुत कुछ दे दिया है, ठीक नहीं है - मैं इसे मानने के लिए बिल्कुल भी तैयार नहीं हूँ। दूसरा, मैं सखियों के बारे में बता करना चाहता हूँ। आपने पढ़ा होगा, अखबारों में आया है। हरियाणा में रेवाड़ी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक गाँव है, हुंछिल्लार। अभी मासूम

हुआ कि उस गाँव में 32 आदमियों को जलियाँ जला दिया गया और उनके घरों को बिल्कुल खत्म कर दिया गया। वे कुल 60-70 आदमी थे, लेकिन बाकी दौड़ गए, मल्लि नहीं। आजतक उनके बारे में कभी कुछ नहीं हुआ। वे लोग दस घंटे तक लूटते रहे, मारते रहे। 12 किलोमीटर पर उनका पुलिस स्टेशन है। वहाँ पर सरपंच ने एफआईआर तो दर्ज कराई लेकिन लखिया क्या है कि वे untraceable हैं। पाँच सौ आदमी दस घंटे तक मारपीट करते रहे लेकिन वे untraceable हैं। आजतो अखबार में यह भी आया है कि बस भी उसमें हरियाणा रोडवेज की थी। उनके बारे में आजतक किसी ने भी कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया। प्रधान मंत्री जी यहाँ बैठे हैं, आप खुद सखि हैं। पछिली लोक सभा में जब नामावती कमीशन पर रफ़ौट हो रही थी, उस वक्त भी मैंने कहा था और आज भी कहना चाहता हूँ मेरे भाइयों ने मुसलमानों की बात की है, कश्मीर की बात की है, लेकिन मुझे हैरानी होती है और दुख भी होता है कि वे सखि, जिनोंने इस देश की आज़ादी के लिये अपनी जान की बाज़ी लगा दी, इस देश की एक परसेंट आबादी होने के बावजूद भी 88 परसेंट हमारी कुर्बानी इस देश को आज़ाद करवाने के लिये थी। और कोई बतला दे कि कहीं किसी की कुर्बानी हुई हो। लेकिन उसके बाद, जब इस देश को अनाज की जरूरत पड़ी है, डिस्ट्री चेरमेन सर, आपको याद होगा कि 1960 में देश में खाने का अनाज नहीं मल्लि रहा था। उस समय पंजाब के कसिन ग्रीन रविल्यूशन लाए। आजभी पंजाब का कसिन सेंट्रल पूल में 50 परसेंट देता है, जिसकी डेढ़ परसेंट जमीन है और डेढ़ परसेंट आबादी है। तो आजभी वह देता है। लेकिन हमारे साथ 1984 में क्या हुआ ? भारत की तीन जंघें हुईं, दो पाकिस्तान से और एक चाइना से। इसमें कसिका नुकसान हुआ ? हमारा नुकसान हुआ। जब पाकिस्तान से जंघ लड़ी जा रही थी तो हमारी बहु-बेटियाँ खाना बनाकर हमारे सखिहियों को देकर आती थीं। सारा सामान व एम्युशिन लेकर हमारे सखिलियन लोग ट्रक से ले जाते थे। लेकिन इसके बाद भी हमारा क्या हुआ ? हमें पानी नहीं मल्लि, हमारे स्टेट का पानी ले लिया गया। कोई कानून नहीं है। राइपेरियन राइट्स हर जगह हैं लेकिन सिर्फ पंजाब को नहीं हैं। हर स्टेट में उसको अपना केपिटल मल्लि है, लेकिन पंजाब का जो केपिटल चंझीगढ़ था, वह उसको नहीं मल्लि है। हमारे जन्म इलाकों में पंजाबी बोलते हैं, वे भी हमको नहीं मल्लि। हमारा कसूर क्या है ? मैं यह हाऊस से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें हमारा क्या कसूर है ? मैं जब पछिली लोक सभा में बोल रहा था तो प्रधान मंत्री जी का आभारी हूँ कि नामावती कमीशन ने सज्जन कुमार और टाइटलर को कत्लेआम कराने के लिये नामजद किया था, तो उन्होंने इनसे रजिडन ले लिया था। लेकिन आजक्या हो रहा है

