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RAJYA SABHA  
OFFICIAL REPORT  
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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 26th August, 2010/4th Bhadra, 1932 (Saka)

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

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 421. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बहिर) : सर, होम मन्निस्टर ने कहा है भगवा ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : सर, भारत की दलित परम्पराओं का रंभ ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 421. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question Hour will not be suspended. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question No. 421. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप लोग बैठ जाइए ...(*व्यवधान*)... पाणि जी, प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाइए ...(*व्यवधान*)... Let me handle it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि भगवा आतंकवाद देश में बड़े पैमाने पर ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, बीजेपी के पास ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए ...(*व्यवधान*)... भाई, आप लोग बैठ जाइए ...(*व्यवधान*)... Question No. 421 please. ...(*Interruptions*)... देखिए, आप लोग बैठ जाइए, क्वेश्चन आवर चल रहा है ...(*व्यवधान*)... Please don't disturb the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप लोग बैठ जाइए ...(*व्यवधान*)... पासवान जी, प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाइए ...(*व्यवधान*)... Please don't disturb the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU (Karnataka): Whatever he is saying should not be recorded. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record at all. आप बैठ जाइए ...(*व्यवधान*)... नहीं, नहीं, प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाइए ...(*व्यवधान*)... पासवान जी, आप बैठ जाइए ...(*व्यवधान*)... You are a senior Member. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : \*

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर : \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the question to be answered. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप बैठ जाइए, this is not going on record.

...(Interruptions)... Your effort is being wasted. This is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Please allow the question to be raised.

श्री रामविलास -ÖÖÄÖ%ÖÖ@Ö: \*

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : \*

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\*Not recorded.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : \*

श्री सभापति : आज ज़ीरो आवर नहीं है... (व्यवधान)... You will not argue with the Chair. आप बैठ जाइए... (व्यवधान)... Please assist the Chair. ... (Interruptions)... Please allow the question to be answered. ... (Interruptions)... This is not going on record. You are wasting your breath. ... (Interruptions)... This is not going on record. You are wasting your breath. ... (Interruptions)... आप लोग बैठ जाइए... (व्यवधान)... It is not being televised. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not being televised. ... (Interruptions)... This is not going on record. ... (Interruptions)... Please save your breath and get on with the scheduled business. ... (Interruptions)... Venkaiahji, please. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: \*

श्री सभापति : प्लीज़ , पासवान जी , आप बैठ जाइए... (व्यवधान)... Question No. 421 please. ... (Interruptions)...

#### Centrally sponsored schemes in Bihar

\*421. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated under the centrally sponsored schemes of the Ministry to Bihar during the financial years 1998-2004 and 2004-10, scheme-wise and year-wise;

(b) the funds that have been released against the allocation during this period, scheme-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the details of amount already spent by the State Government of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) to (c) There were three Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Ministry of Urban Development under implementation in Bihar, viz., Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) and National Urban Information System (NUIS) during the period from 1998 to 2010. The details of funds allocated,

released and spent by State Government of Bihar, scheme-wise and year-wise are enclosed as Statement-I.

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\*Not recorded.

**Statement-I**

*Year-wise details of funds under Centrally sponsored schemes for Bihar*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	Upto 1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>IDSMT</b>													
Funds allocated													
Funds released	806.89	20.00	00.00	30.00	200.49	90.00	317.00	323.83	74.91	299.06	**	**	**
Funds spent*	890.79	133.62	14.62	00.00	50.59	35.36	16.13	00.00	170.6	256.07	-	-	-
<b>AUWSP</b>													
Funds allocated	401.79	192.75	313.21	308.4	261.96	394.32	386.05	413.63	No specific State-wise allocation				
Funds released	262.37	192.75	319.47	0.00	0.00	419.05	386.05	219.87	687.69	392.95	46.87	**	**
Funds spent	As per utilization certificate submitted by the State, an unspent amount of Rs. 79.91 lakh is lying with the State Government												
<b>NUIS</b>													
Funds allocated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111.22	-	-	-	-
Funds released	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.08	-	18.525	-	-
Funds spent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-Utilization certificate not received				

Figures upto 2000-01 include those for Jharkhand State also.

\*Under IDSMT expenditure includes State and ULB share also.



\*\*Schemes subsumed in Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव :** महोदय , माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में पूरे बहिर राज्य के, खास तौर पर जो शहरी विकास मंत्रालय से जुड़ी हुई स्कीम्स हैं, उनके संदर्भ में एक वस्तुतः रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है वे स्कीम्स हैं- IDSMT, AUWSP, NUIS. उसमें यह भी मंशन किया गया है कि इसी स्कीम में जवाहरलाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी नवीकरण मशिन भी मल्लिा दिया गया है।

सर, जब UPA-I Government ने यह महसूस किया कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में रहने वाली अरबन पॉपुलेशन के लिए एक विशेष राशि आवंटित की जाए ताकि उनका जीवन-स्तर ऊपर उठ सके, उसी दरम्या न जवाहरलाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी नवीकरण मशिन के अंतर्गत पूरे देश में 63 शहरों का चयन किया गया। मुझे यह सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ कि पटना, जहाँ से मैं आता हूँ, पटना और बोधगया, बहिर के दो शहर, इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत लिए गए हैं। चूंकि उस योजना के अंतर्गत कतिनी राशि आवंटित की गई है, इसका कोई उल्लेख मंत्री जी ने इसमें नहीं किया है, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बोधगया और पटना शहरों के लिए आपने कतिनी राशि आवंटित की और उसमें से कतिनी राशि इनके डेवलपमेंट के लिए खर्च की गई? उसके साथ-साथ ...

**श्री सभापति :** आप एक बार में एक ही सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव :** सर, मैं एक ही सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ यह उसी में है। जवाहरलाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी नवीकरण मशिन में 50 हजार करोड़ रुपए पूरे देश के लिए और शहरों के विकास के लिए 6300 करोड़ रुपए थे। उसी में 2000 करोड़ रुपए गरीबों के आवास के लिए भी थे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें से कतिनी राशि आपने आवंटित की और उसमें से कतिनी राशि बहिर की सरकार अब तक खर्च कर पाई है ?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, in Bihar, 2 cities have been included under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission as Mission Cities, Patna and Bodh Gaya, which the hon. Member pointed out. The total Central allocation for 7 years for Bihar is Rs. 592.41 crores. This is under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance. There is a separate scheme under the JNNURM which is called the BSU, Basic Services for the Urban Poor, which is run by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. So, out of Rs. 592.41 crores, 8 projects have been sanctioned, and the total ACA committed is Rs. 394.8 crores, which means that Bihar has still available funds around Rs. 198 crores for which it can still submit projects.

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव :** सर, यह दुर्भाग्य है कि भारत की सरकार ने जो राशि आवंटित की उसका उपयोग राज्य सरकार ने

नहीं किया , इसीलिए कि वह DPR नहीं बना सकी। वहाँ सुशासन की सरकार चल रही है , यह बात सही है।

मैं दूसरे प्रश्न में यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है , यह मैं नहीं बोल रहा हूँ बल्कि केन्द्रीय संस्थान , जो कि एक संवैधानिक संस्थान है , उसके माध्यम से यह खबर आई है कि जो केन्द्र प्रयोजित योजना है , उसमें बड़े पैमाने पर घोटाले हुए हैं , हजारों करोड़ रुपए के घोटाले हुए हैं ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने क्या इसकी कोई जानकारी प्राप्त की है कि आपके द्वारा जवाहरलाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी नवीकरण मशिन के अंतर्गत जो 500 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक की राशि आवंटित की गई है , उस पैसे में भारी तौर पर लूट हुई है ? क्या इसकी जानकारी आपको है और अगर नहीं हुई है तो क्या आप इसकी जाँच कराएँगे ?

श्री सौगत राय : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल पूछा है , इसके बारे में मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राम कृष्ण यादव : सर, यह पूरे देश को खबर है ... (व्यवधान) ...

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

श्री राम कृष्ण यादव : माननीय हाई कोर्ट ने सीबीआई की जाँच के लिये कहा है और आपको इसकी खबर नहीं है! आप पैसा दे रहे हैं और आपको जानकारी नहीं है! ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : इस पर discussion नहीं होगा ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री राम कृष्ण यादव : आप जनता की राशि आवंटित कर रहे हैं, उसकी लूट हो रही है और आप कह रहे हैं कि कोई खबर नहीं है! ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, इस पर discussion नहीं होगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... What is the question? ... (Interruptions) ... प्रो . अनिल कुमार साहनी ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राम कृष्ण यादव : इसको पूरे देश के लोग जान रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है ... (व्यवधान) ... आपके सरकारी खजाने के पैसे की लूट हो रही है और आप कहते हैं कि आपको मासूम नहीं है! ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the issue here? ... (Interruptions) ... आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री राम कृष्ण यादव : \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record. Prof. Anil Kumar Sahani.

प्रो . अनिल कुमार साहनी : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानकारी लेना चाहता हूँ कि बहिर में शहरी विकास के लिये जो आवंटन दिया जाता है, क्या वह अन्य राज्यों से कम है? वहाँ अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में कतिनी कम राशि दी जाती है? क्या अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में बहिर के शहरों का विकास नहीं होना चाहिए? अन्य राज्यों को जो पैसा आप देते हैं ..

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

प्रो . अनिल कुमार साहनी : सर, यह मेरा डायरेक्ट सवाल है कि बहिर को कतिनी कम राशि दी जा रही है? अभी हमारे राम कृष्ण बाबू ने काम के संबंध में जो कहा है, वह काम वहाँ पर दिखायी पड़ रहा है वहाँ सारा काम नगरीय नगरीय के द्वारा होता है ... (व्यवधान) ... उसका जवाब दीजिए।

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछ चुके हैं थैंक यू अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री साँगत राय : सर, माननीय सदस्य ने यह पूछा है कि बहिर को कम दिया जाता है कि नहीं। Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission में एक principle है कि Million Plus Cities, जिनकी आबादी 10 लाख से ज्यादा है, वे इस मशिन के अंदर हैं।

मैंने जैसा पहले बताया कि इसमें 8 प्रोजेक्ट्स approve किये गये और 594 करोड़ रुपये अलॉकेट किये गये। इसके अलावा, एक दूसरी स्कीम, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMST) भी है। इसमें 11 प्रोजेक्ट्स दिये गये हैं। उसके लिये 254 करोड़ रुपये का अलॉकेशन है और उसमें 209

करोड़ रुपये अभी तक committed हैं। इसका मतलब यह कि अभी भी 45 करोड़ रुपये का प्रोजेक्ट हमें नहीं मिला है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, मैंने ग्रामीण विकास एवं पंचायती राज मंत्री को पत्र लिखा था। उसके जवाब में उन्होंने हमको बतलाया कि 2001 से 2004 तक, जब एनडीए की सरकार थी... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI M. VENKAIHA NAIDU: Put questions only, whoever it may be. ... (Interruptions) ... Ask the question. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... देखिए , यह supplementary है। ... (व्यवधान) ... प्लीज़।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मैं supplementary ही पूछ रहा हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, मेरा जो मूल प्रश्न है , वह यह है कि उस समय 2,939 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये थे और जो 2001-02 की सरकार आयी , उसने चार सालों में 18,957 करोड़ रुपये दिये। ... (व्यवधान) ...

\*Not recorded.

श्री सभापति : आपसवाल पूछिए।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, एनडीए की सरकार ने जो बहिर को दिया उससे 6 गुना ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : आपसवाल पूछिए।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि जो पैसा अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लिए दिया गया है, उसमें से भारी संख्या में पैसे को डायवर्ट किया गया है? जो 1 करोड़ 24 लाख जॉब काईस बने थे, उनमें से केवल 41 लाख लोगों को ही रोजगार मिला है? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइये। ... (व्यवधान) ... Please let it be answered.

श्री सौगत राय : सर, इस प्रश्न का मूल प्रश्न के साथ कोई तारलुक नहीं है। यह हमारे दफतर से संबंधित नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Naresh Chandra Agrawal.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Development Mission, जसि पर माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि एक लाख से ज्यादा की आबादी के जो शहर हैं, उनको उसमें चयनित किया गया है। इसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के मात्र सात शहर चयनित किये गये हैं। जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 50 से ऊपर शहरों का ...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, सवाल बहिर के ऊपर है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, हम पॉलिसी के ऊपर पूछ रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : यह पॉलिसी इश्यू नहीं है। यह बहिर के ऊपर सवाल है। आप इस पर supplementary पूछिए।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, यह urban-centred scheme के संबंध में है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Bihar.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : यह in Bihar है, लेकिन जो principally है, चूंकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि इसमें शहरों को चयनित किया गया है। इसमें कतिनी आबादी के ऊपर के शहरों को चयनित किया गया है, यह माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है। चूंकि वह सदन की property बन गई, इसलिए उस जवाब से संबंधित प्रश्न में पूछ रहा हूँ। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि खाली बहिर तक इसको सीमित रखा जाए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : आप देखिए कि जवाब क्या है।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : सभापति जी, बहुत दक्षिण तक हम

उत्तर प्रदेश तक सीमित रहे हैं  
... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री सभापति :** आप जवाब देखिए कि “under implementation in Bihar”. देखिए , नरेश जी, इस पर discussion नहीं हो सकता। This is not the time for discussion.

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल :** चलिए , मैं इस पर दूसरा प्रश्न पूछ लेता हूँ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से नखिदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राजीव गांधी आवास योजना , जो Centrally-sponsored scheme है , उसके अंतर्गत केन्द्र सरकार ने यह शर्त रखी है कि जम्बि राज्यों में यह योजना दी जाएगी , वहां ज़मीन देबे का दायित्व राज्य सरकार का होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि ऐसा है , तो क्या मंत्री जी इस प्रकार के आदेश को वापस लेते हुए ज़मीन देबे का दायित्व राज्य सरकार की जगह, केन्द्र सरकार के ऊपर रखेंगे , यदि हाँ , तो वे कब तक ऐसे आदेश जारी करेंगे , यदि नहीं , तो क्यों ?

**श्री साँगत राय :** सभापति जी , प्रधान मंत्री जी ने राजीव आवास योजना के बारे में घोषणा की है , लेकिन न उसकी guidelines अभी final नहीं हुई हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : नहीं , सभापति जी , सटेट्स के पास लखिकर पहुंच गई हैं , मंत्री जी कैसे यह कह रहे हैं ? मामनीय शैलजा जी यहां बैठी हैं , वे बता दें ... (व्यवधान )... शैलजा जी , इसका जवाब दे सकती हैं , यह सूचीम उनकी मनिस्ट्री से sponsored है। अगर मंत्री जी को मासूम नहीं है , तो उनको स्वीकार करना चाहिए कि उन्हें इसका जवाब मासूम नहीं है , लेकिन वे सदन को गुमराह नहीं कर सकते ... (व्यवधान )... वे सदन को गुमराह नहीं कर सकते। मुझे इसमें आपका संरक्षण चाहिए ... (व्यवधान )... वे सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं संबंधित मंत्री यहां बैठी हुई हैं ... (व्यवधान )...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Let it be answered.

श्री सौगत राय : सभापति जी , जैसा मैंने पहले बताया कि राजीव गांधी आवास योजना की guidelines अभी final नहीं हुई हैं। इस साल 60 करोड़ रुपया हर प्रान्त को plan final करने के लिए दिया गया है। वैसे यह सवाल हमारे मंत्रालय से जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है , यह सवाल Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation से तारलुक रखता है।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : सभापति जी , यह centrally sponsored scheme है , मुझे आपका संरक्षण चाहिए ... (व्यवधान )...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No more supplementaries. ... (Interruptions)...  
Question No. 422.

#### MRTS in Chennai

\*422. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated for the Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) in Chennai, during the last three years and in the current year so far;

(b) the total funds utilized so far for this project, during the said period;

(c) by when this project is likely to be completed; and

(d) the likely allocation of funds during in the remaining Eleventh Plan period and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) Chennai Metro Rail Ltd. (CMRL) has reported that the total funds allocated for the Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) in Chennai, during the last three years and in the current year so far by



Government of India (GoI) and Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Source of funding	During the last 3 years	Current year (2010-11)-BE
Government of India	152.79	652.00
Government of Tamil Nadu	1050.00	600.00
TOTAL:	1202.59	1252.00

(b) The total funds utilized so far for this project, during the said period, is Rs. 306.24 crore as on 31.7.2010.

(c) The project is scheduled for completion by 2015.

(d) It is premature to indicate the likely allocation of funds during the remaining Eleventh Plan period at present.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Sir, a news item has appeared in a century-old English newspaper about an interview given by the Managing Director, Chennai Metro Rail Project, that the MRTS segment, currently being operated by the Southern Railway, is likely to be taken over by the Chennai Metro Rail Limited once the metro becomes operational. If it is so, I request the hon. Minister to State the reasons for the take-over.

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: No, Sir. The Chennai Metro Rail is a separate metro rail. It has nothing to do with the Chennai MRTS. The MRTS is run by the Ministry of Railways and there is no question of Chennai Metro Rail Ltd. taking over the MRTS which is already in operation in Chennai city.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Sir, the original schedule for completion of Phase-II of this project, that is, extension from Velacherry to St. Thomas Mount, is December, 2010. But there is no possibility for it. The reason attributed for the long delay is contractual failures. One of the prime contractors which was awarded the work is Maytas Infra which is a subsidiary of the troubled Satyam. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the details of the action initiated against these contractors which are the main culprits for the long delay.

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, it is not clear. Is he asking about Chennai or Hyderabad?

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: I am asking about Chennai.

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: As far as Chennai is concerned, there is no question of Maytas or any other private company. The Chennai Metro Rail is a Special Purpose Vehicle jointly owned by the Tamil Nadu Government and the Government of India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, he is talking about MRTS.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Dr. Maitreyan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, the MRTS, as I have told you earlier, is entirely owned by the Ministry of Railways, Government of India. There

is no question of any private sector involvement in that.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Sir, from a relevant news item we have come to understand that the original schedule for completion of Phase-II of this project, that is, extension from Velacherry to St. Thomas Mount, is 16th December, 2010.

But there is no possibility for it. The reason attributed to the delay is contractual failure. One of the prime contractors, which was awarded the work, is Maytas Infra which is a subsidiary of

the troubled Satyam. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what action has been initiated against the contractors which are mainly responsible for the long delay in the completion of the project.

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, as I have informed the hon. Member, there are two different entities. One is the Chennai Mass Rapid Transit System, which is under the Ministry of Railways. Any supplementary regarding that will have to be addressed...

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: I am putting a supplementary in relation to the MRTS only...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, मंत्री महोदय को आपकी तरफ से नर्दिष होना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान )...

श्री सभापति : नकवी साहब , कृपया आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान )...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the supplementary be answered.

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, there is a little confusion. As I said, the contractor of Chennai, which is MRTS, is being managed by the Ministry of Railways and not by the Ministry of Urban Development...(Interruptions).... There is a confusion regarding the nomenclature. By MRTS, we mean, the Mass Rapid Transit System. Generally, we take it to be the Metro Railways. In Chennai, there is a separate wing called the MRTS...(Interruptions)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt...(Interruptions).... Please sit down ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: This project is under the purview of the MRTS...

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

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: The supplementary, pertaining to the Ministry of Railways, cannot be answered by me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is related to the Ministry of Railways, then, it cannot be answered...(Interruptions).... Dr. Maitreyan, please...(Interruptions)....

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The Minister should answer this supplementary. If the Minister wants, I will repeat his supplementary in Hindi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, you have not been allowed to speak ...(Interruptions).... You have not been given the floor...(Interruptions).... Just a minute. Will you please resume your place?...(Interruptions).... You have had your turn ...(Interruptions).... If an answer to a supplementary is unsatisfactory, then, there is a procedure for pointing it out. Now,

let us get on with it. Dr. K.P. Ramalingam ...(*Interruptions*)...  
Please resume your place...(*Interruptions*)... Please do not agitate  
...(*Interruptions*)... You have had your chance. Resume your  
place...(*Interruptions*)...  
Dr. Maitreyan, this is neither your question nor your  
supplementary...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I am fighting for my colleague.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot fight for another Member. There is no rule  
by which you can do that.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, in the Minister's reply, with regard to allotment during the last three years, last year, the Government of India had allotted only Rs. 152.79 crores, while the Government of Tamil Nadu gave Rs. 1,050 crores. This year, the Government of India has allotted Rs. 652 crores, while the Government of Tamil Nadu has given Rs. 600 crores. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India would, from next year onwards, allot Rs. 1,000 crores per annum, so that we are able to finish the project in time.

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, I missed it; the Chennai Metro Rail is a Special Purpose Vehicle which is funded jointly by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government of India. In the initial stages, the State Government has to give more money because land acquisition is the job of the State Government. There is a little problem about the release of funds this year because the MoU that was to be signed between the Government of India, the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Chennai Metro Rail Corporation has not yet been signed. We released Rs. 152 crores last year and, as you know, the whole of the...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: We released Rs. 152 crores last year and, this year, we are due to release Rs. 652 crores which has not been released because the MoU has not been signed. We urge upon the Government of Tamil Nadu to complete the process of signing the MoU so that the Government of India releases its share. But we are committed to pay 20 per cent of the cost and the Government of India has taken upon itself the whole burden of the JICA loan. So, we will do it as per our commitment.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, in his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that the Chennai Metro Rail Limited is a joint venture of the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu. I would like to know whether any proposal, on the same pattern, in respect of the Kochi metro rail, is pending before the Ministry and whether the Government has any plan to clear that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That does not relate to this question.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: It does, Sir. I am asking something on the Chennai model. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: If the Member is interested, I will reply. Sir, the proposal for Kochi metro rail was for 23.5 kilometers at a cost of Rs. 2991.5 crores. The proposal was received from the Government of Kerala on 12.9.2005.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you offering to give the information which does not relate to the question? ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Javadekar.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, the original question relates to the total funds allocated for Mass Rapid Transport System, a part of which is the Railways and another part is the Metro Railway. When the hon. Minister is answering it, it means it is the collective responsibility. So, he must come prepared with his homework on both.

Now, the MRTS work, which is being carried out by Railways also, is being delayed because of failure on the part of one contractor. What action have you initiated against the contractor?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. If you have a question on Railways, address it to...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, मुझे protection चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... When they have admitted the question, he should be ready. If he cannot reply, then, why was the question admitted? ... (Interruptions) ... Why was the question admitted by the Urban Development Ministry? If they have admitted the question, they must come out with the answer. I am not asking anything beyond the scope of the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Javadekarji, please. Question 423.

#### **Third party verification of telecom equipments**

\*423. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chinese manufacturers selling telecom equipments to India would have to agree to third party verification of their plants, besides submitting their software code to Government for examination, in addition they will also have to give an undertaking that their equipment does not contain any malware;

(b) if so, whether these guidelines have been proposed by the Home Ministry which has also identified 14 international third party certifiers from whom the vendors must get security validation; and

(c) if so, the main reasons for issuing these guidelines and to what extent they have been fully implemented by the Chinese telecom firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) Sir, amendments in the Unified Access Services (UAS)/Cellular Mobile Telephone Services (CMTS)/Basic Services License Agreements and template of agreement between telecom service provider and vendor of equipment/software/services have been issued on 28.07.2010 in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs, to address the security concerns in procurement of equipment from foreign vendors. The said amendments in the Licence Agreement, *inter-alia*, stipulate that:-



The Licensee shall have well outlined organizational policy on security and security management of their networks and shall be completely and totally responsible for security of their networks. The Licensee shall also engage services of International accredited network audit and certification agencies in consultation with Licensor to perform to include Network forensics, Network Hardening, Network penetration test,

Risk assessment, Actions to fix problems and to prevent such problems from reoccurring; etc. In some cases services of more than one agency may be required to be engaged for various network elements. In any case supply from a particular country, the network audit and certification agency shall not be from the same country as that of the Vendor/Supplier to ensure "non-conflict" principle. The Third party audit and certification is initially limited to Core Equipments such as Routers, Switches, Firewall, IDS (Intrusion Detection System), IPS (Intrusion Prevention System) and VOIP (Voice Over Internet Protocol) and the software associated with all the Telecom operations and services. The Licensor has the option to issue direction to add more systems to the list of Core Equipments.

- Any Vendor/Supplier of equipment/software/services to the Licensee shall have a valid legal agreement specifying the duties and obligation of the Licensee and such Vendor/Supplier in a template as specified by the Licensor. Such agreement(s) between the Licensee and the Vendor/Supplier may be required to be renewed or amended in accordance with the instructions issued by the Licensor from time to time.
- The Licensee shall comply with the following mandatory requirements:-
  - (i) The Vendor/Supplier must allow the Telecom Service Provider, Licensor/ DoT and/or its designated agencies to inspect the hardware, software, design, development, manufacturing facility and supply chain and subject all software to a security/threat check at the time of procurement of equipment and atleast one more time in the year of procurement and every two years thereafter, at the time of discretion of the telecom service provider.
  - (ii) In the event, any security breach is detected at later stage after deployment/installation of equipment as a result of security audit or in any other manner, the relevant equipment supplied by the vendor shall be taken out of service and penalty of Rs. Fifty crore for each Purchase Order shall be imposed on the Licensee. In

addition, a penalty of 100% of contract value shall be levied by the Licensor on the licensee. The Licensee shall deposit the penalty and additional penalty with the Licensor within 30 days of the Notice. The Licensor may also at its discretion blacklist the vendor from making any supply deals with Indian Operators.

(iii) The Licensor shall have the power to allow inspection, analysis and use by the competent experts designated by the Government, the hardware and software designs/codes deposited in the ESCROW accounts to prevent/detect any security hazards, malware, traps etc. at any time or for any criminal investigation purpose.

In addition, the template of agreement between telecom service provider and vendor of equipment/software/services, *inter-alia*, include following stipulations:-

- The vendor shall ensure and certify that the supplied equipment has been subjected to penetration testing and all addressable vulnerabilities have been mitigated and the equipment is 'Safe to Connect' in the Telecom Network as per the latest standards and recommendations on the subject from ITU (International Telecommunication Union)/ISO (International Organisation for Standardization)/IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force)/IEC (Internet Engineering Consortium) etc. It will also include that the equipment confirms to the security policies of the Telecom Service Provider (TSP) with respect to network elements. This applies to all telecom network elements and IT equipment used in the network.

The above stipulations apply to all foreign vendors of telecom equipment/software/services including Chinese vendors/manufacturers.

(b) and (c) These guidelines have been prepared in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs and other technical experts in this field in India, to address the security concerns in procurement of equipment from foreign vendors which also stipulate that the process of networks Audit and certification must be performed by Third Party/Parties to include following activities:-

- (I) **Network forensics** to identify existing unwanted running processes\malwares\ backdoors etc. on all networks' elements. The operation includes sniffing of live traffic to identify unwanted redirection and interception of traffic.
- (II) **Network Hardening** to map all networks elements and to calibrate them to optimized secured State.
- (III) **Network penetration test** to assure system durability against any kind of attack.
- (IV) **Risk assessment** to understand what actions should be taken to minimize future damage to carrier and what risks are inevitable.
- (V) **Actions** to fix found problems by setting systems to default or acquiring relevant IT security technologies to prevent such problems from reoccurring.

A tentative list of 18 such agencies have been specified in the

template and Licensor has the discretion to add and delete agencies in this list. The TSP may propose name of any other Network Audit and Security Certification agency to be engaged as Third Party subject to prior approval of Licensor.

Some of the Chinese telecom firms have entered into agreement with telecom service providers as per template of agreement issued on 28.07.2010.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the Home Minister has taken a tough stand that while allowing the import of telecom equipment, they must have advance certification by international

experts who will look into it from the security point of view. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any problem being faced in implementing this stand of the Home Minister, because there is an uproar by various operators that they have serious problems in importing this equipment; it is being held up. Due to this system, are they facing any problem in importing telecom equipments?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, the question pertains to the auditing of the telecom equipment that is to be imported. As the hon. Member has mentioned, there were some concerns raised about the possibility of some malware being embedded in the software and the equipment that is to be imported for a telecom requirement. You know, Sir, the telecom space is expanding on an exceedingly fast rate and to cope with that we have numerous companies and operators who import telecom equipment. In consultation with the Home Ministry, we have formulated now a template which is to be signed between the operator and the vendor. This template has been put in place with due consultations with the operators and the Home Ministry. There are a few companies which have already signed on the template. Discussions are ongoing. I do not see a problem for the operators to come on board to address the security concerns of the country. To my mind, Sir, the security concerns are paramount and we are only doing things which would check on the probability of a malware or an embedded software being imported from the country which may, at some point, be harmful to the country.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I put my second question. The Government has agreed to import Chinese telecommunication equipments certified by international security audit firms to an indigenous certification agency put in place. I know and we all know by the reply that fourteen international companies have been identified. I would like to know whether the Chinese manufacturers selling telecom equipments to India have agreed with the third-party verification. Are they really importing the equipment from China? What is the position? Are they suffering because of any problems from them?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, the Government of India and the Department of Telecommunications make policies or formulate regulation but it is never directed towards a particular company or a country. We take the holistic view on how the nation has to have its telecom equipment supplies and there is no particular country that is targeted or made to stop in terms of imports from countries. I do not see any problem; in fact, I would like to share with the House that there are a few operators which have already tied up with some Chinese vendors who

have agreed to sign the template. So, the regulation does not pertain to stopping or allowing any particular country to operate; this is mandatory for everybody and it is across the board.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, with regard to the specific question whether the third-party verification is going on as per your guidelines, particularly about the Chinese firms which are supplying equipment to the companies who are bidding for supply. That is the specific question. I would like to know whether Chinese equipment is subjected to third-party audit. Has it been done or not? If so, what are the results? If not, what are the problems?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, part of the template has a third-party audit to be required to be done. There are about eighteen companies which have been identified as third-party auditing companies and every vendor has to go through this process including companies which they are ordering from China. The process has just started; the notification is issued last month. Earlier, in December, 2009, there was a proforma prepared for clearance on a case-by-case basis; on a case-to-case basis, we were approving the import of telecom equipment. Last month, we have issued the template in which the third-party audit is required for all companies which are importing from all countries. It applies also to China and the Chinese companies and the process is ongoing.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the Government is not ready to utilise the Chinese equipments by BSNL which have been utilised by the private operators. I would like to know whether the Government has any plan to give sanction to BSNL to utilise the Chinese equipments which have been already utilised by the private operators.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Why is the Member so fond of China?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Why are you so fond of private companies?...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the questions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the question be answered.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that BSNL has not been barred to import equipment from any country including companies that are from China as long as they go through the audit process and the template which is designed. I would like to reiterate, Sir, on the floor of the House that the Department of Telecommunications is not prejudiced or is in favour of any company or country. We want the best equipment, secure equipment for our country and we will leave no stone unturned to make sure that our concerns are addressed... ..and there is equitable level playing ground for all companies, including from China.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, मैंने जो सवाल पूछना था, वह एम. वेंकैया नायडु जी और पी. राजीव जी ने पूछ लिया है, इसलिए मैं अब सवाल नहीं पूछना चाहता हूँ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई दूँगा कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी तरह से जवाब दिया है।



MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

पड़ोसी देशों के पास परमाणु हथियार होना

\*424. श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : क्या वदिश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर कोरिया , ईरान , सीरिया , पाकिस्तान आदि के साथ-साथ अब म्यांमार भी परमाणु हथियार निर्माण में लग गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां , तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) भारत के उन पड़ोसी देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहां कामूनी या गैर-कामूनी तरीके से परमाणु हथियार बनाए जा रहे हैं ?

वर्द्धि मंत्री (श्री एस.एम. कृष्णा ): (क) और (ख) सरकार ने म्यामांर के परमाणु कार्यक्रम से संबंधित मीडिया रिपोर्टों को देखा है; म्यामांर सरकार ने परमाणु हथियारों के निर्माण में शामिल होने संबंधी मीडिया रिपोर्टों को अस्वीकार करते हुए इन्हें बेबुनियाद और मनगढ़ंत बताया है।

(ग) माना जाता है कि भारत के पड़ोस में चीन और पाकिस्तान के पास परमाणु हथियार हैं।

#### Atomic weapons with neighbouring countries

†\*424. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Myanmar is also now engaged in making atomic weapons along with North Korea, Iran, Syria, Pakistan, etc.;

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

(c) the names of those neighbouring countries of India wherein atomic weapons are being manufactured legally or illegally?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Government has seen media reports indicating that Myanmar has a nuclear programme. Government of Myanmar has rejected media reports that it was engaged in making nuclear weapons as unfounded and fallacious.

(c) In India's neighbourhood, China and Pakistan are known to possess nuclear weapons.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, as far Myanmar is concerned, it is our neighbour. But there are reports that it is engaging itself in a nuclear programme. Now, your reply says that they have rejected it. Mr. Minister, through the hon. Chairman, I would like to know from you that in the context of some of the activities going on in the neighbourhood of North Korea, the aggressive designs of China, Myanmar also close to be, do you take the rejection by Myanmar completely on face or there is a cause of concern?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, as far as bilateral relationships are concerned, when a country like Myanmar asserts that it has no nuclear programme on the anvil, then, the Government of India will have to believe the legitimate Government's assertion from the Myanmar side. But, at the same time, we also try to gather through our own intelligence network whatever is happening in the periphery or within

and the Government always monitors these developments very closely because we are concerned about our own security.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, my second supplementary pertains to part 'c' of my question where you have conceded that China and Pakistan are having nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons programme. Of late, we are repeatedly hearing information that the nuclear security capability of Pakistan is seriously suspect. We repeatedly hear of nuclear arsenal passing on into the hands of Taliban and others. Is India aware of

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

those dangers? If the answer is in the affirmative, what precautionary measures are being taken?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, this is something which even we periodically make an assessment of. We know that Pakistan has nuclear bombs. We also know that China has also nuclear weapons. We also know that there have been clandestine proliferation efforts and the North Korea, Iran, Libya and others are also involved in this. We also know that there is A.Q. Khan Network which is very active. So, the Government of India continuously monitors these developments and then takes appropriate steps to see that India's security interests are not jeopardised.

SHRI Y.P. TREVEDI: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that Myanmar is declining that they are in the process of manufacturing atomic bomb. No country admits till the bomb making apparatus is completely perfected. My point is that since neither Myanmar nor other neighbouring countries have the necessary scientific pool to make an indigenous bomb, they would be definitely pirating the information, pirating the arsenal, pirating the fissionable material from other places like what North Korea did, like what Iran did. So, my question is what type of surveillance you are having. We have satellite which is monitoring that part of the area. Are we aware of anything happening there which will indicate that they are in the process of trying to use all this material, fissionable material, for manufacturing an atomic bomb?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, if I can quote Myanmar communique when it was brought to their notice, "Those reports are merely groundless allegations with political motives to exert pressure on Myanmar." So, in the light of that we will have to take what Myanmar conveys to the world and to us in particular that they are not into it but we still keep monitoring whatever is happening.

SHRI H.K. DUA: Sir, Chinese cooperation with Pakistan in nuclear field has been there for some years but lately there are reports that China has decided to give two nuclear reactors to Pakistan. Are you sure that these two reactors will be under international safeguards?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, Government has raised this matter at the official level with China. It has responded that its nuclear cooperation with Pakistan is for peaceful purposes, consistent with China's international obligations and subject to International Atomic Energy Agency Safeguards and Supervision.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir I must say that I am a little distressed about the cavalier fashion in which this serious question has been answered. The news reports raise a very serious apprehension. If the news reports are true, then, it is obvious that the construction and the building up of these bombs is a part of a conspiracy directed against India and to which conspiracy our two neighbours, China and Pakistan, are parties. It must immediately put you on a very serious search for finding out the real answers to this query. If the denials are today even suspicious denials, then you must have your foreign policy intact. How do you deal with this situation if there is some truth in these news reports? It is a grave matter for

us and please assure us that you are taking full care of the possibilities which are implicit in this news.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, I do realize the seriousness of the situation. When a neighbouring country acquires nuclear weapons or is on the road to acquire nuclear weapons it is a cause of serious concern to India and that is the reason why I said that Government constantly monitors whatever is happening in and around us. As far as Myanmar is concerned, very recently the Head of the State was here in India. We have very friendly relations with Myanmar and it is Government of India's desire to continue those friendly, bilateral relationships with Myanmar and, at the same time, we will certainly keep a close watch on whatever is happening on the nuclear side.

#### **Irrigation potential and its utilization**

\*425. SHRI Y.S CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the current irrigation potential created and utilized for the country and Andhra Pradesh in particular, where total irrigation potential created was 63,22,680 hectares and out of that 58,32,810 hectares was utilized;

(b) the cost incurred for creation of such irrigation potential;

(c) the reasons for under-utilization of irrigation potential created; and

(d) the scope for further creation of irrigation potential in the next five years and the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) As per the information provided by the State Governments, total irrigation potential created in the country upto March, 2010 is 108.21 million hectares (Mha) which includes 7.45 Mha of irrigation potential created in Andhra Pradesh. Detailed information about utilization of irrigation potential is available upto the end of Tenth Plan i.e. March, 2007. Against the created irrigation potential of 102.7 Mha at the end of Tenth Plan, the irrigation potential utilization of 87.2 Mha was reported by the State Governments. The

irrigation potential created and the irrigation potential utilized for Andhra Pradesh at the end of Tenth Plan have been reported to be 6.86 Mha and 6.20 Mha respectively.

(b) Total expenditure under Major and Medium Irrigation sector, Minor Irrigation sector and Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM) sector from First Plan to Tenth Plan is about Rs. 2,50,287 crores. Further, the outlay for these sectors during the first three years of the Eleventh Plan *i.e.* during 2007-08 to 2009-10 is Rs. 1,25,355 crores.

(c) With a view to ascertain the reasons for the gap between the irrigation potential created and the irrigation potential utilized, Ministry of Water Resources conducted a study through Indian Institutes of Management, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kolkata and Lucknow. The important reasons identified by IIMs for the gap include: (a) lack of proper operation and maintenance; (b) incomplete distribution systems; (c) non-completion of command area development works; (d) changes from the initially designed cropping pattern; and (e) diversion of irrigable land for other purposes.

(d) Necessary measures for creation of irrigation potential are taken by the respective State Governments. Government of India has laid due emphasis on water resources development and management. The outlay for water resources sector has been increased from Rs. 95,743 crores during Tenth Plan to Rs. 2,32,311 crores during Eleventh Plan. The revised target for creation of irrigation potential during Eleventh Plan is 9.5 Mha out of which creation of irrigation potential of about 5.51 Mha has since been reported during the first three years of the Eleventh Plan i.e. during 2007-08 to 2009-10 by the respective State Governments. Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments with a view to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programme. Central grant is provided to States under various schemes/programmes of Ministry of Water Resources namely "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme", "Command Area Development and Water Management Programme", and "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies". There has been considerable increase in the allocation for these schemes during Eleventh Plan.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, it is evident from the hon. Minister's reply that we have never utilized the irrigation potential so created since the First Five Year Plan until the end of the Tenth Plan. So, the Government of India in fact, has constituted a task force for micro irrigation headed by Shri Chandrababu Naidu. I would like to know from the hon. Minister to what extent micro irrigation helped in utilizing the created potential and the details of recommendations that have not been implemented and the reasons thereof.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, micro irrigation plays, indeed, a very important role, because the entire ground water utilized for irrigation purposes is actually under minor irrigation category.

Sir, minor irrigation outlay for the last three years comes to Rs.



20,269 crores and the total irrigation potential created so far is 108 million hectares. Out of this, under major and medium, it is 45.26 million hectares; the rest *i.e.*, 15.84 million hectares is through surface water and 47.11 million hectares is through the ground water which takes it to 63 million hectares out of 108 million hectares under minor irrigation.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, in the light of various allegations about misuse of projects funds across the country, more so in Andhra Pradesh, is the Ministry evolved any mechanism for proper utilization of funds, proper audit and strict compliance about the quality.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I thank the hon. Member for raising this very important issue. Sir, 'water' is a State Subject. The Government of India, under various schemes, gives assistance to the State Governments. We do expect all the State Governments to really make maximum use of the amount.

Sir, we do have a monitoring system in place. But, it is not like as we say a class monitor or a school monitor. We expect that the State Governments play a major role themselves. There are occasions, the CWC takes into account various amounts that have been released, and there is a stipulation that all the AIBP programmes have to be completed within a period of four years. If the released money is not utilized, then the next installment is held back. The CWC does try to go round to find out the progress of schemes. We, through the satellite system, also have the means to find out as to what is the total irrigation potential created under the funds that have been released by the Government of India.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, the question is that there is a rampant misuse of released funds.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, in the reply, the hon. Minister has enumerated many schemes under which the Central Government is helping the States, including the AIBP. I would like to know, through you, from the hon. Minister whether it is true that so many projects are pending with the Ministry from Tamil Nadu under the AIBP. When other neighbouring States are getting their due share, Tamil Nadu is yet to get its share under the AIBP. So, I would like to know what are all the projects pending from Tamil Nadu and how much amount is pending for sanction.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, the release of funds depends upon the projects proposals that we receive from the States. The States submit their projects. Then, they are scrutinized under the guidelines. After that, the Technical Advisory Committee looks into those projects. After projects are cleared by the TAC, the Environment and Forest Ministry has to give its clearance. Thereafter, the investment clearance has to be given by the Planning Commission, then the EFC takes up the matter and the amount is released.

Sir, Tamil Nadu has, somehow, been released, under the AIBP, only Rs. 20 cores so far. But, at the same time, I would request the hon. Member to take up the issue with the Government of Tamil Nadu to send

us more schemes.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, it is more than Rs. 2,000 crores in Andhra Pradesh...*(Interruptions)*... More than four projects are pending...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, only one question.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to reply given to part (c) of the question. He has given a beautiful piece of information. What is important is the utilization of potential so created. In our country, there are various schemes of irrigation

under which potential is created. But, the same potential is not utilized. The worst case of that can be the Narmada Yojana in Gujarat. This Scheme was inaugurated in 1961 and, today, we are in 2010. But, the drought-prone area of North Gujarat, Surendranagar District and various other districts of Saurashtra are waiting for irrigation facilities out of Narmada Yojana.

The hon. Minister has pointed out about lack of proper operational and maintenance facilities and incomplete distribution and non-completion of Command Area Development Work. But, in the Narmada Yojana, the entire channel has been built. It is full of water. But because the State Government, whoever may be in power, has not constructed sub-canal, minor canal and micro canal, it is not available for irrigation to the farmers. The Central Government has also provided money. The Planning Commission has also supported...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: May I know from the hon. Minister what action has been taken by the Central Government to see that the irrigation potential, created by the country's help, is made available to the farmers in the State of Gujarat?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, to ensure the optimum utilization of the funds, under the AIBP, the Government of India has also started the Command Area Development and Water Management Programme to help the States in the farm works up to the channels in the fields. And, that is one important thing which has, in fact, helped, all over the country, in ensuring that the money, which we spend on the AIBP, is utilized.

As far as Saurashtra is concerned, there are reports that though the head works are complete, there is some work that is still required to be done, as far as the minor and distributaries, etc. are concerned. I have the details with me. If the hon. Member wishes, I can read out those.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can give them to the hon. Member.

DR. BALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, along with the

realisation of the potential of irrigation water in the country, the pattern of the distribution of irrigation water is also equally important. And, as the land itself is highly unequally distributed, so is the case with irrigation water. Along with the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the rural poverty is also pervasive among the small and marginal farmers. I would like to know whether the Ministry is giving some guidelines or instructions to the State Government, when they are giving money to the State Government under the AIBP, that some care should be taken to ensure that the small and marginal farmers, in the country, in all the States, who constitute nearly 75 per cent, will be able to get some legitimate share in the irrigation water.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, we feel that we can succeed in achieving our objective of attaining the ultimate irrigation potential only if we make it a community-based programme. One scheme, which has, indeed, helped to a very large extent, is the formation of Water-User Associations, which have been formed in various States. I must say, in some States, those schemes are working well. The various Water-User Associations have started doing a good job. Particularly in Andhra Pradesh, I find that those Water-User Associations have done a commendable work. All people, irrespective of fact as to what is their land holding, get together and decide about various issues, including sensitization of the people, the distribution of water, and their various other rights. It is to make the people aware of their rights and also to strengthen the capacity building amongst them to ensure that they can carry out the work on their own.

The number of Water-User Associations, which have been formed so far in the country, is over 50,900. It is quite a good number of associations formed. I must admit that all associations, because it is a new thing, are not doing as good work as expected, but they are all picking up; and, I am sure, as the hon. Member wants, the rights of the marginal and small farmers, particularly in the tribal areas, would be protected and taken care of.

#### **De-Addiction centres in Maharashtra**

\*426. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the drugs de-addiction centres opened in the State of Maharashtra during the last five years and current year, district-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to open new de-addiction centres in the State, the details thereof, district-wise;

(c) the number of such proposals and the levels at which they are pending with Government and the details thereof, district-wise; and

(d) whether any time-frame has been fixed for clearance of these projects and the details thereof?

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

#### **Statement**

(a) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, under the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse, provides financial assistance to the eligible organizations for running and maintenance of drug de-addiction centres. Number of de-addiction centres assisted in the State of Maharashtra during the last five years and the current year, district-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below). Further, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have established 122 drug de-addiction centres in Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals in different parts of the country including one each in District Mumbai, Nashik and Wardha in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) to (d) This Ministry does not open drug de-addiction centres. Proposals for running and maintenance of drug de-addiction centres are processed for releasing grant-in-aid as per the eligibility criteria, norms/guidelines of the Scheme. It is a continuous/on-going process. Grant-in-aid is released on the basis of the recommendations of the State Government and subject to availability of funds under the Scheme.

**Statement-I**

*District-wise number of de-addiction centres assisted in the State of Maharashtra during the last five years and the current year*

Sl. Project location		No of projects for which grant-in-aid released during				
No. (district)		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ahmednagar	1	1	1	1	1
2.	Amravati	3	3	3	3	2
3.	Aurangabad	2	1	1	1	1
4.	Bhandara	1	1	2	2	1
5.	Chandrapur	1	1	1	1	2
6.	Dhule	4	4	4	4	3
7.	Gondia	2	2	2	2	0
8.	Hingoli	1	1	1	1	1
9.	Jalgaon	3	2	1	1	2
10.	Jalna	2	2	2	2	2
11.	Kolhapur	2	2	2	2	2
12.	Latur	2	2	2	2	2
13.	Mumbai	3	2	3	0	1
14.	Nagpur	2	1	2	2	2
15.	Nanded	4	3	2	3	3
16.	Nandurbar	1	1	1	1	1
17.	Nashik	1	1	1	1	1
18.	Parbhani	1	1	1	1	1
19.	Pune	1	1	1	1	0
20.	Satara	1	1	1	1	1

21. Solapur	1	1	1	1	1
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22. Thane		1	1	1	0	1
23. Wardha		2	2	2	2	2
24. Washim		3	3	3	3	3
25. Yavatmal		1	2	3	3	3
TOTAL:		46	42	44	41	39

N.B.: Proposals for 2010-11 are yet to be received from State Government of Maharashtra.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, the hon. Minister, in a speech made on 26th June, had himself stated, on record, that there were 11 million drug addicts in the country. Out of that, Maharashtra has the largest share of drug addicts in the country. More so, in the two cities of Mumbai and Pune. Mumbai has traditionally been a conduit for drug addicts. A large part of students and technical people in the city of Mumbai are getting afflicted with this kind of drug abuse. Also, in Pune, a large number of educational institutes have come up where there is a lot of drug abuse and substance abuse.

But I am shocked to find that the Government has, in fact, closed down centres in Mumbai and Pune in Maharashtra. The Mumbai centres came down from three to zero in the year 2008-09 and one in the year 2009-10. Pune had only one centre, which also has not been given a grant. The number has come down from 46 to 39; that is the statistics. What is the Government doing to increase the number of centres, to increase the funds allocated for drug de-addiction centres in Maharashtra?

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, against the revised estimates of Rs. 25 crores last year for the Scheme, the utilization was Rs. 22.79 crores. The allocation for Maharashtra was Rs. 3.28 crores which was utilized completely. There was no utilization in respect of Maharashtra. As far as opening of centres and closing down of centres is concerned, the Government, as such, does not open any centre. We make notional allocations to States. States are, then, supposed to send us proposals from the non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, NYKS and different reputed organizations which have experience in the field of drug de-addiction. Therefore, I don't think that the charge that we have closed down centres is appropriate and the charge is fair. Last time, the Revised Estimate was Rs. 25 lakhs. This time, we have increased the allocation on this Scheme to Rs. 41 crores and we are addressing the issue with total concern.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I am extremely disturbed at this answer. Article 47 of the Constitution of India provides that improvement of public health is one of the primary duties of the Government and, in particular, I quote: "The State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health." Against the backdrop of a Constitutional provision, if the Government is so callous as to say that they do not open any centre; they only allocate small amounts; then, I think the Government...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, my question is: Is the Government considering to start opening these centres and also to increase the allocation of funds to fulfil this Constitutional responsibility?

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, I would, once again, like to emphasise that the Scheme as of now is to assist organizations which would like to take up this activity and the Government on its own has not been opening such centres. But, nevertheless, I would like to emphasize that we are coordinating not only with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, but also with the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. So, different Ministries are being involved in ensuring that there should be awareness about the issue of drug abuse. We also take up different activities from the Ministry and the Ministry of Health has also started 122 such drug de-addiction centers. We are addressing the issue with total concern and we are attending to that, but I would like to mention here that after communicating the notional allocation to the States in the month of June, so far we have not received any proposal from any State.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : मान्यवर , मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के द्वारा नशा मुक्ति केन्द्रों पर जो सहायता दी जाती है , उस सहायता के बदले में नशा मुक्ति केन्द्रों का लाभ कितने लोग उठा पाए हैं ?

श्री मुकुल वासनिक : सर, नशा मुक्ति केन्द्रों से कितने लोगों को लाभ पहुँचा है , यह आँकड़ा अब बताना मेरे लिए संभव नहीं है। लेकिन मैं , समझता हूँ कि हमारा प्रयास यह होता है कि हम अलग-अलग जिलों में इस तरह के सेंटर्स खोलें ताकि वहाँ पर जो लोग नशीले पदार्थों के सेवन में ग्रस्त हैं , उनको हम नशा मुक्त करने की दिशा में कुछ सहायता प्रदान कर सकें।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : मान्यवर , क्या इसकी जानकारी माननीय मंत्री जी को है कि ...

श्री सभापति : आपका सवाल हो गया।

श्रीमती वसुधैव ठाकुर : सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि यह नशा स्टूडेंट्स में बड़ी तादाद में जा रहा है , तो क्या इसके लिए कोई Awareness Camp के लिए इन्होंने अपने मंत्रालय में बजट रखा है , ताकि ये स्टूडेंट्स को कह सकें ? मैं यही जानना चाहती हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**

**Illegal installation of Mobile Towers**

\*427. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some telecom operators, especially in the private sector, are not complying with the stipulated norms/guidelines regarding installation of towers in the country, thereby causing various types of hazards to the public;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Sir, Mobile Towers are being installed by the Telecom Service Providers based on siting clearances issued by Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing of Department of Telecommunications (DoT). With respect to siting clearances, no case of non-compliance has been reported to the Government.

As per terms and conditions of Unified Access Service license, the licensee is required to ensure that the telecommunication installation carried out by it should not become a safety hazard and is not in contravention of any statute, rule or regulation and public policy.

Accordingly, before installation of towers, Service providers are required to obtain necessary clearances from concerned Municipal Authorities/local bodies wherever required. State Governments/Municipal Authorities have formulated their own policy for grant of permission for installation of mobile towers stipulating structural safety norms and levy/fee etc. Some of the Municipal Authorities/local bodies have reported non-compliance of their guidelines by mobile operators. Many aggrieved Telecom Service Providers/Infrastructure providers have approached the various Courts to set aside the orders of the State Government/local bodies regarding charging of exorbitant levy and other issues. Complaints have also been received by the Government regarding fear of health hazards from radiation of mobile towers.

(c) To avoid health hazard from radiation of Mobile Towers, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has issued instructions to all the Access Service Providers to conform to the limits of radiation as prescribed by International Commission on Non Ionising Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) from time to time. Latest detailed instructions have been issued vide DoT letter no. 800-15/2010-VAS dated 8.4.2010, which *inter-alia* States that:

(i) All Base Station Transceivers (BTSs) should be self certified as meeting the radiation norms. Self certification is to be submitted to respective Telecom Enforcement Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells of DoT by 15.11.2010.

- (ii) All new BTS sites should start radiating only after self certificate has been submitted to relevant TERM Cells.
- (iii) The TERM Cell will test upto 10 per cent of new BTS sites randomly at its discretion. Additionally, BTS sites against which there are public complaints shall also be tested by TERM Cell.
- (iv) If a site fails to meet the Electro Magnetic Radiation criterion, a penalty of Rs. 5 lakh shall be levied per BTS per service provider. Service providers must meet the criterion within one month of the report of TERM Cell in such cases, after which site will be shut down.

Further, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has started pre-consultation process on "Telecom Towers and Related Issues" on 5th February, 2010, for seeking stakeholders comments. Based on the inputs received from stake holders, TRAI is contemplating to float a consultation paper on the issues pertaining to telecom towers.

#### **Growth of cities**

†\*428. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cities are growing rapidly in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) the average annual growth rate of cities across the country during the last one decade; and

(d) whether the pace of development of basic amenities is also speeding up alongwith growing urbanization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The process of urbanization is driven by demographic and economic factors and increasing urbanization is an indicator of economic growth.

(c) The average decadal growth rate for 1991-2001 for cities was 31.3% according to the Census of India.

(d) The rapidly growing urban population has led to tremendous pressure on civic infrastructure and essential services. As per the 54th round of the National Sample Survey, 9% of urban households were not being served either by tap or tube-well or hand pump. 26% households had no latrines. Out of total waste generated in the million plus cities, hardly 30% was treated before disposal.

#### **NIS trainers for States**

†\*429. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of National Institute of Sports (NIS) trained trainers are provided by Sports Authority of India for States;

(b) if so, the reasons for discontinuing it now;

(c) whether these services would be started again; and

(d) whether Government is contemplating any scheme to get maximum achievement in the prevalent games of the States by giving intensive training to tribal boys and girls of 9 to 14 years for honing their hidden sports talent?

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) to  
(c) Yes, Sir. The Sports Authority of India (SAI) provides coaches to  
State Governments

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



under its State Coaching Centre Scheme, which continues. Under the scheme each State is entitled to 8 coaches. Earlier, SAI was also providing coaches for District Coaching Centres (DCCs) but same was discontinued in 2005. There is no proposal to revive the facility of providing coaches to the DCC Scheme.

(d) SAI implements Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme which aims at spotting and nurturing of sport talent in tribal areas. Under the scheme, there are 21 centres set up to provide training to 2,019 trainees which consists of 1,207 boys and 812 girls in various sports disciplines. The scheme deals with age group 14 to 21 years. There is no proposal to revise the age group to 9 to 14 years.

#### **Need for low cost airports**

\*430. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has set up study groups or task forces or any Committees to study the need for low cost airports in the country;

(b) if so, whether Planning Commission has received such reports;

(c) whether it is a fact that cheaper airports or low cost airports would be an essential part of better infrastructure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and economic impact of encouraging high-cost airports only in cities?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) Low cost airports may become an essential part of better infrastructure depending on requirement and their technical feasibility and viability.

(d) The cost of development of airport depends on its size which is primarily determined on the basis of present and projected volume of traffic in the next 15-20 years and technical requirements. The development of large airports which involve high cost may lead to provision of better infrastructure facility and also help in the overall development.

#### **Proposal from Chhattisgarh**

†\*431. SHRI SHREGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals of projects received from Chhattisgarh this year;

(b) whether lightening of the famous water fall Chitrakut is also included in these proposals; and

(c) the status of approval of these proposals?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) During the current financial year the following project proposals have been received from the State Government of Chhattisgarh:-

1. Information Technology Project for Call Centre and On-line Reservation system.
2. Celebration of Rajim Festival.
3. Celebration of Bastar Dussehra Festival.

During the financial year 2008-09, a Mega circuit namely 'Development of Jagdalpur-Chitrakote-Barsur-Dantewada-Tirathgarh' was sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism. Illumination of Chitrakote Falls, a component of this Mega Project, was not sanctioned due to the lack of Detailed Project Report, which has now been received from the State Government. Projects are sanctioned subject to scheme guidelines, availability of funds under the scheme head and utilization of funds released earlier.

#### **Indians detained in foreign jails**

\*432. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Indians detained in various countries; and
- (b) the number of Indians released and brought back to India due to the intervention of Indian Embassies?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) A Statement is enclosed.

#### **Statement**

##### *Indians detained in foreign jails/released and brought back to India*

Name of country	Number of Indians detained in various countries (a)	Number of Indians released and brought back to India due to intervention of Indian Embassy (b)
1	2	3
1. Afghanistan	01	13
2. Algeria	01	Nil
3. Angola (With Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe)	Nil	Nil
4. Argentina (With Paraguay, Oriental	Nil	Nil

Republic of Paraguay)

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	1	2	3
5. Armenia (With Georgia)		Nil	Nil
6. Austria		Nil	Nil
7. Australia		84	41 (in 2009)
8. Azerbaijan		02	Nil
9. Bahrain		91	Nil
10. Belarus		03	Nil
11. Bangladesh		335	34
12. Belgium (With Luxembourg)		13	Nil
13. Bhutan		71	42
14. Botswana		Nil	Nil
15. Brazil		Nil	Nil
16. Brunei Darussalam		01	Nil
17. Bulgaria (With Macedonia)		Nil	Nil
18. Cambodia		Nil	Nil
19. Canada		19	Nil
20. Chile		Nil	Nil
21. China		133	Nil
22. Colombia (With Costa Rica, Ecuador)		Nil	Nil
23. Congo-Dem Rep (With Congo, Gabon and Central African Republic)		Nil	29
24. Cote d'Ivoire (With Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone)		Nil	Nil
25. Croatia		Nil	Nil
26. Cuba (With Dominican Republic, Haiti)		01	01
27. Cyprus		18	Nil
28. Czech Republic		Nil	Nil
29. Denmark		07	Nil
30. Egypt		02	Nil
31. Ethiopia (With Djibouti)		04	Nil
32. Fiji (With Tonga, Tuvalu and Cook Islands)		Nil	Nil

	1	2	3
33. Finland (With Estonia)	Nil	Nil	Nil
34. France (With Principality of Monaco)	Nil	Nil	Nil
35. Germany	02	Nil	Nil
36. Ghana (With Burkina Faso, Togo)	Nil	Nil	Nil
37. Guyana (With Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts and Nevis)	Nil	Nil	Nil
38. Greece	18	09 (last 3 years)	
39. Hungary (With Bosnia and Herzegovina)	07	07	
40. Indonesia (East Timor)	61	Nil	
41. Iran	38	122 (last 3 years)	
42. Iraq	Nil	Nil	
43. Iceland	Nil	Nil	
44. Ireland	Nil	Nil	
45. Israel	03	Nil	
46. Italy (With San Marino)	109	Nil	
47. Jamaica (Bahamas, Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands)	Nil	Nil	
48. Japan	05	02	
49. Jordan	23	14	
50. Kazakhstan	Nil	01	
51. Kenya (With Eritrea, Somalia)	01	01	
52. Korea (DPR)	Nil	Nil	
53. Korea (Republic of)	Nil	Nil	
54. Kuwait	253	57	
55. Kyrgyzstan	Nil	Nil	
56. Lao PDR	01	Nil	
57. Lebanon	39	Nil	
58. Libya (With Malta)	15	102 (last 2 years)	
59. Madagascar (With Comoros)	Nil	Nil	
60. Malaysia	272	666 (in 2009)	
61. Maldives	14	02	

	1	2	3
62. Mali		Nil	Nil
63. Mauritius (With Belize)		12	14 (last 2 years)
64. Mexico (With Guatemala)		Nil	Nil
65. Morocco		Nil	Nil
66. Mongolia		Nil	Nil
67. Mozambique (With Swaziland)		02	Nil
68. Myanmar		39	Nil
69. Namibia		Nil	Nil
70. Nepal		377	Nil
71. Netherlands		02	Nil
72. New Zealand (Samoa, Nauru and Kiribati)		Nil	Nil
73. Nigeria (Benin, Chad, Cameroon)		Nil	Nil
74. Norway		Nil	Nil
75. Oman		126	25
76. Pakistan		793	17
77. Palestine		Nil	Nil
78. Panama (With El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua)		Nil	Nil
79. Papua New Guinea (With Vanuatu and Solomon Islands)		Nil	Nil
80. Peru (With Bolivia)		Nil	Nil
81. Philippines (With Palau, Marshall Islands and Micronesia)		07	01
82. Poland (With Lithuania)		03	Nil
83. Portugal		02	Nil
84. Qatar		28	Nil
85. Romania (With Albania, Moldova)		Nil	Nil
86. Russian Federation		01	11
87. Saudi Arabia		1226	16352 (EC issued)
88. Serbia (With Montenegro)		Nil	Nil

1	2	3
89. Senegal (With Mauritania, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde Islands, Gambia)	Nil	Nil
90. Seychelles	02	Nil
91. Singapore	220	-
92. Slovak Republic	Nil	06 (EC issued)
93. Slovenia	Nil	Nil
94. South Africa (With Lesotho)	07	Nil
95. Spain (With Andorra)	Nil	Nil
96. Sri Lanka	37	03
97. Sudan	Nil	Nil
98. Suriname (With Barbados, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and Grenadines)	Nil	Nil
99. Sweden (With Latvia)	Nil	Nil
100. Switzerland (With Holy See and Liechtenstein)	Nil	Nil
101. Syria	02	70
102. Tajikistan	Nil	Nil
103. Tanzania	Nil	Nil
104. Thailand	46	01
105. Trinidad and Tobago (With Grenada, Dominica and Montserrat)	Nil	01
106. Tunisia	Nil	Nil
107. Turkey	Nil	14
108. Turkmenistan	Nil	Nil
109. Uganda (With Burundi, Rwanda)	03	Nil
110. U.A.E.	1711	1457 (EC issued)
111. UK	339	Nil
112. Ukraine	01	6 (EC issued)
113. U.S.A. (except Embassy of India, Washington)	153	37
114. Uzbekistan	Nil	Nil



1	2	3
115. Venezuela (With Netherlands Antilles and Aruba)	Nil	Nil
116. Vietnam	01	Nil
117. Yemen	02	Nil
118. Zambia (With Malawi)	05	Nil
119. Zimbabwe	Nil	Nil
120. Niger	Nil	Nil
121. Guatemala	Nil	Nil

\*EC = Emergency Certificate

**Adverse impact of deficit in monsoon**

†\*433. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the situation of monsoon across the country this year and whether expected normal rainfall has occurred;

(b) the data of rainfall so far, State-wise; and

(c) whether the adverse impact is likely to be on sowing in States where expected rainfall has not been received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The country as a whole has received a quantum of 625.2 mm rainfall during the current monsoon season till 21st August, 2010, which is marginally deficit by -3% compared to Long Period Average (LPA) rainfall of 644.2 mm for the same period. As of 21st August 2010, country received 70% of its seasonal rainfall quantum of 892.1 mm.

Despite the satisfactory position as far as the areal mean rainfall for the country as a whole, the deficit rainfall scenario persists over the States of North East India, West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and parts of Karnataka, Kerala, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi and Chandigarh. The State-wise data of Rainfall across the country during the current monsoon season as of 21st August, 2010 is given in the enclosed Statement (See below).

(c) The effect of long dry spell on crops in West Bengal, especially in South Bengal is still persisting mainly in 9 districts (Purulia, Bankura, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Burdwan, Hoogly, West Midnapur, Nadia and Malda) during this week. Most of the districts in Bihar and Jharkhand have also experienced adverse impact of persistent

deficient rainfall situation. Due to long dry spell and erratic distribution of rainfall in

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

these States, sowing/transplanting as well as other agricultural operations have been affected adversely. Rice seedlings at many places in these States either became over aged or wilted. The transplanted rice crops, which were established and at tillering stage, also faced severe moisture stress condition. Transplanting of rice could not be undertaken in considerable area due to deficient rainfall in affected districts of South Bengal. In Uttar Pradesh, impact of dry conditions is still prevailing in North Eastern Plain Zone (Bahraich, Shrawasti, Gonda, Kushinagar, Siddharthnagar, Maharajganj), which showed adverse effect on 50-60% of standing rice crop and 10-15% of maize crops. Many other districts of Uttar Pradesh (Ambedkar Nagar, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Basti, Deoria, Faizabad, Fatehpur, Jaunpur, Kanpur Dehat, Lucknow, Mau, Rai Bareilly, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Unnao in East UP and Agra, Aligarh, Baghpat, Meerut, Muzzaffarnagar in West UP) also experienced long dry spell during last few weeks. However, due to occurrence of some rainfall during last week in some districts of these States, condition has improved for sowing of some alternate short duration and less moisture loving crops under contingency plan.

**Statement**

*State-wise data of Rainfall across the country during the current monsoon season as on 21st August, 2010*

**Rainfall Accumulated during the period 1st June - 21st August, 2010**

Sl. Meteorological subdivisions No.	Actual	Normal	% Dep.
1	2	3	4
1. Andaman and Nicobar Island	1283.0	1144.2	12%
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1032.2	1240.5	-17%
3. Assam and Meghalaya	1073.0	1468.9	-27%
4. Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura	906.4	1030.7	-12%
5. Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Sikkim	1569.4	1395.7	12%
6. Gangetic West Bengal	534.7	780.3	-31%
7. Orissa	677.7	818.5	-17%
8. Jharkhand	401.0	755.1	-47%
9. Bihar	521.7	706.8	-26%
10. East Uttar Pradesh	395.5	627.0	-37%

11. West Uttar Pradesh	429.5	543.5	-21%
12. Uttarakhand	1005.1	893.5	12%
13. Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi	327.9	338.8	-3%

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1	2	3	4	5
14.	Punjab	335.1	357.5	-6%
15.	Himachal Pradesh	629.5	576.5	9%
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	515.3	384.7	34%
17.	West Rajasthan	331.7	194.2	71%
18.	East Rajasthan	461.9	459.1	1%
19.	West Madhya Pradesh	543.3	638.1	-15%
20.	East Madhya Pradesh	647.5	788.4	-18%
21.	Gujarat Region	688.4	675.8	2%
22.	Saurashtra and Kutch	720.0	379.5	90%
23.	Konkan and Goa	2596.9	2283.0	14%
24.	Madhya Maharashtra	571.2	505.8	13%
25.	Marathwada	615.4	472.3	30%
26.	Vidarbha	865.8	710.5	22%
27.	Chhattisgarh	707.8	866.0	-18%
28.	Coastal Andhra Pradesh	523.7	361.1	45%
29.	Telangana	659.7	532.6	24%
30.	Rayalaseema	329.6	215.1	53%
31.	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	241.9	166.3	45%
32.	Coastal Karnataka	2399.4	2692.5	-11%
33.	North Interior Karnataka	407.0	303.4	34%
34.	South Interior Karnataka	470.4	493.0	-5%
35.	Kerala	1535.3	1775.1	-14%
36.	Lakshadweep	862.4	758.6	14%
<b>Area weighted rainfall</b>				
	<b>Country as a whole</b>	<b>625.2</b>	<b>644.2</b>	<b>-3%</b>
	North West India	460.1	441.9	4%
	Central India	722.7	720.5	0%
	South Peninsula	573.0	511.1	12%
	<b>East and North East India</b>	<b>802.2</b>	<b>1037.0</b>	<b>-23%</b>

**Relaxation to handicapped candidates in IAS exams**

†\*434. SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision in principle to provide three per cent reservation, ten years age relaxation and three more chances to the persons of handicapped category treating it as a separate category for appearing in Indian Administrative Service Examination by implementing the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995;

(b) if so, the reasons for three extra chances to physically handicapped of the general category and exclusion of handicapped of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other backward classes; and

(c) the reasons for not providing ten years age relaxation to the handicapped of all categories?

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

(b) and (c) Rules 4 and 6 of the Civil Services Examination (CSE) Rules govern the age limit and the number of chances for a candidate appearing in the CSE. At present the upper age limit is 30 years for general category candidate, 33 years for OBC and 35 years for SC/ST candidates. However Note 1 to Rules 6 of the CSE Rules says that candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes who are also covered under any other clauses of Rules 6(b) viz. those coming under the category of Ex servicemen, persons domiciled in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, blind, deaf - mute, and orthopedically handicapped etc. will be eligible for grant of cumulative age relaxation under both the categories.

Keeping in view that PH candidates have a disadvantage in preparing for and competing in the Civil Services Examination, general PH candidates can avail 7 chances to appear in Civil Services Examination which is at par with number of chances available to non-PH OBC candidates. In the case of PH candidates belonging to SC/ST category they can appear in CSE till they attain maximum age as prescribed. Government considers the limit on number of chances available to the various categories of candidates as adequate.

**Bilateral agreement with Prime Minister of UK**

\*435. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any bilateral agreement(s) have been made between India and United Kingdom during the recent visit of British Prime Minister;

(b) whether the issue of discriminatory immigration policy towards Indian migrants and Non-European migrants had figured in the discussion;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the issue of return of Kohinoor was also raised;

(d) whether the issue of return of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's sword, better known as Bhawani Talwar, also figured in the talks; and

(e) the details of the discussion and agreements as held/made during the visit?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes, Sir. An India-UK Memorandum of Understanding on Cultural Co-operation was signed.

(b) The issue of proposed cap on non-EU Migration to UK was discussed during the visit of the Prime Minister of UK.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Wide ranging discussions were held not only at the Prime-Ministerial level, but also with various Ministers on relevant issues of mutual interest. The outcomes of these talks have been summarized in the Joint Press Statement which was issued at the end of the talks, which is enclosed as Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *India and the UK: An Enhanced Partnership for the Future*

1. UK-India Summit talks were held on 29 July, 2010 in New Delhi, during the State visit to India of the British Prime Minister Rt. Hon. David Cameron, MP.
2. The British Prime Minister expressed his gratitude for the warmth of the welcome which had been extended to him and his colleagues on his visit to India, and set out his hope to achieve a transformation of the relationship between the two countries over the coming years.
3. The two Prime Ministers and their colleagues had a detailed and fruitful discussion. They agreed that the India-UK relationship had great potential for growth, to the benefit of both countries, and that both Governments should invest further effort in working to take it to a new level in the future.

#### **Trade, Investment and Energy**

4. The two sides agreed that we should be ambitious in seeking to substantially increase trade and significantly increase investment between the UK and India.
5. They agreed to establish a new India-UK CEOs Forum to help achieve this. This will be a small, high-level body, co-chaired



by Peter Sands (CEO of Standard Chartered Bank) and Ratan Tata (Chairman of Tata Group). It will meet alternately in India and the UK and will make recommendations to the two Governments on how to increase levels of trade and investment in each others' economies.

6. Both sides also agreed to review the mandate, composition and structure of relevant existing bilateral bodies in the area of trade, investment and economic cooperation, in order to re-energize our joint efforts.

7. Both sides discussed India's particular interest in attracting international as well as domestic investment in infrastructure over the next decade, and how best the two Governments could enable and encourage this. They agreed to establish an India-UK Infrastructure Group, led by the two Governments and drawing on the expertise of the private sector, which would help identify barriers to investment and potential solutions.
8. Discussions were also held on a Memorandum of Understanding between Government of India and UK Trade and Investment to enhance investment in the Roads sector, and the two sides looked forward to its early finalisation.
9. Both sides agreed to explore initiatives that will create resources and incentives to help businesses deploy renewable energy, particularly for the poor.
10. They also welcomed the new opportunities that had opened up for co-operation in the civil nuclear power sector, following the signature earlier this year of the UK-India Civil Nuclear Cooperation Declaration. This has created opportunities for wide ranging cooperation between the countries in the nuclear field including with regard to nuclear trade and exchanges between scientific institutions.
11. The two Prime Ministers agreed on the importance of international trade in supporting recovery in the global economy. They expressed their strong support for the conclusion of a Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement between India and the European Union by the end of 2010. They also agreed on the importance of pressing for a conclusion of the Doha Round at the earliest opportunity.

#### **Education Science and Research**

12. Both sides agreed that India and the UK had much to gain from co-operation in Education, Science and Research, and a new emphasis on jointly funded collaborative research programmes. The two Governments had agreed to launch a new phase of the successful UK-India Education and Research Initiative. The first phase of this jointly-funded initiative had helped establish over 400 collaborative ventures between Indian and British universities and schools between 2006 and 2011. The new phase will run for a further five years, from 2011 to 2015, and as before, both Governments will contribute to it.

13. Both sides welcomed the initiative of Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Government of India and the Wellcome Trust, London to come together in a new collaboration to support the development of innovative healthcare products at affordable costs.

**Defence and Security**

14. The two sides welcomed the development of broad-based UK-Indian co-operation in the Defence sector. They noted the joint Army exercise, Shamsheer Bugle, which took place in India in June, and the joint Naval exercise, Konkan, which is presently underway in India. They looked forward to the joint Air exercise, Indra Dhanush, which would take place in India in October.

15. The two sides noted the threats both our countries faced from terrorism, and welcomed the strong growth in our co-operation in countering it. They noted the excellent co-operation between the Delhi Police and Metropolitan Police in preparing for the 2010 Commonwealth Games, and looked forward to a safe and successful Games in October. They resolved to continue this relationship in preparation for the 2012 London Olympics and 2014 Glasgow Commonwealth Games.
16. The two Prime Ministers had a detailed discussion of global security challenges. They agreed on the importance of achieving stability in Afghanistan, so that it did not again become a source of security threats to the region and the world. Both Prime Ministers agreed on the importance of reforming the UN Security Council, with the aim of a permanent seat for India. Similarly, the two sides discussed the need to work together in international economic fora, including the G20. They agreed to work together to strengthen the Commonwealth.

#### **People to People Contacts**

17. The two Governments agreed on the need to boost dialogue and exchanges between our two national Parliaments, and warmly welcomed the planned visit by the Honourable Speaker of the Lok Sabha and a delegation of Members of the Indian Parliament to the UK this autumn.
18. The two Prime Ministers welcomed the creation of the UK-India Future Leaders Network, which will help create and sustain links between some of the most dynamic young leaders in our societies.
19. The two sides announced the signature of an India-UK Memorandum of Understanding on Cultural Co-operation, which will provide a framework for a significant expansion of the rich cultural exchange between India and the UK. This expanded activity will include the first-ever exhibition in India of the Indian-born sculptor Anish Kapoor, in Delhi and Mumbai. Complicite Theatre will bring its acclaimed production of 'A Disappearing Number', inspired by the life of the Indian-born mathematical genius

Ramanujan, to Mumbai and Hyderabad. And the first edition of the Hay Literary Festival in India will take place in Thiruvananthapuram in November. The UK-India Museums and Galleries Partnership Agreement, signed in June, will see closer collaboration between museums in India and the UK in knowledge sharing, exhibitions, education and conservation; a joint initiative by all of Edinburgh's Festivals to develop India-focused programming from 2012 to 2014; and 'Shard', a new programme to support the digitisation of records of common interest to both India and the UK.

20. Both sides welcomed plans by the concerned Indian agencies for the manifestation of the year long celebration in the UK of Rabindranath Tagore's 150th Birth Anniversary, commencing in May, 2011.

**New Delhi**

**July 29, 2010**

**Recommendations of National Commission of  
Economically Backward Classes**

\*436. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Commission of Economically Backward Classes has submitted its report to Government recently;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations of the Commission;

(c) whether the Commission has recommended for special treatment and reservation benefits for the poor among socially upper castes and has equated them with OBCs;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government would amend the Constitution to provide reservation to socially upper castes poor in Government jobs, education, housing, health and social sector;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK):  
(a) The Commission for Economically Backward Classes has submitted its report on 22.7.2010.

(b) to (g) The Report is under consideration of the Government.

**Attack on fishermen from Tamil Nadu**

\*437. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the attack on fishermen from Tamil Nadu by the Sri Lankan Navy;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last one year;

(c) whether Government has taken up the matter with the Sri Lankan Government;

and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by authorities concerned?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d)  
There have been incidents of apprehension and firing upon Indian fishermen allegedly by the Sri Lankan

Navy. However, the Sri Lankan Navy has denied responsibility in such incidents of firing on Indian fishermen. Since 2009, there have been 6 incidents of attack on Indian fishermen. In 2009, there were no fishermen killed or missing. Recently in July, 2010 we have had an incident in which one fisherman was reportedly killed and three injured.

We are constantly in touch with Government of Sri Lanka on the issue of safety and security of our fishermen. Further, as soon as such incidents are brought to our notice, the matter is taken up immediately with Government of Sri Lanka on a priority basis. Keeping in mind the humanitarian and livelihood dimensions of the issue, on 26th October, 2008, both sides agreed to put in place an understanding on practical arrangements to deal with bonafide Indian and Sri Lankan fishermen crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL). As part of these practical arrangements, it was decided that there will be no firing on Indian fishermen and vessels and Indian fishing vessels will not tread into sensitive areas designated by GoSL along its coastline. We have impressed on the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure that the Sri Lankan Navy to act with restraint, not fire on our fishermen and treat our fishermen in a humane manner.

#### **Import of unbranded Chinese phones**

\*438. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of rise in the import of unbranded Chinese mobile phones, which are posing a security threat, Government proposes to survey grey market deals and impose restrictions on the import of devices without proper International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) number;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated a renewed strategy to ban the use of these counterfeit Chinese phones in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) The Government has already banned import of mobile handsets (GSM) without IMEI number or with all zeros IMEI, and CDMA mobile phones without



Electronic Serial Number (ESN)/Mobile Equipment Identifier (MEID) or with all zeros as ESN/MEID.

(c) and (d) Department of Telecommunications has directed all the Access Service Providers to make Equipment Identity Register (EIR) compliant equipment operational and calls, from mobile handsets with IMEI numbers which are not available in the latest updated IMEI database of GSM alongwith without IMEI or all zeroes IMEI, are not processed and rejected with effect from 24 hrs. of 30th November, 2009.

### Inter-linking of rivers

\*439. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many countries in the world were able to link various rivers existing in their countries to ensure equal availability of water across their country;

(b) if so, whether Government had taken into consideration such task initiated in any country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government had taken a decision to expedite inter-linking of rivers?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Many countries such as United States of America (U.S.A.), Canada, China and former USSR etc., including India have executed Inter-Basin Water Transfer link projects for diversion of water from water rich basins to water short basins/areas.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas which comprises two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development Component National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up under the MOWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of NPP and to give concrete shape to it. Based on various studies conducted, NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). Out of these, FRs of 14 links under Peninsular Component and FRs of 2 links (Indian Portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed.

The National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) of the last UPA Government indicated that it would make a comprehensive assessment of the feasibility of linking the rivers of the country starting with the south-bound rivers and this assessment would be done in a fully

consultative manner. It would also explore the feasibility of linking sub-basins of rivers in States like Bihar. After the comprehensive assessment, it was decided that river linking programme be continued with a focus on peninsular rivers. Five links under Peninsular Component namely (i) Ken-Betwa, (ii) Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal, (iii) Damanganga-Pinjal, (iv) Par-Tapi-Narmada and (v) Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) were identified as priority links for building consensus among the concerned States for taking up their DPRs. Also, the preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of link projects and pre-feasibility/feasibility reports of

intra-state links as proposed by States, were included in the functions of NWDA vide resolution dated 30.11.2006.

Detailed Project Report (DPR) of one priority link namely, Ken-Betwa was completed and sent to the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for comments. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has suggested an alternative proposal. Now the DPR of the project is to be prepared for two phases. The DPR of the phase-I has been completed and sent to the Government of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in May, 2010 for comments. Further, NWDA has taken up the DPRs of two more priority links after concurrence of the concerned States, namely Par-Tapi-Narmada and Damanganga-Pinjal which are planned to be completed by December, 2011. Another priority link namely, Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijawada) link is part of the Polavaram project of the Andhra Pradesh. Planning Commission has given investment clearance to the Polavaram Project and the Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up the above project including link component as per their proposals.

The consensus building for eight more links under Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar linkage system for taking up their DPRs with concerned States has been initiated. The link-wise status of inter-linking of rivers proposals under NPP is furnished in the Statement-I (See below).

So far, NWDA has received 36 proposals of intra-State links from 7 States viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Orissa, Bihar, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Out of above, Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of 12 intra-State links have been completed by NWDA. Details of intra-State link proposals received from the State Governments alongwith the names of respective rivers to be inter-linked and status of studies is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### **Statement-I**

*List of water transfer links identified under NPP and their status*

#### **Peninsular Rivers Development Component**

1. Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) - FR completed
2. Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link\* - Taken up by the State  
their own proposal as per
3. Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link - FR completed

4. Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - FR  
completed  
link

5. Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link - FR completed

6. Krishna (Srisailam) - Pennar link - FR completed

7. Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link - FR completed

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8. Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	-	FR completed
9. Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link	-	FR completed
10. Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal link*	-	FR completed
11. Damanganga - Pinjal link*	-	FR completed and <b>DPR</b> taken up
12. Par - Tapi - Narmada link*	-	FR completed and <b>DPR</b> taken up
13. Ken - Betwa link*	-	<b>DPR of phase I</b> <b>completed</b>
14. Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	-	FR completed.
15. Netravati - Hemavati link	-	PFR completed
16. Bedti - Varda link	-	FR taken up
<b>Himalayan Rivers Development Component</b>		
1. Kosi - Mechi link Nepal	-	Entirely lies in Nepal
2. Kosi - Ghaghra link up	-	S&I works taken up
3. Gandak - Ganga link up	-	S&I works taken up
4. Ghaghra - Yamuna link  portion)	-	FR completed (for Indian portion)
5. Sarda - Yamuna link	-	FR completed (for Indian portion)
6. Yamuna - Rajasthan link completed	-	S&I works completed
7. Rajasthan - Sabarmati link completed	-	S&I works completed
8. Chunar - Sone Barrage link completed	-	S&I works completed
9. Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link - up	-	S&I works taken up
10. Manas - Sankosh - Tista - Ganga (M-S-T-G) link taken up	-	S&I works taken up
11. Jogighopa - Tista - Farakka (Alternate to M-S-T-G) works taken up	-	S&I works taken up

link			
12. Farakka-Sunderbans link completed	-	S&I	work
13. Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha link completed	-	S&I	work
14. Subernarekha-Mahanadi link completed	-	S&I	work

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\*Priority links

PFR - Pre-Feasibility Report; FR - Feasibility Report; DPR - Detailed Project Report S&I - Survey and Investigation in Indian portion.

**Statement-II**

*Details of intra-state link proposals received from the State Government alongwith the names of respective rivers to inter-linked and status of studies*

Sl. No.	Name of intra-state link	Present status/Target of completion of PFR
1	2	3
<b>Maharashtra</b>		
1.	Wainganga (Goshikurd) - Nalganga (Purna Tapi) [Wainganga - Western Vidarbha and Pranhita - Wardha links merged and extended through Kanhan - Wardha link]	Completed
2.	Wainganga - Manjra Valley	Completed
3.	Upper Krishna - Bhima (System of six links)	2010-11
4.	Upper Ghat - Godavari Valley	2010-11
5.	Upper Vaitarna - Godavari Valley	2010-11
6.	North Konkan - Godavari Valley	2010-11
7.	Koyna - Mumbai city	2010-11
8.	Sriram Sagar Project (Godavari) - Purna - Manjira	*
9.	Wainganga (Goshikurd) - Godavari (SRSP)	*
10.	Middle Konkan - Bhima Valley	*
11.	Koyna - Nira	*
12.	Mulsi - Bhima	*
13.	Savithri - Bhima	*
14.	Kolhapur - Sangli - Sangola	*
15.	Riverlinking projects of Tapi basin and Jalgaon District*	
16.	Nar - Par - Girna Valley	*
17.	Narmada - Tapi	*
18.	Khariagutta - Navatha Satpura foot hills	*
19.	Kharia Ghuti Ghat - Tapi	*
20.	Jigaon - Tapi - Godavari Valley	*
<b>Gujarat</b>		
21.	Damanganga - Sabarmati - Chorwad	2011-12





1	2	3
<b>Orissa</b>		
22.	Mahanadi - Brahmani	Completed
23.	Mahanadi - Rushikulya (Barmul Project)	2011-12
24.	Vamsadhara - Rushikulya (Nandini Nalla project)	2011-12
<b>Jharkhand</b>		
25.	South Koel - Subernarekha	Completed
26.	Sankh - South Koel	Completed
27.	Barkar - Damodar - Subernarekha	Completed
<b>Bihar</b>		
28.	Kosi - Mechi (entirely lie in India)	Completed
29.	Barh - Nawada	Completed
30.	Kohra - Chandravat (now Kohra-Lalbegi)	Completed
31.	Burhi Gandak - None - Baya - Ganga	Completed
32.	Burhi Gandak - Bagmati (Belwadhar)	Completed
33.	Kosi - Ganga	Completed
<b>Rajasthan</b>		
34.	Mahi - Luni link	*
35.	Wakal - Sabarmati - Sei - West Banas - Kameri link	*
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
36.	Pennaiyar - Palar link	*

\*Targets being fixed in consultations with concerned States.

#### **Shifting of offices to Kashmir Valley**

\*440. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for delay in shifting back to Kashmir Valley, those archaeological offices under the Ministry that were moved out due to militancy twenty years ago;

(b) whether absence of senior officers from the Valley has been adversely affecting the maintenance of protected archaeological sites thereto.;

(c) whether any schedule has been fixed to move back all such

offices and officers that had been shifted from Kashmir Valley during the last 21 years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) The Srinagar Circle of Archaeological Survey of India which was located in Srinagar till 1989 moved to Jammu due to threat perception and militancy. As the office had shifted to Jammu and functioned from there for past two decades, infrastructure and logistic support had also got withdrawn and in its absence, it was not possible to shift back the office to the Valley. However, an office at Srinagar is open and functioning with the presence of local staff working since the inception of militancy in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Necessary steps are being taken to make the office at Srinagar fully functional with necessary arrangements for the staff including lodging, security etc. The office building at Lal Mandi has been renovated and necessary furniture and other essential items being provided to enable the office to become fully functional.

Senior officers are regularly visiting the Valley to have on the spot information about execution of conservation work in the Valley. The funds allocated in accordance with conservation programme approved for the last many years has also been utilized.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

**Installation of atomic plants**

3191. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Government's estimates of energy per unit cost from atomic energy;

(b) whether Government has done any study to support the trends in the new installations of atomic energy in the developed world;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the developed countries have stopped installing any atomic plants;

(d) whether India is being treated as one of the most desired destinations for the nuclear suppliers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The per unit cost of energy from nuclear power stations as compared with fossil fuel based power stations is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Energy demand in many of the economically developed countries is not rising appreciably. At the same time capacity factors of nuclear power stations have shown substantial improvements and the life of nuclear power stations have increased considerably. Due to these factors, the necessity of building new nuclear power stations have not arisen in many developed countries. New constructions have either started or planned in Finland, France, Russian Federation, Japan, Korea, China, USA and UK.

(d) and (e) India is one of the countries where the planned growth in the nuclear energy generation is quite large. Technological maturity, availability of trained manpower, well established regulatory mechanism and absence of proliferation concerns have enabled India to engage in International Civil Nuclear Co-operation.

**Statement**

*The per unit cost of energy from nuclear power stations as compared with fossil fuel based power stations*

Region/Power Station	Fuel	Tariff (Paise/kWh)
<b>Northern Region</b>		
NAPS, Narora	Nuclear	188
RAPS 2 to 4, Rawatbhata	Nuclear	271
RVVNL Thermal	Coal and Gas	277
NTCCP, Dadri	Coal	254
CCCP, Dadri	Natural Gas	351
<b>Western Region</b>		
TAPS 1 and 2	Nuclear	94
TAPS 3 and 4	Nuclear	273
KAPS, Kakrapar	Nuclear	214
Reliance Infra, Dahanu	Coal	211
Tata Power, Mumbai	Multifuel	544
Nashik TPS, Nashik	Coal	259
Ukai TAPS, Ukai	Coal	195
Gandhar CCCP	Natural Gas	464
<b>Southern Region</b>		
MAPS, Kalpakkam	Nuclear	188
Kaiga 1 to 3, Kaiga	Nuclear	297
NLC, Neyveli	Lignite	190
Raichur TPS	Coal	285
Bellary TPS	Coal	321

**Setting up of nuclear power plants**

3192. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of nuclear power plants proposed to be set up

during the current five year plan period indicating likely investment and location of each such plant;

(b) the expected production capacity and by when such Nuclear plants would start producing power, plant-wise;

(c) whether Government has so far signed any Civil Nuclear Agreement with USA for supply of uranium and transfer of reprocessing technology, if so, the details of terms and conditions of such agreements; and

(d) the fields in which uranium and such technology would be utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) In addition to four nuclear power reactors (2720 MW) under advanced stage of completion and four reactors (2800 MW) on which work has been just launched, the Mid Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Plan envisages commencement of work on six plants during the current plan.

The details are as follows:-

Capacity (MW)	Location District/State	Outlay in Eleventh Plan (Rs. in crore)
2 × 1000	Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu	1653
2 × 1650	Ratnagiri, Maharashtra	1411
2 × 1000*	Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh	851
2 × 1000*	Bhavnagar, Gujarat	850
2 × 700	Fatehabad, Haryana	101
2 × 700	Mandla, Madhya Pradesh	101

\*Nominal Capacity

The plants will start producing power in about six years from start of work.

(c) and (d) The 'Agreement for Cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy' was signed on 10th October, 2008. According to Article 5 (2) of this Agreement, sensitive nuclear technology, heavy water production technology, sensitive nuclear facilities, heavy water production facilities and major critical components of such facilities may be transferred under this Agreement pursuant to an amendment to this Agreement. This Agreement has not been amended so far. No agreement has been signed between India and the United States on purchase of Uranium.

#### **All round internet connectivity**

3193. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all round internet connectivity be achieved by mid-2011;

(b) if so, the details worked out for each rural areas, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the funds allocated and spent for this purpose, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Internet can be accessed on dial up from all across the country including rural areas. As on quarter ending 31.03.2010, there are 16.1 million Internet subscribers in the country as per Internet subscribers reports collected from service providers. The detail of Internet subscribers is given in the Statement-I (See below).

Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has also planned to provide Broadband coverage to all the blocks in the country by March 2012. Details of broadband connections, status of broadband services in each circle and broadband coverage of village panchayats provided by BSNL as on 30.06.2010 are given in Statement-II, III and IV respectively (See below).

(c) Detail of subsidy granted to BSNL under Rural Wire line Broadband schemes of Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) is given in the Statement-V (See below).

Project wise fund allocation and expenditure by BSNL is given in Statement-VI.

**Statement-I**

*The detail of Internet subscribers as on 31st March-2010*

Sl. No.	State/Telecom circle	Internet subscribers (As on 31.03.10)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	8119
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1153571
3.	Assam	75625
4.	Bihar (including Jharkhand)	213924
5.	Delhi*	1763370
6.	Gujarat	893258
7.	Haryana	303994
8.	Himachal Pradesh	78483
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	90999

10. Karnataka	1363872
11. Kerala (including Lakshadweep)	1155399
12. Maharashtra (including Goa)	3329934
13. Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	626406

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1	2	3
14.	North East**	99432
15.	Orissa	198062
16.	Punjab	708352
17.	Rajasthan	658298
18.	Tamil Nadu (including Pondicherry)	1657218
19.	Uttar Pradesh (including Uttaranchal)	794918
20.	West Bengal (including Sikkim)	929192
TOTAL:		16102426

\*includes Ghaziabad, Faridabad, NOIDA and Gurgaon

\*\*includes Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura

#### **Statement-II**

*Details of Broadband connections provided by BSNL as on 30.06.2010*

Sl. No.	State	Total	Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	9,806	7,289	2,517
2.	Andhra Pradesh	606,701	531,627	75,074
3.	Assam	71,570	65,916	5,654
4.	Bihar	115,974	111,340	4,634
5.	Chhattisgarh	68,109	64,874	3,235
6.	Gujarat	425,526	388,304	37,222
7.	Haryana	301,951	273,910	28,041
8.	Himachal Pradesh	73,817	59,634	14,183
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	44,509	40,378	4,131
10.	Jharkhand	98,202	95,597	2,605
11.	Karnataka	776,294	740,069	36,225
12.	Kerala	556,837	362,729	194,108
13.	Madhya Pradesh	187,287	181,900	5,387
14.	Maharashtra	562,433	512,295	50,138

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Goa	34,237	33,242	995
16.	Mizoram	7,137	7,063	74
17.	Meghalaya	9,989	9,886	103
18.	Tripura	11,416	11,298	118
19.	Nagaland	10,451	9,938	513
20.	Manipur	11,942	11,355	587
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	7,464	7,097	367
22.	Orissa	181,528	159,233	22,295
23.	Punjab	520,175	445,811	74,364
24.	Rajasthan	385,702	363,202	22,500
25.	Tamil Nadu	983,175	896,048	87,127
26.	Uttaranchal	82,712	78,630	4,082
27.	Uttar Pradesh	708,533	677,412	31,121
28.	West Bengal	406,983	393,635	13,348
29.	Sikkim	30,500	29,048	1,452
BSNL TOTAL:		7,290,960	6,568,760	722,200

**Statement-III**

*Status of Broadband Services in Circles by BSNL as on 30.06.2010*

Sl. No.	Circle	District Head Quarters (DHQs)	Block Head Quarters (BHQs)	Cities	Villages				
		Total Covered	Total Covered	Total Covered	Total Covered				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar 120	3	2	5	2	1	1	1	501
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22	22	1126	1109	210	210	26613	13125
3.	Assam	26	26	223	123	125	97	25124	6995
4.	Bihar	38	38	533	345	130	130	39032	8043
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	18	146	146	116	116	19744	4315

6. Chennai	3	3	27	27	1	1	1739	280
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Gujarat	29	29	226	226	280	280	18159	7014
8.	Haryana	20	20	117	116	68	68	6944	4630
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	75	50	57	47	17495	7288
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	22	135	111	127	127	6417	2533
11.	Jharkhand	24	24	211	211	47	47	29354	2736
12.	Karnataka	29	29	176	176	237	237	27436	11235
13.	Kerala	16	16	152	152	58	58	1372	1364
14.	Kolkatta	5	5	22	22	1	1	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	50	50	313	312	379	374	52117	6142
16.	Maharashtra	35	35	369	365	421	405	43652	10521
17.	North East-I	19	19	101	53	61	52	7347	535
18.	North East-II	36	32	171	71	65	40	7456	1889
19.	Orissa	30	30	314	311	221	221	47529	10093
20.	Punjab	22	22	145	145	157	157	12367	10021
21.	Rajasthan	33	33	237	236	222	222	41353	5672
22.	Tamil Nadu	31	31	362	362	746	745	14670	9380
23.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	50	50	603	586	464	367	77575	25763
24.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	24	24	239	236	100	100	23781	3753
25.	Uttaranchal	13	13	95	93	51	47	16336	2923
26.	West Bengal	22	22	332	181	284	133	37512	12831
TOTAL:		632	627	6455	5767	4629	4283	601625169201	
%age of coverage			99.21%		89.34%		92.53%		28.12%

**Statement-IV**

*Broadband coverage of village panchayats by BSNL as on 30.06.2010*

Sl.	Circle	Total village	Village	panchayats	covered
through	No.		ADSL	Wi-Max	Total
					covered
1	2	3	4	5	6

1. Andaman and Nicobar	67	56	0	56
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1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	21870	10917	2349	13266
3.	Assam	2489	693	295	988
4.	Bihar	8463	1679	534	2213
5.	Chhattisgarh	9837	1493	252	1745
6.	Chennai	1730	139	12	151
7.	Gujarat	14031	7014	585	7599
8.	Haryana	5884	4098	1139	5237
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3243	1308	109	1417
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4893	642	0	642
11.	Jharkhand	4559	321	640	961
12.	Karnataka	5652	3256	167	3423
13.	Kerala	991	989	0	989
14.	Kerala-Lakshadweep	10	5	0	5
15.	Kolkatta	158	158	0	158
15.	Madhya Pradesh	23004	2636	1521	4157
16.	Maharashtra	28079	9366	780	10146
17.	North East-I-Tripura	1003	160		854
18.	North East-I-Mizoram	768	175	694	175
19.	North East-I-Meghalaya	0	0		0
20.	North East-II-Arunachal Pradesh	1766	70		336
21.	North East-II-Manipur	1514	60	266	60
22.	North East-II-Nagaland	1110	982		982
23.	Orissa	6494	1379	711	2090
24.	Punjab	12200	9642	689	10331
25.	Chandigarh	23	16	0	16
26.	Rajasthan	8370	2424	522	2946
27.	Tamil Nadu	11433	7311	308	7619
28.	Tamil Nadu-Pondicherry	98	98	0	98
29.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	37607	7913	1168	9081

1	2	3	4	5	6
30	Uttar Pradesh (West)	13660	2585	3149	5734
31.	Uttaranchal	7546	1698	303	2001
32.	West Bengal	3354	1137	292	1429
33.	West Bengal-Sikkim	163	66	0	66
TOTAL:		242069	80486	16485	96971

ADSL: Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line

Wi-MAX: Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access

**Statement-V**

*Details of subsidy granted to BSNL under USOF's  
Rural Wire line Broadband schemes*

Sl. No.	Controller of Communication Accounts/Telecom Circle	Total subsidy granted (in Rs. crores)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6.53
3.	Assam	1.10
4.	Bihar	0.46
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.43
6.	Gujarat	4.78
7.	Haryana	1.18
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.29
10.	Jharkhand	0.43
11.	Karnataka	4.65
12.	Kerala (including Lakshadweep)	10.72
13.	Maharashtra (including Goa)	2.91
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1.03
15.	North East-I	0.13
16.	North East-II	0.32

1	2	3
17.	Orissa	2.71
18.	Punjab	6.59
19.	Rajasthan	2.92
20.	Tamil Nadu (including Pondicherry)	2.59
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	3.78
22.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	0.22
23.	Uttaranchal	0.07
24.	West Bengal (including Sikkim)	0.12
TOTAL:		54.07

**Statement-VI**

*Project wise fund allocations and expenditure by BSNL*

Sl. No	Project name	Project Cost (in crores)	Total cumulative expenditure upto July, 2010 (in crores)
1.	Broadband Rural Project	305	233
2.	Multiply Phase I and II	1,368	968
3.	Project 2.2	428	279
4.	OSS/BSS Project	370	109
5.	8 Million CPE tender	509.04	137
TOTAL:		2981	1726

**Universal Service Levy**

3194. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DoT collects Universal Service Levy (USL) from telecom service providers to raise resources for making available telecommunication services in rural and remote areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the levy collected during the last two years; and

(c) in what manner it was utilized for telecom services in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Universal Service Levy (USL) collected during the two years (2008-09

and 2009-10) was Rs. 5,755.79 crore and Rs. 6,150.62 crore respectively.