में आपको एक कस बतलाता हूँ सर, आप जरा ध्यान से देखें कि पछिली बार भी मैंने यह बोला था। 1992 में सज्जन कुमार के खिलाफ कत्ल के मामले में एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज हुई थी। लेकिन उसका क्या हुआ, आज तक उनका चारान कोर्ट में पेश नहीं हुआ। अभी चार महीने पहले कोर्ट ने कहा ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आपको दस मिनट दखि गए थे, वे पूरे हो गए। आपका टाइम पूरा हो गया है, अब आप कन्क्लूड करें।

सरदार सुखदेव सहि ढडिसा : आप एक मॅबर को तो दस मिनट दे रहे हैं और मैं टीम मॅबर्स का लीडर हूँ, तो आप मुझे ज्यादा टाइम नहीं दे रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : आपका “अदर्स” कैटेगरी में आता है ... (व्यवधान) ...

सरदार सुखदेव सहि ढडिसा : मैं यही तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिखों के साथ क्या हो रहा है और वही आप यहां भी कर रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : आपको जो कहना है कह सकते हैं, मगर सवाल यह है कि आपने मेरे से रक्विस्ट किया था। आपका 5 मिनट टाइम था, आप बोले मुझको दस मिनट दे दीजिए, मैंने दस मिनट दे दखि। मैंने क्या गलती की? ... (व्यवधान) ... अभी दूसरे लोग भी हैं, not at the cost of others.

सरदार सुखदेव सहि ढड्डिसा : मेरा तो अभी एक ही प्वाइंट आया है , दूसरा तो आया ही नहीं।

श्री उपसभापति : अब हो गया न।

सरदार सुखदेव सहि ढड्डिसा : सखिों की एक बलैक लस्टि बनी हुई है। क्या और कसिी की बलैक लस्टि है ? जो देश के खलिाफ बाह्न करते हैं , मैं उनकी बाह्न नहीं करता , जो बेकसूर हैं , बेगुनाह हैं , वे अपने देश में नहीं आ सकते। उनका क्या हुआ ? आनन्द मैरिज ऐक्ट है। इस हाऊस में मनििस्टर ने एश्युरेंस दी थी , लॉ कमीशन ने भी मंजूर कर दिया था , लेकिन हमारा नहीं है , बाक्री सभी का है। यह सरकार बताए कि हमारा क्यों नहीं आ रहा है ? मुस्लिम का है , हब्दिुओं का है , कुरिश्चियंस का है , पारसी का है , सभी का है , लेकिन सखिों ने क्या गुमाह किया है जो आनन्द मैरिज ऐक्ट नहीं होता है।

मैं यह कहूंगा कि हमारी जो यह पगड़ी है , टरबन, हम इसको उतार नहीं सकते हैं। आज सुबह मुझे इटली से टेलीफोन आया कि जब हम एयरपोर्ट पर जाते हैं तो हमारी पगड़ी उतारी जाती है। वहां पर हमारे मशिन क्या कर हैं ? तो प्रधान मंत्री जी से रक्विस्ट करूंगा कि वहां हमारे लखि कुछ न हो।

श्री उपसभापति : आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

सरदार सुखदेव सहि ढड्डिसा : सर, मेरा लास्ट प्वाइंट है। मैंने बाक्री सब छोड़ दिया है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी का बहुत आदर करता हूँ। मैं आजसे नहीं पहले से ही आदर करता हूँ। जब ये प्रधान मंत्री बने , तो हमने भी कहा कि एक इतने honest , इतने बड़े इकोनोमिस्ट , इतने अच्छे इंसान आज प्रधान मंत्री बने हैं। लेकिन आजक्या हो रहा है ? मैं तो यह कह रहा हूँ कि इनकी बेबसी आजनजर आ रही है। ये लाघार नजर आ रहे हैं। ये कह रहे हैं कि ऐसा coalition की वजह से है। इतना बड़ा करप्शन देश में हो जाए , जो आजतक का रिकॉर्ड हो और प्रधान मंत्री जी यह कहें कि मेरी मजबूरी है , क्योंकि coalition है। Coalition तो सारी दुनिया में है , सारी स्टेट में है। मुझे आज इनकी बेबसी नजर आ रही है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से वसिती करूंगा कि वह सरदार वाली बाह्न दखिाएं जसिसे करप्शन बंद हो। आप करप्ट को पकड़ो और सभी को जेल में भेजो। ... (समय की घंटी) ...

मेरा लास्ट प्वाइंट है। पहले इन्होंने कहा कि जेभीसी नहीं बनानी है , अब बना दी है।

श्री उपसभापति : हो गया , अब आप छोड़िए। ... (समय की घंटी)...

सरदार सुखदेव सहि ढड्डिसा : थैंक्यु। इन्होंने कहा कि राजा को अरेस्ट कर लिया। राजा को अरे स्ट कथिा है , सीबीआई ने उनको इतने दलि रबिंड पर रखा है। मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि आप राजा को पंजाब पुलिस को दे दो। अगर वह पांच मबिट में सभी के नाम न बता दे , तो बताना।

श्री उपसभापति : श्री बीरेन्द्र सहिा मैंने उनको बोलने के लिए बुला लिया है। आपने मैक्सिमम टाइम ले लिया है। ... (व्यवधान)...

सरदार सुखदेव सहि ढड्डिसा : सर, तेलंगाना के बारे में बोलना है।

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं , अब तेलंगाना को छोड़िए। मैंने उनका नाम बुला लिया है। वह बोलने के लिए खड़े है।

सरदार सुखदेव सहि ढड्डिसा : चलो , आपकी इच्छा है , फरि कभी सही। थैंक्यु।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH (Haryana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this being my maiden speech, and if you don't allow me, at least, 20 minutes, then, there is no use of making the

4.00 P.M.

maiden speech. So, I can concede one thing. If the Prime Minister is to speak at 4 o'clock sharp, then, I withdraw myself, and you can give me time at some other point of time. I have been a Legislator for 30 years, either in Parliament, Lok Sabha or in the State Assembly. So, I must share my experiences with my colleagues.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will get many opportunities to speak.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: So, it is up to you. I am ready to accept what you decide. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At 4 o'clock, the hon. Prime Minister is to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: That is what I am saying, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you concede, I will...
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Okay.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Prime Minister.

[MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I join...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Jharkhand: Sir, there is a point of order. Why is the Leader of the Opposition absent? ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the kind of discourtesy to which this House is being subjected. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, allow the Prime Minister to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: The hon. Prime Minister is speaking, and the Leader of the Opposition is absent! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Sir, the Deputy Leader is also not present.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Only Venkaiahji is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, allow the Prime Minister to proceed.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I join all other Members who have spoken on the debate on the Address of the hon. President, and I

join them in thanking the hon. Rashtrapatiji for her gracious Address.

Sir, many Members have spoken. For some, I was present, and others, I have been listening to in my room. And when I look at the substance of what was said, I think, the essence is captured by paragraph 6 of the President's Address, and I quote: "My Government's foremost priorities in 2011-2012 will be to (i) combat inflation and, in particular, to protect the common

man from the impact of rising food prices; (ii) to address frontally the concern regarding the lack of probity and integrity in public life; (iii) to sustain the momentum of economic growth, while ensuring that the poor, the weak and the disadvantaged get a fair share in the fruits of growth; (iv) to maintain an uncompromising vigil on the internal and external security fronts; and (v) to pursue a foreign policy which will ensure that our voice is heard and our interests are protected in global fora.”

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will deal with some of these points shortly. I listened with great attention to what the hon. Leader of the Opposition had to say and the harsh words that he used for me and for our Government. I thank him for that. The Leader of the Opposition talked about the problems of inflation, falling investment, problems in infrastructure. Many of these were raised by other hon. Members also and I will deal with them in time. However, the hon. Leader of the Opposition has also referred to my role in the formulation and implementation of policy in relation to the allocation of 2G Spectrum and I thought I would clarify to this House what my role was. The 2G issue has occupied the front pages of our newspapers for the past several months following the submission of the CAG Report. The Government was keen to have the matter discussed in Parliament but this could not happen in the Winter Session. The issues that most concern the public are whether the Government was responsible for allowing 2G Spectrum to be allotted in 2008 at unacceptably low prices which led to a large loss to the exchequer and whether established procedures of selecting applicants were followed in a fair manner. Sir, the Leader of the Opposition has alleged that I had distanced myself from key policy decisions and also the Spectrum prices were decided against the explicit dissent of the then Finance Minister. I regret the attempt to create the appearance of differences through innuendo and misrepresentation. The issue will now be examined by the JPC and I have no doubt the JPC will bring out the full fact. However, I feel it is only appropriate that I should place the facts before the House and through the House before the people of our country. Since the issues involved are complex, I would not like to take too much time of the House at this time but state only the essential. The