(c) As per the provisions of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2003, the levy collected under USL is first credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and allocations to the Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund are made thereafter through budgetary process with the approval of Parliament. During the last two financial years (2008-09 and 2009-10), an amount of Rs. 1600 crore and Rs. 2400 crore respectively was credited to the USO Fund. The entire amount credited to USO Fund during these two years was utilized in providing subsidy to Service Providers/Infrastructure Providers under following USO Fund schemes:-

- (i) Operating Expenditure (OPEX) for existing Village Public Telephones (VPTs).
- (ii) Provision of VPTs in Uncovered villages (Census 1991) under Bharat Nirman.
- (iii) Provision of VPTs in Newly identified Uncovered Villages (Census 2001).
- (iv) Replacement of Multi Access Radio Relay (MARR) based VPTs.
- (v) Provision of Rural Community Phones (RCPs).
- (vi) Support for RDELs installed after 01.04.2005.
- (vii) Support for RDELs installed during 01.04.2002 and 31.03.2005.
- (viii) Support for operational sustainability of Rural Wireline Household DELs installed prior to 01.04.2002.
- (ix) Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme (Phase-I).
- (x) Wireline Broadband Connectivity for Rural Areas.

**New channel applications**

3195. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is receiving applications for new channel after TRAI view on FDI;
- (b) if so, the details worked out so far; and
- (c) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been receiving applications for new channels as per the existing Uplinking/Downlinking guidelines of

the Ministry.

(b) and (c) The Government had on 30.09.2009 made a reference to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) under the TRAI Act for reviewing its earlier recommendations dated 26.04.2008 on foreign investment limits for broadcasting sector in light of the Press Note No. 2 and 4 (2009) issued by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) rationalizing calculation of foreign investment in various sectors including broadcasting services. TRAI has on 30.06.2010 submitted its recommendations on foreign

investment in broadcasting services. In so far as private satellite TV channels are concerned. TRAI has not recommended any change in the existing foreign investment limits.

**Warning by intelligence agencies on hacking of  
Government websites**

3196. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that intelligence agencies have warned against the possible hacking of important Government websites;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government towards cyber security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Intelligence agencies regularly issue warning against possible hacking of Government websites.

Intelligence agencies recently issued a warning against large scale cyber attacks by Pakistani hacker groups from 31 March, 2010 to 6 April, 2010 targeting websites of Indian organizations in the Government, Indian Embassies, famous brands and corporations. Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) immediately issued an advisory and circulated to all the Chief Information Security Officers (CISO) in the Government, Defence, Financial Institutions, Public Sector Undertakings (PSU), Internet Service Providers (ISP) and prominent Private Sector Organizations. A total of 330 websites were defaced during this period. However, only 4 websites belong to Government organizations.

(c) The Government has taken several measures to detect and prevent cyber attacks:-

1. The Information Technology Act, 2000 as amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 has been enforced on 27.10.2009. The Act provides legal framework to address the issues connected with hacking and security breaches of information technology infrastructure.
2. The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) scans the Indian Cyber Space to detect traces of any untoward cyber incident.

CERT-In regularly publishes Security Guidelines and advisories for safeguarding computer systems from hacking and these are

widely circulated.

CERT-In also conducts security workshops and training programmes on regular basis to enhance user awareness.

3. CERT-In has also published a Security Guideline for general users on "Securing Home Computers".
4. The Government has formulated Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism which is under implementation by all Ministries/



Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.

5. Ministries and Departments have been advised to carry out their IT systems audit regularly to ensure robustness of their systems.

#### **Blackberry services**

3197. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision on Blackberry services in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to ban the same in the country immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) The Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has instructed all the Telecom Service Providers to ensure that a technical solution for interception and monitoring of Blackberry services in readable format is made available to the Law Enforcing Agencies by 31st August 2010. In case no solution is provided, those services which cannot be intercepted and monitored in readable format may be banned by the Government.

#### **Violation by service providers**

3198. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any service provider in the country for mobile phone connectivity is found violating the security norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the general conditions to be followed as per security norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Inadequate compliance to Security Conditions by Telecom Service Providers have come to the notice of Department of Telecommunications (DoT) from time to time. In many cases instructions are issued for compliance of security conditions or penalties are imposed for non compliance. Government has also asked Service Providers to provide technical solutions for interception and monitoring of certain services having complex encryption provided through Blackberry devices in readable format to Law Enforcement Agencies. In case no solution is provided these services may be banned by the Government.

(c) Specific Security Conditions are prescribed in the license issued to the Telecom Service Providers. These include conditions regarding subscriber verification, Lawful Interception and Monitoring, power of Government to restrict service in certain areas, employment of foreign

personnel, encryption of communication, cooperation with Security Agencies and DoT/TERM (Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring) Cells etc.

**M&A cases**

3199. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether TRAI has recommended that no M&A cases would be entertained till rollout obligations were met *vide* its guidelines of 21 April, 2007;

(b) if so, whether Government consulted the TRAI before deviating from these guidelines;

(c) if so, to what effect; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) TRAI, in its recommendations dated 28th August, 2007 on "Review of license terms and conditions and capping of number of access providers" *inter-alia*, recommended that "Any proposal of permission of merger and acquisition should not be entertained till the rollout obligation is met".

Government accepted most of the recommendations of TRAI made on "Review of license terms and conditions and capping of number of access providers". However, as the Roll out for each licensed service area were done in two phases (completion of 1st year and 3rd year from the effective date of the licences) which are dealt separately, therefore the Government, *inter-alia*, prescribed the following in the Guidelines dated 22.04.2008 for intra service area Merger of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS)/Unified Access Services (UAS) Licences:-

(i) Any permission for merger shall be accorded only after completion of 3 years from the effective date of the licences (which was a period for completion of 2nd phase of rollout obligation).

(ii) For regulating acquisitions of equity stake of one access services licensee Company/legal person/promoter company in the enterprise of another access services licensee in the same license area, present guidelines on Substantial Equity shall continue *i.e.*

"No single company/legal person, either directly or through its associates, shall have substantial equity holding in more

than one LICENSEE Company in the same service area for the Access Services namely; Basic, Cellular and Unified Access Service. 'Substantial equity' herein will mean 'an equity of 10% or more'. A promoter company/Legal person cannot have stakes in more than one LICENSEE Company for the same service area."

Further, to deny any out-right sale of equity by the promoters, the issue relating to lock-in-period for sale of promoter's equity of the UAS licensee company was under consideration of the

DoT and the recommendations of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) were also sought on 24.11.2008 which was received on 12.03.2009. Accordingly, Government on 23.07.2009 issued amendments to UAS Licence agreements, as detailed below:-

- (i) There shall be a Lock-in-period for sale of equity of a person whose share capital is 10% or more in the UAS licensee company on the effective date of UAS licence and whose net-worth has been taken into consideration for determining the eligibility for grant of UAS license, till completion of three years from the effective date of the UAS licence or till fulfilment of all the rollout obligations under clause 34, whichever is earlier.
- (ii) Issue of additional equity share capital by the UAS licensee company by way of private placement/public issues is permitted. However, such a person [on whom the Lock-in condition applies as per para (i) above] shall not transfer in any manner such as sale, assignment etc., his share capital directly or indirectly to any other person during lock-in period i.e. the invested amount in the shareholding by the equity holder shall not be reduced in any circumstances during the lock-in-period.
- (iii) In case of issue of fresh equity, within the lock-in-period the declaration of dividend and/or special dividend shall be barred.
- (iv) The provision of lock-in-period shall not apply, in pursuance to enforcement of pledge by the lending financial institutions/banks in the event of defaults committed by the UAS licensee company.

#### **Hoarding of spectrum**

3200. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:  
DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the telecom companies were alleged to be involved in hoarding of spectrum in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of companies found involved during the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Sir. Initial spectrum is allotted to the mobile telecom companies as per the provisions for service license agreement subject to availability. Additional spectrum beyond initial spectrum is allotted as per guidelines/orders/criteria in force at the time of such allotment subject to availability.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

**Licences to existing mobile phone firms**

3201. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether TRAI has recently warned the Ministry against making any modifications to licences of existing mobile phone firms without consulting the authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the differences between TRAI and the Ministry has created confusion over implementation of several policy decisions; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove such differences etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Sir, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), on 23.07.2010, has written to Department of Telecommunications that in case the Government proposes to make any modification, restriction or expansion of scope of the terms and conditions of the existing licences, it can do so only after obtaining its recommendations and likewise, new licences can be processed only after seeking its recommendations.

(c) No, Sir.

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

**Setting up of testing laboratory**

3202. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up a testing laboratory to facilitate and address concerns on security related issues pertaining to the telecom sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the DoT has worked out norms for setting up the laboratories with the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(d) if so, to what extent the equipments from foreign telecom vendors are likely to be screened before their practical use in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to set up a Telecom equipment testing centre in

principle. Pilot laboratory for this purpose has been set up at Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore. The Government has also made it mandatory for the telecom service providers to provide the test bed facilities for testing of telecom equipments before installing in the field.

(c) and (d) Testing is envisaged to be done as per prevailing International standards for this purpose. Core equipment and equipment vulnerable to attack are likely to be tested.



**Recording of local and mobile calls**

3203. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mechanism with the department to record all the calls including local and mobile; and

(b) if so, the conditions for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Sir, the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) do not have any mechanism to record the content of the calls of subscribers. However, as per Section 5 of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, the Licensee Companies will provide necessary facilities to the designated Law Enforcement authorities of Central/State Government as conveyed by the Licensor from time to time for interception of the messages passing through their network.

**Expansion and achievement of telecommunication services**

†3204. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the actual and financial targets set and achieved for expansion and improvement of telecommunication services in the country including Maharashtra during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the action taken by Government regarding the areas where the set targets could not be achieved during the said period; and

(c) the future strategy of Government for the expansion and improvement of telecommunication services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) A target of 600 million telecom subscriber base by the end of plan period has already been achieved. As on 30th June, 2010, total Telephone subscribers are 671.69 million. The State-wise actual and financial targets for expansion and improvement of telecommunication services in the country have not been envisaged in the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012).

The license area-wise total telephones as on 30.6.2010 are given in the Statement-I (See below).

The year-wise plan outlay and expenditure during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The Indian Telegraph Rules have been amended to enable Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) to provide support for creation of general infrastructure in rural and remote areas for the development of telecommunication facilities. Ambitious target has been set to achieve rural teledensity of 40% by 2012. USOF has set target of setting up of 10,000 Shareable BTS towers in remote areas this year. VPT (Village Public Telephone) has been provided in 5.66 lakh villages out of total 5.93 lakh villages. Department has further set target of providing broadband coverage for all 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats by next year. Further, Auction of 3G/BWA spectrum has been completed and wireless broadband rollout is hence expected by end of this year.

**Statement-I**

*Details of license area-wise total telephones*

Sl. No.	Name of licence area Circle	Total telephones				
		As on 31.03.2007	As on 31.03.2008	As on 31.03.2009	As on 31.03.2010	As on 30.06.2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16016072	23288508	32952403	48086548	51630363
2.	Assam	2834286	4343409	6161988	9064392	9920305
3.	Bihar	7780621	12934489	22363036	38356594	42164765
4.	Gujarat	13609557	19244956	26224524	34430942	37138891
5.	Haryana	5495803	7355723	10777566	14957215	16224242
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1865945	2716613	3700542	5343219	5804903
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1786775	2461397	3743780	5779357	5889542
8.	Karnataka	14270528	19887339	26326539	39908353	43348448
9.	Kerala	11280494	15370914	19976503	27654979	29006862
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9014505	14984521	22274888	33551028	36342585
11.	Maharashtra (excl. Mumbai)	16710473	24721967	34615611	46525690	49753346
12.	North East	1564965	2460806	3685221	5636222	6085842
13.	Orissa	3737186	5953313	9334750	15885139	17547081

14. Punjab	10221359	13399833	16530246	21700899	23399626
15. Rajasthan	9838405	15343775	24422555	35266093	37107700
16. Tamil Nadu (excl. Chennai)	13287420	20786207	30038512	44441959	48253180

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17. Uttar Pradesh (East)	11788942	17677690	28674570	45530401	50843388	
18. Uttar Pradesh (West)	9245616	14186965	20779695	31972932	34482741	
19. West Bengal (excl. Kolkata)	6327082	10586334	16711612	26071205	28688725	
20. Kolkata	6474333	9330552	13180947	17865316	18918288	
21. Chennai #	5956506	8436749	10633508	12813769	13259971	
22. Delhi #	14356500	18703590	24501382	31010425	33797375	
23. Mumbai #	12403398	16316779	22114803	29427409	32077124	
TOTAL:	205866771	300492429	429725181	621280086	671685293	

**Statement-II**

*Scheme-wise details of Plan Outlay and Expenditure - Eleventh Five  
Year Plan (2007-2012)*

**Department of Telecommunications**

(Rs. in crores)

Orgn. / Scheme	Annual Plan 2007-2008	Annual Plan 2008-2009	Annual Plan 2009-2010	Annual Plan 2007-2008	Annual Plan 2008-2009	Annual Plan 2009-2010	Annual Plan 2007-2008	Annual Plan 2008-2009	Annual Plan 2009-2010	
	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Exp.	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Exp.	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Exp.	
	upto March, 2010									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources</b>										
BSNL	22881.00	14065.00	7239.43	18591.00	17891.00	11189.09	14015.00	14015.00	10364.28	
MTNL	2309.00	1692.33	932.46	2430.97	1304.28	789.40	1725.02	1352.00	944.88	
ITI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00	
C-DOT (IR)	31.97	31.97	21.96	37.63	29.96	29.96	45.00	30.00	11.32	
SUB-TOTAL	25221.97	15789.30	8193.85	21059.60	19225.24	12008.45	15785.02	15397.00	11320.48	
IEPR										

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
<b>Gross Budgetary Support</b>									
BSNL									
(Loan)									
ITI	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
WMO15.006.38	0.00	15.00	15.00	4.15	15.00	6.00	4.32		
WPC11.4016.92	8.25	4.00	9.70	3.69	1.00	4.00	1.14		
TRAI	3.00	8.00	3.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
TDSAT	1.25	1.25	1.15	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.00	1.20	1.19
TEC20.250.45	0.13	10.00	1.01	0.00	8.00	1.90	1.33		
C-DoT	129.10	99.00	96.00	153.00	121.82	109.00	300.00	140.00	100.00
UMA&N	1.00	1.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	61.00	52.00	0.00
TETC	6.00	4.00	0.00	5.00	3.00	3.01	5.00	0.05	0.00
TAT	2.00	4.00	3.66	2.00	2.00	1.60	3.00	3.00	1.78
(TDIP)									
DS	150.00	108.00	108.00	170.00	561.17	561.17	26.00	211.85	267.62
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>340.00</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>220.19</b>	<b>375.00</b>	<b>725.00</b>	<b>686.92</b>	<b>431.00</b>	<b>431.00</b>	<b>387.38</b>
<b>GBS</b>									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25561.97</b>	<b>16039.30</b>	<b>8414.04</b>	<b>21434.60</b>	<b>19950.24</b>	<b>12695.37</b>	<b>16216.02</b>	<b>15828.00</b>	<b>11707.86</b>
<b>PLAN</b>									

#### Preservation of telecom records

3205. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the regulations and procedures relating to the security and period of preservation of documents and records pertaining to matters of public importance relating to telecommunications in MTNL, BSNL, VSNL, collaborative units and private sector telecommunications companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Sir, the telecommunications companies to whom Licence has been issued by the Government for providing telephone services are required to preserve the records as per provisions in the respective Licence Agreement. In this regard following stipulations have been made in the Licence Agreement(s) for Unified Access Service (UAS)/Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS):-

- (a) The LICENSEE shall invariably preserve all billing and all

other accounting records (electronic as well as hard copy)  
for a period of THREE years from the date of

publishing of duly audited and approved Accounts of the company and any dereliction thereof shall be treated as a material breach independent of any other breach, sufficient to give a cause for cancellation of the LICENCE,

- (b) The LICENSEE shall maintain all commercial records with regard to the communications exchanged on the network. Such records shall be achieved for at least one year for scrutiny by the Licensor for security reasons and may be destroyed thereafter unless directed otherwise by the licensor.
- (c) The Government in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting may direct the Licensee providing IPTV service to ensure preservation and retention for a period of 90 days unless specified otherwise, of different kinds of content made available to their subscribers and requires it to ensure its security and also that it is not tampered with during such period. The Licensee providing IPTV service may be required to produce the same to the Government or its authorized representative, as and when required and the Licensee providing IPTV service will be required to ensure compliance to all such directions.

Further, in regard to records related to Lawful interception, as per Rule 419(A) of Indian Telegraph Rules, the service providers shall destroy records pertaining to directions for interception of message within two months of discontinuance of the interception of such messages and in doing so they shall maintain extreme secrecy.

**SPV for laying optical fibre network**

3206. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a bid to boost broadband infrastructure, Government is planning to form a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to rollout 5 lakh route kms. of optical fibre network to connect all gram panchayats in the country;

(b) if so, whether central public sector undertakings which already own optical fibre cable including Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd., Rail Tel, etc. will have responsibility for developing hardware, applications and other software required for service delivery;

(c) if so, the main reasons therefor and to what extent this project will fill the requirements of one lakh villages; and

(d) if so, the details of same project and by when they are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No specific inputs in this regard.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.



**Special audit of telecom service providers**

3207. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had appointed auditors to conduct special audit on top five telecom service providers to verify suspected under-payment of spectrum charges and licence fee to Government;

(b) whether the special audit has also covered the aspect of truthful reporting of subscriber base by the telecom operators; and

(c) if so, a summary of the audit findings and whether all the five telecom operators have been cleared by the audit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir. Government had appointed auditors to conduct special audit of (a) Bharti Airtel, (b) Idea Cellular, (c) Reliance Communications, (d) Tata and (e) Vodafone.

(b) No, Sir. However, the Terms of Reference for Special Audit *inter-alia* included items affecting the Government's share of revenue like transfer pricing, handset bundling, arbitrage, cross-booking and netting of revenue and infrastructure sharing arrangements amongst the other broad issues relating to general adherence to the financial conditions provided in the licence agreement.

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

**Scrapping of tender for GSM lines**

3208. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken on scrapping the 93 million GSM lines tender by BSNL in the wake of restrictive guidelines issued by the Central Vigilance Commission;

(b) the salient features of the recommendations of the Sam Pitroda Committee set up to evolve an agenda for the revival of BSNL; and

(c) the reasons behind BSNL being subject to constant surveillance by the CVC even on routine procurement and tendering process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir. In view of the objections made by Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and further recommendation made by Sam Pitroda committee constituted to review the position of BSNL, BSNL Board on 21.05.2010 has decided to cancel the tenders for procurement of 93 million lines for GSM equipment by the four zones of BSNL.

(b) The salient features of the recommendations of the Sam Pitroda Committee are as under:-

- Focus on selection of the best professionals from the market at market rates.

- Appoint an eminent person from the private sector as the Chairman.
- Separate the post of the Managing Director/CEO (from CMD).
- Change the Board composition to seven directors {one internal (MD/CEO), one non executive Chairman, two Government nominee and three external directors}.
- Provide three year contracts with specific targets for all key management team members.
- Establish four independent business units for Fixed access, Mobility, Enterprise and New businesses.
- Complete ITS absorption process.
- Induct significant young talent in Technology, IT, marketing, sales, etc.
- Retire or transfer around 100K employees through processes like VRS.
- Change procurement processes and procedures substantially using tools such as e-Procurement, vendor rating, rate running contracts, schedules, etc.
- Disinvest 30% through Indian strategic investor and at Initial Public offering (IPO) to return 10% to the Government and use 20% for employee VRS, expansion and operation.
- Provide 30 million new high speed broadband connections in the next three years.
- Unbundle local loop for public and private companies.
- Proactively offer sharing of active and passive infrastructure to other operators.
- Enhance rural communication facilities by connecting 250,000 panchayats.
- Create a separate subsidiary company for tower related infrastructure.
- Create a separate subsidiary to hold land bank and other real estate assets.
- Establish a BSNL venture fund to invest and/or acquire small appropriate technology companies.

(c) The Central Vigilance Commission exercises superintendence over the vigilance administration of the various Ministries of the Central Government or corporations established by or under any Central Act, Government Companies, societies and local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government or otherwise in terms of Section

8(1) (h) of 'The Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003.' However, no such surveillance has been put on by the Commission on the routine procurement and tendering process in BSNL.

**IT in education sector**

3209. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that there is huge scope of application of IT in education sector;

(b) whether Government is also aware that education in many far flung areas of the country be provided by means of modern technology and remote controlled application;

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

(d) whether the Ministry has entered into any understanding with the Ministry of Human Resource Development in this regard; and

(e) if so, the justification thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) (i) The infrastructure proposed to be created under National Knowledge Network (NKN) could be utilized by educational institutions for imparting education through e-mode.

(ii) Following two schemes are also under implementation by MHRD:-

- **National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT)**

The objective is to make best use of IT with the purpose of identification and nurturing of talent and life long learning as well as extend the education facility to a large section of people. The main objective of the scheme include building connectivity and knowledge network among and within institutions of higher learning in the country and spreading digital literacy for teacher empowerment. Major components:-

- Providing Broadband connectivity, alongwith provision of access devices to institutions and learners;
- E-Content generation

- **Revised Scheme of Information and Communication Technology in Schools during the Eleventh Plan**

The scheme would lead to the development of ICT enabled environment in Government and Government aided Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools.

#### **WiMax connectivity**

3210. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of WiMax connectivity in the country;

(b) whether it will be delivered only by BSNL and MTNL or by other providers also;

(c) the criteria adopted for selecting private providers and the amount of income that is expected from this new technology; and

(d) whether any time span is fixed for the completion of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) were assigned one block of 20 MHz spectrum for Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) in 2008. Further, Government issued guidelines for allotment of spectrum through e-auction and auctioned 2 blocks of spectrum each of 20 MHz, for BWA to private companies in 2010. All successful bidders are required to meet the specified roll-out obligation for BWA spectrum within five years of the effective date. The auction has been completed and total revenue of Rs. 38543.31 crores has been generated through the auction of BWA spectrum and allotment of BWA spectrum to BSNL and MTNL.

The present details of the WiMax connectivity in the country are as below:-

(i) **Rural Phase I Project of BSNL**

BSNL has deployed 827 base station under Phase-I project using WiMax (wireless broadband technology) to cover 1000 Rural Block HQ of the country. Approximately 10279 number of Rural CSCs and 14591 village panchayats have coverage through Rural Project.

(ii) **Urban Project of BSNL**

BSNL has deployed 348 base stations to provide WiMax services in the urban areas of Kerala Circle. BSNL has also deployed 335 base stations to provide WiMax services in urban areas of Punjab Circle. 25 base stations in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra each and 33 base stations in Gujarat Circle have been deployed by BSNL with franchises model of revenue sharing.

**National e-governance plan**

3211. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Common Service Centres (CSCs) under the national e-governance plan would be provided with internet connection by mid 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that several thousands of BSNL exchanges have already been upgraded for providing wireless connections to CSCs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) As per the Common Service Centres (CSC) Scheme, connectivity is to be arranged by Service Centre Agencies (SCAs). However, Department of Information Technology (DIT) has supported BSNL with part funding for provisioning of broadband connectivity to all the CSCs. BSNL plans to provide connectivity for all CSCs by June, 2011.



(c) and (d) BSNL has upgraded 28000 rural exchanges for providing connectivity to the CSCs. Besides approx. 1000 BSNL Towers have also been upgraded to provide wireless (WiMAX) Connectivity.

**Mobile phone services on highways in Madhya Pradesh**

†3212. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had announced that all the national highways passing through Madhya Pradesh would be provided with mobile phone services but despite of this announcement most of the national highways have yet not been provided with this facility;

(b) the details of national highways in Madhya Pradesh which could not be provided with this facility;

(c) whether despite of earlier announcement of Government the said mobile phone services are not made available in the entire route of national highway number 69 which goes from Obedullahganj to Nagpur; and

(d) if so, by when Government would be in a position to provide this facility on the said national highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Sir, the Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS)/Unified Access Service (UAS) license condition, *inter-alia*, provides that atleast 10% of the District Headquarters (DHQs) will be covered in the first year and 50% of the District Headquarters will be covered within three years of effective date of Licence. The licensee shall also be permitted to cover any other town in a District in lieu of the District Headquarters. Coverage of a DHQ/town would mean that at least 90% of the area bounded by the Municipal limits should get the required street as well as in-building coverage. The choice of District Headquarters/towns to be covered and further expansion beyond 50% District Headquarters/towns shall lie with the Licensee depending on their business decision. There is no requirement of mandatory coverage of rural areas.

However, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has covered 57,292 km. out of 62,643 km. of national highway with mobile services in its area of operation as on 31.07.2010.

(b) In Madhya Pradesh (MP), 4,900 km. out of 5,176 km. national

highway i.e. 94.66% has been covered by BSNL with mobile service as on 31.07.2010.

(c) and (d) The status of mobile coverage on national highway number 69 by BSNL from Obedullahganj to Nagpur in the area falling in Madhya Pradesh is given in the Statement (See below). The remaining length of 43 km. is forest area will be covered by BSNL in due course after getting clearance from forest department.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Status of mobile coverage on national highway number 69 by BSNL  
in the area falling in Madhya Pradesh*

Sl.No.	Name of SSA (In km.)	Total length working (In km.)	BTS Present coverage (In km.)	BTS planned coverage in	Planned coverage (In km.)	Total planned coverage (in km.)	Balance length (in km.)	
Phase-V by March, 2011								
1.	Bhopal (Obedullahganj)	23	2	9	0	0	9	14
2.	Hoshagabad	63	9	45	0	0	45	18
3.	Betul	125	17	97	3	17	114	11
4.	Chhindwara	49	6	49	0	0	49	0
TOTAL:		260	34	200	3	17	217	43

Note: SSA = Secondary Switching Area  
BTS = Base Transceiver Station

**Small and Medium Enterprises sector**

3213. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) sector is less user of IT in the country and there is a need to focus on this sector; and

(b) if so, in what manner NASSCOM is planning to help SME sector to use more and more information technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM) and National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) have brought out a report "A Roadmap of ICT adoption in the Indian Manufacturing Sector". The objective of this report is to identify the current stage of ICT adoption in the manufacturing sector, especially in the Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises [MSME] and the factors hindering the adoption of ICT therein. The "roadmap" identifies shared responsibilities between the Government, technology companies, industry association, academia, and manufacturing firms for enhancing ICT adoption.

**Study conducted by NASSCOM**

3214. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM) has conducted any study recently;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that NASSCOM has outlined a five point agenda for the development of IT sector; and

(d) if so, in what manner the above agenda would help India to become the leader in IT and ITES?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM) has conducted a study during 2009 regarding the development of IT-ITES sector over the coming decade till 2020. This report is titled "NASSCOM Perspective 2020 : Transform Business, Transform India". The report outlines the roadmap for the Indian Technology and Business Services Industry and identifies the industry's long-term certainties; opportunities that arise from them and the actions needed to effectively capitalize on them. Success to retain India's leadership in this space will rely on concerted action by all the stakeholders anchored on a five point agenda of this report. Today, India is already a leader in the IT-ITES sector with more than 50% share of the global outsourcing market.

#### **Payment of correct roaming charges**

3215. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many private mobile service providers are not correctly paying the roaming charges to BSNL as a result BSNL incurred losses to the extent of Rs. 300 crore;

(b) whether BSNL has issued notices to various service providers in six circles; and

(c) if so, the details of defaulting mobile service providers, circle-wise and the amount due to BSNL and Government from each service provider?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Sir, according to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), many mobile service providers are not correctly paying the charges to BSNL for use of its signaling

network for roaming purposes.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. BSNL has issued the notices to various private mobile service providers. The circle-wise details of the bills raised by BSNL to various mobile service providers on this count are given in the Statement (See below). Some of the private operators have challenged the bills upon them in the Hon'ble TDSAT.

**Statement**

*Circle-wise details of the bills raised by BSNL to various  
mobile service providers*

Circle	Operator	Amount in Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	M/s Vodafone	4,020,921,138
Chennai Telephone	M/s Vodafone	66,043,809
Gujarat	M/s Vodafone	6,382,551,492
	M/s Idea	4,623,943,302
	M/s Bharti Airtel	9,261
Haryana	M/s Vodafone	2,967,650
	M/s Idea	37,350
	M/s Bharti Airtel	675
Himachal Pradesh	M/s Idea	71,826,787
Kerala	M/s Vodafone	1,765,641,500
	M/s Idea	74,146,554
	M/s Bharti Airtel	471,184
Karnataka	M/s Idea	1,825,473,564
Madhya Pradesh	M/s Reliance	25,230,968
Maharashtra	M/s Vodafone	2,060,000,000
Punjab	M/s Vodafone	319,175
	M/s Idea	1,476,196,106
	M/s Bharti Airtel	1,209,550
Rajasthan	M/s Vodafone	948,475,216
Tamil Nadu	M/s Aircel	2,422,261,200
	M/s Vodafone	1,434,309,250
Kolkatta	M/s Aircel	21,422
	M/s Vodafone	2,248,189,820
TOTAL:		29,450,246,973

### **Autonomy to Postal Department**

3216. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Postal Department in the country is not able to compete with the private players since it is totally under the control of Government and does not have any autonomy like Railways, Civil Aviation, etc.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that if autonomy is given to Postal Department it will have independence to formulate its own policies so as to compete with private sector;

(c) if so, the reasons for not providing autonomy to Postal Department; and

(d) the steps that Government proposed to take to give autonomy to Postal Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Sir. Department of Posts through its large network, provides services all over the country including rural, hilly and remote areas. The Postal Network is used not only for mail services, it is also used for Money Order, Saving Banks, Postal Life Insurance, Rural Postal Life Insurance and for carrying out various welfare activities of the Government, such as payment of old age pension, disbursement of wages through Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme etc. In comparison, private couriers provide services in limited areas, mostly in urban parts.

(b) No, Sir. The Department has the independence to frame its policies with the approval of the competent authorities wherever necessary.

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

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

### **Call drops**

3217. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the consumers incur financial loss on account of call drops;

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

(c) to what extent the consumers are being compensated for call



drops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Sir, the Call drop in a network can be caused by any or combination of the reasons relating to equipment, transmission, interference, handover failure due to inadequate coverage and congestion, antenna related problem etc. Call drop can happen at any point of time after the call is established. In cases where the call has dropped, call charges are levied to customers upto the duration of the call and rounded to the

pulse rate as per customer's tariff plan. In case of per second plan the charges are levied for actual duration of the call in seconds.

#### **Role of DoP in UIDAI**

3218. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Posts will be participating in the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the exact role of the Department of Posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Department of Posts has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) on 30.04.2010 for a period of two years for undertaking collection, packaging and delivery of data sticks (flash drives or hard disk drives) through Speed Post and for printing, enveloping, addressing, pre-sorting and delivery of 'Aadhaar' (UID) letters through Speed Post to the recipient, at present.

#### **Cellular tower infrastructure**

†3219. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the need of existing consumers, the condition of cellular tower infrastructure in the country is not so strong as it should be;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government is aware that the radiation emitting from the cellular tower has adverse impact on environment and human health; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Sir, Cellular towers take care of the three major vitals of mobile telephony, that is, coverage, capacity and mobility. All operators plan their installation of cellular towers keeping in mind their network and business requirement. Need of existing consumers is being met with available Cellular tower infrastructure which is being augmented by the operators from time to time to meet additional coverage and

capacity requirement.

(d) and (e) A committee, setup under the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) to study the effects of radiations from mobile phone towers and related aspects, concluded that "overall there is not enough evidence to show direct health hazards of

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Radio Frequency exposure from mobile Base Stations". Various studies have also been conducted by World Health Organisation (WHO) and International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP). Fact Sheet No. 304 of May, 2006 of WHO States that "Considering the very low exposure levels and research results collected to date, there is no convincing scientific evidence that the weak RF signals from base stations and wireless networks cause adverse health effects."

However, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has issued instructions to all the Access Service Providers to conform to the limits of radiation as prescribed by International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) from time to time. Latest detailed instructions have been issued *vide* DoT letter No. 800-15/2010-VAS dated 8.4.2010, which *inter-alia* States that:-

- (i) All Base Station Transceivers (BTSs) should be self certified as meeting the radiation norms. Self certification is to be submitted to respective Telecom Enforcement Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells of DoT by 15.11.2010.
- (ii) All new BTS sites should start radiating only after self certificate has been submitted to relevant TERM Cells.
- (iii) The TERM Cell will test upto 10 per cent of new BTS sites randomly at its discretion. Additionally, BTS sites against which there are public complaints shall also be tested by TERM Cell.
- (iv) If a site fails to meet the Electro Magnetic Radiation criterion, a penalty of Rs. 5 lakh shall be levied per BTS per service provider. Service providers must meet the criterion within one month of the report of TERM Cell in such cases, after which site will be shut down.

#### **Monuments in Maharashtra**

3220. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of monuments, alongwith their names, in

Maharashtra;

(b) the number out of them that belong to the Central Government and the State Government of Maharashtra;

(c) the amount the Centre and the Government of Maharashtra are spending on their maintenance;

(d) whether the money being spent on these monuments required some more funding by the Centre and State Government respectively; and

(e) if so, whether the estimated expenditure involved over and above already sanctioned is according to any survey got conducted for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) 543 monuments, archaeological sites and remains have been declared as protected in Maharashtra. While 285 monuments, archaeological sites and remains

have been declared as protected by the Central Government, the Government of Maharashtra protected 258 monuments, as per the lists given in the Annexure. [See Appendix 220th Annexure No. 14]

(c) The details of expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation and development by the Central and State Governments are as under:-

(i) Central Government (Archaeological Survey of India)

	Rs. in lakhs
2007-08	1153.95
2008-09	750.15
2009-10	1090.00

(ii) Maharashtra Government (Department of Archaeology)

	Rs. in lakhs
2007-08	124.14
2008-09	197.50
2009-10	99.08

(d) and (e) The expenditure incurred on these monuments/sites is as per the funds allocated out of the overall budget provision of the respective Departments and not based upon any survey conducted for the purpose.

#### **Registration of NGOs**

3221. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 3.3 million NGOs in the country and these NGOs are raising nearly 40000 to 80000 crores annually;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many NGOs are not properly registered and maintaining proper account for their fund inflow; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The Ministry does not have any authentic source to confirm the number of NGOs in the country and funds raised by them. However, the Ministry has provided financial assistance amounting to Rs. 131.2 crore to about 1300 NGOs during the year 2009-10.

(b) and (c) The Ministry considers only those proposals for grants-in-aid to NGOs which are duly recommended by the States Grants-in-Aid Committee and monitors the utilization of financial assistance given to them through utilization certificates, audited statements of accounts and the inspection reports of the State Governments recommending the projects. In the event of proven misappropriation of funds by an NGO, the Ministry initiates action to blacklist the NGO.

#### Ocean archaeology research

3222. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Archaeological Survey of India had carried out the ocean archaeology research for Dwarka some time back;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is also considering to take up ocean archaeology research for Kumari continent and Poompuhar buried in the ocean; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in collaboration with Indian Navy conducted underwater investigation, off Dwarka in January-February, 2007. Diving was conducted near Samudra-Narayan temple to a distance of 200 mts. from shore. Stone blocks and remains of structures, lying on the seabed, were documented. Since these structural remains, studied by the divers are, not *in-situ* it is not possible to determine their exact, nature.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Archaeological Survey of India's Underwater Archaeology Units intends to undertake archaeological exploration in the area.

#### Monuments in Kannauj

3223. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of monuments being controlled and maintained by Archaeological Survey of India in district Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of them are neglected and in deplorable condition;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these monuments have potential for increasing tourism if infrastructure is strengthened and proper upkeep of monuments is ensured; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) All the twelve centrally protected  
monuments in District Kannauj are in fairly good State of preservation  
as per the list given in the Statement (See below).

(b) to (d) The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) undertakes  
conservation and maintenance of these monuments on regular basis.  
These monuments have also been developed from the tourism point of  
view, with special focus on their structural stability, overall  
preservation and day-to-day maintenance.



**Statement**

*List of centrally protected monuments/sites in district Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh under the jurisdiction of archaeological survey of India*

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality	District
1.	Unknown Tomb	Chaudhariapur	Kannauj
2.	Tomb of Sergeant, instructor of Musketry James Norfolk	Gursahaiganj	Kannauj
3.	Bala Pir Tomb	Kannauj	Kannauj
4.	Big Mosque	Kannauj	Kannauj
5.	Kachhiriwala Tomb	Kannauj	Kannauj
6.	Mosque and the tomb of Makhdum Jahanian	Kannauj	Kannauj
7.	Mound known as Old Fort	Kannauj	Kannauj
8.	Outer gateway	Kannauj	Kannauj
9.	Small mosque west of Bala Pir	Kannauj	Kannauj
10.	Small inner gateway	Kannauj	Kannauj
11.	Tomb of Sheikh Mohammad Mehdi	Kannauj	Kannauj
12.	Zanana Gumbad	Kannauj	Kannauj

**Inclusion of old Satras of Barpeta in declared list of monuments**

3224. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the old Satras established by the great reformer are situated in the district of Barpeta, Assam;

(b) whether those Satras sites are not included in the declared list of monuments/areas/sites of national importance;

(c) the details of selection procedure, standard and other guidelines to be fulfilled to include in such list of national importance;

(d) whether the age old Satras of Barpeta Patbousi, Bahari, Sundaridia, Bhawanipur, Jaria, Bajali and Parihareswar Mandir of Dhubri will be considered to be included in such list of national importance; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a), (b) and (d) Yes, Sir. These Satras  
have not been declared as of

national importance, as there is no proposal with the Archaeological Survey of India to declare them.

(c) Under Section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, ancient monuments which are of historical, archaeological or artistic interest and which have been in existence for not less than 100 years can be declared protected by the Central Government provided these are considered as of national importance, through a notification in the official Gazette of India.

(e) Question does not arise.

#### **Financial assistance to Bihar**

3225. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated under Centrally sponsored schemes under the Ministry to Bihar State during financial years 1998-2004 and 2004-2010;

(b) the amount released against above allocation during above period, scheme-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the amount already spent by the Bihar Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Threat to animal species by oil spill**

†3226. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the ill effects entailing oil spill in the sea;

(b) the places along Indian coastal borders facing greater threat;

(c) the names of animal species that perished from pollution in the last ten years; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The oil spill causes deleterious effects on marine environment including marine organisms (living resources).

(b) The places along Indian coastal areas having greater threat are: (i) Gulf of Kachchh; (ii) Mumbai; (iii) Mangalore; (iv) Kochi; (v) Visakhapatnam; (vi) Chennai; (vii) Tuticorin; (viii) Paradip; (ix) Hooghly; (x) Lakshadweep; and (xi) Port Blair.

(c) and (d) The occurrence of majority of marine organisms are

identified upto group level and data collected so far have not indicated perishing of any major group of organisms along Indian coastal water due to oil spill.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

#### **Oceanarium complex at Veraval**

3227. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has proposed to establish an oceanarium complex and marine theme park at Veraval;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the aims and objectives of establishing the oceanarium;

(c) whether Gujarat has requested for technical and financial assistance for the above purpose;

(d) if so, the response of the Central Government thereto; and

(e) by when the technical and financial assistance for the project is likely to be given to Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

#### **Marine pollution**

3228. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has noticed about the ever increasing threat of pollution through sea like oil spill and hazardous chemical leakage due to unforeseen circumstances;

(b) whether any specific research project is initiated for the speedy handling of these kind of marine pollution;

(c) whether we are in a position to develop hi-tech equipments for handling marine casualties than bringing them from other countries; and

(d) if not, whether the Ministry would take initiative to start research projects for the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. During Eleventh Plan, development of oil spill models is being carried out at selected locations along the Indian coast. The model helps in predicting the trajectory and fate of spilled oil in the marine environment. The model output is useful in contingency planning

for combating oil spills during ship grounding, accidents, etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) At present there is no such proposal.

### **Visa fee hiked by US**

3229. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted the diverse news items on 8 August, 2010 in most Indian newspapers stating that the US Government has increased steeply the visa fees for Indian software workers;

(b) the details of this proposal;

(c) whether our embassy in USA was at all aware of such a move;

(d) the steps taken by Indian Embassy in Washington to contact the US Government and also key law makers and apprise them of the unfairness of singling out India; and

(e) the details of such pro-active steps taken by our Government to protect Indian youth?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes. The Government is aware of an Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill that has been signed into law by the US President on August 13, 2010.

(b) The Bill aims to raise \$ 600 million for augmenting US Border Security by (i) increasing fees to US \$ 2250 for applicants that employ 50 or more employees in the US if more than 50% of the applicants' employees are non-immigrants admitted on H1B visas or L visas and (ii) increasing the filing fee for such applications to US \$ 2000 for such applicants. This provision, while not country specific, would affect Indian software companies adversely as a large number of H1B and L visas are availed by them.

(c) to (e) Even while the legislation was under process, the Embassy of India in Washington immediately took up the matter with the US Administration and key lawmakers at various levels. The matter has also been taken up by the Commerce and Industry Minister with his counterpart and by the Foreign Secretary with the US Ambassador. The Government

has expressed its strong concerns at the legislation, stating that such steps by the US Government adversely affect the Indian Software Industry's interests in the USA and impact the broader bilateral economic relationship. It has been conveyed that the legislation would primarily impact companies of Indian origin and is seen as a discriminatory and protectionist measure.

### **Sanctions on Iran**

3230. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the stand of the country towards Iran in the wake of sanctions by US and other western countries against Iran; and



(b) the steps that are being taken to strengthen and improve our relations with Iran?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) The UN Security Council has passed UNSC Resolution 1929 on the Iran nuclear issue. Certain unilateral sanctions have also been imposed by US and other Western countries on Iran in the same context. India's consistent position has been that Iran has a right to develop peaceful use of nuclear energy while fulfilling all its obligations and commitments. The Iran nuclear issue should be resolved through peaceful diplomacy, and the framework of the IAEA provides the best forum to address technical aspects of the issue.

(b) There have been regular high-level exchanges between India and Iran including consultations at Ministerial level to discuss bilateral relations and issues of regional and global importance. Meetings of the Joint Commission and Joint Working Groups and exchange of delegations have been held to promote economic and commercial cooperation, cultural and educational ties and address consular matters. The interactions of academic and research institutions as also of chambers of commerce and industry and commercial entities have been facilitated. These include the organization of bilateral seminars, meetings and exchange of visits and promotional events.

#### **Removal of ISRO and DRDO from entities list**

3231. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked US Government to remove vital defence research organizations, ISRO and DRDO from the entities list;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the US Government had put many Indian institutions in black-list; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) Yes, some Indian entities are included in the US Entity List. The Government has taken up with the US Government the issue of removal of Indian entities from the US Entity List, as the continuance of these entities on the List does not reflect the significant progress made in relations, and the strategic partnership established, between India and the United States in recent years.

#### **Visit of Sri Lankan President**

3232. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Lankan President, during his recent visit to India exchanged views on host of geo-strategic issues besides trade and culture;

(b) whether in addition, they agreed to promote dialogue on security and defence issues of relevance to bilateral relationship and enhance high level military exchanges and training of

military personnel as well as impart additional training in Indian institution of newly recruited police personnel;

(c) whether both the countries also agreed to institute an annual defence dialogue between them;

(d) if so, the agreements reached and signed; and

(e) the steps that are being taken to implement agreements reached?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) President Mahinda Rajapaksa of Sri Lanka visited India from June, 8-11, 2010. A Joint Declaration was issued by both sides. The discussions covered the entire gamut of our relations with Sri Lanka, including security and defence relations. During the visit both sides agreed to promote dialogue on security and defence issues of relevance to their bilateral relationship, and enhance high-level military exchanges and training of military personnel as well as impart additional training in Indian institutions for the newly recruited police personnel. They agreed to institute an annual defence dialogue between the two Governments.