Government's policy of the pricing of Spectrum was taken on the basis of a Cabinet decision of 2003 which specifically left the issue to be determined by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Telecommunication. Contrary to the assertion of the Leader of the Opposition, the record clearly shows that the then Minister while he initially had a different view which he communicated to me on January 15, 2008, subsequently consulted the Minister, Telecommunication and the two Ministers worked out an agreed formula on Spectrum charges which was reported to me in a meeting on July 4, 2008. Furthermore, this decision that was put to me by the two Ministers was in line with the recommendation of TRAI in its Report of August 2007. In that Report the TRAI had clearly stated that only 3G Spectrum should be auctioned and the policy for 2G Spectrum should continue on the same basis as hitherto.

This recommendation of TRAI was based on the need to ensure a level-playing field between the new entrants and the incumbents. The two ministers had agreed on this because of legacy consideration and I accepted their recommendation. Sir, on the issue of implementation of the first-come first-served policy, the situation is more complex. I was categorically assured by the then Minister of Telecommunication that the policy was being implemented appropriately with one departure which had been cleared by the Solicitor General. Subsequent developments suggest that this was not the case. The matter was taken up for investigation by the CBI in 2009. The Government at no stage interfered with this investigation. Sir, given the concern in the public mind of extensive wrong doing, there is often impatience that Government should take some action. This is entirely understandable. But, I am sure hon. Members will recognize that Government must also act with due process of law. I can assure the House that we are making every effort in this regard. No one should have any doubt that those found guilty of manipulating the system unfairly will be severely dealt with under the law. Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition also talked about lack of decision-making capacity in our Government and that infrastructural sectors were going to the dogs. I should like to disabuse him of this sort of thing. Sir, he has described the telecom story as one of the great success stories of the NDA regime. What are the facts? Sir, this Government came into power in May 2004. At that time, the tele-density in our country was 7.02 per cent, rural - 1.57 per cent, urban- 20.74 per cent. What is the situation now? In December, 2010, the tele-density in our country has increased to 66.17 per cent. The rural density has gone up to 31.22 per cent. The urban density has gone up to 147.52 per cent. This is not a story of an absent-minded Government, not knowing what it was doing. It was a purposeful pursuit of a policy. I would like to clarify that I was quite clear, as was the previous Government, that the basic purpose of the telecom policy is not to maximize revenue rather to maximize tele-density and public good and that policy that has been pursued consistently over the decades has paid rich dividends. It is evident from the fact that way back before the 90s, the cost was Rs. 30 per minute on a mobile telephone, now it costs less than 30 paise. So, when we look at events, I urge the House not to lose sight of the

wider perspective. Sir, the other day, the hon. Leader of the Opposition in his anger charged us as being a scam-ridden administration. He brought up the issue of Commonwealth Games. I have publicly stated long before the Games concluded, on the 15th of August from the ramparts of the Red Fort, that if any instance of wrong doing were to be found, the guilty would not be spared. I stand by that commitment and that process is under way. A high-powered Committee was appointed as soon as the Games ended. The first Report of that Committee has become available. Action has been initiated on the basis of the findings in that Report.

But, I would also urge the House not to lose sight of the good things that emerged out of these Games. I congratulate our young people, men and women, sports personnel who won

so many medals. This has never happened before. That is the victory that we all should celebrate.

Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition also brought out the issue of Antrix-Devas Agreement. He asked who was the one present at the initiation of this Agreement. He has made several observations about the Antrix-Devas Agreement. He asked about who M/s Forge Advisors were and what their credentials were. This question is better posed to his own party leadership who were in the NDA Government and to the then Prime Minister. The fact of the matter is that the first discussion between M/s Forge Advisors and Antrix and ISRO were initiated in March, 2003, and May, 2003 respectively and continued throughout 2003 and 2004. The Memorandum of Understanding which M/s Forge Advisors signed with Antrix was in July, 2003, when the NDA was in power. All this happened when the party to which the hon. Leader of the Opposition belongs to was in power and led the NDA Government and the then Prime Minister was also Minister in-charge of the Department of Space as I am.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition has stated that this is the mother of all sweetheart deals and has spoken of figures in the range of lakhs of crores. These are confounding techniques of which the hon. Leader of the Opposition is a great master. But, I should remind him that he is confusing s-band space segment capacity with terrestrial spectrum. The price he is quoting is for terrestrial spectrum. I wish to clarify that no allocation of terrestrial spectrum has been made by the Government either to Antrix or Devas. Therefore, the figures he has quoted have no basis in fact.

Shri Jaitley asked who determines these prices and how. I would like to inform the hon. Leader of the Opposition, through you, Sir, that the decision to open satellite services to non-Government parties, including Indian and foreign private parties, was taken and approved by the then Government of India in 1997. Thereafter, the norms, the guidelines and procedures to operationalise this policy, including the modalities for pricing of lease of transponders were approved in the year 2000 by the Cabinet, of which the hon. Leader of the Opposition was himself a distinguished member. The pricing of the lease of the transponders in the Agreement was made in accordance with these guidelines.

Shri Jaitley has said that the Cabinet approved this Agreement in 2005. Sir, I would like to clarify that in December, 2005, the Union Cabinet approved building of GSAT-6 Satellite following the approval given by the Space Commission in May, 2005. The proposal sought approval for launching the satellite to offer a satellite digital multimedia broadcasting service and, in addition, to use the satellite capacity for strategic and social purposes. The proposal stated that ISRO is already in receipt of several firm expressions of interest by service providers for utilization of this satellite capacity on commercial terms. Neither the Space Commission nor the Cabinet was informed of the prior agreement between Antrix and Devas, and, therefore, there

was no question of approving any such decision. The Leader of the Opposition has said that the Prime Minister should not close the issue only by annulling the deal and that this will not wipe out criminality. I assure you that there is no such intention. A High-powered Review Committee has been set up and the Government will take all requisite actions based on its findings and recommendations. But, before I close my remarks on this issue, I wish to say that the country takes great pride in the spectacular achievements of our Space scientists. The Government is fully committed to preserving the integrity and excellence of India's Space Programme and the honest efforts of our scientists. Sir, I have disposed of these two matters.

I now come to the more general critique of Government policies. Inflation is a matter of concern. We have ourselves identified it as a top priority for our Government. It is, certainly, true that in the last 18 months, the rate of inflation has gone up; the rate of food inflation is a particular concern. But how do we deal with it? I think the method to deal with it must be such that you bring inflation under control, without hurting the process of growth, which alone is the foundation of increasing jobs in our country. And, if inflation control was the only objective, I think it would have been easier to tackle it, but the situation becomes complicated if you want to do it in a manner that it does not hurt the employment growth process that is built into the growth rate of the economy. It is in that effort that we have been pursuing the difficult task of stabilizing the macro economy without hurting the rhythm of the growth process. Wherever I go, in any part of the world, people marvel at India's economic performance in the last three years. The world is faced with depression. The developed countries have lowered their growth rates and yet, the fact is that despite an unprecedented international financial crisis, the Indian economy continues to grow at the rate of 8.5 per cent per year. That we have the ambition to grow at the rate of nine per cent next year, I think people will marvel that there is a country like India which can manage its economy so well. I am not

minimizing the difficulties that inflation causes to the poorest sections of our society. We have to strengthen the Public Distribution System and that is why, in addition to strengthening the Public Distribution System, we hope to bring to this Session of Parliament the National Food Security Bill which would give the people the right to food as a Constitutional right. Having said that, I would request the House to appreciate the difficulties that our country faces in the difficult global environment. We are surrounded by a global environment whereby the traditional developed countries are suffering from acute recession, if not depression. We are, simultaneously, faced with the problem that there is a rise in petroleum prices. The petroleum prices now exceed \$ 100 a barrel. There is a great shortage and fear of food shortages all over the world. The Chinese wheat crop is reported to have failed and if China enters the global market for foodgrains, I think the prices can go haywire.