Several bilateral initiatives were also taken. There was a mutual commitment to enhancing connectivity, promote economic integration and closer developmental cooperation. The following MoUs/Agreement/Treaty were signed during the visit:-

- (i) Renewal of MoU on Indian Grant Assistance for Implementation of Small Development Schemes between India and Sri Lanka;
- (ii) MoU on Transfer of Sentenced Prisoners;
- (iii) Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters;
- (iv) MoU on Setting up of a Women's Trade Facilitation Centre and Community Learning Centre at Batticaloa;
- (v) Renewal of Cultural Exchange Programme (CEP);
- (vi) MoU on Interconnection of Electricity Grids; and
- (vii) MoU on Talaimannar-Madhu Railway Line.

#### **People travelling to China**

3233. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people from the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir that have travelled to China in the period of January, 2008 to June, 2010; and

(b) the nature of the travelling permit/visa they were given by

the Chinese embassy in India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Government does not maintain State-wise data of passengers who visited China. India's consistent position is that there should be no discrimination against visa applicants of Indian nationality on grounds

of domicile and ethnicity. This has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese side. Visas issued on a separate sheet of paper stapled to passports are not considered valid for travel out of the country.

**Opening of passport offices in Andhra Pradesh**

3234. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines for setting up of a passport office in a State;

(b) the details of passport offices in the country, State-wise;

(c) the details of passport offices opened in the country during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that in spite of issuing four lakh passports, Andhra Pradesh has only two passport offices; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps the Ministry is taking or proposed to take to set up more and more passport offices in the State?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) The Government has launched the Passport Seva Project, in which 77 Passport Seva Kendras will be established all over the country. Government has currently no plan to open new Passport Offices.

(b) A Statement-I is enclosed (See below).

(c) A Statement-II is enclosed (See below).

(d) and (e) The two Passport Offices in Andhra Pradesh had issued 3,60,681 passports during 2009. Under the Passport Seva Project, there will be a total of seven Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) in Andhra Pradesh (three at Hyderabad, one each at Vijayawada, Nizamabad, Tirupathi and Visakhapatnam). New Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) may be considered for Andhra Pradesh depending on the requirement after setting up of these seven PSKs.

**Statement-I**

*Details of the Passport Offices in the country, State-wise*

Sl. Passport office No.	Name of State/U.T.
1	2
1. Hyderabad	3 Andhra Pradesh

2. Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
3. Guwahati Tripura,	Assam, Manipur, Mizoram Arunachal Pradesh
4. Patna	Bihar

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1	2	3
5.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
6.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
7.	Delhi	Delhi and Haryana
8.	Panaji	Goa
9.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
10.	Surat	Gujarat
11.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
12.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
13.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
14.	Ranchi	Jharkhand
15.	Bangalore	Karnataka
16.	Trivandrum	Kerala
17.	Cochin	Kerala
18.	Kozhikode	Kerala
19.	Malappuram	Kerala
20.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
21.	Mumbai	Maharashtra
22.	Thane	Maharashtra
23.	Pune	Maharashtra
24.	Nagpur	Maharashtra
25.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa
26.	Jalandhar	Punjab
27.	Amritsar	Punjab
28.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
29.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
30.	Trichy	Tamil Nadu
31.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
32.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
33.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
34.	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
35.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
36.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
37.	Kolkatta	West Bengal and Sikkim

**Statement-II**

*The Passport Offices opened in the country during the last five years,  
year-wise and State-wise is as under*

Sl. No.	Passport Office	State	Year
1.	Malappuram	Kerala	2006
2.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	2007
3.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	2007
4.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	2008
5.	Amritsar	Punjab	2008
6.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	2008

**Clearance for meeting abroad**

3235. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether good offices of the Ministry is mandatory to be used for advising framing out meetings with various authorities in foreign countries, where a State level delegations often go;

(b) if not, whether any cases have come to the notice of Government where meetings with commensurate status authorities are not fixed especially when Ministers from the State Government are part of the delegation; and

(c) whether prior political clearance is required to be obtained from Central Ministries like Home Affairs, External Affairs, etc. before States plan sending abroad such delegations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI



PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Political Clearance of the Ministry of External Affairs is required for visits abroad of official delegations of State Governments. In considering proposals for political clearance the Ministry examines, *inter-alia*, the nature and purpose of the proposed visit, the foreign dignitaries/organizations/institutions with whom interaction is sought, the nature of the invitations, if any, received from foreign authorities and the timing of the visit.

**Effects of sanctions on Iran**

3236. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent international sanctions by US as well as UN on Iran have affected India's business with Iran;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to insulate Indian enterprises from the adverse impact of these international sanctions on Iran?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) The UN Security Council passed UNSC Resolution 1929 on Iran with regard to its nuclear issue. Certain unilateral sanctions have also been imposed on Iran by US and EU. The latest round of sanctions has increased the difficulty for foreign entities to do business with Iran.

(c) Since UN Security Council Resolution 1929 has been adopted under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, it is mandatory for all UN Member States to comply with its provisions. Indian companies doing business in Iran are required to comply with these provisions, if their business covers areas prohibited by the UNSC Resolution under reference.

**Terror camps operating in Pakistan-Afghanistan border**

3237. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether over forty terror camps are still active in the Pakistan-Afghanistan border areas;

(b) whether the contention has also been corroborated by Russian satellite imagery and data;

(c) whether the issue of these existing terror camps has been taken up with the Pakistani Government;

(d) if so, whether there has been any assurance from Islamabad on the dismantling of these camps; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) We have seen media reports regarding active terror camps in the Pakistan-Afghanistan border areas. India has consistently emphasized the need to implement the solemn commitment given by Pakistan of not allowing

territory under its control to be used for any terrorist activity directed against India.

During the recent meeting of the Foreign Ministers of India and Pakistan on July 15, 2010 in Islamabad, External Affairs Minister clearly stated that the fulfilment, in letter and

spirit, of the solemn commitment given by the leaders of Pakistan, at the highest level, of not allowing territory under Pakistan's control to be used for any terrorist activity directed against India, would be the biggest confidence building measure. Foreign Minister of Pakistan said that Pakistan was committed to fighting and eliminating the forces of terrorism operating within Pakistan.

#### **Permanent membership of UNSC**

3238. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britain and France have voiced their support for India's case for a permanent membership of the United National Security Council (UNSC) and favoured deepening of bilateral ties between them;

(b) whether this happened during the bilateral meeting the British Prime Minister and French President had with the Indian Prime Minister ahead of the G-20 Summit;

(c) if so, the other points discussed in the meeting;

(d) to what extent both UK and France support India in securing the UN seat; and

(e) the steps Government has taken to convince other countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) Britain and France have articulated their support for a permanent seat for India in an expanded United Nation Security Council (UNSC) on several occasions. Their support was reiterated during separate bilateral meetings that the French President and the British Prime Minister had with our Prime Minister on June 26, 2010 on the sidelines of G-20 meeting. Regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest and deepening of bilateral ties were discussed in the meetings.

(e) India actively continues its efforts for expansion of the UN Security Council and becoming a permanent member. To this end, India remains engaged bilaterally with other UN Member States as well as within the G-4 (India, Brazil, Germany and Japan). In inter-governmental negotiations in the United Nations General Assembly, India, along with like-minded countries, has called for expansion of the Security Council in both permanent and non-permanent categories.

#### **Hindus desirous of settling in India**

†3239. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that twenty lakh Hindus from Pakistan want to come and settle in India;

(b) if so, whether Government has received any such proposal;

(c) whether Government is making any plan in this regard; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

**Passport applications in Tamil Nadu**

3240. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications for passport-related services in Tamil Nadu over the last three years and the details thereof;

(b) whether the number of passport-related services have increased in this duration, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering introducing passport Seva Kendra in the cities of Madurai and Tirunelveli;

(d) the services that would be provided at these Passport Seva Kendras, the details thereof; and

(e) by when the Passport Seva Kendra would be open for the public?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) A Statement is enclosed (See below).

(b) No. Applications for passport-related services increased in 2008 over 2007, but declined in 2009 to below 2007 level.

(c) Yes.

(d) All passport services such as submission of fresh and reissue passport applications, miscellaneous services on passport and Police Clearance Certificate will be provided in the Passport Seva Kendras.

(e) The Passport Seva Kendras at Madurai and Tirunelveli are expected to be opened during the current financial year, 2010-11.

**Statement**

*Details of applications for passport related services in Tamil Nadu over the last three years*

Sl.No	Name of RPO/PO	Number of applications received	Number of passports issued	Number of miscellaneous applications received	Miscellaneous services rendered	Passports issued under Tatkaal scheme
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>2007</b>						
1.	Chennai	299488	305238	40725	40191	66670

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Madurai*	2965	346	288	280	326
3.	Trichy	287862	285627	28819	27379	31011
TOTAL:		590315	591211	69832	67850	98007

**2008**

1.	Chennai	292756	307433	24377	23689	85414
2.	Coimbatore**	20926	11409	1757	1514	5139
3.	Madurai*	149670	131602	9286	8564	28993
4.	Trichy	143907	177306	8998	8983	16575
TOTAL:		607259	627750	44418	42750	136121

**2009**

1.	Chennai	216121	220663	27212	25645	73236
2.	Coimbatore**	71081	67942	5505	5439	17582
3.	Madurai*	126467	128009	8835	8348	9782
4.	Trichy	118762	128285	9560	9364	6745
TOTAL:		532431	544899	51112	48796	107345

\*Opened on 17.12.2007

\*\*Opened on 13.9.2008

**Setting up of army base by China**

3241. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China is setting up army bases in countries neighbouring India to pose a further military threat to our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the strategies that are proposed to be adopted to counter the Chinese hostile initiatives?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Government has seen media reports of academic discussions in China with regard to setting up overseas military bases. Government keeps a

constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.



### **Status of Kaladan Project**

3242. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State of progress of the Kaladan Project;
- (b) the deadline for the completion of the Project; and
- (c) whether progress made with regard to transit facilities through Bangladesh, following the Bangladesh Prime Minister's official visit to India in January, 2010, have rendered the Kaladan Project Redundant?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) The Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Facility envisages connectivity between Indian Ports on the eastern seaboard and Sittwe Port in Myanmar and then through riverine transport and by road to Mizoram. The Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project envisages a timeline of five years from the date of the signing of the agreement. The Framework Agreement and Protocols were signed in April, 2008. The Project is being implemented as per schedule.

(c) The Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project is being developed to provide a route for transport of goods to North-East India. The project is not linked to transit facilities provided through Bangladesh.

### **Objection by China for construction of roads on border**

3243. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that China objected to construction of roads on our side of the borders in the border States of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) whether Government has taken up this issue with the Chinese Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) The civilian road construction project in Ladakh was being implemented under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA). Such construction in the proximity of the International Boundary (IB)/Line of Actual Control (LAC) cannot be undertaken without approvals from the Central Government. In the absence of such approvals, work on the

NREGA road in Ladakh was halted.

**Panchayat Yuva Khel aur Krida Abhiyan**

3244. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure so far incurred on the Panchayat Yuva Khel aur Krida and the current

budget provision for the programme as well as the Eleventh Five Year Plan allocation to the scheme;

(b) the progress made towards attaining the goals and targets of the scheme;

(c) the expected date by which the scheme is likely to cover all Indian villages; and

(d) whether the Ministry plans to seek higher allocations for the scheme through the mid-term review of the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Eleventh Five Year Plan outlay for the 'Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan' (PYKKA) scheme is Rs. 1,500 crore. The scheme, which was introduced in 2008-09, is being implemented in 31 States/UTs. As on 31st July, 2010, expenditure on the scheme has been in the order of Rs. 350.63 crore. Year-wise allocation of budget and its utilization for the last two years (2008-09 and 2009-10) and upto 30th June, 2010 of the current financial year is given below:-

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Budget allocation	Budget utilization		
			Infrastructure component	Competitions	Total
1.	2008-09	92.00	83.85	8.15	92.00
2.	2009-10	135.00	105.00	30.00	135.00
3.	2010-11	413.00	87.20	36.43	123.63
TOTAL:		640.00	276.05	74.58	350.63

\*upto 31st July, 2010

(b) Around 31,814 village/block panchayats have been covered under the scheme; and 13,000 Kridashrees (community sports volunteer/coaches) have been trained. More than 22 lakh rural youth participated in the annual rural competitions held in 2009-10.

(c) The scheme envisages to cover all the village and block panchayats of the country in a phased manner over a period of 10 years.

(d) The current year budget allocation of Rs. 413 crore for the scheme was as per the requirement projected by Ministry.

**Showcasing of Indian culture in foreign countries**

3245. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government spends substantial amount of money every year to showcase Indian cultural richness in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria of selecting of artists/performers for such events;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is a syndicates operating in the name of cultural promotion and the artists do not get the real benefits; and

(e) the details of remunerations given to artists for such events?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes, it has been ICCR's endeavour to showcase diverse forms of Indian dance, music and theater in other countries, and a substantial portion of ICCR's annual budget is spent for this purpose. ICCR also coordinates events such as Indian Food Festival. Indian Film Festival, Fashion Show, Tourism Road Shows and Exhibitions of paintings and Indian antiquities being organized by other ministries/organizations in the course of a Festival of India abroad.

Apart from Festivals of India organized by the Council, ICCR gives travel grants to Intellectuals/Academicians as well as artistes to participate in conference/seminars abroad and to attend cultural events organized by other organizations abroad. The Council also regularly sends cultural troupes on tours abroad at the request of our Missions and Posts in various countries.

(c) For regular tours abroad, artistes are selected on the basis of (i) requests received from our Missions/Posts for particular art forms (classical/folk/contemporary music/dance/ theatre), and (ii) the Council's own norms of empanelment and sponsorship. For Festivals of India in other countries, the Council selects only the most eminent and well-known artistes on its panel, so as to project the best of India on an occasion when India is being showcased in another country.

(d) The Council is not aware of any such syndicate.

(e) Artistes are paid standard remuneration/performance fee for shows undertaken abroad on behalf of the Council, as per the norms approved by the Council's Finance Committee. At present, the remuneration rates are as follows:-

Outstanding Category	Rs. 20,000/- per performance
Establishment Category	Rs. 15,000/- per performance
Proficient Category	Rs. 10,000/- per performance
Accompanists (Outstanding)	Rs. 4,000/- per performance
Accompanists (Establish)	Rs. 3,000/- per performance
Accompanists (Proficient)	Rs. 2,000/- per performance

**Dance and Theatre groups**

Outstanding groups	Rs. 50,000/- per performance
Established groups	Rs. 40,000/- per performance
Proficient groups	Rs. 25,000/- per performance

**Folk groups of different States**

Main artistes	Rs. 7,000/- per performance
Accompanists	Rs. 1,500/- per performance

**Popular groups**

Bollywood, Rock Band, Jazz Fusion etc. (upto 10 members)	Rs. 75,000/- per performance
11-25 Members	Rs. 1,00,000/- per performance

**Problem of enclaves**

3246. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2188 given in the Rajya Sabha on 15th April, 2010 and state:

(a) whether any meeting of Joint Boundary Group has been convened after January, 2010 to address the problems of enclaves;

(b) if not, by when the next meeting is likely to be convened;

(c) whether people living in the Indian enclaves are being excluded from census enumeration; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) No. Both sides are working towards finalizing the date of the next Joint Boundary Group meeting.

(c) and (d) The people living in the Indian enclaves in Bangladesh are excluded from census as no access to these enclaves has been provided by the Government of Bangladesh for census operations.

**Attacks on Tamil Nadu fishermen**

3247. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that attacks on Tamil Nadu fishermen have not been stopped by the Sri Lankan Army;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite many steps taken by the State and Central Government, the attacks have been still continuing;

(c) the total number of fishermen killed, injured and loss of property during the last three years and till now;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to protect the life of Tamil Nadu fishermen; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e)  
There have



been incidents of apprehension and firing upon Indian fishermen allegedly by the Sri Lankan Navy. However, the Sri Lankan Navy has denied responsibility in such incidents of firing on Indian fishermen. Since 2008, there have been 15 incidents of attack on Indian fishermen.

During these incidents 6 fishermen are reported to have been killed and 17 fishermen injured. Recently we have had an incident in which one fisherman was reportedly killed and three injured.

Keeping in mind the humanitarian and livelihood dimensions of the issue, on 26th October, 2008, both sides agreed to put in place an understanding on practical arrangements to deal with bonafide Indian and Sri Lankan fishermen crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL). As part of these practical arrangements, it was decided that there will be no firing on Indian fishermen and vessels and Indian fishing vessels will not tread into sensitive areas designated by GoSL along its coastline. The 2008 Understanding has had a salutary effect on the situation. While in 2008, 1456 of our fishermen were arrested by Sri Lanka, in 2009 this came down to 127 fishermen. While 6 were reported killed or missing in 2008, none was killed or reported missing in 2009.

We are constantly in touch with Government of Sri Lanka on the issue of safety and security of our fishermen. Further, as soon as such incidents are brought to our notice, the matter is taken up immediately with Government of Sri Lanka on a priority basis.

We have impressed on the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure that the Sri Lankan Navy to act with restraint, not fire on our fishermen and treat our fishermen in a humane manner.

#### **Dwelling units built in Rajasthan under IHSDP**

3248. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of dwelling units that have been sanctioned and built in Rajasthan since 3rd December, 2005 under IHSDP;

(b) how many of them have been built as per schedule/target;

(c) the reasons for delay, cost escalation thereof and whether anyone has been punished for lapse;

(d) details of dwelling units that are under construction presently; and

(e) the plans of the Ministry under this programme in the Eleventh Plan for Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) A total of 29072 dwelling units have been sanctioned in Rajasthan since 3rd December, 2005 under IHSDP. As per reports received from Government of Rajasthan, 3034 dwelling units have been completed.

(b) There is considerable time over-run in completion of dwelling units as per schedule/target.

(c) Information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(d) As per reports from the State, 2011 dwelling units are under progress.

(e) The Ministry's plans include review of non-starter projects and to take timely action for taking off of the projects and ensuring quality of projects sanctioned under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)-components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

#### **Criteria to measure urban poverty**

3249. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has latest data on urban poverty in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the criteria adopted by Government to measure the urban poverty;

(d) whether the Government has proposed to change the criteria;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) if not, how far the present criteria is efficient in presenting a true picture of urban poverty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The latest official poverty estimates are available for the year 2004-2005. The State-wise poverty ratio in the urban areas for the year 2004-2005 are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The Planning Commission, as a nodal Government agency estimates the incidence of Poverty at the national and State level separately for urban and rural areas. The Planning Commission has been estimating poverty in the country since 1997 on the basis of the methodology contained in the Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Number of Poor (Lakdawala Committee). The Poverty Line has been defined as per capita monthly consumption expenditure level of Rs. 56.64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices at national level which correspond to a basket of goods and services anchored on a norm of per

capita daily calories requirement of 2100 kcal. The National Poverty Line is disaggregated into State-wise poverty lines in order to reflect the State-wise price differentials and these poverty lines are updated using the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPIIW) for the urban areas. The official estimates released for the year 2004-2005 based on the poverty line adopted at all India level as Rs. 538.60 per capita per month for urban areas is at Annexure. The Planning Commission estimates the poverty using the above poverty lines from a large sample survey of household consumer expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) after an interval of 5 years approximately.

(d) to (f) Government reviews the methodology of estimating the poverty level from time to time. Accordingly an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar was constituted by the Planning Commission to Review the Methodology for Estimation of Poverty. The Committee in its report submitted on 8th December, 2009, recomputed the State-specific poverty lines for rural and urban areas by using household consumption expenditure on Mixed Recall Period (MRP) basis and using implicit price deflator from unit level data from 61st Round of NSSO. These details for urban areas, State-wise, as per Tendulkar Report are also given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line in Urban areas  
(2004-2005) based on Uniform Recall Period (URP) Consumption*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Official estimates		Tendulkar estimates	
		Poverty line	Head count ratio	Poverty line	Head count ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	542.89	28.00	563.16	23.40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	3.30	618.45	23.50
3.	Assam	378.84	3.30	600.03	21.80
4.	Bihar	435.00	34.60	526.18	43.70
5.	Chhattisgarh	560.00	41.20	513.70	28.40
6.	Delhi	612.91	15.20	642.47	12.90
7.	Goa	665.90	21.30	671.15	22.20
8.	Gujarat	541.16	13.00	659.18	20.10
9.	Haryana	504.49	15.10	626.41	22.40
10.	Himachal Pradesh	504.49	3.40	605.74	4.60
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	553.77	7.90	602.89	10.40
12.	Jharkhand	451.24	20.20	531.35	23.80
13.	Karnataka	599.66	32.60	588.06	25.90
14.	Kerala	559.39	20.20	584.70	18.40
15.	Madhya Pradesh	570.15	42.10	532.26	35.10
16.	Maharashtra	665.60	32.20	631.85	25.60
17.	Manipur	-	3.30	641.13	34.50
18.	Meghalaya	-	3.30	745.73	24.70

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19. Mizoram	-	3.30	699.75	7.90
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1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Nagaland	-	3.30	782.93	4.30
21.	Orissa	528.49	44.30	497.31	37.60
22.	Punjab	466.16	7.10	642.51	18.70
23.	Rajasthan	559.63	32.90	568.15	29.70
24.	Sikkim	-	3.30	741.68	25.90
25.	Tamil Nadu	547.42	22.20	559.77	19.70
26.	Tripura	-	3.30	555.79	22.50
27.	Uttar Pradesh	483.26	30.60	532.12	34.10
28.	Uttarakhand	637.67	36.50	602.39	26.20
29.	West Bengal	449.32	14.80	572.51	24.40
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	22.20	-	19.70
31.	Chandigarh	-	7.10	-	18.70
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	665.90	19.10	-	25.60
33.	Daman and Diu	-	21.20	-	20.10
34.	Lakshadweep	-	20.20	-	18.40
35.	Pondicherry	-	22.20	506.17	9.90
ALL INDIA:		538.60	25.70	578.80	25.70

URP Consumption - Uniform Recall Period consumption in which consumer expenditure data for all the items are collected from 30-days recall period

Notes:

- Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
- Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
- Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Island.
- Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
- Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

6. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman and Diu.
7. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.



**Dwelling units under TMHP**

3250. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Two Million Housing Programme (TMHP), launched in 1998-99 has achieved its targets and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total number of Dwelling Units constructed in urban areas for Economically Weaker Students (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) categories under TMHP so far and how many dwelling units have been reserved for the persons belonging to scheduled castes;

(c) the measures taken to address the need of housing for the poor and down trodden sections of the society; and

(d) the efforts made by Government to meet annual target of TMHP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Government launched Two Million Housing Programme in 1998-99 to meet the Housing requirement of Economically Weaker Section and Low Income Group categories. It was envisaged that through loans/credit assistance from Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO), banks and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs), and cooperative sector, construction of Twenty lakh additional Dwelling Units (DUs) every year - 13 lakh in Rural areas and 7 lakh in Urban Areas, would be undertaken.

Of 7 lakh dwelling units targeted every year in urban area, the Housing and Urban Development Corporation was given the target of 4 lakh DUs/year; Housing Finance Institutions recognized by National Housing Bank and Public Sector Banks were given the target of 2 lakh DUs/year; and the balance 1 lakh DUs/year target was given to Cooperative Sector.

From 1998-99 till 2009-2010 the total number of DUs sanctioned in urban areas for all income groups is reported as 94.56 lakh (in case of Cooperative Sector this includes figures upto 2008-09). However, segregated data for the different income categories and in respect of scheduled caste beneficiaries are not available.

(c) and (d) The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 aims at promoting sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of the society. The policy aims at forging strong partnerships among the public, private and cooperative sectors for accelerated growth. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation of the Union Government is

propagating and promoting the NUHHP:2007. However, 'land' and 'colonisation' being State subjects, it is for the State Governments to pursue the initiatives under the NUHHP:2007.

The Ministry is also implementing schemes for providing affordable housing to urban poor. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the

Government in the year 2005, caters to provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

A new scheme – Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) has been launched for providing interest subsidy on housing urban poor to make the housing affordable and within the repaying capacity of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG). The scheme encourages poor sections to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh.

The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership launched in 2009 with an outlay of Rs. 5000 crores, seeks construction of 1 million houses for EWS/LIG/Middle Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS Category. Furthermore, the Government has announced a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for providing support to States that are willing to provide property rights to slum dwellers. The Government's effort would be to make India slum free through implementation of RAY.

#### **Ban to give immigration clearance**

3251. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently banned giving immigration clearance to Indians for employment purpose to certain foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details of the names of the country where immigration is banned; and

(c) the reasons for the refusal of immigration clearance for those countries?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Government has issued instructions on 15.07.2010 temporarily stopping emigration clearance to workers intending to go to Libya.

(c) Reports were received regarding delayed/non-payment of salary and non-adherence of the contract conditions by some employers in Libya resulting in hardship to hundreds of workers. The Embassy of India

(EOI) in Tripoli has been constantly monitoring the situation. EOI took up the matter with Libyan Authorities and Employers and also provided assistance and relief to Indian workers in distress. Keeping in view these developments, instructions were issued by Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs to all Protectors of Emigrants for temporarily stopping emigration clearance to workers intending to emigrate to Libya.

**Indians killed/injured abroad**

3252. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indian nationals have been killed or injured in attacks in Afghanistan, Australia and other foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents occurred during the last two years;

(c) whether any assistance, including financial has been given to the families of the deceased and injured persons;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (e) The requisite details are being collected from Indian Mission/Posts abroad and will be laid on the Table of the house when compiled.

#### **Registration and support to workers abroad**

3253. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian embassies have been able to register and provide necessary support to overseas Indian workers, especially those who are working in unorganized sectors, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has considered regulating and monitoring agents and agencies who are involved in overseas Indian workers, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has considered staffing Indian embassies with multilingual staff, especially those in Singapore, Malaysia with sizeable more Tamil speaking persons; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The Indian Embassies do not register Overseas Indian Workers. However, the Embassies provide necessary support when any Indian Emigrant approaches them for assistance. On receipt of labour complaints, Indian Missions take up the issue with the Foreign Employer/Local Government for an amicable solution and Government of India takes up the complaints with the concerned Recruiting Agents in India, who are asked to settle the matters, failing which action is taken against them as per the provisions of Emigration Act, 1983. The Government has set up the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) in 42 Indian Missions

abroad for providing financial assistance to needy Indian Workers in distress.

(b) The Government regulates and monitors Registered Recruiting Agents as per the Emigration Act, 1983 and the Rules made there under.

(c) and (d) The Indian Missions and Posts located in countries having major concentrations of Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) community are mandated to service the consular, cultural and commercial needs of Indian communities, irrespective of language or regional affiliations.

#### **Awards to overseas Indians**

†3254. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of books in different Indian languages for which overseas Indians have been given national or international awards;

(b) of them, the names of the writers upon whom notable awards have been conferred for writings in foreign languages in foreign countries; and

(c) the number of persons out of the above two categories honoured by Government, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Government does not have data about awards given to overseas Indians for books written by them in Indian and foreign languages.

#### **Indians in jails abroad**

3255. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indians languishing in jails of foreign countries, country-wise;

(b) the complaints received from such imprisoned Indians regarding ill-treatment and response of Government thereto;

(c) the countries with which India is having or is about to finalize bilateral agreements so that its citizens imprisoned abroad can be brought back and be lodged in jails here; and

(d) the steps being taken to free them?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) The requisite details are being collected from Indian Mission/Posts abroad and will be laid on the Table of the House when compiled.

#### **Amendment in RTI Act**

3256. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any plans to amend the Right to Information, Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Proposal for amendment of RTI Act is under consideration in the Ministry.

(b) The proposal under consideration includes, *inter-alia*,

amendment to enlarge the scope of *suo-motu* disclosure, to discourage frivolous or vexatious representations, to modify the provision about disclosure of cabinet papers, to safeguard the sensitivity of the office

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



of the Chief Justice of India, to provide for constitution of Benches of the Commission and to incorporate a new section empowering the Commission to make regulations. Amendments, if any, will be made after consultation with stakeholders.

#### **Reforms in IAS/allied exams**

3257. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UPSC started to implement the reforms in IAS and allied exams;

(b) if so, the reforms made and information to be known to the aspirants; and

(c) whether there is any date fixed to implement the reform?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Government has approved the proposal for introduction of Civil Services Aptitude Test (CSAT) in place of Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination. In CSAT, one of optional subjects which a candidate could have chosen out of 23 optional is being replaced with a common paper on aptitude test. The Civil Services Aptitude Test is expected to come into force from CSE, 2011.

#### **Syllabus of CSAT**

3258. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether civil services examination to be conducted by UPSC in 2011 will have a paper related to civil services aptitude;

(b) if so, the details of syllabus of Civil Services Aptitude Test (CSAT);

(c) whether Government is aware that there is lot of confusion among aspirants about CSAT syllabus and pattern of exam;

(d) if so, whether Ministry would notify syllabus at earliest;

(e) whether Government is aware that coaching institutes are claiming that they have got syllabus/pattern of CSAT and are exploiting aspirants; and

(f) if so, in what way they got it and whether an enquiry would be set up in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has approved the proposal for introduction of Civil Services Aptitude Test (CSAT) in place of Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination. In CSAT, one of optional subjects which a candidate could have chosen out of 23 optional has been replaced with common paper on aptitude test. The syllabus of CSAT is being worked out.

(c) and (d) Government will shortly notify the new scheme of examination giving details of the syllabus.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

**Government servants holding posts in RWAs**

3259. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per DoPT Guidelines entire time of Government servants should be available to Government;

(b) whether in contravention of Rules, numerous Government servants of DIZ Areas are holding elected post in different Residents Welfare Association or Societies etc. without seeking prior permission of Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof for last two years;

(d) the details of initiatives taken to curb this menace;

(e) the details of action taken for denying Government departments for prior permission to join these unrecognized bodies by DoPT; and

(f) the details of last two years?

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

(b) and (c) Residents' Welfare Associations (RWAs) which have adopted the model constitution prescribed by DoPT and are registered Societies are recognized by DoPT for grant of financial assistance/guidance. Permission to Government servants for holding elective office in RWAs under the Conduct Rules is granted by respective Offices. No centralized data is maintained in the DoPT.

(d) to (f) The relevant provision in the Conduct Rules were reiterated to all Ministries/Departments with copy to RWAs. They have been advised to take utmost care in granting permission to officers for holding elective office in RWAs which are not recognized by the DoPT. No data on cases where permission was denied by different offices to Government servants to join the unrecognized RWAs is maintained.

**Panel for the posts of JS/AS**

3260. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that batches of 1983 and 1984 from the IRS (IT) and IRS (C&CE) only have been empanelled for posts of Joint Secretary and Additional Secretary under the Central Staffing Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay;

(c) the batches of the Indian Administrative Service that have been empanelled for posts of Joint Secretary and Additional Secretary under the Central Staffing Scheme;

(d) the reasons for such a large gap between the IAS and the Revenue Services; and

(e) the details of measures being taken by Government to remove the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The officers upto 1980 batch of Indian Revenue Service (IT) and 1983 batch of Indian Revenue Service (C&CE) have been empanelled to hold Joint Secretary/equivalent post while batches upto 1977 of IRS (IT) and IRS (C&CE) have been empanelled to hold Additional Secretary/equivalent post at the Centre under the Central Staffing Scheme.

(b) The process of JS level empanelment of all officers belonging to All India Services and other organized participating Group 'A' Central Services is initiated batch-wise by the Department of Personnel and Training after receipt of a proposal, complete in all respect, from the concerned Cadre Controlling Authority.

(c) The officers of IAS upto 1990 batch have been empanelled to hold the Joint Secretary/equivalent post while those upto 1980 batch have been empanelled to hold the Additional Secretary/equivalent post at the Centre under the Central Staffing Scheme.

(d) The process of empanelment can be taken up only after receipt of a proposal, complete in all respects, from the concerned cadre controlling authority, in this case the Department of Revenue.

(e) The Cadre Controlling Authorities are being urged to send proposals, complete in all respects, for empanelment. The Government has also constituted experts panels of retired Secretaries and others to evaluate the suitability of officers for empanelment. This procedure is expected to effectively reduce the time taken in completion of empanelment process.

#### **Holding of illegal posts in RWAs**

†3261. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many Government officials of Delhi Imperial Zone (DIZ) area are consistently holding posts illegally for their own selfish motives in Residents Welfare Association, society or institution not recognized by Department of Welfare;

(b) whether holding any post through election is violation of rule 15(2) of CCS (Conduct) Rules as per office memorandum of the department, dated 30th May, 2006;

(c) the details of such associations, societies and institutions

and Government officials associated with them; and

(d) the details of action taken or inaction on the part of Government during last two years?

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

AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Residents' Welfare Associations (RWAs) which have adopted the model constitution prescribed by Department of Personnel and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Training (DOPT) and are registered societies are recognized by DOPT for grant of financial assistance/guidance. Permission to Government servants for holding elective office in RWAs under the Conduct Rules is granted by respective Offices and no such data is maintained in the DOPT.

(b) As per the O.M. No. 5/43/01-Wel. Vol. (II) dated 30.05.2006, failure on the part of a Government servant to obtain prior permission for holding elective office in any association recognized or unrecognized will be violative of rule 15(2) of CCS (Conduct) Rules.

(c) and (d) This department does not maintain information regarding unrecognized associations and officials associated with them. Action is to be taken by the concerned Cadre Controlling Authorities as per provisions of O.M. dated 30.05.2006 referred to above.

**Relaxation to handicapped OBC candidates in UPSC Exams**

†3262. SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government considers three additional chances to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) as alternative to three additional chances given to the handicapped of general category;

(b) if so, the reasons for not including exemption of ten years in age limit to the handicapped of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in addition to three years of exemption in their age limit; and

(c) if so, the measures being adopted to implement Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, wherein the handicapped are themselves a separate category, to do away with the discrimination being meted to the handicapped of OBCs so that the handicapped of the OBCs could avail the benefit of age limit in IAS examination scheduled to be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. As per Rule 4 of Civil Services Examination Rules, a physically handicapped candidate gets as many attempts as are available to other non-physically handicapped candidates of his or her community, subject to the condition that a physically handicapped candidate belonging to general category shall be eligible for seven attempts. Seven chances have also been provided to OBC candidates who are physically

handicapped.

As far as minimum and maximum age for Civil Services Examination is concerned, a general candidate must have attained the age of 21 years and must not have attained the age of 30 years on the 1st August of the relevant year. However, the upper age limit in case of blind, deaf-mute and Orthopedically handicapped persons is relaxable according to Rule 6 (b) read with Notes given below of Civil Services Examination Rules.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Removal of anomalies in pensions**

3263. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision to remove anomalies having arisen in the grant of pensions to those who retired before 1st January, 2006 from the higher scales in the bunched scales as same pension has been granted to a number of scales bunched together under the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when that is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) In accordance with the orders issued in implementation of the recommendations of the 6th Central Pay Commission for revision of pension of Central Government Civil Pensioners with effect from 01.01.2006, all pre-2006 pensioners would get a minimum increase of 40% of their pre-2006 basic pension (excluding the element of merged dearness relief/dearness pension), in addition to the basic pension, dearness pension and dearness relief which they were getting as on 01.01.2006 based on their pre-revised pension. Besides, the revised pension will, in no case, be lower than fifty per cent of the minimum of the pay in the pay band plus the grade pay (in the case of HAG and above scales, fifty per cent of the minimum of the revised pay scale) corresponding to the pre-revised pay scale from which the pensioner had retired.

These orders are consistent with the recommendations of the 6th Central Pay Commission and no change has been considered necessary by the Government in this respect.

**Statistical information on implementation of reservation policy**

3264. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has collected the information in statistical terms regarding the implementation and coverage of the reservation policy in various sectors for SCs, STs, and OBCs and

handicapped; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, sector-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Information is collected about representation of SCs, STs, OBCs and Persons with Disabilities, only in posts and services of the Central Government. As per information received from various Ministries/Departments upto 23.08.2010 there were about 497869 SCs, 193625 STs, 196078 OBCs and 11040 Persons with Disabilities in Central Government services as on 01.01.2008.

### **Implementation of Child Care Leave**

†3265. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendation of Sixth Pay Commission relating to Child Care Leave (CCL) has been implemented in all Government departments of the country;

(b) if so, the ground for applying for it;

(c) whether the permission of the department is mandatory to avail the CCL;

(d) whether the CCL could not be availed when there is excessive work load and shortage of staff in the department; and

(e) if not, the manner in which Government would compensate the employees working in such departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Rule 43(C) of the Central Civil Service (Leave) Rules 1972 provides that a woman Government employee who has no earned leave at her credit may be granted Child Care Leave for a maximum period of two years (i.e. 730 days) during the entire service for taking care of upto two minor children.

(b) Child Care Leave can be availed for taking care of upto two minor children whether for rearing or to look after any of their needs like examination, sickness etc.

(c) Yes, Sir, prior permission of the leave sanctioning authority is mandatory to avail Child Care Leave.

(d) and (e) Child Care Leave cannot be demanded as a matter of right. An employee can proceed on CCL only with prior proper approval of the leave, by the leave sanctioning authority. The leave is to be treated like Earned Leave and sanctioned as such.

### **Appointment of Backward Class (BC) candidates**

†3266. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appointments of the candidates belonging to the Backward classes made by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) in class-I in various cadres of Centre/State Governments during last three years;

(b) whether the posts reserved for backward classes in various Ministries and Departments of Central/State Governments are still

lying vacant; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to fill up these posts?

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

AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The total number of candidates

belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) recommended for appointment in

'A' posts by the Union Public Service Commission during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

765, 1060 and 1083 respectively. The Commission does not make recruitment to the posts under the State Governments.

(b) and (c) As per information received from various Ministries/Departments, there is a backlog of vacancies reserved for OBCs to be filled up. Posts under the State Government are filled by the respective State Government only. A special recruitment drive to fill up backlog vacancies under Central Government reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs was launched in November, 2008 and some of the backlog vacancies filled up. Concessions like relaxation in upper age limit are given to candidates belonging to OBCs and there is general ban on de-reservation of reserved vacancies.

#### **Financial fraud by NRIs**

3267. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI has received complaints from the Ministry of Finance regarding financial frauds by NRIs, particularly with Bank of India, Osaka branch and Bank of Baroda, Hong Kong branch;

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

(c) the details of action taken by CBI in this regard so far, case-wise;

(d) whether CBI is aware of the fraud committed by M/s K.K. Maratz with Bank of Baroda, Hong Kong branch and Bank of India, Osaka branch;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken by CBI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. No complaint has been received by CBI regarding 'Financial Fraud by NRIs'

involving Bank of India, Osaka Branch and Bank of Baroda, Hong Kong Branch.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

**Selection of officers for JS/AS**

3268. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sixth Central Pay Commission had recommended that UPSC would select officers for manning posts of Joint Secretary and Additional Secretary under the Central Staffing Scheme;

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

(c) whether action has been taken by Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Sixth Central Pay Commission in Chapter 6.1.9 to 6.1.11 of its report recommended opening up of all the deputation posts under Central Staffing Scheme or outside it to all the eligible officers whether belonging to AIS or Group A Central Civil Services. To attain this end, all the posts filled by deputation Grade should be filled through an open selection process conducted by an independent agency. The function of the independent agency should be done by the UPSC by involving few outside experts in the relevant fields. All the applications for any specific post(s) shall be considered by the independent agency, which will shortlist few candidates for every upcoming vacancy on the basis of pre-defined transparent parameters. All the names of the candidates found to fulfill such prescribed criteria will then be sent to the concerned administrative ministry/department/organization who may thereafter select any candidate from that list.

(c) to (e) No action has been taken by the Government in this regard.

**Recommendation of ARC for Senior Executive Service**

3269. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) has recommended for a Senior Executive Service for manning posts of Joint Secretary and Additional Secretary under the Central Staffing Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether action has been taken by Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) in its 10th Report titled "Refurbishing of Personnel Administration - Scaling New Heights" has mentioned that the ARC had considered all aspects of having a Senior Executive Service (SES) and on balance feels there is a case for a progressive approach to incorporation of certain features of a position-based SES model into the Civil Services in India. Some elements of this approach, *inter-alia*, could be to introduce

competition in selection of officers at SAG and higher level, opening up of these posts to all existing services and allowing lateral entry. The Commission has suggested setting up of an independent Central Civil Services Authority to foster this approach.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

**Setting up of RTI in each department**

3270. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Information Commission has asked Government to set up a RTI cell in each department and appoint senior officials as Central Public Information Officers;

(b) if so, whether these instructions have been complied with; and

(c) if not, by when this exercise would be completed so that RTI Act is comprehensively implemented to justify the confidence being reposed by general public in this useful tool in their hands to get information?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Employment generation in Assam**

3271. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has prepared a blueprint for employment generation in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of unemployed people provided employment during the last five years in Assam and other North-Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) As a followup of the announcement made by the Prime Minister on the preparation of a blueprint for employment generation in Assam on 21st-22nd November, 2004, the Government of Assam submitted a report, namely, "Mission to Generate Employment and Stimulate the Economy of Assam 2005-08". The report aimed to give a roadmap for employment generation covering the strategic thrust areas like (i) Agriculture and allied sectors with focus on Horticulture, Spices, Aromatic and Medicinal Plants, Bamboo, Dairy, (ii) Business Enterprises - covering Handloom and Handicrafts, Tourism, Small and Medium Enterprises, (iii) Industrial Infrastructure, (iv) Development of Manpower and Skills, (v) provision of primary health care etc.

The Planning Commission examined the report and suggested for



initiating the identified activities through suitable schemes under appropriate supervision. An amount of Rs. 10 crores was provided to Government of Assam as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) during the Annual Plan 2006-07 to initiate the schemes.

As envisaged in the report, the Government of Assam had setup the 'Employment Generation Mission', as a registered society, in March, 2007, for implementation of the activities

under the supervision of the Department of Labour and Employment of the State Government. During the Annual Plan 2008-09 an amount of Rs. 40 crore was provided to Government of Assam as ACA for activities to be implemented by the Mission.

(c) As per available information details of the year-wise and State-wise number of job seekers (who may not necessarily be unemployed), registered with various employment exchanges, in the states of North Eastern Region (NER) as on 31st December, 2009, is as given below:-

*Year-wise and State-wise number of job seekers during 2005-09  
(as on 31.12.2009)*

(in thousand)					
States*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Arunachal Pradesh	25.1	30.2	32.2	33.1	36.0
Assam	1760.8	1843.2	1938.3	2013.9	1716.4
Manipur	532.3	579.9	597	638.2	668.5
Meghalaya	38	32.1	31.3	29.5	34.6
Mizoram	34.4	44.9	49.3	54.9	52.1
Nagaland	44.3	42.6	46	48.6	53.7
Tripura	399.7	427.2	442.6	451.3	484

(\* : No employment exchange is functioning in the State of Sikkim)

The year-wise and State-wise number of job seekers provided employment through employment exchanges in the States of North Eastern Region (NER) during the year 2005-09 is given in the following Table:-

*Year-wise and State-wise number of job seekers provided with  
employment  
through employment exchanges during 2005-09*

(in thousand)					
States*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh	#	#	0.1	#	-
Assam	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.7	2.9
Manipur	0.3	0.1	#	0.2	-

Meghalaya # # # # 0.1

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Mizoram	-	#	0.3	#	-
Nagaland	#	#	0.1	#	0.1
Tripura	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7

# : Less than 50 numbers

\* : No employment exchange is functioning in the State of Sikkim

- : No data available

In addition employment has also been provided through private sector in NER.

#### Special status to Rajasthan

3272. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States accorded special status and the condition/criteria under which they are being accorded the special status during the last five years;

(b) whether the demand for grant of special category status by the State Government of Rajasthan is still pending; and

(c) if so, the reasons for pendency and by when the said status is likely to be granted to Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) 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 had a low resource base and were not in a position to mobilize resources for their development needs. There are 11 States at present which have been granted Special Category Status viz., Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand. The decision to grant special category status to any State is taken by the National Development Council (NDC) based on an integrated consideration of all the factors listed above. During the last five years Special Category Status has not been granted to any State.

(b) and (c) The request for grant of Special Category Status was made by the Government of Rajasthan. Planning Commission has communicated to the Government of Rajasthan that "It is the considered view of the Planning Commission 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 by case basis."

**Gross domestic product in country**

†3273. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that schemes are being implemented with fixed target of increasing the rate of annual gross domestic product in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in a populated country like India, providing employment to the largest number of people is more important than GDP growth; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) The Eleventh Five Year Plan recognizes the need to achieve the inclusive growth. It has been acknowledged that a key feature of the inclusive growth strategy should not be treated as an end in itself but only as a means to an end. Accordingly, the Eleventh Five Year Plan has adopted 27 monitorable targets to reflect the multi-dimensional economic and social objectives of inclusive growth. India being a populated country, generation of new employment opportunities has been the critical component of strategy of development planning. The Eleventh Five Year Plan which envisaged average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 9% per year also set the targets of generation of 58 million new work opportunities, reduction of unemployment among the educated to less than 5%, reduction in the head-count ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points and 20% rise in the real wage rate of unskilled workers. The implementation of various flagship programmes is in line with the above national objectives of achieving a high growth rate which is inclusive.

**Unique identification number and card**

3274. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working to provide a Unique Identification number and cards to every citizen;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government had made any appraisal about the progress

of this project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when the distribution of these UID would begin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The mandate of the Unique Identification Authority

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of India (UIDAI) is to issue Unique Identification numbers (AADHAAR) to all residents of the country. The UIDAI will issue a number and not a card. The number will prove identity and not citizenship.

(c) and (d) The progress of the project is reviewed from time to time by the Cabinet Committee on UIDAI. Phase-I of the project comprising setting up of necessary infrastructure, finalization of standards for biometric and demographic data standards and proof of concept experiments has been completed. Phase II of the programme has commenced. 10 crore residents are expected to be enrolled into the Unique Identification programme by March, 2011.

(e) The first set of UID numbers (AADHAAR) are expected to be issued between August, 2010 and February, 2011.

**Farmers benefited from rural development schemes**

3275. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has sent any teams to various districts to study that how many farmers have actually benefited from rural development schemes like MNREGS;

(b) whether any team was sent to districts in Andhra Pradesh in the last two months;

(c) the names of such districts where Planning Commission has sent teams on receipt of notices of irregularities, etc.;

(d) the measures proposed to include more traditional farmers in MNREGS; and

(e) to what extent farmers have not availed of any benefits from MNREGS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Planning Commission has not sent any team to various districts including in Andhra Pradesh to study how many farmers have actually benefitted from rural development schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). However, field visits of officers of Planning Commission are organised in States/UTs to study/impact the various Central/Centrally Sponsored



Schemes.

(d) The Government has extended the benefits as stipulated in Para 1 (iv) of Schedule 1 of Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act to small and marginal farmers *vide* notification dated 27.7.2009. Para 1 (iv) of Schedule-1 of the Act as amended from time to time is as given below:-

“Provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or below poverty line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana of Government of India or that of the small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008”.

(e) During the FY 2006-07 to 2009-10 a total of 99.99 lakhs works (Water Conservation, Provision of Irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ST/BPL/small and marginal farmers etc. Rural connectivity, Land Development, etc.) have been undertaken under the MGNREGS.

#### **New Land Use Policy of Mizoram**

3276. SHRI LALHMING LIANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting on 15th July, 2010 approved Rs. 2873.13 crores New Land Use Policy (NLUP) Project submitted by the State Government of Mizoram;

(b) if so, the details of the project component as approved by the CCEA; and

(c) the proposed date of starting the project and the number of families to be benefited under each of the departments of the State Government selected to implement this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The New Land Use Policy (NLUP) programme aims to take effective steps for proper management of land and water. The basic objectives of the programme are:-

- (i) comprehensive and integrated development for inclusive growth by weaning away farmers from unsustainable jhuming practices and helping them to adopt sustainable on farm and off farm economic activities;
- (ii) keeping 60% of Mizoram's total area under rain forest cover;
- (iii) improving the income levels of urban and rural poor through sustainable farming activities, micro enterprises and cottage industries;
- (iv) introducing commercial farming;
- (v) creating food security for all; and
- (vi) restoration of ecological balance.

(c) The project is expected to benefit 1,20,000 families over a period of 5 years. The project will be launched during the current financial year 2010-11

#### **Functions of Planning Commission**

3277. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the main functions of Planning Commission;

(b) the details of plans formulated by Planning Commission so far for the effective and balanced utilization of the country's resources;

(c) whether Planning Commission has achieved the objectives of its plans and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Planning Commission has made any assessment of the material, capital and human resources of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken to augment those resources found to be deficient in relation of the nations requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Planning Commission was set up by a Resolution of the Government of India in March, 1950. It was entrusted with the functions which, *inter alia*, include assessment of the material, capital and human resources of the country and exploring the possibilities of augmenting such resources to meet national requirements; formulation of the Five Year Plan and allocation of budgetary resources for due completion of the Plan; approval, appraisal and monitoring of various Schemes; appraise the progress achieved in the execution of the Plan and recommends the adjustments of policy and measures that such appraisal may show to be necessary; etc.

(b) and (c) Planning Commission has so far prepared and implemented Eleven Five Year Plans as per details given below:-

(Growth in Percentage)

	Period	Targeted Growth	Actual Growth
First Plan	(1951-56)	2.1	3.6
Second Plan	(1956-61)	4.5	4.2
Third Plan	(1961-66)	5.6	2.8
Annual Plan	(1966-69)		3.8
Fourth Plan	(1969-74)	5.7	3.3
Fifth Plan	(1974-79)	4.4	4.7
Annual Plan	(1978-80)		0
Sixth Plan	(1980-85)	5.2	5.7
Seventh Plan	(1985-90)	5.0	5.8
Annual Plan	(1990-92)		3.4
Eight Plan	(1992-97)	5.6	6.5
Ninth Plan	(1997-02)	6.5	5.5
Tenth plan	(2002-07)	8.0	7.8
Eleventh plan	(2007-12)	9.0	8.1*

Fifth Plan was terminated in 1978

\*Estimation

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Planning Commission, during the, course of Plan formulation, takes into account deficiency in resources and addresses it through the Plans. It also undertakes mid-term appraisal to facilitate mid-course correction, if any, needed to address such requirements, in the implementation of plans.

### Planned development of villages

3278. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any programme for the planned development of the villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Bharat Nirman, a time-bound plan, intended to build the essential rural infrastructure have registered lower performance;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and remedial measures taken to achieve intended objectives; and

(e) the number of BPL household which have been electrified so far and the number of BPL household still to be electrified and by when they will be electrified, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Central Government is implementing various programmes for the development of rural areas. Bharat Nirman is a business plan for connecting rural India to opportunities-physical connectivity through roads (Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana), electricity (Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidutikaran Yojana) and telephones; basic services through housing (Indira Awas Yojana) and water supply (Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Division) and improving agricultural productivities and incomes through investments in irrigation (Accelerated Irrigation benefit Programme) within a definite time frame (2005-09). In addition the Central Government has also initiated a number of schemes for employment and capacity building in rural areas. In the rural areas, the Central Government is implementing schemes for generation of self employment under Swarn Jayanti Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), wage employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), watershed development under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), improved sanitation under Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), health services under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), education under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), provisioning of mid-day meal under Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), supplementary nutrition under Integrated

Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) and social security under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP).

(c) The shortfalls in achievement of targets and utilization of facility by the target group is primarily on account of following reasons:-

- (1) Rural Roads: 90% of the shortfall in the targets is limited to about 5 States primarily due to lack of contracting capacity in States.

- (2) Rural Electrification:-
- (i) Delay in sanction of continuation of scheme in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.
  - (ii) Longer time taken in awarding the projects and allotment of land for new sub-stations.
  - (iii) Delay in release of BPL lists by States.
  - (iv) Long time taken by States in settlement of entry tax and way bills.
- (3) Irrigation:-
- (i) Delay in land acquisition for dam, reservoir, and canal system.
  - (ii) Delay in completing Resettlement and Rehabilitation work of project affected persons.
  - (iii) Escalation in cost of construction material as well as labour.
  - (iv) Unsatisfactory infrastructure of States for execution of projects.
  - (v) Contract management problems and litigations.
  - (vi) Provision of inadequate State share by the State Governments.
- (4) Rural Telephony:-
- (i) Non-availability of satellite transponders
  - (ii) delay in the supply of Subscriber end equipment by the vendor
  - (iii) villages being located in extreme remote areas, tough terrain, naxalite/ insurgency affected areas etc.
- (d) The remedial measures taken for improving the pace of implementation of various components *inter-alia* include:-
- (i) strengthening of institutional capacity;
  - (ii) augmentation of contracting capacity;
  - (iii) pro-active upfront action for getting forest and environment clearance;
  - (iv) overcoming the constraint of getting the private land through good offices of Gram Panchayats and Local Revenue Administration.
  - (v) Completing the process of purchase of satellite phones.



(e) A target of electrifying 1.0 lakh un-electrified villages and release of 1.75 crore BPL household connections has been fixed for Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), under Bharat Nirman. As on 31.07.2010, the electrification works in 82,215 numbers of villages have reportedly been completed and free electricity connections to 1.20 crore BPL households have reportedly been released under RGGVY. The remaining works are expected to be completed by the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period. The State-wise details of free electricity connections released to eligible rural BPL households as on 31.07.2010, are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise achievement of BPL connections released under the  
sanctioned  
projects under RGGVY as on 31.07.2010*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Achievement
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24,86,742
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,057
3.	Assam	3,65,123
4.	Bihar	12,95,859
5.	Chhattisgarh	3,06,471
6.	Gujarat	5,26,340
7.	Haryana	1,23,490
8.	Himachal Pradesh	540
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	25,079
10.	Jharkhand	8,71,631
11.	Karnataka	7,48,640
12.	Kerala	16,510
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1,94,462
14.	Maharashtra	8,20,805
15.	Manipur	6,164
16.	Meghalaya	23,132
17.	Mizoram	5,162
18.	Nagaland	7,055
19.	Orissa	10,95,636
20.	Punjab	23,765
21.	Rajasthan	7,98,059
22.	Sikkim	230
23.	Tamil Nadu	4,93,388
24.	Tripura	35,881
25.	Uttar Pradesh	8,66,648
26.	Uttarakhand	2,17,107
27.	West Bengal	6,62,931

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GRAND TOTAL:

1,20,18,907

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**Regional imbalance in country**

3279. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is regional imbalance in development of various districts in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is allocating any special fund for the development of these areas;

(c) if so, details thereof;

(d) the details of districts covered under the said fund State-wise; and

(e) the total amount of funds allocated uptill now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Regional imbalances result from varying factors such as differences in resource endowment, geographical and historical characteristics and availability of infrastructure. The planning and development of an area is primarily the responsibility of the States/UTs concerned. The Central Government, on its part, supplements the efforts of the State/UT Governments through various Special Area Programmes, Flagship Programmes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. In order to specifically address the problem of regional imbalances in the country, the Government initiated the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) in 2006-07. The BRGF has two components, namely, (i) Special Plans for Bihar and the undivided Kalahandi - Bolangir - Koraput (KBK) districts of Orissa, and (ii) Districts Component covering 250 districts.

(d) A list of districts covered under the District Component of BRGF is enclosed as Statement-I (See below).

(e) Details of funds allocated to States under BRGF, during each of the last three years and the current year (2010-11), is enclosed as Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*List of 250 Districts covered under the Districts Component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund*

<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	7 Mahbubnagar
1. Adilabad	8. Medak
2. Anantapur	9. Nalgonda

3. Chittoor	10. Nizamabad
4. Cuddapah	11. Rangareddi
5. Karimnagar	12. Vizianagaram
6. Khammam	13. Warangal
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	18. Madhepura
1. Upper Subansiri	19. Madhubani
<b>Assam</b>	20. Munger
1. Barpeta	21. Muzaffarpur
2. Bongaigaon	22. Nalanda
3. Cachar	23. Nawada
4. Dhemaji	24. Pashchim Champaran
5. Goalpara	25. Patna
6. Hailakandi	26. Purbi Champaran
7. Karbi Anglong	27. Purnia
8. Kokrajhar	28. Rohtas
9. Lakhimpur	29. Saharsa
10. Marigaon	30. Samastipur
11. North Cachar Hills	31. Saran
<b>Bihar</b>	32. Sheikhpura
1. Araria	33. Sheohar
2. Aurangabad	34. Sitamarhi
3. Banka	35. Supaul
4. Begusarai	36. Vaishali
5. Bhagalpur	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>
6. Bhojpur	1. Bastar
7. Buxar	2. Bilaspur
8. Darbhanga	3. Dantewada
9. Gaya	4. Dhamtari
10. Gopalganj	5. Jashpur
11. Jamui	6. Kabirdham
12. Jehanabad	7. Kanker
13. Kaimur (Bhabua)	8. Korba
14. Katihar	9. Korea
	10. Mahasamund
	11. Raigarh

15. Khagaria	12. Rajnandgaon
16. Kishanganj	13. Surguja
17. Lakhisarai	16. Palamu
<b>Gujarat</b>	17. Ranchi
1. Banas Kantha	18. Sahebganj
2. Dahod	19. Saraikela Kharsawan
3. Dang	20. Simdega
4. Narmada	21. West Singhbhum
5. Panch Mahals	<b>Karnataka</b>
6. Sabar Kantha	1. Bidar
<b>Haryana</b>	2. Chitradurga
1. Mahendragarh	3. Davangere
2. Sirsa	4. Gulbarga
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	5. Raichur
1. Chamba	<b>Kerala</b>
2. Sirmaur	1. Palakkad
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	2. Wayanad
1. Doda	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>
2. Kupwara	1. Balaghat
3. Poonch	2. Barwani
<b>Jharkhand</b>	3. Betul
1. Bokaro	4. Chhatarpur
2. Chatra	5. Damoh
3. Deoghar	6. Dhar
4. Dhanbad	7. Dindori
5. Dumka	8. Guna
6. Garhwa	9. Jhabua
7. Giridih	10. Katni
8. Godda	11. Khandwa
9. Gumla	12. Khargone
10. Hazaribagh	13. Mandla
11. Jamtara	14. Panna
12. Koderma	15. Rajgarh
13. Latehar	16. Rewa
14. Lohardaga	17. Satna
15. Pakur	

18. Seoni	2. Tuensang
19. Shahdol	3. Wokha
20. Sheopur	<b>Orissa</b>
21. Shivpuri	1. Balangir
22. Sidhi	2. Boudh
23. Tikamgarh	3. Deogarh
24. Umaria	4. Dhenkanal
<b>Maharashtra</b>	5. Gajapati
1. Ahmednagar	4. Ganjam
2. Amravati	7. Jharsuguda
3. Aurangabad	8. Kalahandi
4. Bhandara	9. Kandhamal
5. Chandrapur	10. Keonjhar
3. Dhule	11. Koraput
7. Gadchiroli	12. Malkangiri
8. Gondia	13. Mayurbhanj
9. Hingoli	14. Nabarangpur
10. Nanded	15. Nuapada
11. Nandurbar	16. Rayagada
12. Yavatmal	17. Sambalpur
<b>Manipur</b>	18. Sonepur
1. Chandel	19. Sundargarh
2. Churachandpur	<b>Punjab</b>
3. Tamenglong	1. Hoshiarpur
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>Rajasthan</b>
1. RI Bhoi	1. Banswara
2. South Garo Hills	2. Barmer
3. West Garo Hills	3. Chittorgarh
<b>Mizoram</b>	4. Dungarpur
1. Lawngtlai	5. Jaisalmer
2. Saiha	6. Jalore
<b>Nagaland</b>	7. Jhalawar
1. Mon	8. Karauli
9. Sawai Madhopur	18. Jalaun
10. Sirohi	19. Jaunpur

11. Tonk	20. Kaushambi
12. Udaipur	21. Kheri
<b>Sikkim</b>	22. Kushi Nagar
1. North District	23. Lalitpur
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	24. Maharajganj
1. Cuddalore	25. Mahoba
2. Dindigul	26. Mirzapur
3. Nagapattinam	27. Pratapgarh
4. Sivaganga	28. Rae Bareli
5. Tiruvannamalai	29. Sant Kabeer Nagar
6. Villupuram	30. Shravasti
<b>Tripura</b>	31. Siddharth Nagar
1. Dhalai	32. Sitapur
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	33. Sonbhadra
1. Ambedkar Nagar	34. Unnao
2. Azamgarh	<b>Uttarakhand</b>
3. Bahraich	1. Chamoli
4. Balrampur	2. Champawat
5. Banda	3. Tehri Garhwal
6. Barabanki	<b>West Bengal</b>
7. Basti	1. 24 Paraganas South
8. Budaun	2. Bankura
9. Chandauli	3. Birbhum
10. Chitrakoot	4. Dinajpur Dakshin
11. Etah	5. Dinajpur Uttar
12. Farrukhabad	6. Jalpaiguri
13. Fatehpur	7. Maldah
14. Gonda	8. Medinipur East
15. Gorakhpur	9. Medinipur West
16. Hamirpur	10. Murshidabad
17. Hardoi	11. Purulia

**Statement-II**

*Details of Backward Regions Grant Fund – Funds allocated to States during the last three years and the current year 2010-11*



(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Component of BRGF	Allocation made during each of the three years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10	Allocation for 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Districts Component	348.28	348.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Districts Component	15.47	15.47
3.	Assam	Districts Component	168.19	168.19
4.	Bihar	Districts Component	638.99	638.99
		Special plan for Bihar	1000.00	@
5.	Chhattisgarh	Districts Component	248.48	248.48
6.	Gujarat	Districts Component	107.31	107.31
7.	Haryana	Districts Component	30.44	30.44
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Districts Component	30.50	30.50
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Districts Component	48.85	48.85
10.	Jharkhand	Districts Component	343.56	343.56
11.	Karnataka	Districts Component	108.17	108.17
12.	Kerala	Districts Component	34.33	34.33
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Districts Component	452.40	452.40
14.	Maharashtra	Districts Component	265.57	265.57
15.	Manipur	Districts Component	42.09	42.09
16.	Meghalaya	Districts Component	40.01	40.01
17.	Mizoram	Districts Component	24.98	24.98
18.	Nagaland	Districts Component	40.05	40.05
19.	Orissa	Districts Component	324.67	324.67

1	2	3	4	5
		Special plan for KBK Districts	130.00	@
20.	Punjab	Districts Component	16.65	16.65
21.	Rajasthan	Districts Component	262.99	262.99
22.	Sikkim	Districts Component	13.97	13.97
23.	Tamil Nadu	Districts Component	114.04	114.04
24.	Tripura	Districts Component	13.21	13.21
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Districts Component	636.09	636.09
26.	Uttarakhand	Districts Component	44.85	44.85
27.	West Bengal	Districts Component	255.90	255.90
		Allocated for meeting commitment of 2009-10		380.00
	TOTAL:		5800.00	7300.00@@

@ A provision of Rs. 2250 crore has been made for the Special plans for Bihar and the KBK districts of Orissa in BE 2010-11.

@@Includes provision of Rs. 2250 crore made in BE 2010-11 for the Special Plans for Bihar and the KBK districts of Orissa.

#### Providing grains to poor

3280. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a survey of UNDP, eight Indian States have more poors than 26 African nations put together;

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

(c) whether it is fact that Government is planning to provide grains to poor people of 150 districts; and

(d) if so, the details of the districts, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) of Oxford University with support of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have conducted a research study to develop a new poverty index named Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). The study report has been published as OPHI Working Paper No. 38. The MPI uses data sets from three main sources, namely: (i) the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), which started in the year 1984 and is funded by the US Agency for International Development (USAID); (ii) the Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS), which is

financially and technically supported by the United

Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); and (iii) World Health Survey (WHS) designed by the World Health Organization (WHO). As mentioned in the study report, three sources of data have been used on account of non-availability of data from a single source for all the countries. Further, even the single source data does not pertain to the same year and results have been arrived at after making necessary adjustments.

The study report indicates that eight Indian States namely Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and West Bengal are home to 421 million multidimensionally poor persons, while 26 poorest African countries combined have 410 million poor. The data for these eight States is given in Table 1.

*Table 1: Multidimensional Poverty in Eight Indian States*

States	Proportion of Poor	Projected Population (in millions) 2007	No. of multidimensionally poor people (in millions)
West Bengal	58.3	89.5	52.18
Orissa	64.0	40.7	26.05
Rajasthan	64.2	65.4	41.99
Uttar Pradesh	69.9	192.6	134.63
Chhattisgarh	71.9	23.9	17.18
Madhya Pradesh	69.5	70.0	48.65
Jharkhand	77.0	30.5	23.48
Bihar	81.4	95.0	77.33
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>421.49</b>

Source: OPHI Working Paper No. 38.

(c) The Government has not taken any decision to provide grains to poor people of 150 districts. However, under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), the BPL families in the country get the foodgrains at subsidized rates.

(d) Doesn't arise.

#### **Tendulkar Committee Report**

3281. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tendulkar Committee has submitted its report on Methodology for Estimation of Poverty;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether State Governments including Gujarat have represented to the Central Government for early adoption of the Tendulkar Committee Report so that States are allocated foodgrains as per the recommendations of the report; and

(d) if so, by when the Report will be adopted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Tendulkar Committee constituted by the Planning Commission to review the methodology for estimation of poverty in December, 2005, submitted its report in December, 2009. The salient features of the report are as follows:-

- (i) The Expert Group has acknowledged the multi-dimensional nature of poverty and recommended the estimates of poverty be continued to be based on private household consumer expenditure collected by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO).
- (ii) The Group has recommended to move away from anchoring the poverty lines to the calorie intake norm.
- (iii) It has been recommended to adopt the Mixed Reference Period (MRP) based estimates of consumption expenditure as the basis for estimating future poverty lines.
- (iv) The Expert Group has also recommended MRP equivalent of urban Poverty Line Basket (PLB) corresponding to 25.7% urban headcount ratio as the new reference PLB for rural areas also.
- (v) The proposed poverty lines are reported to have taken into account the adequacy of actual private expenditure per capita near the poverty lines on food, education and health by comparing them with normative expenditures consistent with nutritional, educational and health outcomes.
- (vi) The new poverty lines have been generated for all the States including the North-Eastern States.

On the basis of above methodology, the all-India rural poverty headcount ratio for 2004-05 is estimated at 41.8%, urban poverty headcount ratio at 25.7% and All India level at 37.2%. The Tendulkar Committee has specifically pointed out that upward revision in the percentage of rural poverty in 2004-05 resulting from the application of a new rural poverty line should not be interpreted as implying that the extent of poverty has increased over time.

(c) Yes Sir, a reference was received from Chief Minister of Gujarat requesting for early doption of Tendulkar Committee recommendations.

(d) The Mid Term Appraisal document of the Eleventh Five Year Plan has indicated that the revised poverty lines for 2004-05 as recommended by the Tendulkar Committee have been accepted by the Planning Commission. The new poverty estimates would take into account the

Tendulkar Committee methodology when the 66th Round NSS data for the year 2009-10 becomes available in 2011.

**Present estimates of poverty**

3282. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present estimates of poverty at National and State level as per the Tendulkar Expert Groups methodology;

(b) whether the condition deteriorated or improved since March, 1997; and

(c) the steps Government is taking on the basis of these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The Expert Group constituted by the Planning Commission in 2005, under the Chairmanship of Prof Suresh D. Tendulkar to review the methodology for estimation of poverty, submitted its report in December, 2009. The Tendulkar Committee has recomputed the poverty lines for the years 1993-94 and 2004-05 and estimated the poverty ratios for the respective years. On the basis of these recomputed poverty lines also the poverty ratio has declined from 45.3 per cent to 37.2 per cent during the period of 1993-94 to 2004-05. A State-wise comparative statement of poverty ratios based on new poverty lines computed by the Tendulkar Committee for the years 1993-94 and 2004-05 is given in the Statement (See below).

The Mid Term Appraisal (MTA) document of the Eleventh Five Year Plan has mentioned that the revised poverty lines for 2004-05 as recommended by the Tendulkar Committee have been accepted by the Planning Commission. As the poverty estimates of Planning Commission will continue to be based on the sample survey of consumption expenditure of households to be carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) after an interval of every five years, the next poverty estimates based on the Tendulkar Methodology will be available when the data of 66th Round of NSSO Survey for 2009-10 becomes available in 2011.

**Statement**

*State-wise Poverty Ratio as Tendulkar Committee for 1993-94 and 2004-*



State	Poverty Ratios	
	1993-94	2004-05
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	44.6	29.9
Arunachal Pradesh	54.5	31.1
Assam	51.8	34.4

1	2	3
Bihar	60.5	54.4
Chhattisgarh	50.9	49.4
Delhi	15.7	13.1
Goa	20.8	25
Gujarat	37.8	31.8
Haryana	35.9	24.1
Himachal Pradesh	34.6	22.9
Jammu and Kashmir	26.3	13.2
Jharkhand	60.7	45.3
Karnataka	49.5	33.4
Kerala	31.3	19.7
Madhya Pradesh	44.6	48.6
Maharashtra	47.8	38.1
Manipur	65.1	38
Meghalaya	35.2	16.1
Mizoram	11.8	15.3
Nagaland	20.4	9
Orissa	59.1	57.2
Pondicherry	30.9	14.1
Punjab	22.4	20.9
Rajasthan	38.3	34.4
Sikkim	31.8	31.1
Tamil Nadu	44.6	28.9
Tripura	32.9	40.6
Uttar Pradesh	48.4	40.9
Uttaranchal	32	32.7
West Bengal	39.4	34.3
ALL INDIA:	45.3	37.2

**Representation to ensure illegal migrants don't get UID cards**

3283. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has received representation to ensure that I.Ds. are not given to illegal migrants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the authority to verify the illegal migrants in North Eastern States?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The mandate of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to provide Unique Identification numbers (AADHAAR) to all residents. The number would prove only identity and not citizenship.

**Gap in urban and rural poverty in NER**

3284. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide gap between urban and rural poverty in North-Eastern Region (NER); and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) In respect of the North Eastern States, the official poverty estimates for 2004-05 (based on NSSO data) were adopted using the poverty ratio of Assam. These were placed at 22.30 per cent for rural and 3.30 per cent for urban areas. However, the Tendulkar Committee which submitted its Report in December, 2009 has recomputed the poverty lines for each individual North Eastern State separately for rural and urban areas for 2004-05. The State-wise details of poverty head count ratio is given below:-

*Poverty Ratio for North Eastern States (Tendulkar Report) for 2004-05*

State	Poverty Head Count Ratio (Percent)	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3

Arunachal Pradesh	33.6	23.5
Assam	36.4	21.8
Manipur	39.3	34.5

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1	2	3
Meghalaya	14.0	24.7
Mizoram	23.0	7.9
Nagaland	10.0	4.3
Sikkim	31.8	25.9
Tripura	44.5	22.5
ALL INDIA:	41.8	25.7

**Funds for unique identification numbers**

3285. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned funds for unique identity numbers to 10 crore of the country's population in its second phase recently;

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

(c) the amount spent so far in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. The cost estimate for the second Phase includes project components for issue of 10 crore unique identification numbers by March, 2011.

(b) and (c) There is no State wise allocation under the programme. The expenditure during the financial year 2009-10 was Rs. 26.21 crore. The budget allocation for the current financial year 2010-11 is Rs. 1900 crore. So far no amount has been spent by UIDAI for Andhra Pradesh.

**Unique Identification Project**

3286. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Unique Identification Project nearly 10 crore resident will get the ID number by the end of March, 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government will expedite the programme to provide UID number to all citizens of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and time-frame fixed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The process of enrolment leading to the issue of unique identification number (AADHAAR) is expected to commence from August, 2010 onwards. The target for enrolment till March, 2011 is 10 crore.

(c) and (d) The mandate of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue unique identification numbers to all residents of the country. UIDAI has set a target of enrolling 60 crore residents in 4 years.

**Status of RSVY**

3287. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY);
- (b) whether Government has received any complaints from any State regarding non-allocation of funds from Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana;
- (c) if so, the details and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY), initiated at the beginning of the Tenth Five Year Plan, had the following components viz. Backward Districts Initiative covering 147 districts of 27 States, Special Plan for Bihar and Special Plan for the Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) districts of Orissa. The entire allocation of Rs. 45 crore for each of the 147 districts has been released. The RSVY has been subsumed in the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) approved in August, 2006.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Growth rate and share of various sector in GDP**

3288. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the growth rate and share of various sectors in GDP (at 1999-2000 prices), during each year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan and each of past ten years;
- (b) the reasons for agriculture sector deceleration/lagging behind;
- (c) the number and percentage of population that depends upon agriculture sector for livelihood;
- (d) the number and percentage of employment generated by

agriculture sector; and

(e) the number of farmers who committed suicide during past ten years,  
State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The details of the growth rate and the share of agriculture, industrial and service sectors in GDP (at 1999-2000 prices) for the period 1999-2000 to 2008-09 are given in the Table 1 and Table 2 respectively, below:-



Table 1: Sectoral Growth Rates (in %)

(At 1999-2000 prices)

Sectors	1999- 00	2000- 01	2001- 02	2002- 03	2003- 04	2004- 05	2005- 06	2006- 07	2007- 08	2008- 09
Agriculture	2.7	-0.2	6.3	-7.2	10.0	0.0	5.8	4.0	4.9	1.6
Industry	5.1	4.6	2.5	7.1	6.6	10.2	8.8	9.4	6.7	4.2
Services	9.6	6.3	7.4	8.2	9.1	9.7	10.9	11.6	11.0	10.0
GDP at factor cost	6.4	4.4	5.8	3.8	8.5	7.5	9.5	9.7	9.0	6.7

Source: Central Statistical Organisation (CSO).

Table 2: Share of Different Sectors in Gross Domestic Product (in %)

(At 1999-2000 prices)

Sectors	1999- 00	2000- 01	2001- 02	2002- 03	2003- 04	2004- 05	2005- 06	2006- 07	2007- 08	2008- 09
Agriculture	25.0	23.9	24.0	21.4	21.7	20.2	19.5	18.5	17.8	17.0
Industry	25.3	25.8	25.0	25.8	25.6	26.2	26.4	26.7	26.4	25.8
Services	49.7	50.3	51.0	52.8	52.7	53.4	54.0	54.8	55.7	57.3

Source: Central Statistical Organisation (CSO).

(b) to (d) The decline in the share of agriculture sector in GDP has been due to the structural changes in the Indian economy which has taken place over the years. There has been a rapid growth in the services sector whereas the growth of agriculture sector has been slower. Further, the growth rate in agriculture has fluctuated between (-)7.2% to 10% from the period of 1999-2000 to 2008-09, whereas the growth rate in the services sector has been consistently positive and ranged between 6.3% to 11.6% during the same period. The share of agriculture sector in employment has declined from 61.03% in 1993-94 to 56.64% in 1999-2000 and to 52.06 in 2004-05. In 2006-07, it is estimated to have further declined to 50.19%. The Eleventh Five Year Plan document mentions that the agriculture sector contributed an estimated 8.8 million job opportunities during the period from 1993-94 to 2004-05 and it is projected to contribute no increase during the plan period.

(e) State/UT-wise number of farmers who are reported to have committed suicides during the period 1999-2008 as per "Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India" compiled by National Crime Records Bureau is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise number of Suicides by Self Employed (Farming/Agriculture) during 1999-2008*

Sl. No.	State/UT	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>States:</b>											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1974	1525	1509	1896	1800	2666	2490	2607	1797	2105
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	9	17	27	11	20	25	4	15	12
3.	Assam	82	126	167	271	187	331	299	322	278	197
4.	Bihar	127	32	61	80	46	23	39	46	86	67
5.	Chhattisgarh#			1452	1238	1066	1395	1412	1483	1593	1773
6.	Goa	5	15	18	11	18	8	11	5	0	6
7.	Gujarat	500	661	594	570	581	523	615	487	317	526
8.	Haryana	205	238	145	190	207	160	140	190	179	150
9.	Himachal Pradesh	39	35	22	25	34	52	20	22	15	188
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	38	15	16	8	1	2	34	33	6
11.	Jharkhand#			27	21	21	21	124	103	113	71
12.	Karnataka	2379	2630	2505	2340	2678	1963	1883	1720	2135	1737

13. Kerala	1431	1295	1035	1533	1583	903	1118	1124	1232	820
14. Madhya Pradesh	2654	2660	1372	1340	1445	1638	1248	1375	1263	1379
15. Maharashtra	2423	3022	3536	3695	3836	4147	3926	4453	4238	3802
16. Manipur	0	1	0	3	4	2	2	0	0	2
17. Meghalaya	5	2	4	8	4	11	4	3	18	9
18. Mizoram	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0
19. Nagaland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
20. Orissa	265	199	256	345	365	379	254	283	240	260
21. Punjab	87	73	45	40	26	74	47	85	88	66
22. Rajasthan	724	736	505	587	636	749	461	395	618	796
23. Sikkim	17	10	18	8	31	49	41	35	21	60
24. Tamil Nadu	804	882	985	1455	1052	1599	1255	426	484	512
25. Tripura	97	14	41	41	4	15	29	7	0	50
26. Uttar Pradesh	845	735	688	525	387	496	522	411	486	745
27. Uttarakhand#			21	34	41	22	24	51	28	28
28. West Bengal	1240	1377	1246	1518	1036	822	965	1189	1102	759
<b>TOTAL (STATES):</b>	<b>15913</b>	<b>16318</b>	<b>16284</b>	<b>17820</b>	<b>17107</b>	<b>18071</b>	<b>16956</b>	<b>16863</b>	<b>16379</b>	<b>16128</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Union Territories:</b>											
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	16	3	7	1	3	8	6	16	23
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	21	19	21	23	7	13	12	17	12
32.	Daman and Diu	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi (UT)	19	17	18	33	8	13	7	3	23	16
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	133	230	91	88	23	145	147	175	197	17
TOTAL (UTs):		169	285	131	151	57	170	175	197	253	68
TOTAL (ALL INDIA):		16082	16603	16415	17971	17164	18241	17131	17060	16632	16196

Source: Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India compiled by National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

#State did not exist at that time.

### Mid-term review of Eleventh Five Year Plan

†3289. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mid-term review of the Eleventh Five Year Plan has been completed by Government;

(b) if so, the achievements concerning basic needs like water, electricity, health and education during the Eleventh Plan so far; and

(c) the target fixed for the investment relating to basic structure and the investment made so far in the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Mid Term Appraisal (MTA) of the Eleventh Five Year Plan has been completed.

(b) The achievements concerning basic needs like water, health, electricity and education during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, so far, are as under:-

(i) The increased total public expenditure in health has resulted in improved health facility as reflected in the declining trend in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) from 57 in 2006 to 53 in 2008 and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) from 2.9 in 2005 to 2.6 in 2008.

(ii) In the power sector a capacity addition of 26,156 MW has been achieved during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, so far.

(iii) The Eleventh Five Year Plan has succeeded in achieving near universal enrolment in primary schools. The number of rural habitations with at least one primary school has increased from 87 per cent in 2002 to 99 per cent in 2008 and those with upper primary schools within a radius of 3 km. from 78 per cent to 92 per cent in the same period.

(iv) The National Rural Drinking Water Programme was provided with Rs. 39,490 crores in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The States have to spend a total of Rs. 49,000 crore for rural drinking water. For urban water supply, under JNNURM Rs. 20,000 crore are allocated for water supply projects.

(c) The details of the investment in infrastructure during the Eleventh Five Year Plan are as given below:-

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Rs. crore at 2006-07 prices)

Years	Tenth Five Year Plan (Actual)	Base year of Eleventh Plan (2006-07) (Actual)	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (Actual/ Est.)	2009-10 (RE/BE/ Projected)	2010-11 (BE/ Projected)	2011-12 (Projected)	Eleventh Five Year Plan (Total)
GDP at market prices	1,78,40,877	42,83,979	47,17,187	50,03,545	53,63,800	57,92,904	63,14,265	2,71,91,700
Public Investment	6,80,855	1,73,676	1,99,539	2,38,054	2,62,963	2,90,832	3,19,904	13,11,293
Private Investment	2,25,220	70,819	1,04,268	1,21,138	1,39,866	1,69,227	2,08,413	7,42,912
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENT:</b>	<b>9,06,074</b>	<b>2,44,495</b>	<b>3,03,807</b>	<b>3,59,192</b>	<b>4,02,829</b>	<b>4,60,059</b>	<b>5,28,316</b>	<b>20,54,205</b>
<i>Investment as percentage of GDP</i>								
Public 4.82	Investment	3.82	4.05	4.23	4.76	4.90	5.02	5.07
Private 2.73	Investment	1.26	1.65	2.21	2.42	2.61	2.92	3.30
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENT:</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>6.44</b>	<b>7.18</b>	<b>7.51</b>	<b>7.94</b>	<b>8.37</b>	<b>7.55</b>



**Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi scheme**

†3290. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is seriously thinking about expansion of Koraput- Bolangir-Kalahandi (KBK) scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is being considered to include Kandhamal and Boudh districts in this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Presently, there is no proposal under consideration for expansion of the Special Plan for the KBK districts of Orissa. However, Kandhamal and Boudh districts are already covered under the District Component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) being administered by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

**Science and technology centre**

3291. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up science and technology centre in the country with help of Germany;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a German delegation recently visited India and held a series of meeting with various academicians and industry on collaboration plans;

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

(e) whether Government has prepared any action plan for utilization of German offer of 12 million Euros in coming years under special importance to India programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Each country has committed to allocate an equivalent amount of two million euro (approximately Rs. 13 crores) per year for initial 5 years period. The Indo-German Science and Technology Centre (IGSTC) shall be registered as "Society" under Societies Registration Act (Act, XXI of 1860, Punjab Amendment Act, 1957) as extended to NCR Delhi. It shall be governed by a Governing Body (GB) which will have equal members from India and Germany. The members of the GB shall be

from Government, academia, industry from both sides. The IGSTC shall be steered by an Indian Director to be appointed by GB on nomination by Indian Government. The objectives of the IGSTC are to play a proactive role to:-

- (i) facilitate participation of industry in joint Research and Development projects;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) provide/assist in mobilizing resources to carry out industrial Research and Development projects;
  - (iii) facilitate and promote Indo-German bilateral collaborations in basic and applied science, research and technology through substantive interaction among Government, academia and industry;
  - (iv) encourage Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) to foster elements of innovation, application and cultivate a culture of cooperation between science and industry;
  - (v) develop cooperation through the identification of scientists and scientific institutions of the two countries etc.
- (c) No, Sir. The Ministry of Science and Technology did not receive any such delegation in recent past.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) Indian and German Governments will contribute amount equivalent of 2 million euro per year to IGSTC for an initial period of 5 years. IGSTC shall support mega joint research projects with co-funding from the both sides in rupee as well as euros components and participation of industry from both sides. The areas of collaboration and nature of projects to be supported under IGSTC shall be decided by the Governing Body.

**Lack of funds for global genome project**

3292. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether statistics being collected relating to 27 ethnic groups of the country may not become part of global genome project due to lack of funds for the scientists;

(b) if so, whether the statistical data being collected is likely to unlock genetic causes of diseases; and

(c) whether the Department of Statistics being a nodal authority would co-ordinate efforts with all concerned for provision of funds so that statistics under 1000 Genomes Project relating to 27 ethnic groups become available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir, there is no shortage of funds for the global genome project namely, the 1000 Genomes Project. Under the project, the work has been started globally to build a public database containing information from the genomes of 2500 people from 27 populations around the world including 4 population groups from

India.

(b) Yes, Sir, the statistical data, likely to be generated may be useful for disease association studies.

(c) No, Sir, National Statistical System of the country does not collect and compile data on 1000 Genomes Project.

**Inclusion of castes in OBC list**

3293. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to include 64 castes from Chhattisgarh and 121 from Jharkhand in the Central OBC list; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Castes/sub castes/synonyms have been notified in the Central list of OBCs for the States of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand *vide* notification dated 18.08.2010.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

**Statement**

*Details of the Castes/sub castes/synonyms notified in the Central list of*

*OBCs for the States of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand*

**Chhattisgarh**

New Entry No.	Name of Caste/sub castes/synonyms, etc.
1	2
1.	Ahir, Brajwasi, Gawli, Gawali, Goli, Lingayat-Gaoli, Gowari (Gwari), Gowra, Gawari, Gwara, Jadav, Yadav, Raut, Thethwar, Gop/Gopal.
2.	Asara
3.	Badhbhuja, Bhurji, Dhuri or Dhoori
4.	Bairagi
5.	Banjara, Kachiriwala Banjara, Laman Banjara, Bamania Banjara, Laman/Lambani, Banjari Mathura, Mathura Labhan, Mathura Banjari, Navi Banjara, Jogi Banjara, Nayak, Naykada, Lambana/Lambara, Lambhani, Labhana, Laban, Labana, Lamne, Dhuriya
6.	Barai, Waarai, Wari (Chaurasia), Tamoli, Tamboli,

Kumavatt, Kumavat

7. Barhai, Sutar, Suthar, Kunder, Vishwakarma
  8. Bharood
  9. Bhat, Charan (Charahm), Sawli, Sutiya, Rav, Jasondhi, Maru-Sonia
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1

2

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10. Bhatiyara
11. Bhurtiya, Bhutiya
12. Chippa, Chhipa, Bhavsar, Nilgar, Jingar, Nirali, Ramgari, Rangari, Rangrez, Rangarej, Rangraz, Rangredh, Chippa-Sindhi-Khatri
13. Chitari
14. Chunkar, Chungar/Choongar, Kulbandhiya, Rajgir
15. Dangi
16. Darji, Cheepi/Chhipi/Chipi, Shipi, Mavi (Namdev)
17. Deshwali, Mewati
18. Dhimar/Dhimer, Bhoi, Kahar, Kahra, Dhiwar, Mallah, Nawda, Navda, Turaha, Kewat (Rackwar, Raikwar), Kir, Britiya/Vritiya, Sondhiya
19. Dhobi (excluding the area where they are listed as Scheduled Castes)
20. Dholi, Dafaali/Dufali, Gurav/Guraw
21. Gadariya, Kurmar, Hatgar, Hatkar, Haatkaar, Gaadri, Gadaria, Gari, Gayari
22. Garpagari, Joginath, Nathjogi
23. Ghoshi
24. Goojar/Gurjar
25. Gusai/Gosai/Gosain, Gosaib, Goswami/Gowsami
26. Islamic Groups:
  1. Rangrej
  2. Bhishti Bhishti-Abbasi
  3. Chippa/Chhipa

4. Hela
  5. Bhatiyara
  6. Dhobi
  7. Mewati, Meo
  8. Pinjara, Naddaf, Fakir/Faquir, Behna, Dhunia,  
Dhunkar
  9. Kunjara, Raine
  10. Manihar
-

1	2
Qureshi	11. Kasai, Kasab, Kassab, Quasab, Qassab, Qassab-
	12. Mirasi
	13. Barhai (Carpenter)
	14. Hajjam (Barber), Nai (Barber), Salmani
	15. Julaha-Momin, Julaha-Ansari, Momin-Ansari
	16. Luhar, Nagauri Luhar
	17. Tadavi
	18. Banjara, Mukeri, Makrani
	19. Mochi
	20. Teli Nayata, Pindari (Pindara)
	21. Kalaigar
	22. Pemdi
	23. Nalband
	24. Mirdha (Excluding Jat Muslims)
27.	Kachhi (Kushwaha/Koshwaha Maurya), Koyari/Koiri (Kushwaha), Shakya, Murai, Panara/Panahara, Sonkar
28.	Kadere/Kadore, Dhunkar, Dhuniya
29.	Kalar, Kalal
30.	Kalota/Kolta/Koltta
31.	Karmariya
32.	Kasabi/Kisbi
33.	Kharol
34.	Khatiya, Khati
35.	Kirar, Kirad, Dhakar/Dhakad
36.	Koshta/Kosta, Kosti/Koshti, Devangan, Dewang, Salwidewang, Mala, Padamhali, Pademsali, Sali, Sutsali, Salwar/Salewar, Jendra/Jandra, Koskati, Garhwal, Garhewal, Garewar
37.	Kotwar/Kutwar, Kotwal
38.	Kumhar (Prajapati), Kumbhar
39.	Kurmar/Kurami/Kurmi, Kunbi, Kurmi Patidar, Kulami, Kulmi, Kulambi, Gavel/Gabhel.





1	2
40.	Lakhera/Lakher, Kachera/Kacher
41.	Lodhi, Lodha, Lodh
42.	Lohar, Luhar, Lohpita, Gadoley, Gadela, Lohpata, Lohpeta Vishwakarma
43.	Loniya/Luniya/Lonia/Lunia, Odh, Odhe, Odhiya, Ode, Odiya, Naaniya, Muraha, Muraaha, Mudah, Mudaaha, Nunia, Nonia
44.	Mali (Saini), Marar
45.	Mankar
46.	Meru, Mer
47.	Nai (Sein, Savita, Shrivastava), Mhali, Navhi/Navti
48.	Nayata, Nayada
49.	Panika
50.	Patka, Patki, Patwa
51.	Pinjara (Hindu)
52.	Powar, Bhoyar/Bhoyar
53.	Raghwi/Raghavi
54.	Rajwar
55.	Rautiya, Rotiya
56.	Saiees, Sahees, Sayees
57.	Scheduled Castes who have embraced Christianity
58.	Sikligar
59.	Sodhi, Sudi, Sundi
60.	Sunar, Swarnakar, Jhhari, Jhhadi, Awedhiya, Audhiya
61.	Tarha, Tirwali, Waddar
62.	Teli (Rathore, Sahu)
63.	Thathara, Thatera, Kasar, Kasera, Tamera, Tambatkar/Tamrakar, Tamer
64.	Vasudev, Basudev, Basudev, Vasudev, Harvola, Kapdia, Kapdi, Gondhli

**Jharkhand**

1. Abdal

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1	2
2.	Aghori
3.	Amaat
4.	Bagdi
5.	Bakho (Muslim)
6.	Banpar
7.	Barai
8.	Barhai
9.	Bari
10.	Beldar
11.	Bhar
12.	Bhaskar
13.	Bhat (Muslim)
14.	Bhathiara (Muslim)
15.	Bind
16.	Bhuihar, Bhuiyar
17.	Chain, Chayeen
18.	Chapota
19.	Chandrabanshi (Kahar)
20.	Chanou
21.	Christian converts from Other Backward Classes
22.	Christian converts from Scheduled Castes
23.	Churihar (Muslim)
24.	Dafali (Muslim)
25.	Dangi
26.	Devhar
27.	Dhamin
28.	Dhanuk
29.	Dhanwar
30.	Dhekaru
31.	Dhimar

1	2
32.	Dhobi (Muslim)
33.	Dhunia (Muslim)
34.	Gaddi
35.	Gandharb
36.	Gangai (Nagesh)
37.	Gangota, Gangoth
38.	Ghatwar
39.	Godi (Chhava)
40.	Goud
41.	Gulgaliya
42.	Idrisi or Darzi (Muslim)
43.	Jogi (Jugi)
44.	Kadar
45.	Kaivartta
46.	Kagzi
47.	Kalandar
48.	Kamar (Lohar, Karmakar)
49.	Kanu
50.	Kapadia
51.	Kasab (Kasai) (Muslim)
52.	Kewat (Keot)
53.	Khangar
54.	Khatik
55.	Khatwa
56.	Khatwe
57.	Khelta
58.	Khetauri, Khatauri
59.	Kochh
60.	Korku
61.	Kosta, Koshta

1	2
62.	Kulahia
63.	Kurmi (Mahto)
64.	Kushwaha (Koeri)
65.	Laheri
66.	Madar
67.	Madari (Muslim)
68.	Mehtar, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Bhangi (Muslim)
69.	Majhwar
70.	Malar (Malhor)
71.	Mali (Malakar)
72.	Mallah (Surhiya)
73.	Mangar
74.	Markande
75.	Maulik
76.	Mauriari
77.	Miriasin (Muslim)
78.	Mirshikar (Muslim)
79.	Momin (Muslim)
80.	Mukri (Mukeri) (Muslim)
81.	Nagar
82.	Nai
83.	Naiya
84.	Nalband (Muslim)
85.	Namshudra
86.	Nat (Muslim)
87.	Nonia
88.	Pahira
89.	Pal (Bherihar-Gaderi)
90.	Pamaria (Muslim)
91.	Pandi

1	2
92.	Pinganiya
93.	Pradhan
94.	Prajapati (Kumbhar)
95.	Rajbanshi (Risiya and Poliya)
96.	Rajbhar
97.	Rajdhobi
98.	Rangwa
99.	Rangrez (Muslim)
100.	Rauttiya
101.	Rayeen or Kunjra (Muslim)
102.	Sauta (Sota)
103.	Sayee (Muslim)
104.	Shekhra
105.	Shershahbadi
106.	Shivhari
107.	Sonar
108.	Sukiyar
109.	Tamariya
110.	Tamoli
111.	Tanti (Tatwa)
112.	Teli
113.	Tharu
114.	Thakurai (Muslim)
115.	Tikulhar
116.	Tiyar
117.	Turha
118.	Yadav (Gwala, Ahir, Gope)
119.	Saikalgar (Sikligar) (Muslim)

**Special schools for mentally retarded and visually handicapped**

†3294. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals relating to special schools for mentally retarded and visually handicapped children received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh during the last five years alongwith the amount earmarked for all pending proposals and the action taken by the Ministry so far after receiving these proposals;

(b) the reasons why the proposals received from the State Government are pending till date;

(c) whether any time-limit has been prescribed for disposal of these proposals;

(d) whether developmental work are not hampered due to the long time taken for approval of these proposals; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) 78 proposals relating to Special Schools for mentally retarded and visually handicapped children were received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh during the last five years. An amount of Rs.445.55 lakhs was released during the same period. 8 proposals recommended by the State Government amounting to Rs. 61.52 lakhs are pending as on date. These proposals are pending for various reasons such as clarifications from State Governments, complaints received against the Organizations and pending inquiry.

(c) to (e) Grant in Aid is released based on the receipt of the completed proposals duly recommended by the State Government Grant in Aid Committee. However, efforts are made to pursue the State Governments to send the proposals in time and to consider them expeditiously.

**National Commission for Scheduled Caste**

†3295. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH KESARI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the then Chairman of National Commission for Scheduled Castes

Shri Buta Singh and its Member Shri Mahender Boudh remained in the seat despite loosing the Lok Sabha and Assembly election in 2009 and 2008, respectively;

(b) if so, the quantum of amount spent on their salary, allowances



and travel allowances from the date of their loosing election to the date of completion of term alongwith the head under which payment was made; and

(c) the rule under which above payment was made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Sir.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) According to the information furnished by the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), Shri Buta Singh, former Chairperson National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) was paid a sum of Rs. 6,18,935/- and Rs. 6,21,137/- (including attendant) as salary and travel allowance respectively during the period from May, 2009 to May, 2010. Shri Mahendra Boudh, former Member of the Commission was paid a sum of Rs. 18,01,665/- and Rs. 6,11,323/- as salary and travel allowance respectively during the period from December, 2008 to May, 2010. The expenditure towards salary and travel allowance of both the above functionaries was booked under Major Head 2225 Minor Head 01.00.01 for salary and 01.00.11 for travel allowance. The former Chairman and Members of the Commission were paid salary and allowances as per Rule 6 of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and Members (Conditions of Service and Tenure) Rules, 2004.