We are fortunate enough that we have adequate stocks of food grain. Our farmers have to be thanked for making that possible and we will do everything in our power to strengthen the incentives for our farmers to produce more foodgrains and produce more other commodities, increase the agricultural productivity. Whatever is necessary to achieve that, agriculture as the primary purpose of Government's intervention in the economy, will be pursued with vigour. You can, Sir, rest assured that our country, our Government, takes very seriously the task of managing the food economy, managing the agricultural economy; and I am confident that by the time this fiscal year closes, you will see that the inflation rate, the headline inflation rate, should go down to, at least, 7 per cent.

Sir, Shri Sitaram Yechury referred to the scams. I have already referred to two of them, what he called the scam. He said, these scams are built into the neo-liberal policy framework that we have adopted. Sir, having had something to do with putting in place that so called neo-liberal framework, I plead guilty to that charge. But I do not plead guilty to the charge that that is the cause of scams. Liberalization of the economy has brought a lot of good to our country. We are now the world's second fastest growing economy. We have foreign exchange reserves of over 300 billion dollars. We are also in a situation whereby our growth is appreciated. People talk in terms of an Indian model of growth wherever I go. It is only in our Parliament that the Leader of the Opposition and some other friends regard us as a purposeless, non-result-oriented Government. That's not the picture that India has over the world. The whole world appreciates the management of India's economy and that is the message that comes out of all the international meetings that I attend. I urge the Leader of the Opposition to, at least, I think, study some of those documents, and I hope he will be educated enough as a result of those documents, not to use these harsh words that he has used that I am a distinguished economist but I have made a mess of this country.

I was saying that Shri Sitaram Yechury's thinking that the neo-liberal economic policies have led to these scams is something which has to be taken seriously. But it is a half-truth. It is certainly true that when the economy grows there is also a scope for wrongdoing by taking advantage of the more liberal atmosphere, and, therefore,

the moral of the story is not that our policies are wrong but that we should supplement these policies by a strong, purposeful, effective, regulatory system ...(Interruptions)... and this is where our next task is. We have put in place regulatory systems but I do admit that they are not as effective and the challenge before our Government is, without sacrificing the liberalization that will be throwing the baby away with the bath water, to put in place sound, effective, regulatory mechanisms.

Sir, I have already mentioned what our thinking is with regard to agriculture. Development of the agricultural sector, particularly, the development of small and marginal farmers and taking account of the hardships of the agricultural labourers is a prime concern of our approach to

'inclusive' economic growth. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme today provides jobs to over five crore workers. Many of them are women. Many of them are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am not saying that this Programme can abolish poverty but it does provide an important social safety net which protects against the rise in prices, against uncertainties of weather when jobs disappear; and we have now made it obligatory that the agricultural wage which was fixed at base rate of Rs.100 will be linked to the Consumer Price Index. So, the base wage rate today under MNREGA is about Rs.130. This, I do believe, is a very important social safety net which helps us to protect the most vulnerable sections of the community against the uncertain weather and also against the excessive rise in prices.

I mentioned earlier that in order to control inflation we have also to increase agricultural production and agricultural productivity as well as the public distribution system has to be strengthened. The strengthening of PDS has a very important role to play if we are to succeed in implementing the system of National Food Security which will guarantee the Right to Food to all vulnerable sections of our community, as is our intention.

Also, I would like to mention, Sir, that we recognize the hardships caused to ordinary people as a result of inflation and, in recognition of that, in the last eight years, there has been no change in the issue price of foodgrains whether of rice or of wheat which are distributed through the PDS. These are some of the efforts which we are making to make sure that the growth process becomes as inclusive as is possible.

The way to strengthen the impulses of inclusive growth, of course, is to strengthen the employability of our youth, to provide them with better education, with better healthcare. These are the basic strategies that our Government has adopted. We have increased the number of post-matric scholarships this year to a record level of 46 lakhs; scholarship schemes for Scheduled Caste children, scholarship schemes for minorities' children have been increased in a big way. I know this is only a beginning. We have a long way to go before we achieve the objective of inclusive growth. But we will persist. And I

am sure we will overcome.