#### **Dalit people among the Muslims and Christians**

†3296. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the dalit people have been categorized among Muslims and Christians;
- (b) whether any survey had been conducted ever in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Scheduled Castes have been specified in six Presidential Orders, in respect of various States/Union Territories. These Orders, *inter-alia*, contain a clause that "no person who professes a religion different from the Hindu, the Sikh or the Buddhist religion shall be deemed to be a Member of a Scheduled Caste".

#### **Grant-in-aid to S&T Laboratories**

3297. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether Government reduces grant-in-aid to Science and Technology Laboratories to encourage self sufficiency by earning through patent and educational and Training institution under the Laboratories and Research units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): No, Sir. Government has progressively enhanced budgetary support to Science and Technology Institutes/Laboratories.

**Dyslexic children**

3298. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dyslexic children in the country;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the special centres/educational institutions that have separate facilities or enabling infrastructure for such students/children;

(c) the States which have not implemented Disabilities Act, 1995; and

(d) whether Government considers/includes dyslexia within the definition of 'mental illness' or 'mental retardation', the terms used in the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Authentic information in this regard is not available.

(b) Ministry does not provide assistance to projects for special centres or educational institutions for dyslexic children as dyslexia is not presently included as a disability under the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.

(c) All States are implementing the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 except the State of Jammu and Kashmir, where the Jammu and Kashmir Persons with Disabilities Act, 1998 has been implemented.

(d) No, Sir.

#### **Trend among students to take drugs**

3299. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a trend among the students to take drugs, etc.;

(b) if so, the details of the drug addict students in country, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by Government to create awareness among students not to take drugs, the details and the results thereof; and

(d) whether Government can consider the policy/suggestion to give some additional marks to students in their internal assessment, who are non-addicts; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) There is no authentic data available in this regard.

(c) Government has taken the following steps to create awareness

in society including among the students about the ill-effects of drug abuse:-

- (i) Under the Scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse, financial assistance is provided to Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for organizing Awareness-cum-De-addiction Camps.
- (ii) "International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking" is observed on 26th June each year. Workshop on awareness and demand reduction activities, in

liaison with NGOs against ill-effects of drug abuse are organized on this event by the National Institute of Social Defence (NISD). Further, all the State Education Departments have been advised to observe 26th June as "International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking" to create awareness among students.

(iii) Information regarding ill-effects of drug abuse is also disseminated in regional languages through the All India Radio programme "Sanwanti Jayen Jeevan Ki Rahen".

(d) Presently, there is no such proposal under consideration.

#### **Elimination of untouchability**

3300. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking steps for complete eradication and 100 per cent elimination of untouchability and atrocities against SCs which are widely prevalent even in anganwadis, schools, mid-day meal programmes, health and medical delivery, gynaecological services and so on;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the funds allocated and spent, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) As provided in Article 17 of the Constitution, "Untouchability" has been abolished, its practice in any form forbidden and enforcement of any disability arising out of "Untouchability" is an offence in accordance with law. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, prescribe punishment for offences related to untouchability and atrocities, respectively.

The State Government/Union Territory Administrations, which implement the provisions of the above mentioned Acts, are issued advisories from time to time to implement the provisions of these Acts in letter and spirit.

A Committee constituted in 2006, under the Chairpersonship of Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment has also been reviewing

the status of implementation of these two Acts in States/Union Territories.

(d) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, due central assistance is provided to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for effective implementation of these Acts.

The Budget Estimate under the Scheme and State/Union Territory wise, amount of central assistance released under the Scheme during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, so far, is indicated in the given Statement (See below). Funds are released to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations taking into account their utilization of amounts previously released.

**Statement**

*Budget Estimate under the Scheme and State/Union Territory-wise amount of central assistance released under the Scheme during 2007 to 2011 so far*

**I. Budget Estimate (B.E.) under the Scheme for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10**

(Rs. in crore)

Year	B.E.
2007-2008	40.0
2008-2009	44.0
2009-2010	43.0
2010-2011	59.0

**II. State/Union Territory-wise, amount of central assistance released during the 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (as on 24.08.2010) under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 24.08.2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	310.49	787.56	878.79	-
2.	Assam	09.50	Nil	Nil	-
3.	Bihar	26.63	27.28	55.00	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	53.27	40.748	40.64	-
5.	Goa	04.45	1.00	1.50	3.25
6.	Gujarat	120.65	217.46	186.08	-



7.	Haryana	97.83	59.93	19.59	136.18
8.	Himachal Pradesh	132.56	10.45	54.80	-

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1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	39.54	-
10.	Karnataka	664.37	670.38	967.18	-
11.	Kerala	98.90	135.15	361.81	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	856.10	574.75	1107.11	-
13.	Maharashtra	397.31	274.98	1197.43	-
14.	Orissa	49.74	60.00	69.58	148.72
15.	Punjab	60.00	50.00	76.35	-
16.	Rajasthan	279.34	157.89	175.66	175.40
17.	Sikkim	01.90	5.95	8.18	06.40
18.	Tamil Nadu	35.00	235.14	612.15	-
19.	Tripura	Nil	00.50	0.6	-
20.	Uttar Pradesh	553.93	931.29	904.36	960.98
21.	Uttarakhand	04.53	5.77	Nil	-
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	96.05	2.65	59.23	-
23.	Puducherry	40.79	50.00	50.00	74.35
24.	Daman and Diu	3.89	4.57	Nil	0.73
25.	Chandigarh	Nil	3.00	Nil	-
26.	Delhi	9.21	Nil	Nil	-
TOTAL:		3906.30	4306.45	6865.58	1506.01

**Residential schools for SC, and OBC children**

3301. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is setting up high quality residential schools for SC and OBC children, specifically and exclusively for them;

(b) if so, the details thereof in the Eleventh Plan including Andhra Pradesh, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the parameters adopted therefor; and

(d) if not, by when steps will be taken in this direction in the

remaining period of Eleventh Plan especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) Presently there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

**Anti-beggary law**

3302. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need of an Anti-begging law in the country which prevents and penalizes the offenders who force others to beg and earn money for them;

(b) if so, what is being done in this regard and whether the Anti-begging Act is not being enforced; and

(c) with the number of beggars increasing in the country especially in the urban parts, the steps the Ministry proposes to deter this practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Section 363A of Indian Penal Code (IPC) provides for punishment of a person who kidnaps or maims a minor for purposes of begging. Section 24 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 also has provision for punishment of a person who employs or uses any juvenile or a child for purpose of begging or causes a juvenile to beg.

Also, as per information available, 20 States and 2 UTs have anti-beggary laws. Most of these legislations have provisions for punishment of persons who employ or cause persons to beg or use them for the purpose of begging.

The Central Government has requested State Governments and UT Administrations to effectively implement their existing laws. This Ministry also held a meeting at the national level with various State Governments and other stakeholders in this regard on 1st July, 2010.

**Discovery of water on Moon**

3303. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that water on Moon was first discovered by Indian Payload onboard Chandrayaan-I;

(b) whether it is also a fact that ISRO has failed to publish the above discovery in the international journals as a result of which it

delayed the announcement;

(c) whether similar discovery was also made by American Payloads after Chandrayaan-I but was published much before the Indian paper and may get the credit first; and

(d) Government's view in this entire thing and in what manner it would be ensured that ISRO gets its due and genuine credit of finding water on Moon first?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The Chandrayaan-I spacecraft carried Indian as well as foreign

instruments. Two instruments from NASA, USA namely, the Moon Mineralogy Mapper (M3) and Miniature Synthetic Aperture Radar (Mini-SAR) were the primary instruments that found water on Moon. For the instruments carried on board the Chandrayaan-I, there were investigators identified from India as well as the other countries. As regards detecting water molecules on the moon, a joint paper was written by the American and the Indian investigators/scientists together. However, the first press statement was issued in USA and then in India. This was in accordance with the understanding between the two agencies, namely ISRO and NASA of USA.

Further, analysis of the data from the Moon Mineralogy Mapper (M3), collected over a period of three months, helped detecting unambiguous signal of water molecules on the lunar surface. The result of this study was subsequently brought out as a joint Indo-US publication.

(d) In case of joint investigations, announcement regarding the findings or discovery would be made jointly as per the understanding. In the specific case of Chandrayaan-I project, the joint India-USA team who designed the scientific payload which detected water on the moon gets the credit.

#### **Vacant seats of IHMs**

3304. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:  
SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the current year National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT) has permitted some Central, State and private IHMs to fill up the vacant seats through open market;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof, institute-wise and category-wise; and

(c) the manner in which quality of students entered through open market will be maintained in view of the fact that these students have not faced Joint Entrance Exam (JEE) which includes aptitude tests required for hospitality and hotel management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT) conducts an annual Joint Entrance

Examination (JEE) for admission in B.Sc. (Hospitality and Hotel Administration) in the Institute of Hotel Management (IHM) affiliated to it.

For the academic year 2010-11, two rounds of counselling were held and even after exhausting all the candidates who appeared in the counselling, some Institutes were found to have substantial number of vacancies still unfilled. Those Institutes were allowed to fill up the

vacancies from open market by following a transparent criteria based on marks obtained in 10+2 examinations after giving due publicity.

Through the process of open admission, 177 seats consisting of General: 87; Scheduled Caste (SC): 32; Scheduled Tribe (ST): 14; and Other Backward Classes (OBC): 44 were filled in the Central IHMs; 2 seats (General: 1 and SC: 1) were filled in State IHMs and 171 (all General category) seats were filled in Private IHMs.

The eligibility criteria for admission in B.Sc. (Hospitality and Hotel Administration) in the Institutes of Hotel Management, was not changed for direct admissions and this provided opportunity to those candidates also, who for some reason did not participate in the JEE.

#### **Representation of MPs in NCHMCT**

3305. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the constitution of National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT) doesn't have a provision which provides for representation of Member of Parliament in the Council especially in view of the fact that bodies like All India Council for Technical Education do have representation of MPs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether NCHMCT proposes to have a provision incorporated in the constitution to give representations to MPs in the Council; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) The National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT) is an autonomous body registered under Societies Act 1860 under Ministry of Tourism, Government of India comprising of *ex-officio* members, two experts in hotel and food management, catering and nutrition and four persons from hotel and catering industry to be nominated by the Government. This constitution is responsive to the achievement of its mandate and there is no proposal to re-constitute it.

#### **Impact of Incredible India campaign**



3306. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of Incredible India campaign on tourism and whether it is as successful as address by Government;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned, utilized and expenditure incurred by State Governments on this campaign during last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to continue with the said campaign in coming years as a new theme is being planned; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) The Ministry of Tourism as part of its on-going activity, releases campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of India, to increase foreign tourist arrivals and promote domestic tourism in the country. From the year 2002, the year in which Incredible India brand line was launched, to 2009, 'Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs)' to the country have increased from 2.38 million to 5.11 million (provisional). During the same period Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) have increased from Rs. 15064 crore to Rs. 54960 crore (advance estimates). The domestic visits during the same period have increased from 269.60 million to 650.04 million (provisional).

(b) Incredible India campaigns are undertaken centrally by the Ministry of Tourism and no funds are released to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the purpose.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no proposal to discontinue the centralized 'Incredible India' campaigns.

#### **Golden and Diamond Triangles tourist circuits**

3307. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has christened some tourist places as Golden Triangle and Diamond Triangle in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to popularise these places as well as attract domestic and foreign tourists alongwith the funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourist places is

primarily undertaken by the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance for tourism projects based on proposals received from them subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and adherence to Scheme Guidelines. State-wise details of projects sanctioned during the Eleventh Five Year Plan upto 30.6.2010 are at Statement (See below).

The Ministry of Tourism also promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets through print and electronic media campaigns, tourist literature and publicity collaterals.

**Statement**

*Tourism Projects sanctioned during the Eleventh Five Year Plan  
(2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 upto 30.6.2010)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	State	Number of Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	146.47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41	111.21
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00
4.	Assam	15	44.55
5.	Bihar	15	39.23
6.	Chandigarh	14	27.82
7.	Chhattisgarh	6	24.27
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0.24
9.	Daman and Diu	1	0.12
10.	Delhi	20	72.16
11.	Goa	3	48.14
12.	Gujarat	12	34.30
13.	Haryana	24	59.72
14..	Himachal Pradesh	28	76.78
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	93	159.52
16.	Jharkhand	10	11.55
17.	Kerala	30	127.45
18.	Karnataka	22	105.20
19.	Lakshadweep	1	7.82
20.	Maharashtra	11	58.90
21.	Manipur	25	73.44
22.	Meghalaya	15	33.86
23.	Mizoram	18	44.53
24.	Madhya Pradesh	39	125.43

1	2	3	4
25.	Nagaland	48	72.65
26.	Orissa	30	99.69
27.	Puducherry	13	24.21
28.	Punjab	7	33.13
29.	Rajasthan	20	91.71
30.	Sikkim	72	162.15
31.	Tamil Nadu	38	116.53
32.	Tripura	32	35.93
33.	Uttar Pradesh	22	75.79
34.	Uttarakhand	8	66.04
35.	West Bengal	29	94.48
GRAND TOTAL:		796	2305.02

**Drop-out rate of students from IHMs**

3308. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the drop-out rate of students from Institutes of Hotel Management (IHMs) during the last three years, IHM-wise, category-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the details of steps National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT) has taken/proposed to be taken to contain the said drop-out rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The rate of students dropping out after registering in the Institutes of Hotel Management (IHMs) during the last three years was minimal. For example:-

	Drop-outs in		
	2008	2009	2010
IHM, Chennai	05	04	04
IHM, Pusa, Delhi	19	15	10
IHM, Kolkata	07	27	11
IHM, Mumbai	15	10	09

**Joint Entrance Exam by NCHMCT**

3309. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Council for Hotel Management and Catering

Technology (NCHMCT) conducts Joint Entrance Exam on all India basis for admission to the first year of the three year B.Sc. programme in hotel and hospitality management for its various institutes;

(b) if so, the number of students who appeared and selected in the said examination during last three years, category-wise;

(c) the number of students who opted out after taking admission during the last three years, category-wise; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by NCHMCT to attract the young talent to join B.Sc. (HHM)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the details given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) As per the details given in the Statement-II (See below).

(d) The following steps have been taken:-

(i) Introduced relaxation in detention policy to reduce students' hardship;

(ii) Introduced 2nd round of counselling so that the students get the Institutions of their choice;

(iii) Advancing the announcement of Joint Entrance Examination.

**Statement-I**

*Number of students appeared and selected in the Joint Entrance Exam during last three years*

	Total	General	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward
<b>Classes</b>					
<b>Joint Entrance Exam., 2008</b>					
Appeared	15973	14462	1189	322	Included in General
Allotted	5005	3791	696	188	330
<b>Joint Entrance Exam., 2009</b>					
Appeared	15516	11294	1879	306	2037
Allotted	5872	4247	711	161	753
<b>Joint Entrance Exam., 2010</b>					
Appeared	12727	9460	1351	193	1723

Allotted	5452	4281	506	78	587
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**Statement-II**

*Number of students who opted out after taking admission during last three years*

	2008	2009	2010
General	149	430	272
Scheduled Castes	40	60	40
Scheduled Tribes	11	12	20
Other Backward Classes	21	75	31
TOTAL:	221	577	363

**Tourism projects in Tenth Plan**

3310. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tourism projects sanctioned during Tenth Plan and how many of them are pending completion, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken for timely completion of these projects;

(c) whether important heritage sites and tourist destinations are not well connected with roads and if so, the action taken to connect heritage sites with national highways; and

(d) the steps taken to promote domestic tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) State-wise details of projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism during Tenth Plan are given in the Statement (See below).

Development, implementation and monitoring of projects is primarily the responsibility of concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism also monitors the progress of implementation through review meetings and site visits from time to time. This matter is also discussed in the Regional Conferences of State Tourism Ministers.

(c) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways. They have no separate proposal for development of National Highways/Roads to connect various heritage sites and tourist destinations. However, Ministry of Tourism had taken up with them for

construction/upgradation of roads leading to World Heritage sites.

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has a scheme viz., Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme for development of identified State roads, recommended by the State Governments. Apart from this, the Ministry of Tourism has a scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for destinations/circuits under which central financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for the last mile connectivity leading to the tourist sites.

(d) The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic market through print and electronic media campaigns, tourism literature, publicity collaterals, travel fairs and road shows.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of projects sanctioned during Tenth Five Year Plan*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	No. of sanctioned projects	Sanctioned amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	0.06
2.	Andhra Pradesh	33	84.28
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	39	60.88
4.	Assam	41	66.35
5.	Bihar	26	66.32
6.	Chandigarh	10	5.08
7.	Chhattisgarh	37	77.47
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	0.38
9.	Daman and Diu	9	5.82
10.	Delhi	45	71.23
11.	Goa	7	1.57
12.	Gujarat	25	37.27
13.	Haryana	44	48.95
14.	Himachal Pradesh	55	71.34
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	64	140.21
16.	Jharkhand	12	42.80
17.	Karnataka	47	90.52
18.	Kerala	61	138.10
19.	Lakshadweep	1	0.07
20.	Madhya Pradesh	62	97.24
21.	Maharashtra	52	82.68
22.	Manipur	17	11.62



1	2	3	4
23.	Meghalaya	20	26.68
24.	Mizoram	30	60.38
25.	Nagaland	36	74.41
26.	Orissa	37	72.36
27.	Pondicherry	9	16.85
28.	Punjab	29	55.45
29.	Rajasthan	50	81.84
30.	Sikkim	49	74.96
31.	Tamil Nadu	62	103.45
32.	Tripura	21	0.17
33.	Uttar Pradesh	44	95.90
34.	Uttaranchal	42	76.73
35.	West Bengal	39	55.35
TOTAL:		1160	2011.67

**Maintenance of DDA parks**

†3311. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREGOPAL VYAS:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of encroachments on DDA parks and their poor maintenance;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the time by when the work for proper maintenance of DDA parks is likely to be started and completed and the reasons for delay in this regard; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against the officials responsible for sluggishness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) DDA has informed that there are minor encroachments in the DDA parks by way of construction of religious structures, jhuggies etc. DDA has also informed that the parks under its jurisdiction are being maintained properly and regularly.

(c) and (d) DDA has also reported that maintenance works, wherever

required are carried out from time to time.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Retrofitting of houses at Vasant Kunj**

†3312. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA is undertaking retrofitting of the houses built a Vasant Kunj in the year 2003;

(b) the reasons due to which these houses were not found suitable for living;

(c) the action taken against the contractors and the engineers under the supervision of which these houses were constructed; and

(d) the number of houses that are undergoing retrofitting along with the expenditure involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) DDA has reported that these houses were never declared unfit for living and retrofitting work is being carried out to meet the requirements of revised seismic code which is more stringent.

(d) Retrofitting work is being carried out in basements/lower floors of 1296 flats at the tendered cost of Rs. 8.55 crore.

**Contaminated potable water**

3313. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many cities in the country are getting highly contaminated potable water including Delhi and Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted by Government in this regard, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action that has been proposed/taken by Government to improve the situation; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) According to a survey of all class I cities conducted by the Ministry of Urban Development during the period November, 2009 to March, 2010, the drinking water samples passed the prescribed tests [Residual Chlorine, TTC (Thermo Tolerant Coliform) and Turbidity] at user end in respect of 39 cities out of 423. The details for all 423 cities given in the Annexure. [See Appendix 220 Annexure No. 15]

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(c) The results of the rating exercise have been disseminated. Urban Water Supply is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to plan, design, execute, operate and maintain water supply projects with State Plan funds.

(d) and (e) In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments/ULBs in providing drinking water, Ministry is extending Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under the ongoing Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). 151 water supply projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 19570.04 crore and 418 projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 7867.21 crore have been approved under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance and Urban Infrastructure Development for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) components respectively. Under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) implemented during 1994 to 2005 in towns having population less than 20,000 as per 1991/200 census, 1244 schemes were approved at a total cost of Rs. 1822.38 crore out of which 1012 have been reported completed/commissioned and 227 are in progress. Five have been dropped. The AUWSP has been subsumed under UIDSSMT w.e.f. 3.12.2005. Under the North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) Phase I which covers capital cities in 5 States, water supply projects are being implemented in 4 cities (Agartala, Gangtok, Aizawl and Kohima). The water supply sector is also accorded high priority under the scheme for infrastructure development in Satellite towns. A 100 MLD reverse osmosis desalination plant has been approved for Chennai city at an estimated cost of Rs. 908.28 crore of which Rs. 871.24 crore is Central Government grant. The service level benchmarks stipulated by the Ministry envisages 100% compliance with water quality standards.

#### **Metro train in Lucknow**

†3314. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal has been received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for starting metro train in Lucknow;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when Lucknow city is proposed to be brought under metro network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Recommendation of CAG regarding notified rates of land**

3315. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has recommended in their report 2009-10 that the existing notified rates of land used for allotment and determination of ground cost of rent of the leased properties are by way below the current market rates and need to be revised upwards in line with real estate price movement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The land rates examined by CAG are applicable to the land under the control of Land and Development Office (L&DO). Land rates for L&DO's land are concessional compared to market rates and land allotment through L&DO is generally done to meet the requirement of central government ministries/departments/organizations/state governments, para-statal bodies, religious, social and educational institutions and recognized political parties on temporary or leasehold basis.

The present formula for determination of ground rent for L&DO's leased land for Delhi is based on a decision communicated by the government on 6th December, 1983 and circulated on 18th January, 1984 wherein before taking the decision, various issues were considered. Action to study the Performance Audit Report of the CAG in detail and to decide on the feasibility and modalities of implementation of the recommendations contained therein has been initiated. The market land rates reflect the commercial value of land and are always higher and cannot be compared with the rates notified by the Government for allotment of land by L&DO on temporary or leasehold basis.

#### **National Urbanisation Policy**

3316. SHRI JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a National Urbanisation Policy in view of increasing population in metro cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Government of India has formulated the National

Urban Sanitation Policy, National Urban Transport Policy and National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy in view of rapidly increasing urban population. The Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission launched in December, 2005 and the National Mission on Sustainable Habitat approved recently also provide an over arching policy framework to address issues relating to sustainable urban development.

(b) The National Urban Sanitation Policy seeks to create fully sanitized Cities through awareness generation, State Sanitation Strategies and Integrated City Sanitation Plans. The National Urban Transport Policy seeks to promote safe, affordable and sustainable transportation through integrated land use and transport planning, multimodal public transport, equitable allocation of road space and promotion of clean technologies. The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy seeks to promote sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensure equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of society. The National Mission on Sustainable Habitat seeks to promote sustainability of habitats through improvements in energy efficiency in buildings, urban planning, improved management of solid and liquid waste including recycling and power generation, modal shift towards public transport and conservation. The policy initiatives under the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission include reforms related to governance, financial sustainability, land and property management, responsiveness to citizens, transparency and inclusive development.

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

**Basic amenities in DDA flats at Vasant Kunj**

3317. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that even after nine months of issuance of allotment letters, basic amenities like electricity, water and approach roads have not been provided to flats allotted under DDA Housing Scheme, 2008, specially at Vasant Kunj;

(b) the reasons therefor and action taken against officials responsible for it;

(c) the steps taken, so far, for providing these amenities and by when at least electricity and water would be provided to these flats; and

(d) whether DDA officials are not paying any attention to the representations of the allottees on the pretext of preparation of Commonwealth Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) DDA has reported that approach road is available, water is being supplied through tankers and BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (BRPL) has provided temporary connections to the occupants/allottees. Delhi Jal Board (DJB) expressed inability to supply water and permanent electricity connection is to be provided by BRPL.

(c) and (d) DDA has been/is pursuing the matter with DJB and BRPL. Five tube wells have been bored and submersible pumps lowered as an interim arrangement for supplying of water. Electricity is to be provided by BRPL for which action has been taken by DDA.

**Mass rapid transport system**

3318. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to support mass rapid transit system for various million plus cities in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has received any proposals from various States in this regard during 2008-09 and 2009-10 so far;

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

(d) the details of the steps taken by Government on such proposals; and

(e) the details of the assistance Government proposes to provide for development of infrastructure in such cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Union Government proposes to support Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS), whether bus based or rail based, in all million plus cities in the country as per 2001 census. However, the proposals must be supported through Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP) and if required, through Alternatives analysis report also.

(b) to (e) Details of MRTS proposals including Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) received during the last two years and current year till date, steps taken by the Union Government alongwith financial assistance provided there under is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

**Statement**

*Details of Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS) Metro Rail Projects  
received during  
the last two years and current year till date*

Sl.No	Project (State)	Length (km.)	Cost (Rs. crore)	Status/Steps taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Extension of Delhi Metro	13.875	2533	The Union Government had requested Government of Haryana (GoH)

to Faridabad

(Haryana)

to submit

Comprehensive Mobility Plan  
(CMP),

improvement of city bus service,  
setting up of special purpose  
vehicle, etc. and Government of  
NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) for 'in  
principle' approval. The pending  
issues, including sharing of  
operational

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1	2	3	4	5
				losses raised by GNCTD, were resolved in a meeting held under the Chairmanship of Secretary (UD) on 25.5.2010. Further action for obtaining approval of Competent Authority has been initiated. Rs. 55 lakhs has been released by Government of India as grant for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR).
2.	Extension of Delhi Metro from Anand Vihar ISBT to Vaishali, Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)	2.574	320	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has proposed construction of the project as deposit work of Ghaziabad Development Authority (GDA). Work has been started by DMRC.
3.	Extension of Delhi Metro to Bahadurgarh (Haryana)	11.781	1,432	Government of Haryana has been advised to submit Comprehensive Mobility Plan, Alternatives analysis report, starting of modern city bus service and to address mandatory reforms along with financial commitment on cost sharing as well as to obtain in principle approval of GNCTD, before the proposal can be further processed by Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD).
4.	Delhi MRTS Phase III	69.57	24,417	The Union Government has requested GNCTD to convey their

(NCT Delhi) approval on the corridors proposed in Phase III alongwith the funding plan and cost sharing. The DPR has also been circulated to Planning Commission and concerned Ministries/Departments for their comments. Rs. 175.40 Lakhs has been released as assistance for preparation of DPR.

5. Mumbai Line-II 20.398 7,660 The project is being taken up under Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme of Ministry of Finance, Government of India. The concession contract has been awarded

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(Charkop Bandra  
Mankurd)  
(Maharashtra)

1	2	3	4	5
				<p>by Government of Maharashtra and work commenced. As per the VGF scheme, 'In-principle' approval for providing VGF by Government of India upto 20% of the total cost has been accorded.</p>
6.	<p>Jaipur Metro Rail Project (Rajasthan)</p>	28.918	7,531	<p>The proposal has been received from Government of Rajasthan for Metro Rail Project at Jaipur along with a Detailed Project Report (DPR) which is not yet approved by the Government of India. The Government of Rajasthan was requested to furnish certain details regarding ridership, alternative analysis, Public Private Partnership (PPP) and percentage of equity options etc. In this regard, certain information has been received from the State Government on which action has been initiated.</p>
7.	<p>Metro Link from Delhi Metro Sikanderpur station to National Highway 8 in Gurgaon as a private Metro</p>	5.00	874	<p>The project proposal submitted by Government of Haryana for implementation by M/s Rapid Metro Rail Gurgaon at a cost of Rs. 874 crore has been processed by the Union Government for obtaining approval of Competent Authority. It is a totally private initiative and no financial</p>

Initiative assistance is  
required from the Union  
Government.

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**Statement-II**

*Details of Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) projects received during the last two years and current year till date*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project title	Approved cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Date of approval	Total ACA (Additional Central Assistance) commitment (Rs. in lakh)	ACA released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	BRTS Phase-II for Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	48,813.00	19-08-08	17,084.55	4,271.00
2	Maharashtra	Pune	Improvement and Strengthening of New Alandi Road as BRT corridor for Pune (13.9 km. from Vikrantwadi to Dighi-Octroi Naka)	3,703.00	19-08-08	1,851.50	462.88
3	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS Corridor-Kalewadi-KSB Chowk to Dehu-Alandi Road (Trunk Route 7)-PCMC	21,920.00	21-11-08	8,768.00	2,192.00
4	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS Corridor-Nashik Phata to Wakad (Trunk Route No. 9) - PCMC	20,682.00	21-11-08	8,272.80	2,068.20
5	Rajasthan	Jaipur	BRTS (Package-IIIA and IIIB), Jaipur	26,035.94	14-01-09	13,017.96	3,254.49
6	West Bengal	Kolkata	BRTS from Ultadanga to Goria in Kolkata Metropolitan Area	25,291.00	16-06-10	8,851.85	0.00

**Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Act**

3319. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the time fixed for receipt of comments/suggestions on the draft Model Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Act from various stakeholders has been completed;

(b) if so, the details of comments/suggestions received by Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government has examined all the comments/suggestions received so far; and

(d) if so, the details of actions so far taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) In order to promote planned and healthy real estate development of colonies and apartments with a view to protecting consumer interest and to facilitate smooth and speedy urban construction, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in consultation with various stakeholders had prepared a draft Model Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Act 200\_ and the same was put on the website of the Ministry (<http://mhupa.gov.in>). Comments/suggestions on the draft bill were invited from public and other stakeholders including State Governments and Union Territory administrations, business chambers, etc. by 06.11.2009. More than 350 responses were received.

As the second step of this exercise, after analyzing each comment, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation discussed the comments received and the issues raised with representatives of some of the State Governments in a meeting held in March, 2010 and a series of Workshops held on 16th, 17th, 22nd and 23rd April, 2010 with the representatives of the State Governments in order to prepare the second draft with the participation of urban development and urban law experts from some of the states. The draft was placed before states, business chambers, developers and experts in consultation held on 11th June, 2010.

The Model Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Act 201\_ will be finalized by the Ministry after taking into consideration suggestions received from the States, business chambers, developers, experts and

other stakeholders.

Further, the Ministry of Urban Development is considering formulation of a Real Estate Management (Regulation and Control) Bill which is applicable to the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The Bill is at a draft stage.

The finalization of the draft Bill in respect of National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCTD) requires consultations with various stakeholders including Government of NCTD, Delhi Development Authority and various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. In view of the administrative and legal issues involved, no time frame can be fixed for introduction of the proposal Bill at this stage.

**Drinking water crisis in urban areas**

3320. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is a drinking water crisis in many urban areas of the country;

(b) if so, whether there have been predictions of an even more severe water crisis in the next few years, if adequate water conservation steps are not taken; and

(c) if so, any steps Government proposes to take to meet the challenges of water security and to prevent future water wars in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Urban Water Supply is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to plan, design, execute, operate and maintain water supply projects with State Plan funds. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments/ULBs in providing drinking water, Ministry is extending Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under the ongoing Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). 151 water supply projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 19570.04 crore and 418 projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 7867.21 crore have been approved under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance and Urban Infrastructure Development for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) components respectively. Under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) implemented during 1994 to 2005 in towns having population less than 20,000 as per 1991/2001 census, 1244 schemes were approved at a total cost of Rs. 1822.38 crore out of which 1012 have been reported completed/commissioned and 227 are in progress. Five have been dropped. The AUWSP has been subsumed under UIDSSMT w.e.f. 3.12.2005. Under the North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) Phase I which covers capital cities in 5 states, water supply projects are being implemented in 4 cities (Agartala, Gangtok, Aizawl and Kohima). The water supply sector is also accorded high priority under the scheme for infrastructure development in Satellite towns. A 100 MLD reverse osmosis desalination plant has been approved for Chennai city at an estimated cost of Rs. 908.28 crore of which Rs. 871.24 crore is Central Government grant. Ministry is also supporting water



sector reforms such as water harvesting, recycling and reuse of waste water, water audit and service level benchmarking.

**Melting of glaciers**

3321. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of glaciers on and around Himalayas which are

source of origin of perennial rivers are fast melting endangering the existence of rivers sooner than later;

(b) whether the process is also prone to causing abnormal floods in rivers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the short-term and long term steps being taken to avert the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Geological Survey of India (GSI) has informed that scientific monitoring of 40 major Himalayan glaciers has shown that most of the glaciers are passing through a phase of persistent recession and at the present rate of recession, on an average the Himalayan glaciers are approximately losing only 0.3% of their total length every year. GSI has also observed that at the present rate, there is no immediate danger to the existence of perennial rivers.

(b) The GSI has also informed that glacial melt is only a small factor in the overall flow of the river and that the other factors are seasonal snow, ground water flow and rainfall in the catchment area. This last factor is much more significant than the glacial melt and hence, at the present rate of recession the melting of the glaciers alone may not cause any abnormal floods in the rivers.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### **Irrigation potential of Jharkhand**

3322. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds that have been released to Jharkhand to increase irrigation potential for the last three years, year-wise, district-wise and project-wise;

(b) the projects pending with the Ministry which are submitted by Jharkhand Government and by when these projects will be cleared; and

(c) in what manner the Ministry propose to increase irrigation potential in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) Irrigation is a State subject and planning, execution and funding of the irrigation projects is within the purview

of the respective State Governments. Union Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) as per guidelines of the programme prevailing from time to time for expeditious completion of selected projects. The details of the central assistance released to the Jharkhand under AIBP during 2007-08 to 2010-11 are given in the Statement (See below).

Funds under AIBP are released on the basis of AIBP release proposals submitted by the State Governments as per guidelines of the AIBP. Receipt of proposals from State Governments and their examination at various levels and recommendation for release of funds as well as

release of funds is a continuous process with the Ministry of Water Resources, Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance. 116 new surface Minor Irrigation Schemes of Jharkhand State have been included in AIBP and grant amounting to Rs. 72.90 crore has been released to Government of Jharkhand on 23.8.2010.

**Statement**

*Irrigation projects of Jharkhand under AIBP, districts benefited and Central Assistance released*

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Project (Started in Plan)	Districts benefited	Amount (Rs. in crore)				Grand Total since 1996-97
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects							
JHARKHAND							
1	Gumani (V)	Dumka	3.7100	0.0000	0.0000		31.4020
2	Torai (V) (D)	Dumka	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		2.5000
3	Latratu (VII) (C)	Ranchi	2.1300	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
4	Kansjore (VII)	Gumla	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		11.0400
5	Sonua (VI)	Singhbhum	0.9000	0.0000	0.0000		19.2460
6	Surangi (VII)	Singhbhum, Ranchi	1.1344	0.0000	0.0000		13.2844
7	Tapkara Res. Scheme (VI) (C)	Gumla	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.5150
8	Upper Sankh	Gumla	1.8000	2.7000	0.0000		15.1100
9	Panchkhero	Hazaribagh, Giridih	1.6800	1.0200	0.0000		8.2420
	116 New MI Schemes					72.9000	72.9000
(JHARKHAND)-TOTAL			9.2244	3.7200	0.0000	72.9000	176.3694

**Ground water depletion**

3323. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ground water depletion is found in

those areas where soft drink companies are operating;

(b) if so, whether over drawing of water by these companies is causing depletion;

(c) whether norms has been fixed for the usage of ground water by the companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the mechanism in place to monitor the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has reported that decline in ground water levels in an area is a cumulative effect of ground water withdrawal for all purposes including domestic, industrial as well as agricultural sectors. As per assessment carried out by CGWB in association with the State Ground Water Departments, the share of agriculture in total ground water used in the country is 92%. Remaining 8% is used in domestic and industrial sectors.

(c) to (e) The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) is regulating withdrawal of ground water by new industries/projects in over-exploited, critical and semi-critical areas. The CGWA has issued guidelines for withdrawal of ground water in these areas and requested the State Governments to implement these guidelines. They have "notified" 43 areas for regulation of ground water development and decentralized their regulatory powers to Deputy Commissioners/District Magistrates/authorised officers for grant of permission for extraction of ground water for drinking and domestic use in these areas. Complaints of violations of norms in notified areas are referred to the concerned authorised officers for taking actions under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

#### **Flood affected areas in Uttar Pradesh**

†3324. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 73 lakh hectare of flood affected areas, 60 lakh hectare area was found to be protected from floods and whereas only 34 lakh hectare area has been protected from floods; and

(b) the reasons for giving less amount to Uttar Pradesh whereas Uttar Pradesh, needs top most attention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The flood related data is generally collected and maintained by concerned State Governments. As per information provided by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, a total area of 73.40 lakh hectare (lakh ha.) has been reported as flood prone area in the State

of Uttar Pradesh and an area of 17.03 lakh ha has been protected from floods with a reasonable degree of protection by the end of Tenth Plan. The area affected from floods varies year to year and based on the data collected for last 50 years (1953-2003), the annual average of flood affected area in Uttar Pradesh has been reported as 19.91 lakh ha.

(b) It is not a fact that Uttar Pradesh has been provided less amount of financial assistance. Flood Management is a State Subject and responsibility of planning, executing and maintenance of the flood control schemes primarily rests with the respective State Government.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, 21 flood control schemes have been included under 'Flood Management Programme' from Uttar Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs. 557.19 crore (Central Share: Rs. 417.89 crore) and the Central assistance of Rs. 134.19 crore has been released to the State Government as on 31st March, 2010.

**Funds for a project to divert flood waters**

3325. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received request from the State Government of Tamil Nadu for funds for a project to divert floodwaters in the Cauvery from Kattalai (Karur District) to Vaigai and Gundar and the details thereof;

(b) whether funds have been released for this project and the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) by when the funds would be released for this project by Government; and

(e) the other river interlinking projects that are awaiting release of funds from Government and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has addressed a letter dated 25.3.2009 regarding sanction of grant for the Kattalai Barrage Scheme of Tamil Nadu under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP).

(b) No funds have been released for the project under AIBP.

(c) to (e) As per prevailing guidelines of the AIBP, Central Assistance is provided to only those projects which are techno-economically approved by the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multipurpose Projects and having investment clearance from the Planning Commission (or State TAC/Planning Commission in case they are empowered by the Planning Commission). For such approved projects, the State Government is required to submit AIBP release proposal as per prevailing guidelines of the programme. No proposal on above lines is received from Government of Tamil Nadu.

**Construction of large dams in NER**

†3326. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:



Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to construct large dams for power production due to the adequate water availability in North-East Region;

(b) whether the agitations are going on in North-East Region against the construction of large dams;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether small dams shall get less affected from earthquakes than large dams and even the danger of cracking will be less while releasing the additional quantity of water;

(d) whether small dams will be less harmful even in case of damage caused by neighbouring countries; and

(e) if so, whether Government will consider to construct small dams in North-East Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The State Governments in North Eastern Region have allotted a number of Hydro Power Projects to Independent Power Producers and Public Sector Undertakings for execution. The height of the dam and storage capacity etc. depend upon the water availability, its variability over the year and submergence permitted by the State Government.

(b) The State Government of Assam has informed that some people of the State have the apprehensions that the construction of big dams in upper reaches of River Brahmaputra would cause adverse impact on downstream areas in Assam.

(c) Both small and large dams are designed using state-of-the-art design and analysis techniques. However, in the case of large dams, the requirements of planning, design, investigation, data acquisition and construction are much more stringent as compared to small dams. This makes large dams even more safe over the small dams. Generally all major dams are being designed based on the site specific seismic design parameters recommended by the National Committee on Seismic Design Parameters (NCSDP). The NCSDP comprises of experts from the various organizations of national repute. Dams, whether small or large, are designed as per relevant guidelines/Indian Standard codes to account for any seismic eventuality.

(d) and (e) The design and construction requirement of large dams are much

more stringent over small dams, which makes them more resilient over small dams to damages caused by neighboring countries. The decision to construct a small and large dam depends upon the site conditions such as geology, water availability and allowable submergence etc.

**Pakistan's claim on share of river water**

3327. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is still laying its claim on the share of river waters;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is taking any step to counter this claim; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) No, Sir. The use of the waters of the Indus System of rivers has already been settled by the Indus Waters Treaty 1960 between India and Pakistan.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Large and medium irrigation projects**

3328. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of large and medium uncompleted long standing irrigation projects pending beyond the stipulated period for completion in the country, State-wise figures thereof; and

(b) the kind of the Central Government support to be extended to complete such long standing projects of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Irrigation is a State subject and planning, execution, funding as well as priority of execution and completion of irrigation projects is within the purview of respective State Governments. However, Central Government provides financial assistance to State Governments under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for expeditious completion of selected projects as per guidelines of the Programme. As per guidelines of the AIBP, major/medium projects or their components are required to be completed in a period of maximum of four years excluding the year of inclusion of the project in AIBP. So far, 282 major/medium projects have been provided with central assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) since its inception in 1996-97 of which, 124 projects have been completed, 11 projects are nearing completion, 5 projects are deferred and remaining 142 projects are ongoing. Of the 142 ongoing projects, 47 projects are on time and 95 projects are delayed. The State wise details of delayed projects are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of delayed projects*

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Sl.	State	No. of major/medium projects
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No.		delayed beyond permissible time limit under AIBP
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	4
4.	Bihar	3

1	2	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	1
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	2
8.	Haryana	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
11.	Jharkhand	6
12.	Karnataka	5
13.	Kerala	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9
15.	Maharashtra	10
16.	Manipur	3
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Orissa	11
21.	Punjab	2
22.	Rajasthan	3
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tripura	3
25.	Tamil Nadu	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3
27.	Uttarakhand	0
28.	West Bengal	4
TOTAL:		95

**Small and medium irrigation projects**

3329. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small and medium irrigation projects that are pending,  
State-wise;

(b) since how long these projects are pending and the cost escalation of these projects, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for the projects not being completed during the stipulated time; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for early completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) Irrigation being State subject, planning, execution funding as well as priority of execution and completion of irrigation projects is within the purview of respective State Governments. As per prevailing guidelines of the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), maximum period for completion of medium projects is four year and for surface Water Minor Irrigation Schemes is two years excluding the year of inclusion of project/scheme in AIBP. Keeping this in view, the details of delayed medium and minor irrigation projects are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (See below).

The reasons for delay in completion of projects are land acquisition problems, Resettlement and Rehabilitation problems, delay in obtaining mandatory clearances, contractual problems, litigation, delay in completion of works to be taken up by agencies other than Water Resources/Irrigation Department such as Railway Crossing, shifting of electric line, providing road crossings, shifting of gas pipe line etc. Delay also occurs due to law and order problems, short working seasons in hilly States and north eastern States.

In order to expedite completion of ongoing projects, the performance of the projects under AIBP is reviewed from time to time including monitoring visits by the officers of the Central Water Commission. Since December 2006, the State Governments are also required to specify year-wise targets of irrigation potential creation till completion of the project in the Memorandum of Understanding to be signed by them for availing financial assistance under AIBP along with target date of completion. In case, the project is not completed in stipulated time, the State Government is required to request for

extension of time for completion along with detailed justification for delay in completion of the project and remedial measures taken by them for removal of bottlenecks. In case of inordinate delay in completion of the projects, the State Governments are also required to provide undertaking that any further cost overrun occurring due to time overrun beyond approved time limit shall be borne by them. AIBP guidelines also provide that in case the project is not completed within the stipulated time, the grant released under AIBP may be converted into loan. The State Governments have been sensitized about this provision available with Union Government during the review meetings on the AIBP held in July, 2010.

**Statement-I**

*Delayed medium irrigation projects under AIBP*

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Project estimated	Present Status of project	Category	Year of inclusion	Year of completion/estimated	Approved cost (Rs. in crore)	Latest cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects</b>							
ANDHRA							
PRADESH							
1.	Yerrakalva	Ongoing	Medium	2000-01	2010-11	46.52	*
2.	Tarakarma Thirtha Sagaram Project	Ongoing	Medium	2005-06	2011	**	220.04
3.	Palemvagu	Ongoing	Medium	2005-06	2011	29.13	70.99
4.	Musurimilli Project	Ongoing	Medium	2007-08	2011	207	207
ASSAM							
5.	Borolia	Ongoing	Medium	1996-97	2011	6.78	142.88
6.	Burhi Dihang LIS	Ongoing	Medium	1997-98	2011	5.054	46.0837
CHHATTISGARH							
7	Koserteda	Ongoing	Medium	2002-03	2011	6.01	154.65
GUJARAT							
8	Brahamini-II	Ongoing	Medium	2000-01		NA	NA
HIMACHAL PRADESH							
9	Sidhata	Ongoing	Medium	2000-01	2012	33.62	66.35
10	Changer Lift	Ongoing	Medium	2000-01	2012	28.37	88.09
JAMMU AND KASHMIR							
	Mod. of New Pratap Canal	Ongoing	Medium	1999-2000	2011	21.68	47.6
11	Tral Lift	Ongoing	Medium	2000-01	2011	8.12	140.76
12	Rafiabad Lift Irrigation	Ongoing	Medium	2001-02	2012	35.6	63.62



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JHARKHAND							
13	Kansjore	Ongoing	Medium	1997-98	2012	20.91	52.97
14	Sonua	Ongoing	Medium	1997-98	2012	8.92	82.65
15	Surangi	Ongoing	Medium	1997-98	2012	2.15	41.17
16	Upper Sankh	Ongoing	Medium	2004-05	2011	9.19	141.19
17	Panchkhero	Ongoing	Medium	2004-05	2011	9.55	75.69
KARNATAKA							
18	Gandorinala	Ongoing	Medium	2001-02	2011	7.71	240
MAHARASHTRA							
19	Upper Manar	Ongoing	Medium	2002-03	2012-13	26.18	424.5
20	Dongaragaon	Ongoing	Medium	2005-06	2011	2.15	67.039
21	Gul Medium Irrigation Project	Ongoing	Medium	2005-06	2011	65.73	96.92
MANIPUR							
22	Khuga	Ongoing	Medium	1996-97	2011	15	381.28
23	Dolaithabi Barrage Project	Ongoing	Medium	2002-03	2011	18.86	215.52
ORISSA							
24	Titlagarh	Ongoing	Medium	1998-99	2011	21.13	NC
25	Telengiri Irrigation Project	Ongoing	Medium	2003-04	2012	106.18	474.05
26	Ret Irrigation Project (KBK)	Ongoing	Medium	2003-04	2012	86.14	NA
27	Chheligada Dam	Ongoing	Medium	2003-04	2012	52.96	201.01
TRIPURA							
28	Gumti	Ongoing	Medium	1996-97	2012	5.88	83.01
29	Manu	Ongoing	Medium	1996-97	2012	7.1	83
30	Khowai	Ongoing	Medium	1996-97	2011	8.18	98.71
WEST BENGAL							
31	Tatko	Ongoing	Medium	2000-01	2011	0.98	19.76
32	Patloi	Ongoing	Medium	2000-01	2011	0.9	17.28

Revised estimate of Ret project of Orissa not submitted.

Brahmani project of Gujarat is being closed by Government of Gujarat.

Titalagarh project of Orissa is nearing completion hence Revised estimate not submitted.

\*&\*\* AIBP release proposal not received after revised AIBP guidelines

came into effect in December, 2006.

*Statement-II*

*State-wise details of delayed minor irrigation schemes under AIBP*

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of MI schemes included	Year of inclusion	Target date of completion	Nos. of Delayed MI schemes	Revised date of completion	Reasons for delay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>A Special Category States</b>							
1.	Assam	11	2004-05	31.3.2006	9	Not reported	Law and Order problem in North Cachar
2.	Tripura	87	2007-08	31.3.2010	22	31.3.2011	Delay in transportation of construction material for storage scheme
3	Himachal Pradesh	116	2007-08	31.3.2010	53	31.10.2011	Due to delay in providing power connection by State Electricity Board
4	Jammu and Kashmir						Schemes located in militancy prone area,
	(A) - Jammu Region	54	2003-04	31.3.2010	19	31.3.2011	lesser working season, poor connectivity to the scheme, prolong agitation over the Amarnath land dispute
		62	2006-07	31.3.2010	38	31.3.2011	
		111	2007-08	31.3.2010	105	31.3.2012	
	(B) - Kashmir Region	3	2006-07	31.3.2010	1	31.3.2011	

		133	2007-08	31.3.2010	18	31.3.2011	
5	Orissa (KBK)	20	2007-08	31.3.2010	20	31.3.2011	Insufficient budget provision kept by the State for MI schemes under AIBP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Uttarakhand						Lesser working season and poor connectivity to the schemes
	(A) - Minor Irrigation 898 Department		2007-08	31.3.2010	561	31.3.2011	
	(B) - Irrigation Department		30	2007-08	31.3.2010	18	31.3.2011
	TOTAL	1525			864		

**B. Non-special Category States**

1	Andhra Pradesh	59	2006-07	31.3.2009	48	31.3.2011	Land acquisition problem and abnormal hike in cement and steel rate, local disturbances, unprecedented heavy flood in 2009
2	Chhattisgarh						Land acquisitionn problem at naxal affected area
	(A)	39	2006-07	31.3.2009	26	31.3.2011	
	(B)	77	2007-08	31.3.2010	43	31.3.2011	
3	Madhya Pradesh						Land acquisition problem, forest clearance
	(A)	17	2006-07	31.3.2009	8	Not reported	problem and interference of Adiwasi Mukti

(B)	146	2007-08	31.3.2010	136	Not reported	Sangthan in Ml schemes
4 Maharashtra						
(A)	96	2006-07	31.3.2009	32	31.3.2011	Land acquisition problem
(B)	38	2007-08	31.3.2010	36	31.3.2011	
5 Bihar	4	2007-08	31.3.2010	1	31.3.2011	Schemes located in naxal affected area
TOTAL	476			330		
GRAND TOTAL	2001			1194		

**Assistance under AIBP to Uttar Pradesh**

†3330. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is releasing lesser funds to Uttar Pradesh as compared to the annual admissible assistance under AIBP;

(b) if so, the amount admissible for Uttar Pradesh vis-a-vis Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during the last five years;

(c) the amount actually disbursed during the period; and

(d) the reasons for providing less funds to Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) Funds under AIBP are released on year to year basis on the basis of AIBP release proposals received from State Governments as per guidelines of the AIBP. The year-wise Central assistance released to Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during 2006-07 to 2010-11 till date is as under:-

*Central assistance released under AIBP*

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Uttar Pradesh	Maharashtra	Gujarat	Andhra Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
2006-07	81.8954	465.5213	121.8885	843.422	48.31
2007-08	150.69	972.25	585.72	987.7692	500.345
2008-09	315.4732	2257.8318	258.61	855.18	473.7824
2009-10	238.082	1395.3946	6.0797	1300.728	758.7458
2010-11	10.0192	955.1339	0	0	0

Central Assistance under AIBP is released on the basis of AIBP release proposals received from State Governments in accordance with the AIBP guidelines. Some of the important points governing amount of grant to be released to State Governments are project specific budget provision made for works by the State Government in State's budget, work programme of the State Government for the project for the year, whether project is eligible for 25% or 90% grant or in-between them (if the project is partly benefitting area eligible for 90% grant), number of ongoing projects of the State under AIBP etc.

**Dam on Indus river**

3331. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be  
pleased to  
state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether there is any proposal to build dam on Indus river in Ladakh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including present status, budget and completion period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) As informed by Jammu and Kashmir State Power Development Corporation (JKSPDC), at present there is no proposal of construction of dam on Indus river in Ladakh with JKSPDC. Central Water Commission has also not received any proposal of irrigation/multipurpose project on Indus river in Ladakh (Jammu and Kashmir) area. As informed by Central Electricity Authority, Chutak hydroelectric project (44 MW) envisaging a barrage and Nimmo Bazgo (45 MW) envisaging a dam are under construction by NHPC in the Indus river basin in Kargil and Leh Districts of Ladakh respectively.

(b) Works of both the above projects are in progress. The latest estimated costs of Chutak and Nimmo Bazgo projects are Rs. 979.55 crore and Rs. 902.27 crore respectively. Both are anticipated to be completed and commissioned by 2011-12.

#### **Delayed irrigation projects**

3332. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of irrigation projects that have been delayed for more than ten years;

(b) the details of justification for delay and remedial action proposed; and

(c) the details of expected date of completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) Irrigation is a State subject and planning, execution funding as well as priority of completion of irrigation projects is within the purview of the concerned State Governments. However, Union Government provides financial assistance to State Governments for expeditious completion of selected ongoing projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) as per guidelines of the programme in force from time to time. As per prevailing AIBP guidelines, major/medium irrigation projects are



required to be completed in a period of maximum of four years excluding the year of inclusion of the project in AIBP. Keeping this in view, the details of the irrigation projects that have been delayed for more than ten years are given in the Statement alongwith target dates of their completion by the respective State Governments (See below).

The reasons for delay in completion of projects are land acquisition problems, Resettlement and Rehabilitation problems, delay in obtaining mandatory clearances, contractual problems, litigation, delay in completion of works to be taken up by agencies other than Water Resources/Irrigation Department such as Railway Crossing, shifting of electric line, providing

road crossings, shifting of gas pipe line etc. Delay also occurs due to law and order problems, short working seasons in hilly States and north eastern States.

The performance of the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme is reviewed by the Ministry of Water Resources from time to time and particularly on yearly basis with the Principal Secretaries/Secretaries (Water Resources/Irrigation Department) of the respective State Governments in order to achieve further improvement in its implementation which *inter-alia* includes completion of the projects in the stipulated time period. Since December 2006, the Memorandum of Understanding to be signed by the respective State Governments includes year wise physical targets of irrigation potential creation apart from specifying target date of completion. In case, the project is delayed beyond stipulated time limit, the State Governments have to seek extension of time by providing full justification for delay in completion of projects and remedial measures taken by them for removal of bottlenecks in project implementation. In case of inordinate delay in completion of the projects, the State Governments are also required to provide undertaking that in case of any delay in completion of projects beyond the approved time limit, the cost overrun on account of time overrun will be required to be borne by the State Government.

As some of the projects are getting considerably delayed and the AIBP guidelines provide for conversion of grant into loan if the project is not completed in scheduled time, the States were sensitized that in case, the projects are delayed without justification, the Ministry of Water Resources may consider option of conversion of grant into loan.

**Statement**

*Major/Medium ongoing irrigation projects under AIBP  
delayed beyond 10 years*

Sl.No.	Name of State/Project	Present Status	Year of inclusion	Year of completion/ likely year of completion
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Assam</b>				
1.	Dhansiri	Ongoing	1996-97	2012
2.	Champamati	Ongoing	1996-97	2011

3.	Borolia	Ongoing	1996-97	2011
4.	Burhi Dihang LIS	Ongoing	1997-98	2011

**Bihar**

5.	Western Kosi Canal	Ongoing	1996-97	2011
6	Durgawati	Ongoing	1996-97	2012

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1	2	3	4	5
	<b>Gujarat</b>			
7.	Sardar Sarovar	Ongoing	1996-97	2015
	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>			
8.	Shahnehar Irrgn. Project	Ongoing	1997-98	2012
	<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>			
9.	Mod. of Ranbir Canal	Ongoing	1999-2000	2012
	Mod. of New Pratap Canal	Ongoing	1999-2000	2011
	<b>Jharkhand</b>			
10.	Gumani	Ongoing	1997-98	2012
11.	Kansjore	Ongoing	1997-98	2012
12.	Sonua	Ongoing	1997-98	2012
13.	Surangi	Ongoing	1997-98	2012
	<b>Karnataka</b>			
14.	UKP Stage-I	Ongoing	1996-97	2011
15.	Malprabha	Ongoing	1996-97	2011
16.	Ghatprabha	Ongoing	1997-98	2011
17.	Karanja	Ongoing	1997-98	2011
	UKP St. I Phase III	Ongoing	1996-97	2011
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
18.	Indira Sagar	Ongoing	1996-97	2012
19.	Sindh Phase-II	Ongoing	1998-99	2012
	<b>Maharashtra</b>			
20.	Waghur	Ongoing	1996-97	2012
	<b>Manipur</b>			
21.	Khuga	Ongoing	1996-97	2011
22.	Thoubal	Ongoing	1997-98	2012
	<b>Orissa</b>			
23.	Upper Indravati (KBK)	Ongoing	1996-97	2012
24.	Subernrekha Multipurpose	Ongoing	1996-97	2013
25.	Rengali	Ongoing	1996-97	2012

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Anandpur Barrage	Ongoing	1996-97	2012
	Integrated Anandpur Barrage (KBK)	Ongoing		
27.	Titlagarh	Ongoing	1998-99	2011
28.	Lower Indra	Ongoing	1999-2000	2012
29.	Lower Suktel	Ongoing	1999-2000	2012
	<b>Rajasthan</b>			
30.	IGNP Stage-II	Ongoing	1997-98	
31.	Narmada Canal	Ongoing	1998-99	2012
	<b>Tripura</b>			
32.	Gumti	Ongoing	1996-97	2012
33.	Manu	Ongoing	1996-97	2012
34.	Khowai	Ongoing	1996-97	2011
	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
35.	Saryu Nahar	Ongoing	1996-97	2011
36.	Bansagar	Ongoing	1997-98	2012
37.	Eastern Ganga Canal	Ongoing	1999-2000	2011
	<b>West Bengal</b>			
38.	Teesta Barrage	Ongoing	1996-97	2014

**Falling ground water level in Bundelkhand**

†3333. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards falling level of ground water in various parts of the country especially in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of the States where steep fall in the level of ground water has been noticed as per official information;

(c) whether Government is considering any project to arrest falling level of ground water; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of proposed budget for this project?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) An analysis of ground water level data collected during the period May, 2001-May, 2010 has indicated decline (>4 meter) in ground water levels in some parts of the States/UTs of Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Decline more than 4 meters in ground water level has been observed in Banda, Chitrakoot, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi and Mahoba districts in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d) During Eleventh Plan, Government of India has sanctioned schemes namely "Ground Water Management and Regulation" for Demonstrative Projects on Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water, "Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells" and "Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies" for rain water harvesting and ground water recharge on cluster approach. The outlays under the schemes are Rs. 100 crore, Rs. 1798.71 crore and Rs. 2750 crore respectively. Priority is accorded to drought prone areas under these schemes.

In addition, water harvesting and ground water recharge is one of the major component of watershed programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Department of Land Resources. The special package launched by the Government of India for Drought Mitigation and a comprehensive package for Integrated Development of Bundelkhand regions of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh also addresses issue of enhancing ground water recharge.

#### **Area under irrigation**

3334. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the area under irrigation during the period First Five Year Plan to Tenth Five Year Plan, Plan-wise;

(b) the growth rate of irrigation in the country; and

(c) by when Government is expecting to cover irrigation facilities in all agricultural land in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The details of irrigation potential created during First Plan to Tenth Plan is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) The average rate of growth in the created irrigation potential during the First Plan to Tenth Plan is about 1.47 Million Hectares per year.

(c) The ultimate irrigation potential has been assessed to be

about 139.9 Mha against which creation of irrigation potential of about 102.7 Mha has been reported by the States up to the end of Tenth Plan. Creation of irrigation potential of 5.51 Mha has also been reported during the first three years of Eleventh Plan. The revised target of creation of irrigation potential during Eleventh Plan is about 9.5 Mha. The report of the Task Force on Irrigation constituted by the Planning Commission has assessed that most of the ultimate irrigation potential would be

created by Thirteenth Plan. Further, additional irrigation potential of about 35 Mha is also envisaged Inter-Basin Water Transport.

**Statement**

*Details of irrigation potential created during First Plan to Tenth Plan*

(in million hectare)

Plan	Irrigation potential created during the Plan period
First Plan (1951-1956)	3.66
Second Plan (1956-1961)	2.82
Third Plan (1961-1966)	4.49
Annual Plans (1966-1969)	3.53
Fourth Plan (1969-1974)	7.10
Fifth Plan (1974-1978)	7.82
Annual Plans (1978-1980)	1.59
Sixth Plan (1980-1985)	8.61
Seventh Plan (1985-1990)	11.31
Annual Plans (1990-1992)	4.56
Eighth Plan (1992-1997)	5.17
Ninth Plan (1997-2002)	7.69
Tenth Plan (2002-2007)	8.82

**Allocation under Centrally sponsored schemes**

3335. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated under Centrally sponsored schemes under the Ministry to Bihar State during financial years 1998-2004 and 2004-10, scheme-wise and year-wise;



(b) the quantum of amount that have been released against above allocation during above period, scheme-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the quantum of amount that have already been spent by the Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) The details in respect to funds released to Government of Bihar under various Central Sector, Centrally Sponsored and State Sector Schemes, during the period from 1998-2004 and 2004-10 are given in the Statement (See below). Out of total release of Rs. 814.832 crores under various schemes, utilization of Rs. 735.242 crores has been reported by Government of Bihar.

**Statement**

*Details of fund released to the Government of Bihar under various Central Section (CS), Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and*

*State Sector (SS) Schemes of Ministry of Water Resources during 1998-04 and 2004-10*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
1.	Maintenance of Flood Protection Works of Kosi and Gandak Projects (CS)	2.09	4.38	3.02	3.72	7.54	4.18	2.74	2.19	1.47	-	-	-	31.33
2.	Raising, Strengthening and Extension of embankments on Lalbakeya, Kamla, Bagmati and Khando rivers (CS)	1.00	0.80	1.00	2.00	1.50	0.91	-	14.13	18.34	-	-	-	39.68
3.	Critical anti erosion works in Ganga Basin State (CSS)	-	-	8.50	13.58	11.28	0.93	19.41	22.34	20.60	-	-	-	96.64
4.	Flood Proofing in North Bihar (CSS)	-	-	1.00	0.50	-	1.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.75

5. Improvement of drainage in the 17.98 critical areas of the country (CSS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	7.00	5.98	-	-	-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6. River Management Activities- and works related to Border Areas (CS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.69	72.90	53.05	135.64
7. Flood Management Programme - (SS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74.67	131.61	210.94	417.22
8. Command Area Development and Water Management (CSS/SS)	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	6.30	-	-	-	-	-	60.95	70.25
9. Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics (CSS/CS)	0.17	0.05	0.65	0.05	0.002	0.65	0.41	0.05	0.38	-	0.27	0.66	3.342	
TOTAL:	3.26	5.23	14.17	22.85	20.322	7.92	33.86	45.71	46.77	84.36	204.78	325.60	814.83	

#### **Dam and barrage in rivers**

†3336. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the water that was stored for irrigation by constructing dam and barrage on the rivers Mahanadi and Brahmani is being given to industrial houses;

(b) whether Government is also aware that it has caused great discontentment among people and they are on the verge of agitation; and

(c) if so, the measures Government proposes to take to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Allocation of water available in reservoirs and other storages is within the purview of respective State Government as per their own Water Policy or priority. However, Government of Orissa has informed that as per the Orissa State Water Policy, Water Resources management is made keeping priority of drawal for irrigation over industrial water uses. Drinking water and ecology have been kept at top priority followed by Irrigation. Water earmarked for irrigation from Dam/Storages of river Mahanadi and Brahmani is not diverted for industrial use.

(b) The Government of Orissa has informed that discontentment is not based on facts.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Centrally sponsored schemes in Bihar**

3337. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated under Centrally sponsored schemes under the Ministry to Bihar State during financial years 1998-2004 and 2004-10, scheme-wise and year-wise;

(b) the amount released against above allocation during above period, scheme-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the amount already spent by the Bihar Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) A sum of Rs. 10.44 crore was sanctioned to Bihar under the centrally sponsored scheme of 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan' (PYKKA), which was introduced in 2008-09, for creation and development of sports infrastructure in 847 village panchayats and 53 block panchayats for the year 2008-09. Rs. 10.24 crore was released to the state in two installments. The

state Government has been requested to submit utilization certificate/statement of expenditure of the fund availed of.

Under Centrally Sponsored National Service Scheme (NSS) funds are released on the basis of volunteer strength and claim by the concerned State Government. As Rs. 11.91 crores were

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

available with the Government of Bihar as unspent balance, no funds were released during the year 1998-99 to 2000-01 and 2002-03 to 2006-07. However, an amount of Rs. 0.10 crore, Rs. 0.94 crore, Rs. 1.03 crore and Rs. 1.03 crore were released during the year 2001-02, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. The State Government of Bihar reported that an amount of Rs. 0.80 crore, Rs. 0.96, Rs. 1.02 crore, Rs. 0.96, Rs. 1.61 crore and Rs. 1.33 crore have been spent during the years 1998-99, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 respectively.

#### **Contracts to foreign companies for CWG**

3338. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the foreign companies/firms which have been awarded contracts by CWG Organizing Committee along with the details of services provided/to be provided by these firms, firm/company-wise;

(b) whether proper tendering procedure and paper works were done before awarding contracts to these firms;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether CWG Organizing Committee has terminated contracts with some of the foreign firms;

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

(f) whether contract with Singapore based Australian firm Sports Marketing and Management has also been cancelled; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The requisite details, as provided by OC, are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) The Organizing Committee (OC) has informed that proper tendering procedure and paper work were done before awarding contracts.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (g) OC has terminated contracts with the following foreign firms/companies, for the reasons indicated against each of the firms/companies:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Firm/Company	Reasons for termination of the Contract
1.	M/s Sports Marketing and Management (SMAM)	Non-performance as per Contract Terms
2.	Mr. Durham Marengi	Found trying to influence Vendor
3.	M/s Event Knowledge Services terminated	Work completed. Contract terminated with mutual consent.

**Statement**

*Details of service/other contracts above Rs. 1.00 crore entered with foreign firms/companies/concerns/individuals*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name and Address of the Contractor/ Service Provider	Value of the contract
1	2	3	4
1.	Design, Manufacture and Delivery of Aerostat	K. Events, Via Maroncelli, 13, 20154 Milano, Italy	£58,72,265 Net of Taxes
2.	Supply of Technical Services and Goods for the planning, delivery and implementation of 'The Queen's baton Relay'	Maxxam International Pty. Ltd., 101 Birchgrove Road, Birchgrove Bay NSW 2041, Australia	US \$ 19,61,225 Plus Service Tax
3.	Pyrotechnics Services for Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium	Howard and Sons Pyrotechnics Display Unit 20 9 Hoyle Ave Castle Hill NSW 2154 Australia	US \$ 7,50,000
4.	Technical Ticketing Strategy and Program Development - Part A	Bruce Vilkie, 1115 Chestnut Street, Vancouver BC Canada V6J 5E5	US \$39,200 Plus Taxes
5.	Technical Ticketing Strategy and Program Development - Part B	Bruce Vilkie, 1115 Chestnut Street, Vancouver BC Canada V6J 5E5	US\$ 1,75,200 Plus Taxes
6.	Production Design for Opening and Closing Ceremony	Mark Fisher and Ric Lipson, Stufish Marchmont Street London WCIN IAG UK	US \$ 1,99500 Plus Service Tax
7.	Kitchen Equipments Procurement		GBP 12,70,378

8. Sports Presentation Program	PKL Group (UK) Ltd., Siella Way, Bishops Cleeve Cheltenham GL 527DQ	US \$2,10,006 Plus Taxes
9. Catering, Cleaning and Waste Management Consultant	Greg Bowman C/o Greg Bowman Consulting Pty. Limited, 16 Darghan Street Glebe, NSW Australia, 2037	US \$ 2,96,600 Plus Taxes
10. Venue Development and Operations	David Payne, 82 Esplanade, Victoria 3016 Australia	CAN\$ 185775 Plus Taxes
11. Lighting Designer for Opening and Closing Ceremony	Clinton John Flood, 109 9800 Mc Donald Park Road Sidney BC Canada V8L 5W5	US \$ 3,50,740 Plus Service Tax
12. Venue Development Support Services	Durham Marenghi, WillDowdale; 1 Westfield Park, Eloughton, East Yorkshre, HU15 IAN, UK	US \$11,57,100 Plus Taxes AU \$ 3,82,560 Plus Taxes
13. Technology Consultant	Event Knowledge Services Av.Du Tribunal Federal 34, 1005 Lausanne, Switzerland	US \$ 30,000 per month Net of Taxes. Appx. Contract Value US \$ 4,65,000 Net of Taxes
14. Overlays	Brian Nourse, 106/102 Wells Street, South Bank Victoria, 3006	US \$ 10,000 Net of Taxes for min. 5 days from 01.06.2007, and US \$ 24000 Net of taxes for min. 12 days from 01.05.2009 to 31.10.2010 - Approx.
15. Broadcasting	Samantha Cotterell, Villa 35, Al Faisaliya Compound, AI Waab, Doha	



1	2	Qatar	Contract Value US \$ 4,32,000 net of Taxes
16.	Licence Fees - Host City Contract	Patrick Furlong, 11, Hamilton Street, Revierview Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2066	4 GBP 73,00,000
17.	Games Planning, Project and Risk Management	3 Commonwealth Games Federation 26 Upper Brook Street, London W1, England	US \$ 50,07,656 + Rs. 9,63,24,110/-
18.	International Broadcast Rights Sales and Strategy Consultant	Consortium of: Event Knowledge Services, Av.Du Tribunal Federal 34, 1005 Lausanne, Switzerland and Ernst and Young Pvt. Ltd. Golf View Corporate Tower B, Sector 42, Sector Road, Gurgaon-122002, Haryana, INDIA	15% Plus Service Tax on anticipated income from International Broadcasting Rights of US\$ 30 million
19.	Games Management System		US \$ 46,72,669 Plus Taxes
20.	Sports Presentation	Fast Track Sales Ltd., One Boyd, The Admirals, Gunwharf Quays, Portsmouth, PO1 3TR	US \$ 5,02,000 Plus Taxes
21.	Catering Services as Master Caterer at Games Village		Rs.59,23,21,325/-
22.	Sponsorship and Licensing	Gold Medal Systems, Inc.9488 209 Sgstreet, Langley, British Columbia,	

Technical Services Consultants	Canada V1M2H1	15% to 22.5% on estimated Gross Revenue of US \$ 12,25,81,000
23. Timing, Scoring and Results System Services	Great Big Events Pvt. Limited, 16, Darghan Street Glebem NSW, Australia 2037	CHF 2,49,90,000 Net of Taxes US \$ 22,95,000 Plus Service Taxes
24. Opening and Closing Ceremony Consultant	Delaware North Companies Australia Pvt. Ltd. Level 2, 630 Church Street Richmond Victoria, Australia, 3121	US \$ 25,92,959 + Rs. 11,98,58,802/-
25. Worldforce Services	Sports Marketing and Management Pvt. Ltd. 360 Orchard Road # 11-09 International Building, Singapore-238869	US \$ 29,10,000
26. Venue Development Support Services - Extension Agreement	Swiss Timing Ltd., Rue De l'Envers 1, CH - 2606, Corgemont - Switzerland	US 20,60,000
27. Games News Services	Spectak Productions Pty. Ltd., Level 16, 25 Blgh Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Australia	£1,75,963.61 Plus Taxes
28. Rigging, Operation and Management of Scenic Flying in Opening and Closing Ceremony	Consortium of Event Knowledge Services, Av.Du Tribunal Federal 34, 1005 Lausanne, Switzerland and Ernst and Young Pvt. Ltd. Gold View Corporate Tower B, Sector 42, Sector Road, Gurgaon 122002, Haryana, INDIA	US \$5,14,000 Plus Taxes
29. Preliminary and Interim States of Architectural Design, Civil Engineering, Structural Engineering, Display Engineering, Scenic Design, Drawings and Design and for		

<p>Technical Drawing Specification for each Segment of the Cultural Component and Engineering Consultancy</p>	<p>Event Knowledge Services, Av.Du Tribunal Federal 34, 1005 Lausanne, Switzerland</p> <p>Inforstrada Sports, Binnerwal 2,3432 GH Nteuwegein, The Netherlands</p> <p>Stage One Creative Services Ltd., Hanger 88 Marston Business Park, Tockwith, North Yorkshire, Y026 7QF</p> <p>Mark Fisher Studio Limited, 84 Marchmont Street London WC IN IAG UK</p>	
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**Bunglings in hired items for CWG**

3339. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the items which would be hired by CWG Organizing Committee along with details of firms which have been awarded contracts for providing items on rent during Commonwealth Games along with the rates thereof, item-wise;

(b) whether some articles have been hired at inflated rates, even more than their market price;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether a JPC will be constituted to probe the scams and bungling in Commonwealth Games;

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

(f) the details of action taken against guilty persons, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Organizing Committee (OC) has informed that following four consortia/companies have been awarded contracts to provide overlays on rent, for Commonwealth Games Organizing Committee during the Games:-

(i) M/s G. L. Events - Meroform Consortium CG 2010

(ii) M/s Pico Deepali Overlays Consortium

(iii) M/s Nussli (Switzerland) Ltd.

(iv) ESAJV : D-Art : Indo Consortium

The items covered in overlays are about 1000 and important of which include marquees, tents, pre-fabricated office units, Porta WCs, public display systems, Diesel Engine Generating sets, UPSs, metal structure such as grand stand seatings, broadcast tribunes, security fencing, furniture, fixture and equipment, etc.

(b) and (c) OC has informed that the contracts have been awarded on a turn key basis and four vendors have been selected through open and transparent competitive bidding process. The selected vendors were lowest for their respective clusters on overall basis and two rounds of

negotiations were held by two Committees of Senior Officials before award of the contracts.

(d) to (f) The contracts have been awarded following due process and no irregularity has been committed. However, if any irregularities are found, Government will have these enquired into, for appropriate action.

**Seepage and water logging in venues for CWG**

3340. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the world class venue for Commonwealth Games were inaugurated amid seepage, water logging, etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**Amount paid to MGF EMMAR for projects of CWG**

3341. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount paid to MGF EMMAR is not according to original agreement made with them for construction of Commonwealth Games projects in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this work done by MGF EMMAR is not meeting the specification given to them for completion of CWG project;

(c) if so, the action Government has taken against the company;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether it is also a fact that projects are already behind schedule; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) As reported by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), no amount has been paid to M/s Emmar MGF as per original Project Development Agreement. However, DDA has purchased 333 flats under a separate purchase agreement with total consideration of Rs. 768 crore.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) There has been some delay on the part of Project Developer but recovery schedules were prepared and operationalized. The delay was also on account of involvement of multiple agencies working in the area and their interdependencies on each other.

**Total cost of CWG**

3342. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) total cost of Commonwealth Games;
- (b) the funds being spent on Commonwealth Games;
- (c) the details of Central aid and loan amount; and
- (d) the number of international athletes/players participating in the Commonwealth Games and number of those international athletes who have secured medals in Olympics/world level games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The total estimated amount to be spent by the Government on the Commonwealth Games, 2010 is Rs. 11494 crore.

- (c) The requisite details are given in the Statement (See below).
- (d) The exact position i.e. number and names of athletes, will be known only after 3rd September, 2010 which is the last date of receiving entries from 71 Commonwealth Games Associations (CGAs).

**Statement**

*Details of funds being spent on Commonwealth Games*

Sl. No.	Item of expenditure	Plan/Non-Plan Ministry/State	Approved estimate (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Sports Authority of India for Sports Infrastructure	Plan/MoYAS	2460.00 + 15.00 2475.00
2.	Sports Authority of India for Sports Fitness equipment and Furnishings of Stadia	Plan/MoYAS	14.35
3.	AITA for Venue of Tennis	Plan/MoYAS	65.65
4.	OC for Conduct of the Games	Non-Plan/MoYAS	1620.00
5.	Government of Maharashtra for Sports Infrastructure for Commonwealth Youth Games, Pune, 2008	Plan/State/Maharashtra	210.00
6.	Civic/Municipal agencies of Pune for Civic infrastructure of Pune	Plan/Min of UD and Housing and Poverty Alleviation	134.32



1	2	3	4
7.	Government of Maharashtra for Security arrangements of CWYG, Pune	Non-Plan/MHA	7.16
8.	DDA for international Zone, etc. of Games Village and Sports infrastructure	Plan/MoUD	827.85
9.	GNCT of Delhi for civic infrastructure	Plan/State/ NCT Delhi	2800.00
10.	MoYAS for Preparation of Teams for CWG	Plan/MoYAS	678.00
11.	OC for Overlays	Plan/MoYAS	687.00
12.	DU <sup>1</sup> , JMI <sup>2</sup> and CPWD for Upgradation/creation of Competition and Training Venues at DU, JMI, DPS <sup>3</sup>	Plan/MoYAS	350.71
13.	Delhi Police for Security through MHA	Non-Plan/MHA	172.00
14.	Host Broadcaster (Prasar Bharati) for DD/AIR International Broadcasting Centre	Plan/Min of I&B	373.85
	PIB for Publicity etc.	Plan/Min of I&B	32.95
	ITPO for (Rent and Upgradation)	Plan/Min of I&B	75.77
	Total (13)		482.57
15.	Archeological Survey of India for refurbishment of monuments	Plan/Min. of Culture	25.75
16.	CPWD for Construction of Big Bore Shooting Range at CRPF Centre, Kadarapur, Gurgaon	Plan/MYAS	28.50
17.	MoHFW for Construction and Operationalization of Sports medicine and Family Welfare and Injury Centre at Safdarjung Hospital	Plan/M/o Health	70.72
18.	ECIL for Security related Equipments such as CCTV etc. at Venues	Plan (Apportioned various Venue owning agencies through the concerned Departments/ Ministries)	375.00
1	2	3	4

19. MHA for Intelligent Traffic Management Plan/MHA System		200.00
20. MTNL for Incremental Telecom Infrastructure	Plan/MoYAS	182.00
21. OC for Timing Scoring Result (TSR System) and Sports Equipment	Plan/MoYAS	87.25

<sup>1</sup>Delhi University

<sup>2</sup>Jamia Milia Islamia

<sup>3</sup>Delhi Public School, R.K. Puram

Note: The details of loan component out of Rs. **11,494 crore** is as follows

a. OC for Conduct of the Games	Rs. 1620 crore
b. OC for Overlays	Rs. 687 crore
c. Prasar Bharati for Host Broadcasting	Rs. 187 crore
<b>TOTAL LOAN AMOUNT</b>	<b>Rs. 2494 crore</b>

#### Companies involved in CWG

†3343. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects and companies involved in matters concerning Commonwealth Games in whose activities, irregularities and scam worth tens of thousands of crores of rupees have been found, along with concrete action taken by Government against them;

(b) whether the organizing committee had transferred crores of rupees to a foreign company, in the year 2009, which had nothing to do with Commonwealth Games, the details thereof and the amount given; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is misusing country's millions of rupees in the name of Commonwealth Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The Organizing Committee has informed that, there is no project or company involved in irregularities and scam worth tens of thousands of crores of rupees, in the Organizing Committee, Commonwealth Games and that the Organizing Committee did not transfer any amount, to any foreign company, which had nothing to do with Commonwealth Games, 2010.

(c) No, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Young panchayat leaders in youth delegations**

3344. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether distinguished young panchayat leaders had been included in the youth delegations which visited China in 2006 and 2007;

(b) whether this practice has since been discontinued; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Distinguished young person from various fields are considered for the youth delegation sent by this Ministry to China, which also include social workers and young panchayat leaders.

**Loan obtained for CWG**

3345. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the initial estimated expenditure, revised estimates and the actual expenditure incurred so far for hosting/conducting the Commonwealth Games;

(b) whether the Central Government/Organizing Committee of Commonwealth Games (CG) has taken any loan from any foreign country, for organizing Commonwealth Games;

(c) if so, the detail of the amount of loan disbursed, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) whether there is any report of irregularities in the ongoing projects of Commonwealth Games; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) An amount of Rs. 767 crore was initially approved for the Conduct of the Games for the Organising Committee (OC) which has been revised to Rs. 2,394.25 crore. The expenditure incurred by the OC so far, in this regard, is Rs. 946.92 crore.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) There have been some media reports about irregularities and scams in Commonwealth Games projects. These relate to the observations made by the Chief Technical Examiners' Organization

(CTEO) of Central Vigilance Commission regarding some of the Commonwealth Games related projects and award of contracts by the Organizing Committee. As per procedure, the observations made by the CTEO, are attended to by the concerned Agencies, and responses to the observations are sent to CTEO. Thereafter, the CTEO, as necessary, makes counter observations, on which the Agency responds again and the report is finalized only the reafter.

12.00 Noon

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. Papers to be Laid on the Table. Dr. Gill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Papers be laid. Let the Papers be laid.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, before you leave, I would like to make a request because an assurance was given to this House almost 20 days back that a statement regarding diversion of the funds with respect to Commonwealth Games by the Delhi Government will be placed on the Table of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Papers be laid. Then take up this question.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is three times.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Gill, please.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I would like to utilize the presence of the Chairman. That is why I am raising it now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come and see me, if you want.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

**Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute  
of  
Youth Development, Sriperumbudur and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M.S. GILL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers

mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3047/15/09]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.**

**II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and BIBCOL.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Prithviraj Chavan, I lay on the Table:-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of

Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of All India Services Act, 1951:-

- (1) G.S.R. 617 (E), dated the 23rd July, 2010, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 2010.
- (2) G.S.R. 618 (E), dated the 23rd July, 2010, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eleventh Amendment Rules, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3009/15/10]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Science and Technology, Department of Biotechnology) and the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited (BIBCOL), for the year 2010-11.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3008/15/10]

**I. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of NCPCR, New Delhi and related papers.**

**II. Report and Accounts (2007-08) of National Commission for Women, New Delhi and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 16 and sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005:-
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Action Taken on the recommendations of the above Commission in its Annual Report for the year 2008-09.
  - (c) 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. 3050/15/10]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 14 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Commission for Women (NCW), New Delhi, for the year 2007-08, together with Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in the above Report of the Commission.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.

- (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. 3050/15/10]

- (i) **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of Allahabad Museum, Allahabad, and related papers.**
- (ii) **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal and related papers.**
- (iii) **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi and related papers.**

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Allahabad Museum, Allahabad, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Museum.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3012/15/10]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangrahalaya.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3014/15/10]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3013/15/10]

**Notification of the Ministry of Finance**



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. F.No.178/37/2006-ITA-I, dated the 3rd August, 2010, publishing the Order regarding

Scheme for Slum Rehabilitation laid out by Regulation 33 (10) of the Development Control Regulations for Greater Mumbai 1991 and Appendix IV of Notification under Section 80IB of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3024/15/10]

**Notifications of the Ministry of Power**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:-

- (1) No. L-1(1)/2009-CERC, dated the 28th April, 2010, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Unscheduled Interchange charges and related matters) (Amendment) Regulations, 2010.
- (2) F. No. L-7/14/2010-CERC, dated the 7th June, 2010, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Power System Development Fund) Regulations, 2010.
- (3) F. No. L-1/41/2010-CERC, dated the 7th June, 2010, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Grant of Regulatory Approval for Execution of Inter-State Transmission Scheme to Central Transmission Utility) Regulations, 2010.
- (4) F. No. L-7/142/157/2008-CERC, dated the 7th June, 2010, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Payment of Fees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2010.
- (5) F. No. L-7/143/(158)/2008-CERC, dated the 7th June, 2010, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Procedure, Terms and Conditions for Grant of Trading Licence and other related matters) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2010.
- (6) No. L-7/165 (180)/2008-CERC, dated the 26th May, 2010, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Procedure, Terms and Conditions for grant of Transmission Licence and other related matters) (Amendment) Regulations, 2010.
- (7) F. No. L-1/18/2010-CERC, dated the 28th April, 2010, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2010.
- (8) No. L-1/44/2010-CERC, dated the 16th June, 2010, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Sharing of Inter State Transmission Charges and Losses) Regulations, 2010.

- (9) No. L-1/9/2009-CERC, dated the 16th April, 2010, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Procedures for calculating the expected revenue from tariffs and charges) Regulations, 2010, along with delay statement.

- (10) No. 502/6/2009/DP&D/D-1, dated the 26th June-2nd July, 2010, publishing Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of Meters) Amendment Regulations, 2010.
- (11) No. 12/X/STD(GRID)/GM/CEA, dated the 26th June-2nd July, 2010, publishing Central Electricity Authority (Grid Standards) Regulations, 2010.
- (12) No. L-1/18/2010-CERC, dated the 3rd July, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. 115, dated the 28th April, 2010.
- (13) No. L-1 (1)/2009-CERC, dated the 3rd July, 2010, publishing Addendum to Notification No. 114, dated the 28th April, 2010.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (13) See No. L.T. 3001/15/10]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under sub-section (1) of Section 59 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001:-

- (1) No. 2/11/(5)/03-BEE-1, dated the 7th July, 2009, publishing the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Particulars and Manner of their Display on Labels of Tubular Fluorescent Lamps) Regulations, 2009.
- (2) No. 2/11/(5)/03-BEE-2, dated the 7th July, 2009, publishing the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Particulars and Manner of their Display on Labels of Room Air Conditioners) Regulations, 2009.
- (3) No. 2/11/(5)/03-BEE-3, dated the 7th July, 2009, publishing the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Particulars and Manner of their Display on Labels of Distribution Transformers) Regulations, 2009.
- (4) No. 2/11/(5)/03-BEE-4, dated the 7th July, 2009, publishing the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Particulars and Manner of their Display on Labels of Household Frost Free Refrigerators) Regulations, 2009.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 2999/15/10]

**Report and Accounts (2007-08) of the Kumarakruppa Frontier  
Hotels Private Limited, New Delhi and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN

AHMED): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) Seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (c) 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. 3077/15/10]

**I. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of various Institutes and related papers.**

**II. Memorandum of Understanding (2010-11) between Government of India and NHFDC.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- I. (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped (AYJNIHH), Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3080/15/10]

- (ii) (a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped (NIMH), Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3079/15/10]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research (SVNIRTAR), Cuttack, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3075/15/10]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3083/15/10]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped (NIOH), Kolkata, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3081/15/10]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped (NIVH), Dehradun, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3082/15/10]

- II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) and the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFD), for the year 2010-11.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3084/15/10]

**Notification of Ministry of Communications and Information Technology**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications) Notification F.No.6-7/2010-B&CS, dated the 2nd August, 2010, publishing the Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable Services) Interconnection (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3087/15/10]



**Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the Sports Authority of India,  
New Delhi and related papers.**

DR. M.S. GILL: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sports Authority of India (SAI), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3033/15/10]

**Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation  
Development Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
  - (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
  - (c) 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. 3031/15/10]

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**MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA**

**The Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010**

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th August, 2010."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

SHRI A.A. JINNAH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in

English and Hindi) of the Twelfth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the First Report of the Committee (2009-10) on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN**

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fourth Report of the Committee on Empowerment of Women (2009-10) on the Subject 'Working Conditions of ASHAs'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order in the House, please.

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**

DR. PRABHA THAKUR (Rajasthan): 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 Petroleum and Natural Gas (2009-10):-

- (i) Fourth Report on the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Amendment Bill, 2010; and
- (ii) Fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in First Report on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

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**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel:-

- (i) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the Twenty-first Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on "Demands for Grants (2006-07)" of the Ministry of Mines;
- (ii) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the Twenty-second Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on "Demands for Grants (2006-07)" of the Ministry of Steel;
- (iii) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the Twenty-seventh Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on the

subject "Prevention of Illegal Mining" of the Ministry of Mines;

- (iv) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the Twenty-eighth Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on "Demands for Grants (2007-08)" of the Ministry of Coal;

- (v) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the Twenty-ninth Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on "Demands for Grants (2007-08)" of the Ministry of Mines;
- (vi) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the Thirtieth Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on "Demands for Grants (2007-08)" of the Ministry of Steel;
- (vii) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the Thirty-fourth Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "Review of Performance of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)" of the Ministry of Steel;
- (viii) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the Thirty-sixth Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on "Demands for Grants (2008-09)" of the Ministry of Coal;
- (ix) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the Thirty-seventh Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on "Demands for Grants (2008-09)" of the Ministry of Mines; and
- (x) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the Thirty-eighth Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on "Demands for Grants (2008-09)" of the Ministry of Steel.

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**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**

**Alleged diversion of funds meant for welfare of SCs/STs to  
Commonwealth Games**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Statement by Minister. (Interruptions) It is a Statement by Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): Sir, with your permission, on behalf of Shri S. Jaipal Reddy...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, before the Statement by

Minister, this has to be answered. This is atrocious!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is it about?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this is about the diversion of funds by the Delhi Government from the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan to the Commonwealth Games. This has happened time and again. Has it become a...*(Interruptions)*... They have taken Parliament for a ride. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, this has happened three times. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this has happened three times in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House was adjourned on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree...*(Interruptions)*... Please...*(Interruptions)*... The Government had given assurance...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: No, Sir. We cannot have any other business in the House without discussing that. What is the use? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we have waited. How much time do they need?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: One week, two weeks, three weeks, four weeks... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Parliamentary Affairs Minister had assured this House, he had said on the floor of this House, that on the diversion of funds, he would...*(Interruptions)*... प्लीज़ , बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान )*...

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश ): उपसभापति जी, बहुत देर से बैठे हैं ...*(व्यवधान )*... मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि वे एक हफ्ते में स्टेटमेंट देंगे ...*(व्यवधान )*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He had given an assurance on the floor of the House that he would come out with the details as soon as possible, and I think, he would do that before this Session concludes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, let it be placed today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He had said that he would make a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He said, 'next week'. The next week, I had raised it again. He again said, 'next week'. That is also over. What is this? They cannot take Parliament for a ride like this. They are doing things casually. It is irresponsible behaviour on the part of



the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am saying that before the House adjourns, a statement would be...(*Interruptions*)... because it is an assurance given on the floor of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIHAH NAIDU: Sir, assurance has to be time-bound. We cannot have any other business without resolving this issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, let the Minister answer. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Narayanasamy, assurance was given that they would come out with...(Interruptions)... Twice it was said on the floor of this House that the Minister would come back with details. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, because it is the Delhi Government and there were three Ministries involved, I would get back to you after talking to the Home Minister ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: What is this answer, Sir?...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is not concerned whether it is with the Delhi Government or...(Interruptions)... Assurance was given...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, Notice was also given...(Interruptions)... Sir, notice for Calling Attention was given on the same subject. We could discuss that as a subject for Calling Attention motion in this House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Assurance was given by the hon. Minister. The hon. Member wants to know when he is coming.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, we have to discuss it in any form, either through Calling Attention or during Short Duration Discussion. It could be discussed like that. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Calling Attention was over. In response to Calling Attention...(Interruptions)... There was a Calling Attention Notice. It was discussed. Then, Members had raised questions as to how the funds were being diverted. The diversions were discussed. The hon. Minister had given an assurance. Then, the hon. Member had raised the matter on another occasion. Twice he made an assurance that he would come back to the House as soon as possible. On the details...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, let it be done today....(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I would ensure...(Interruptions)... I would convey it to the hon. Minister. He would come to this House and clarify the position. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: By evening he can clarify. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Yes, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He would clarify the position by evening. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, let it be done today. ...(*Interruptions*)... We cannot let it go on like this. Call the Minister...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He may be busy in the other House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You may call the Minister here. ...(*Interruptions*)... You may summon the Minister...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Before the House rises, he would come to the House and explain the position to you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is irresponsible behaviour on the part of the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I have already said that the hon. Minister would come and respond. What more do you want? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...  
प्लीज़ , बैठिए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, the Minister is there in the lobby. Call him from outside. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is there. Call him inside. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is giving assurances again and again that he would come back to the House...(*Interruptions*)... It means there is no respect for the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Before the House rises today, the Minister would come and respond...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

डा॰ अखिलेश दास गुप्ता (उत्तर प्रदेश): आजशाम तक ही: reply चाहिए ...(*व्यवधान*)... आजशाम तक reply चाहिए ...(*व्यवधान*)... What is the time frame? मंत्री जी: time frame दीजिए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

डा॰ अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : आज शाम तक reply होना चाहिए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति : आज आएंगे ; before the House rises आज आएंगे ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Kindly hear me. ...(*Interruptions*)... You do not want to hear me. ...(*Interruptions*)... The hon. Deputy Chairman has said that before the House rises today, the Minister would come to the House and convey...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You summon the Minister now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Hon. Deputy Chairman has directed me. ...(*Interruptions*)... Kindly hear me. ...(*Interruptions*)... Today itself he will come. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Venkaiah Naiduji, I myself have said ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Beyond that, we cannot do anything. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: May I submit to the House? ...(*Interruptions*)... The issue was permitted and raised in the House. The entire House was in turmoil practically; the House was adjourned for that purpose. Then the Chair was kind enough to tell the Minister

and the Minister gave an assurance that he would come to House the next week. But three next weeks have gone. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever you have said I agree. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have given a direction that the Minister should come before the House rises today. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: There is a direction from the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given a direction that he will come before the House rises today itself. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Today itself. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, एक भ्रम यह है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: सब एक साथ बोलेंगे तो मुझे कैसे मालूम होगा कि कौन क्या बोल रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, he is there in the lobby. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is very much there in the lobby. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, he will ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What is decided now? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will come back before the House rises. ...(*Interruptions*)... He will give reply today itself. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल: सर, एक भ्रम यह है कि आपने निर्देश दिया और हमने आपके निर्देश को मान लिया, लेकिन आपके निर्देश से यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब देंगे या स्पष्टीकरण देंगे। यह क्लीयर कर दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: आप यह उस वक्त भी पूछ सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल: नहीं, नहीं इस पर आपका निर्देश होना चाहिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने आपको बताया कि उन्होंने यह assure किया है कि आज हाउस rise होने से पहले स्टेटमेंट होगा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बहिर): सर, हमने Question Hour के समय नोटिस दिया था ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: आज जीरो आवर नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: होम मिनिस्टर, भारत सरकार ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: आपने जीरो आवर का नोटिस दिया था, लेकिन आज जीरो आवर नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ... आज जीरो आवर नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ... Nothing will go on record except what the Minister is saying. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: \*

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**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-  
fifth  
Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing  
Committee on Urban Development**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-fifth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development on the 'National Capital Region Planning Board'.

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\*Not recorded.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests and Two Hundred and Ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Prithviraj Chavan, I make the following statements regarding:-

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Department of Biotechnology.
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests of the Department of Science and Technology.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel of the Ministry of Coal.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Power.



**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One  
Hundred and  
Forty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing  
Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifth  
Report  
of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on  
Information Technology**

<b>संघार</b>	<b>और सूचना</b>	<b>प्रौद्योगिकी</b>	<b>मंत्रालय</b>	<b>में राज्य</b>	<b>मंत्री</b>
(श्री सचिन पायलट ):	उपसभापति	महोदय ,	में डाक	वर्षा	संघार और
सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी	मंत्रालय	की अनुदान	मांगों	(2010-11)	के
संबंध में	वर्षा	संबंधित सूचना	प्रौद्योगिकी	संबंधी	संसदीय
स्थायी समिति	के पांचवें	प्रतिवेदन	में	अंतर्विष्ट	
सफ़िरिशों के	कार्यान्वयन	की स्थिति	के	संबंध	में एक
वक्तव्य	सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ				

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT  
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**Discrimination being faced by disabled citizens and need for  
administrative and legal framework to address their requirements**

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment to the discrimination being faced by disabled citizens and the urgent need to put in place an appropriate administrative and legal framework to address their requirements.

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as per the Census, 2001, there are 2.19 crore persons with disabilities in the country which include visual, hearing, speech, locomotor and mental disabilities and they constitute 2.13 per cent of the total population.