Sir, as regards internal security, after the sad events of Mumbai, important steps have been taken to strengthen our internal security system, and they are working. I am not saying that we are free of or that we do not fear any fresh terrorist attacks. We are living in a highly uncertain world. We have to be prepared to deal with all eventualities. We have taken a large number of preventive measures. The Intelligence system has been strengthened. The Police system has been strengthened. The counter-terror mechanisms have been put in place and we are trying to incorporate whatever best practices are available in the outside world into our methods of internal security.

Fortunately on the communal front, the communal situation has remained very satisfactory. When the verdict of the Babri Masjid case was to be pronounced by the Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court, there were great fears in the country that once again there may be a resurgence of communal hatred. I thank and congratulate the people of India as a whole that no such incident took place as a result of that declaration. That is the measure of the maturity that has come to our aid. Events like the Gujarat events are a thing of the past and I sincerely hope and pray that all political parties will work together to strengthen the cause of communal harmony and amity.

With regard to external security, we have today good relations with all the major countries of the world. Last year all the five leaders of the permanent members of the Security Council, visited India. This has never happened before – all these big leaders converging on India. Whether you believe it or not, whenever I go abroad people marvel that there exists a country like India of 1.2 billion people being very poor yet very committed to the democratic way of life, very committed to maintaining fundamental human freedom, very committed to the establishment of the rule of law and if we succeed in making a success of the Indian experiment of seeking our economic and social salvation in the framework of a democratic polity, I think India will have something to teach the rest of the world. And it is my hope and prayer that in years to come we work as a united nation in spirit of the comradeship and cooperation to realize the objectives that the founding fathers of our Republic had set for our country. Democracy is one, secularism is another one, gender equality and equity is the third one and the fourth one, I would say, is economic and social equity. It is these four prerogatives that should guide our policy framework and these are the issues which have been mentioned in the President's Address, and these are the issues which are highlighted in paragraph 6 of the President's Address. I conclude by saying that we remain committed to the objectives and goal which were so dear to the founding fathers of our Republic. Poverty eradication is our top priority and it is feasible in this one generation's life. Together we must work hard and work with all sincerity to realize this dream of ours, the dream of the Father of our Nation to wipe every tear from every eye, which may be too tall for us mortals to embed. Poverty

eradication in a reasonable time period is feasible today. We have the resources if our economy grows at the rate of 8 to 9 per cent per annum. The economy growing at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will double national income in 8 years.

That would, in the course of its evolution, generate resources, taxable resources, private savings, which can be ploughed back to help the downtrodden people of our country. We will have more money to spend on education; we will have more money to spend on health; we will have more money to spend on social welfare activities; and we will have more money to spend on environment protection measures. These are the goals which inspire our Government. These are the objectives and I seek the help and active support of all Members of this House to make

this dream a reality. We are not a Government which is, according to the Leader of the Opposition, a leaderless Government. We are not a Government which is dysfunctional. We are a focussed Government. There have been some aberrations. I do regret that those aberrations have taken place, but we have not lost sight of the long-term goal. We will stay the course and we will overcome. I thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This concludes the discussion on the Motion of Thanks. I shall now put the amendments, which have been moved, to vote.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos. 59 to 84 by Shrimati Maya Singh.

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I withdraw my amendments.

Amendment Nos 59 to 84 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos. 85 to 187 by Shri Moinul Hassan.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I withdraw my amendments.

Amendment Nos 85 to 187 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos. 258 to 355 by Shri Prabhat Jha; not present.

Amendment Nos. 258 to 355 were negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos. 482 to 498 by Shrimati Brinda Karat; not present.

Amendment Nos. 482 to 498 were negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos. 499 to 504 by Shri Prasanta Chatterjee.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, in view of the assurance given by the hon. Prime Minister, I withdraw my amendments.

Amendment Nos 499 to 504 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment No. 555 to 608 by Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I withdraw my amendments.

Amendment Nos 555 to 608 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos. 609 to 618 by Shri Shreegopal Vyas.

SHRI SHREGOPAL VYAS (Chhattisgarh): Sir, withdraw my amendments.

Amendment Nos 609 to 618 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Motion to vote. The question is:

“That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms - That the Members of the Rajya Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which she has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on February 21, 2011.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at forty minutes past four of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 25th February, 2011.