The Subject, "Relief of the disabled and unemployable" figures at Serial No. 9 in the 'List II' (State List) in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. However, to give effect to international agreements and with a view to provide a comprehensive legal framework to address various aspects pertaining to the requirements of persons with disabilities, the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, was enacted. On 3rd May, 2008, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) came into force and India was among the first to sign and ratify the Convention.

In order to harmonise the provisions of the law with the spirit and general principles of the UNCRPD, as well as other legislations on the

subject, it is proposed to bring in a new holistic and forward-looking legislation for persons with disabilities. A Committee has been set up on 30.04.2010, consisting of experts and representatives from various stakeholders to draft a new legislation.

The Rehabilitation Council of India was set up under the Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992, which provides a framework for regulating and monitoring the training of rehabilitation professionals and personnel. The National Trust was set up under the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999, which aims at enabling and empowering persons with autism, cerebral palsy, mental

retardation and multiple disabilities to live independently as fully as possible in their community. The Mental Health Act, 1987, addresses the specific needs of persons with mental illness.

The Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities in the Centre and the State Commissioners in the States are appointed to take steps to safeguard the rights and facilities to the persons with disabilities.

Seven National Institutes under the aegis of the Ministry work for different types of disabilities and are engaged in the human resource development, research and development, service delivery, etc., in the field of rehabilitation. Besides this, six Composite Rehabilitation Centres (CRC) and 199 District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRC) have also been sanctioned to address preventive and promotional aspects of rehabilitation. It is proposed to set up two new CRCs and to sanction 50 new DDRCs in the current year followed by 50 DDRCs in 2011-12. It is also proposed to set up an Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre in the current year.

For empowerment of the persons with disabilities, the Government is working in partnership with non-governmental organisations for providing assistive devices, special education, vocational training, pre-school programme and programmes on early intervention and rehabilitation. Grant-in-aid is also released to the State Governments/Union Territories, Universities, etc., for various activities, especially for the creation of barrier free environment. With a view to accelerate the efforts of the Government for the empowerment of persons with disabilities and to enhance the reach of various schemes and programmes of the Ministry, the budget outlay for the disability sector has been enhanced to Rs.450 crores in 2010-11 as against Rs.260 crores in 2009-2010, which constitutes an increase of more than 73 per cent.

The Persons with Disabilities Act provides for reservation of, at least, three per cent of vacancies for persons with disabilities in Government establishments. A special recruitment drive has been launched to fill up the backlog. Twenty Vocational Rehabilitation Centres, Special Employment Exchanges and Special Cells have also been set up for facilitating their employment. A scheme of incentives to employers in the private

sector for providing employment to persons with disabilities has been launched with effect from 1.4.2008. The National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation has also been set up to promote economic development activities and self-employment ventures for the benefit of persons with disability.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan ensured that children with disabilities are provided education in an appropriate environment and envisages adoption of zero rejection policy. A new scheme called Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) has been introduced to cover disabled children in Class IX to XII with the aim to enable all students with disabilities to pursue secondary schooling in an inclusive environment.

The State Governments which are also the appropriate Governments under the Persons with Disabilities Act are taking various steps for the empowerment and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. The Government shall continue its efforts to create an environment that would ensure non-discrimination and empowerment of persons with disabilities.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, including the names of the two Members who had given the notice, we have received eight names before the start of the Calling Attention. As per the rules, no fresh names will be entertained. Now, Shrimati Brinda Karat.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you and also the Business Advisory Committee for accepting this Calling Attention Motion. I also thank the hon. Minister for his statement. I have had the occasion of meeting the hon. Minister with many delegations of people suffering from various disabilities, and, I have found him to be very sensitive and open to our suggestions. So, what I say today, Sir, is not a reflection on the Minister because I know he himself is committed to the rights of the disabled but the fact of the matter is that today in spite of our good intentions, in spite of our legal rights, and, in spite of the various declarations in support of the disabled, the disabled in India suffer from multiple areas of discrimination. I am not going into all those areas but what I want to raise before the House are the anomalies and flaws in both our approach and in the administrative and legal frameworks which we have, at present, to address this issue of blatant discrimination.

Sir, the first discrimination starts from the numbers. If we look at the numbers of those who are accepted as disabled, it is a gross under-estimation. This is because over the last so many years, in our Census calculation and statistical calculation, we have not had a proper sensitive approach to recognize disability, and, because we are not recognizing disability, we do not have the mechanism to count disability. I believe, today, because of the efforts of various organizations of the disabled and ongoing movements; even I myself had met the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, he has assured that there will be a separate column, and, therefore, I hope the counting of the disabled will be in a more comprehensive and something closer to the truth.

The Minister, in his statement, says that according to the Census,

there are 2.9 crore persons with disabilities. Sir, according to all estimates, it is not below 70 million people. There is a minimum of, at least, seven to eight crore people today in India who suffer from some form of disability, and, therefore, right numbers have to be ascertained so that we can look at other aspects. If the counting is wrong, then, definitely, Sir, the amount of allocation that we require, the policies that we require will also be in error.

Secondly, let us look at our Constitution, and, in fact, I have moved a Constitutional (Amendment) Bill, wherein I proposed that in articles 15(1) and 16(2) of the Constitution of India, where we talk about discrimination against any citizen on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or, place of birth, the word 'disability' should also be added.

The State cannot discriminate against any citizen on grounds of religion or sex or caste. This is not a semantic issue, Sir. If we do not include discrimination on the basis of disability in our Constitution, then, the legal aspect of accountability of those who discriminate against the disabled will be missing. I start with the Governments; I start with the public institutions and the ingrained attitude, we look at the disabled as objects of charity or welfare. We talk about modern India. But, unfortunately, in modern India, the civic and citizens' rights of the disabled as equal citizens are not as rights but as charity or welfare. We are not looking at that. We have so many laws which the Minister has mentioned in his statement.

But under a single law, is anybody held accountable for discrimination against the disabled? I know so many cases personally, Sir, where the disabled have gone to a public place and they have been discriminated against because of architectural barriers. They cannot enter shops; they cannot even enter hospitals in some cases because the hospitals are not disabled-friendly. Who is going to be held responsible for this, Sir? Therefore, within the Constitution, accept disability as an aspect of discrimination, ensure Constitutional guarantee against discrimination against disability and make the laws accountable when there is discrimination against disability.

The third point I want to make, Sir, is that we have signed a United Nations Code which looks at disability as an issue of discrimination against the rights of citizens. But all the laws in our country still look at disability as a medical problem. It is not a medical problem, Sir. It is a problem of definition of disability. The definition of disability in our laws is far behind those because you have to look at how the functions of this or that person are impaired. Don't look at the disabled as a homogenous group. There are different types of disabilities and within the framework of universal rights of all disabled citizens, we have to look at specific needs of specific aspects of disability related to the functioning of that individual. Within that framework, I want the Minister to come out with a categorical assurance. I am glad that they have accepted the demand of the disabled citizens for a separate law instead of going in for hundred amendments to the present law. Have a separate law, but all the other laws also must be in tune with the approach of rights of disabled citizens.



Another important point, Sir, is the multiplicity of authorities which are there today to deal with the disabled. I just want to raise just one example of it, that is, the right to education. When you look at the right to education, and we have included it in the Right to Education Bill because, I believe, the Minister has accepted the demand of the disabled citizens, that is, the Education Minister has accepted the demand of the disabled citizens that the grave omission in the Right to Education Act which did not include disabled children in the Right to Education Act as part of the 25 per cent disadvantaged section is going to be removed. That anomaly is going to be removed. That is good. But the right to education must be seen as part of the general right to education which must come under the HRD Ministry. In the present system of things, we are looking at education as rehabilitation ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, please, I still have got three or four points to make.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, please conclude.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, we are having this discussion on disability after 15 years. I have been given to understand that the issue of disabled is being raised in Parliament after 15 years. So, I have to make three or four more points, Sir.

Therefore, the anomalies which are there in the present administrative structure have to be removed. The right to education should not be considered a rehabilitation measure. Therefore, education must be shifted. And, then, the schools can be held accountable. That is so-called - I quote and unquote - 'normal schools' which is in line with the Government's slogan of inclusive education. How can we have inclusive education unless you have proper training, unless you have proper teacher recruitment and unless you have a much lower student-teacher ratio than what we have at present? Therefore, while supporting the slogan of inclusive education, I demand that this important issue of multiplicity of different institutions can be removed only if education as a right is included in the Right to Education Bill under the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Sir, the other important point is, a large number of disabled people are poor. Sir, in the vast rural areas of India, if you go to a village, you will find out the terrible inhuman treatment meted out to lakhs of our disabled children, single women, and particularly, the impact of disability on women, impact of disability on those who are already socially discriminated against, like the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe citizens, etc. It is absolutely abominable. Therefore, when we look at disability, we have to look in all our programmes at affirmative actions for the poor among the disabled. Why can't we give BPL cards to all the disabled citizens? You can leave out those who do not require. We must do that. We must ensure free ration, subsidised ration, free health treatment, free education, etc. and it is only when these universal rights are accessible to our disabled poor that we can think of a society where the slogan of equity is actually put into practice.

Sir, at the same time, I am surprised that the Minister has not mentioned the Tenth and the Eleventh Plan directions to the Government. Sir, they have said that three per cent of employment has

to be for disabled. You say that you have done it. What are the figures? You say that you have included the private sector. What are the figures? Please give us the figures. The Eleventh Plan has directed that three per cent of all funds must be given as a component for the rights of the disabled. Where is it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. There are eight more speakers.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I am concluding. It is only ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are entitled to only seven minutes. You know about rules. I need not remind you.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: This direction of the Tenth and the Eleventh Plans of three per cent component in allocations, I am sorry to say, according to my information, is not implemented at all. And, why is it not implemented?

As far as budgeting aspect goes, just as we have gender budgeting and we have desegregation of facts and data, similarly, Sir, we need to know how much of the percentage is actually being given to the component for the disabled and after that, we can do it. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, in conclusion, I hope, these anomalies which are there in the Constitutional, legal and administrative structures which provide the worst type of barriers for the disabled to access their rights will be removed. Identification of the disabled must be made much more simpler and a universal identity card must be provided so that disabled citizens can access his or her rights anywhere in the country. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would again like to remind the hon. Members that this is for clarifications. It is not a debate. I would like to remind all that let us observe the rules and seek clarifications. Now, Mr. Piyush Goyal.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (Maharashtra): Sir, this subject of disability was really highlighted in a very recent incident in Maharashtra where in an orphanage, five children died due to malnutrition, for not getting medical care and for not taking care of their health and needs. And, that is what set my mind thinking on this subject. It has happened in our State of Maharashtra from where the hon. Minister comes. And, I hope, we take serious note of that incident in Maharashtra.

Sir, one important point about discrimination against disabled is linked to the very education systems in our country. When we are dealing with education in the normal school curriculum, there has to be certain allocated time and certain consistency all over the country where young children are made aware of their responsibilities towards mentally-challenged or disabled persons. And, I think, we should inculcate in children from the very childhood value systems to take care of the disabled children.

It has been mentioned that we are participating or signatories to several international conventions on the disabled. But unfortunately, in our country, mental illness which has been included as one of the 7

disabilities under the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995, there is still very little understanding of the nature of the disability and current developments in the field. By stating that mental illness is other than mental retardation, it becomes unclear whether one should apply that definitional criteria to all mental disorders, including epilepsy, and disabilities, such as dyslexia. Furthermore, the PW Act defines the disabled person as one who is suffering from 40 per cent or more disability. However, as far as mental illness is concerned, this quantification is a mystification because such a tool is unavailable to determine what is 40 per cent, what is less. So, if a parent of an affected child wants benefits under the Act, and he approaches a psychiatrist for a legally approved disability certificate, there is none available. I

think, by depriving access to a certificate of disability, the discrimination to mental illness is inherent in the very definition of disability in the Act. I recommend therefore that the definition of mental illness should remove the condition of 40 per cent disability, and we should look at an overall illness of the child or overall inability of the person to have proper mental faculties as the criteria for mental illness.

Sir, Madam has discussed about the job reservations of 3 per cent for the conventional disabilities, 1 per cent for visual, 1 per cent for hearing and 1 per cent for orthopedic impairment. Besides, blatant discrimination to mental illness, it also shows that deplorable ignorance pertaining to the needs and rights of the disabled. Global experience and research in several nations shows the persons suffering from mental illness have shown a remarkable ability or functionality after being treated with new drugs. I recommend that the benefit of reservation should be extended to persons with mental illness, at least, for certain type of jobs. Madam talked about the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010. The Standing Committee emphasized that education to all children, including children with disabilities, should be governed by one Act, and agreed for the proposed amendment by the Government. However, the Standing Committee pointed out that the PW Act had become obsolete, and during the last 15 years, education of children with disabilities had been implemented through special schools. The report says: "Due to such schools not being affiliated to any Board, there was no uniformity of curriculum, evaluation and standards of school structure. Children of such schools do not get a school leaving certificate and are not really prepared for employment or any other aspect of adult life." I request the Government to expedite the process of redrafting of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995, and bring the schools within the ambit of formal education so that the children there can be prepared for vocational service or better employment in life.

There was a judgment in the highest court of appeal in France, Perruche judgment of 2000, which ruled that disabled children are entitled to compensation if their mothers were not given the chance of an abortion. I do not want to get into the details of that. But it seems that in India, if two registered medical practitioners are of the opinion, formed in good faith, that there is substantial risk if the child was born, it would suffer from such physical or mental abnormalities...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I am concluding. No pregnancy shall be terminated except with the consent of the pregnant woman. The implications of the provision which provides for termination of pregnancy are shocking. The law does not define the phrase 'seriously handicapped.' I therefore suggest that the Government defines the phrase 'seriously handicapped' and also consider introducing a scheme which compensate children who are born with disabilities.

Sir, in conclusion, I would like to make a couple of small points. The Government should seriously take up eye donation and organ donation awareness amongst the people at large which can help to reduce the disabilities, specially, of eyes and particular organs.

We have the Jaipur Artificial Foot Programme running in large parts of the country and I think that if the Government takes that up and also formulates through the Government programmes, a number of disabled people can be brought back to active life.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: And, Sir, lastly, I think, the malnutrition, as Madam Brinda Karat rightly said, of young children, the poor children and the pregnant women is one of the major causes which leads to disabilities. It is time that the Government took serious note of Madam Brinda Karat's suggestions and we take the malnutrition of disabled children very seriously. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Kanimozhi. She is not here. Shri R.C. Singh. Please seek clarifications only.

**श्री आर.सी. सहि** (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, मैं क्लैरिफिकेशन ही पूछूंगा और बहुत कम बोझंगा।

सर, हमारे समाज में डिसेबल्ड लोगों की जगह नहीं है। सारे कानून बनने के बावजूद भी उनको परंपरा सम्मान नहीं मल्लि पा रहा है। 2005 से पहले उनके साथ जो व्यवहार होता था, आज भी उनके प्रति वही रुख अपनाया जा रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कुछ क्लैरिफिकेशंस पूछना चाहता हूँ।

सर, 1995 में The Persons with Disabilities Act बना था, जिसके अनुसार अगर व्यक्ति 40% से ज्यादा डिसेबल्ड है, तभी उसको डिसेबल्ड माना जाएगा, अन्यथा नहीं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई मंछली चैलेंज्ड है, वह कतिने परसेंट है, इसके माप का यंत्र क्या है? उस केस में यह कैसे चेक करेंगे कि वह 40% से ज्यादा मंछली चैलेंज्ड है या कम है ताकि उसको डिसेबल्ड माना जाए?

एक सवाल और है, जो बौने लोग होते हैं, छोटे होते हैं, वे भी तो डिसेबल्ड हैं। प्रकृति ने उनके साथ अन्याय किया है, क्योंकि प्रकृति ने उनको सामान्य स्वरूप नहीं दिया, जिसके चलते वे बौने हैं। उनको समाज हेतु दृष्टि से देखता है। समाज में उनको इक्वैलिटी प्रदान करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय ने ऐसा कौन सा कदम उठाया है, ताकि उनको भी न्याय मल्लि सके? आंध्र प्रदेश के कोर्ट में इसके लिए एक बार केस भी दायर किया गया था कि उनको डिसेबल्ड घोषित किया जाए। क्या मंत्री महोदय ऐसा कुछ करेंगे ताकि उनको डिसेबल्ड घोषित करके फ्री बस पास दिया जाए, रेलवे कंसेशन दी जाए, नौकरी में रजिर्वेशन दी जाए, पढ़ाई में स्कॉलरशिप इत्यादि की व्यवस्था की जाए, फेयर प्राइस शॉप या हाउसिंग में उनको रजिर्वेशन मल्लि? पहले डिसेबल्ड व्यक्तियों के लिए स्टेशंस पर टेलीफोन लगाए जाते



थे, लेकिन बीच में वे भी बंद कर दिए गए। इसके लिए मैंने सदन में सवाल भी उठाया था कि उनको ये सुविधाएं दी जाएं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके लिए वे कौन से कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

सर, हमारे संविधान का अनुच्छेद 14 समानता का अधिकार प्रदान करता है, फिर हमारे पास UN Resolution 37/52 भी है। Biwako Millennium Framework for Action में भी भेदभाव को रोकने की बात की गई है, लेकिन फिर भी हमारे public transport system में दृष्टिहीन व्यक्तियों के प्रति, जो 50% से भी ज्यादा डिसेबिलिटी में आते हैं, भेदभाव अपनाया जाता है। सर, अगर कोई नेबहीन है, तो वह हमारे public transport system को कैसे उपयोग में ला सकता है? कैसे वह देखेगा और आगाह होगा? ऐसे दृष्टिहीन व्यक्तियों के लिए आप कौन भी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं, जो public transport system में अपने को काफी असुरक्षित महसूस करते हैं ?

हम लोग डिसेबलड व्यक्तियों को बहुत हेय दृष्टि से देखते हैं। जसि तरह दूसरे वर्ग के लोगों को खराब शब्द से संबोधित करने पर बुरा लगता है, उसी तरीके से इनके मन पर भी आघात लगता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से

यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि "Physically Handicapped" शब्द की जगह, अगर उनके लिए "Differently Abled" शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाए, तो शायद वे इस आघात से बच सकते हैं। "Differently Abled" शब्द को प्रयोग में लाने के लिए या इसे बढ़ावा देने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या कर सकते हैं ?

सर, अंत में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने Deen Dayal Scheme for Rehabilitation of People with Disabilities में बदलाव किया है? अगर हाँ, तो जो सुधार किए गए हैं, उनके बारे में बताएं कि उनके माध्यम से इन लोगों के प्रति भेदभाव को रोकने में कसि प्रकार सहायता मिलेगी? वह उन्हें कौन-कौन सी सुविधाएं देने जा रहे हैं ?

सर, एजुकेशन की बात आती है। डिसेबलड के लिए कुछ प्राइवेट संस्थान एजुकेशन की सुविधा देती हैं, लेकिन वहां से उनको कोई रजिस्टर्ड सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मिलता है और न ही कोई ट्रेड टीचर्स मिलते हैं। उनको पब्लिक हैल्प करती है। उनको सरकारी मदद नहीं मिली पाती है। उनको फ्री एजुकेशन, फ्री हेल्थ सुविधाएँ या...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप यही बात क्वेश्चन के जरिए पूछ सकते हैं। इसको दोबारा रीकॉर्ड करने से कुछ फायदा नहीं है। यह Call Attention है। यह डिस्कशन नहीं है।

**श्री आर.सी. सहि :** सर, मैं क्वेश्चन के जरिए मामनीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए कामून में

बदलाव कर के मंत्री जी कैसे उनको समझता का सुयोग दे सकते हैं ?

श्री राम कृष्ण यादव (बहिर) : महोदय , माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपना वस्तुतः बयान दिया है कि संविधान में वकिलांग लोगों के लिए जो प्रावधान है , उसको यह सरकार कसि तरह सेटल कर रही है , उनको रीडेजगार के अवसर दे रही है और उनको कसि तरह से एजुके ट कर रही है।

सर, मैं उनसे एक-दो बातों की जानकारी चाहूँगा। जसि रोज कोई बच्चा वकिलांग के रूफ में पैदा हुआ , वह समाज के लिए कोढ़ - सा बन गया , आजये हासत है। लोग उसको प्यार की नजर से नहीं बल्कि हेय दृष्टि से देखते हैं और दया का पात्र समझते हैं। इस मानसिकता से हमारा पूरा समाज ग्रसित है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उस व्यक्ति के लिए एक अभिशाप हो जाता है जो बेघारा वकिलांग है , चाहे वह कसि भी रूफ से वकिलांग हो। कई तरह की वकिलांगता होती है , जैसे - वह मानसिक रूफ से हो या शारीरिक रूफ से हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि लोगों को इस मानसिक ता से बाहर आना पड़ेगा। जब तक हम इस मानसिकता से नकिलकर बाहर नहीं आएँगे और समाज में उसका स्थान कृष्ण के पात्र का रहेगा , तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि वह बल्किूल जी कर के भी मरेगा।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि सरकारी स्तर पर ऐसे लोगों की शिक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। उनके सेल्फ डेवेलपमेंट होने के लिए सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी बात यह है कि उनको ट्रेनिंग सेंटर मल्लि ताकि उनको ट्रेड कसि जाए और उनको एजुकेशन मल्लि। मैं समझता हूँ कि तब वे सेल्फ डेवेलपमेंट होकर कसि भी कृष्ण का पात्र न बनकर खुद अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो जाएँगे और अपनी जीविका का उपार्जन खुद करेंगे। सरकार ने कहा कि हम राज्य सरकारों को पैसा देते हैं और राज्य सरकारें एन.जी.ओ. के माध्यम से उनके लिए शिक्षा -दीक्षा की व्यवस्था करती है। मैं बहिर राज्य के पटना से आता हूँ वहाँ पर गल्लि -चुम्मे टीम -चार एजुकेशन सेंटर्स हैं , जसिकी हासत भी up to the mark नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि पूरे देश में यही हासत होगी , जो मैं देख रहा हूँ। कसि सरकार अपने स्तर से कोई ट्रेनिंग सेंटर खोलकर उनको एजुकेट करने की व्यवस्था करेगी और उनकी शिक्षा -दीक्षा की समुचित व्यवस्था करेगी ? जसि तरह से आम लोगों के लिए स्कूल खुल रहे हैं , आमलोगों के लिए कॉलेज खुले रहे हैं तो कसि आप उन वकिलांग बच्चों के भविष्य के नर्माण के लिए कोई ऐसा स्टेप उठाएँगे , जसिसे कि सरकारी स्तर पर उनकी शिक्षा -दीक्षा की व्यवस्था हो और वे कसि एन.जी.ओ. पर नर्भर न रहें ? आप जो पैसा दे रहे हैं , उसकी सीधी लूट हो रही है और कई लोगों को आपने काली सूची में भी डाला है , तो कसि इसकी कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

मेरा नक्दिन यह होगा कि श्रीमती वृद्धा कासत जी ने एक

महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा की है। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि खास तौर पर जो गरीब तबके की महिलाएँ हैं, जो गरीब लोग हैं, इस देश में आधी से ज्यादा आबादी गरीबी की

रेखा से नीचे अपना गुजर -बसर करती है। वह माँ जो खुद अपने आपको खलिने के लिये भी दो वक्त की रोटी की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाती है, चूँकि माँ जो खाती -पीती है उसी को गर्भ में पल रहा बच्चा खाता -पीता है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आमतौर पर जब ऐसी माताओं के लिये खाने की व्यवस्था नहीं है तब उनके बच्चे ठीक ढंग से नहीं पलते और कुपोषण का शिकार हो जाते हैं। आमतौर पर यही देखा गया है। आपने ऐसी माताओं के लिये, जो पूरे तौर पर गरीबी से गुजरने वाले लोगों में से हैं, वे ठीक ढंग से खा-पी सकें, उसकी व्यवस्था भी कर रखी है, लेकिन वह नाकाफी है। उसके लिये भी कई योजनाएँ आपने चलाई हैं, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय चला रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी महिलाओं के लिये, जो बी.पी.एल. सूची में शामिल महिलाएँ हैं, जब वे गर्भवती हों तो उनके लिये क्या कोई विशेष व्यवस्था आप करेंगे ताकि उनके बच्चे जो उनके गर्भ से पैदा होने वाले हैं, वे कुपोषण के शिकार न हो सकें और उनके मस्तक पर विकलांगता का चहिन न लगे? क्या ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था आप करेंगे?

महोदय, मैं आपका ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूँगा, क्योंकि आपका इशारा हो रहा है। मैं इन दो-तीन बातों के साथ और माननीय मंत्री जी के प्रति विश्वास के साथ यह कहूँगा कि आपके और सरकार के मन में विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिये दया है। आप चाहते हैं कि विकलांगों को self-dependent करने का काम करें। उनको proper शिक्षा और रोजगार मिले, लेकिन आप जो आरक्षण उनको दे रहे हैं, वह नाकाफी है। अब जो यह कह रहे हैं कि 100 करोड़ की आबादी में 2.9 करोड़ विकलांग हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं है। इससे कहीं अधिक संख्या में विकलांग लोग हैं। ... (समय की घंटी) ... आपने उनके लिये आरक्षण की जो व्यवस्था कर रखी है, क्या आप भविष्य में उसमें कोई वृद्धि करने जा रहे हैं? मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से इन्हीं दो-तीन बातों का स्पष्टीकरण चाहूँगा। धन्यवाद।

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (Maharashtra): Sir, at the outset, I must thank Mrs. Brinda Karat for raising an important issue in the House. I would only refer to three important problems, which the disabled people face, and I would like the hon. Minister to respond to them. Sir, there is a great difference between the statement made by the hon. Minister here and the facts which we see every day. Most humbly, I would like to say that I have been in service of the disabled people in Mumbai for the last several years. I know their main problems, and out of several problems that they face, there are three problems which I would like to mention here. The problems are such that, if the hon. Minister desires, he can resolve them straightaway.

My first request is for protection of disabled people in trains. The simple reply, which the Minister can give, is that it comes under the Ministry of Railways. Sir, he must be aware that a separate compartment was provided by the Railways to disabled people some four years back, because of the efforts that I had put in. So, there is a special compartment for disabled people while travelling in trains. The difficulty now is that in these compartments, there is no policeman on duty there. We do have police for compartments reserved for females. I requested the Railways Department, long back, that police protection should be provided. Otherwise, people, who are not disabled, also get into compartments reserved for disabled people, and that creates the problem. This is my first request.

My second request is regarding three per cent reservation for disabled people in recruitments. Will the hon. Minister, in his reply, be able to say as to what is the actual percentage so far done in case of disabled people, not only in the State of Maharashtra but also in the entire country? According to him, the Government has directed that in recruitments,

particularly, Central Government recruitments and State Government recruitments, three per cent should be reserved for them. But I know for sure that such recruitments are not done on some pretext or the other. Therefore, my second request to the hon. Minister is to get the figures from the entire country, pertaining to different States, and assure the House that, in future, necessary recruitments will be done.

The third and important suggestion is in support of what Mrs. Brinda Karat said that free education should be given to disabled people. Sir, unfortunately, I have seen that admissions, which are to be given to such students, are also not given. I am talking about reputed schools and reputed colleges in Mumbai where these people do not get admission. Can the Government not make a rule that priority should be given to the disabled in this? Sir, we are all very fortunate that we are not disabled and, therefore, it is difficult for us to understand their plight. But, at the same time, it is an act of God to really help these people. I would like to know whether the Minister will consider this and do the needful.

Finally, I have a request to make. Sir, I have seen in many foreign countries that the disabled are looked after with utmost care. For instance, at every public place, they always keep a slope for wheelchairs and other vehicles to move. I have seen this even in cricket stadia there; there is always such a provision. Unfortunately, it is not done here in India. I request the Minister to see to it that all development plans of our cities should have a provision of providing these slopes mandatorily so that vehicles of disabled people can go up and down and that they can be taken care of.

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना** (पंजाब): उपसभापति जी, सबसे पहले मैं श्रीमती वृद्धा कारत और श्री पीयूष गोयल जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक बहुत ही गंभीर मुद्दे की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है जो लोग NGOs में काम करते हैं, उनको ज़मीनी लेवल पर इन समस्याओं का पता होता है। कुछ राज्यों ने वकिलांगों को पास की सुविधा वगैरह दी है, जिसके कारण वे बसों में या public transport में चले जाते हैं, लेकिन एक disabled person के लिए disability certificate लेना बहुत मुश्किल है। वह 200 किलोमीटर सफर करके District Headquarter पर disability certificate लेने जाता है। उसके आवेदन पर वचिर करने के लिए बोर्ड बनता है, लेकिन बोर्ड में पूरे डॉक्टर्स नहीं होते, इसलिए उसको दोबारा जाना पड़ता है। इसलिए sub-divisional level पर ही disability certificate बन सके, क्या ऐसा प्रयास सरकार कर

सकती हैं? दूसरा, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने jobs में 3 परसेंट रज़िर्वेशन की बात कही है, अभी मनोहर जी ने जवाब माँगा है कि आपने कितनी jobs दी हैं? मैं आपसे एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि PwD Act में Section 41 के मुताबिक private institutes में 5 percent jobs ऐसे लोगों के लिए रखी गई हैं। क्या एक भी इंस्टीट्यूट में 5 percent jobs disabled persons को दी गई है? क्या कभी सरकार ने इस ओर ध्यान दिया है? अगर नहीं, तो क्या सरकार कोशिश करेगी कि यह रूल separately लागू हो?

उपसभापति जी, जब मैं Human Rights Commission का मँबर था, तो मेरे पास एक complaint आई। एक वद्वियार्थी ने compliant की थी। उसको मेरे पास 3 लोग उठाकर लाए थे, उसके पैर नहीं चलते थे, एक हाथ काम नहीं करता था और वह एक इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज का छात्र था। मैंने उससे पूछा कि तुम्हारी क्या complaint है? उसने कहा कि मुझे तीसरी मंज़िल पर कमरा दिया गया है, उस इंस्टीट्यूट में न तो slope है, न ही lift है, इसलिए मैं आज तक कोई भी क्लास वहाँ attend नहीं कर पाया तथा दुःख की बात यह है कि मेरा

1.00 P.M.

examination centre भी वहां बनाया गया , जहां में पहुंच नहीं पा रहा हूं मुझे 2 घंटे यही सोचने में लग गए कि मैं उस centre तक कैसे पहुंचूं ? इसलिए जो disabled students हैं , उनके कमरों की situation ऐसी हो कि वे आसानी से वहां पहुंच जाएं। इसी तरह जो disabled persons job करते हैं , उनको भी ऐसी सीट पर बठिया जाता है , कई बार दूसरी बार तीसरी मंज़िल पर उसको बठिया जाता है , जहां उनके लिए regularly अपना job attend करना मुश्किल होता है।

इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरी ये 3 pointed requests हैं - पहली यह कि disability certificate आसानी से issue हो , दूसरी यह कि वद्वियार्थियों के लिए उनके कमरों और मुलाज़िमा के लिए उनकी सीट तक पहुंचने के लिए सुबिधाजनक रास्ता हो , तीसरी यह कि PwD Act के सैक्शन 41 में जैसा कहा गया है कि जो प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं , वहां उनको jobs में 5 प्रतिशत रज़िर्वेशन मल्लिगा , वह रज़िर्वेशन उनको मल्लि। धन्यवाद।

SHRI SHYAM BENEHAL (Nominated): Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me to speak. I have only two points. The basic problem, of course, is that of integrating the disabled into the mainstream society. It has always been recognized, even the official policy of the Government of India from the very beginning, that the disabled should find a place in the national system of education. But, ever since rehabilitation and education got bifurcated—one part of it went with the Ministry of Social Justice—what happened is, the Ministry of Social Justice takes care of rehabilitation. But, there is no scheme essentially in terms of education which would integrate them into the national mainstream. Basically, that is the real problem I would like to pinpoint. There are many problems here. You have to have, for instance, teachers trained in general schools to be able to deal with the disabled children. That is the most important thing even more than the fact that they should be allowed to go to schools. When they are taken into schools, the teachers themselves should be able to deal with them. This is one of the problems why many schools do not accept disabled children. This is something which needs to be looked at very carefully. I am not sure whether education of the disabled children should remain with the Ministry of Social Justice because when it got segregated, you segregated the whole business of education of disabled children into a very small area. This has created a huge problem in terms of the fact that only about 9-10 per cent of the disabled receive the kind of education they ought to do; others are completely left out of the system.

I would like the Minister, in fact, to react to this. Thank you.



SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, the population of the differently abled—that is the ward commonly accepted now—according to the U.N. report constitute 10 per cent in the developing countries like India. I think, 2001 census estimation under-estimation. I would like to know whether the Government has any plans to make a specific mechanism for enumeration of the differently abled.

Secondly, regarding a comprehensive law, the definition of disability is confusing now. I would like to know whether the Government is ready to make a uniform definition in the comprehensive legislation addressing the issues of all types of differently abled people in our country.

Regarding the RTE Act, it does not have a provision to address the issue of autism and cerebral palsy. It has the provision to address differently abled students under the purview of the Disability Act, 1995. While participating in the discussion of RTE Act, I had raised this serious and sentimental issue. But, the HRD Minister was not ready to accept the amendments. Now, I would like to know whether the Ministry has any plans to address this autism and cerebral palsy issue. Infrastructure facilities are mandatory in RTE Act. But, there is no facility of ramps and other things which are the essential needs of the disabled students.

The Ministry of Social Justice should formulate a specific mechanism to intervene at the time of the legislative process to ensure fulfillment of the needs of the disabled people in our country.

Regarding finance, the gender budgeting and other things are there. I would like to know whether the Ministry has any plans to give concrete directions to all the Ministries on the specific percentage of Budget allocations to be utilised for the benefit of the disabled persons. There should be a specific mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the fund for the benefit of the differently abled people. In most of the developed countries, there are specific provisions for parking for differently abled persons and ramps and special toilets are there. In India, the situation is entirely different. Can we expect a Stephen Hawkins in India in this condition? Then, the Government should give specific guidelines to all the States to provide all the facilities to the differently abled persons. Thank you.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you very much. Sir, I think I should also join like rest of the hon. Members to thank Mrs. Brinda Karat for raising this issue through a Calling Attention Motion. I think it is an extremely important issue and requires a total commitment of the Government, on the part of the State Governments, the local bodies as well as the civil society. This is that section of the society which is in the greatest need. At the same time, when we say that this section is in the greatest need for our attention, I do agree and I do commit myself that this section of the society does not look for charity. This section is looking for their rights. To provide them with their rights, we are committed as a

Government. I wanted to emphasise this and join the other Members of this House in placing this on the record of the House. There are a number of issues which have been raised through this Calling Attention Motion. Maybe, it may not be possible for me to go into each of those issues, but, definitely, we have taken note of these concerns and would try and attend to each of the issues which have been raised. The first and foremost issue which was raised is about the counting of the persons with disabilities. Questions were raised that in 2001 Census, the figure of 2.19 crores was not reflecting the true picture of persons with disabilities, there may be many more persons with disabilities and they were not counted. If counting was wrong, then, various other compilations do come up and we are not able to address the issue in the manner it requires to be addressed. Therefore, we had taken up this with the Registrar General of India. Hon. Members have also

taken up at their own level, but we from the Ministry have also taken it up with the Registrar General of India so that in the 2011 Census, we do hope, the real picture of the number of persons with disabilities get reflected. We have been in constant touch with them. Another thing which has been raised by hon. Members is the issue regarding the disability certificates. Many of the advantages, benefits of various Government schemes start with the certificate. If the persons with disabilities are denied the basic possession of their disability certificate, then, they are denied of the very benefits and advantages of various Government schemes. Therefore, we in the Ministry decided that procedure has to be simplified and the procedure has to be decentralised and people with disabilities do not have to come to the district headquarters for getting their certificate. There used to be a Medical Board as far as the previous rules were concerned. But we have now changed it from Medical Board to Medical Authority because earlier for every disability the person had to appear before a Board, a multiple member Board. But if there is an obvious disability, why does the person have to come before a Medical Board? A Primary Health Centre or a Community Health Centre can issue the certificate. If a person is blind, there is no need to come to a multi member Board. A Primary Health Centre can certify that this person is a blind person and a certificate is issued. So, accordingly, we have made amendments in the rule. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has issued a Notification. As in States issuance of certificate of disability is with the State Governments, I am told that the State Governments have also, some of them, have already made amendments in their rules simplifying and decentralising the issuance of certificates. As of today, the number of disabled persons getting certificates is 35 per cent. That means 65 per cent have not been given the certificates. So, this we have tried to attend. Employment has also been an issue which has been raised. We have also been taking it up. The Department of Personnel and Training had already launched a special recruitment drive as far as Central Government services are concerned. As far as the drive is concerned, as of now, 6074 vacancies are in the backlog category for the persons with disabilities.

In the last 6-8 months, 796 persons with disabilities have benefited from this special recruitment drive. But still there is a long way to go and we do hope that this special recruitment drive is further carried out in a concerted manner so that the purpose with

which this drive has been undertaken can be realized. One more thing which was mentioned was regarding reservation in private sector and a reference was made to section 41 of the Persons with Disabilities Act. But if we read it carefully it does not provide for reservation. Instead it is for incentives to the private sector in the year 2008, the then Finance Minister had announced an incentive scheme for the employment of persons with disability in the private sector. It was expected that a large number of industrial houses from the private sector will respond to the incentive scheme. The scheme was such that for the first three years the contribution of the private sector company employing a person with disability. The contribution towards provident fund will be contributed by the Central Government and the then Finance Minister had addressed

representatives of different Chambers, special meetings in different parts of the country were held, but, unfortunately, I will have to admit that this incentive scheme has not got the type of response which was expected. We had lot of expectations but the response has been dismal. If I say, I think, I am not exaggerating. Nevertheless, we have created lot of awareness about this scheme. Still we are attending to it. If we have come up with an incentive scheme and the private sector has not responded, what are those reasons, why the private sector has not found the scheme good enough for them to respond effectively? We are getting into that. I already had a meeting with the hon. Minister of Labour and his officers. We have been talking to different stakeholders and are trying to address this issue to try and see that we come up with something which will really realize the objective for which this incentive scheme was earlier announced. About houses, one hon. Member had raised this issue. I think, it was Shri Avinash Rai Khanna. We provide houses from the Rural Development Ministry, the *Indira Awaas Yojana* for the homeless. A particular section is kept for persons with disabilities. I have some statistics about how many persons with disabilities have been provided houses in the last few years. Then, a mention has been made about the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme. We have tried to strengthen the scheme. The scheme has been revised recently. What we have tried to do is, we have enhanced the honourarium because it was found that the honourarium was less. In the last financial year the allocation was Rs. 76 crores. We have raised it to Rs. 120 crores so that whatever demand is there we are able to attend that. Similarly, the ADIP scheme is to provide assistive devices for persons with disability. We have enhanced the allocation for this. But, Shri Ram Kripal Yadavji had raised certain issues. A mention was made that पैसों की पूरी लूट हो रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस संबंध में हमारी जो भूमिका है, उसे मैं थोड़ा स्पष्ट कर दूँ बहुत सारे संघठन ऐसे हैं जो इस क्षेत्र में बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। वकिलांग व्यक्तियों को सहायता देने की दृष्टि से, उनके सशक्तिकरण की दृष्टि से ज़रूरी तरह का काम वे कर रहे हैं, वह सराहनीय कार्य है जो सकता है कि कुछ ऐसे संघठन हों, जहाँने सही काम न किया हो। उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिए और उनके खिलाफ जो कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, वह कार्यवाही होती रहेगी, लेकिन अगर हम सरासर इस तरह से कह देते हैं कि तमाम वे संघठन, जो इस तरह के पुनर्वास के काम में लगे हैं, पूरी तरह से पैसों की लूट कर रहे हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह अन्यायजनक होगा।

इसलिए मैं इस संदर्भ में अपनी भूमिका स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। अन्त्योदय अन्न योजना के जरिए कई राज्यों में बी.पी.एल. के व्यक्तियों को कार्ड देने का काम हुआ है और दो रुपए प्रति किलो के हिसाब से 35 किलो अनाज देने की व्यवस्था इसमें की गयी है।

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Have you got a policy on this?

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Not a policy.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: I asked for a policy on this.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: I am saying what is existing at the moment.

Similarly, a mention was made about pension. Recently, in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, under the National Social Assistance Programme of the Ministry of Rural Development, pension to persons with disability has been started. I have information that about 15 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the Scheme.

There are quite a number of things which one can mention here. Several issues have been raised about education. An issue has been raised about the barrier-free environment in schools, educational institutions and in public buildings. A mention has been made about Railways. Shri Manohar Joshiji said that there are compartments where persons with disabilities have been provided berths, but Police protection is not there. Definitely, we are going to take up issues like this with the Railway Ministry. But, I think, quite one activity has been there. Building bylaws have been modified by the Ministry of Urban Development. Instructions and guidelines have been issued to the State Governments to make amendments to their respective building bylaws. Similarly, as far as barrier-free environment is concerned on the National Highways, way back in 2003 itself, the Ministry of Transport and Highways has issued guidelines to the State Governments. In our meeting with the representatives of the Ministry concerned, we have said that now it is time that we monitor the performance of the respective State Governments in making the highways accessible. Similarly, in Railways, in different categories of Railway Stations, we are trying to make entry to railway stations barrier-free, provide toilets for persons with disabilities. Similarly, a large number of things we have been attending to. But, I would agree that there is a long way to go and I do hope that various suggestions which have been made by the hon. Members during the course of this discussion are going to help us.

Sir, the UNCRPD has put some obligations on us. We, as the Government, are the first among the countries to adopt and endorse the UNCRPD. There was a lot of debate and discussion as to how do we harmonize our legislation with provisions and the spirit of the UN Convention on Persons with the Disabilities. Earlier, it was felt that we make amendments to our existing legislation of 1995. But, later, it was felt that there would be more than 100 amendments and still we would not be able to carry out the exercise properly. Therefore, an Expert Committee has been constituted to go into the entire issue and give us a draft legislation which will help us to bring a new legislation for persons with disability. It is expected that the Committee will submit the Report by the end of this December. We do hope that the Committee will come up with a draft legislation which



will reflect the concerns of this House and will also address the issues mentioned in the UNCRPD.

I would also like to mention about the UPSC, which has opened its doors are for the persons with disability. I am told that ten persons with disability have been given the IAS Cadre. They have competed successfully. This is what has happened between 2006 and 2008. Similarly, in other Central Services the intake has risen to 45. I think, a beginning has been made and we do hope that the spirit of the discussion in this House will be carried forward and persons with disabilities will be able to enjoy their rights.

Now, Sir, there are so many things. But, I think, I would not like to...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: What about education.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: A large number of suggestions have been made. At this point of time, I simply mention one thing that the concerns expressed here would definitely be taken to the hon. Minister of HRD and we will discuss the issues which have been raised here and try and see how best those can be addressed.

With these words, I once again thank the hon. Members for engaging this House with a very, very important discussion. I do hope that this will further make us resolve, with much more determination, to carry forward the task of providing persons with disabilities their rights and realize their dreams.

Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I also thank the hon. Members. This is for the first time that we have completed the Calling Attention in exactly one hour, as specified.

The House is adjourned for one hour for lunch.

The House then adjourned for lunch at twenty minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at twenty-three minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

#### **SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION**

##### **Large scale illegal mining in the country**

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for permitting me to make an intervention on the issue of illegal mining which has been debated in this House almost very extensively. Sir, I assure you that since we have the benefit of the opinion of a very large number of Members across Party line, I do not wish to go into all those facts nor do I intend to go into these individual cases or the response thereto which has been referred to by various hon. Members. I only wish to deal with a few conceptual issues on the basis of my little experience as an observer of this particular field of economic activity. Sir, when we discuss the issue of illegal mining, I think we must get rid of one misconception that there is a separate institution of illegal mining as distinct from the lawful mining. In fact, there are these categories which partly overlap. It is the same set of people who are

authorized to undertake lawful and illegal mining. They can extend, at times, the area of their operation, they can get into unexplored areas, they can get into neighbouring mines leading to various unsavoury disputes and litigations.

Some of them start mining more than what is otherwise permitted to them, and, therefore, the whole concept of illegal mining is borne out essentially from those who otherwise are permitted to do legal mining. But this question is a larger question and the larger question is that the mineral resource of the country is a very large and valuable national resource. The process

that we have in India and the laws that we have broadly indicate that minor minerals are dealt with by the State. In relation to major minerals, the States make recommendations and the Central Government finally takes the ultimate decision. By this process, the mineral is placed in private hands. Now, if we look at the big picture as to what really has been happening is that the revenue which the national Exchequer receives from mining – and there is a concern all across beyond party lines – is wholly inadequate. The royalties, the taxes are inadequate. The mineral-rich States like the gas producing States have a genuine and a legitimate grievance that because of this inadequacy, they appear to be conferred an enrichment by the nature, but, actually, the system of mining in India is such that the State doesn't seriously get enriched because it has a large mineral resource. The revenues are inadequate as far as the State is concerned; even the Central Government gets very inadequate revenues. Because of the whole concept of illegal mining intertwining with lawful mining, there is a large-scale violation of our fiscal and taxation laws. Then, of course, Mr. Yechury mentioned this at length that mining has its own adverse impact on environment because the necessary environmental steps, at times, are not taken. It is also hampering both afforestation and also the life in the forest, and some people, probably, legitimately, attribute the social discontent in those areas as directly attributable to this widespread mining that we have undertaken.

Sir, there is one more danger and we can see it practically in our public life. When we speak in terms of probity in public life, we are first concerned with the kind of corruption that we have in governance; we find it in various layers of governance, namely, transfers, postings, revenue departments, police departments. These were originally the causes of concern. As the economy grew and we thought we were now de-licensing the whole system, it will lead through honesty. One area of concern was alcohol and liquor trade which was seriously creating problems as far as probity and cleanliness in public life is concerned in various States. Today, you find it in real estate. But, real estate, at least, builds housing and does some service for the society. Private sector education is a problem area as far as corruption and probity are concerned. But, at

least, they train human resource. So, there is some contribution. Mining is a singular area where large wealth generates in private hands leading to inadequate revenue to the State, and, therefore, their ability to disproportionately influence governance, politics also becomes very large. Now, Sir, it is this problem that the hon. Minister, in the kind of reforms that he has to undertake, needs to seriously address. Now, if we get down to the issue of, "is there more illegal mining in a State governed by Party 'A' or Party 'B' or Party 'C'", then each one of us can trade allegations. How do you address this core issue? Sir, the principal core issue is, the laws relating to mining need a serious re-look.

Now, if you look at the basic Central law, the right to mine, which flows out of the Central law, goes to the person who is the first applicant when the area is thrown open. So, if you come

first, you are served with the mining lease first. Now it is this first-come-first-serve principle under the mining law, which has actually brought in traders rather than actual users into the mining business. When that happens, it is there that the problem starts getting serious. I would urge upon the hon. Minister, when he is thinking in terms of mining laws and when he is probably trying to reform and amend some of these Acts, to consult all business and commercial interests, interests of State Governments, different political parties, and seriously consider which principle is correct - where the first applicant gets the mine irrespective of whether he needs to utilize the mineral or not, or the principle where he needs to use the mineral only for the purposes of trading and concentrating wealth in his hands? Which is the correct principle?

Sir, Mr. Yechury asked the Government to go back to nationalization. I think, that is an extreme suggestion. I am not going that far, but in my respectful view, it is time that the Minister seriously considered, along with the State Governments, a uniform, natural policy of a preference for the actual users of the mineral. Mines must go to those who are the actual users of the mineral, those who want to utilize it for industry, those who want to utilize it for value addition. It is those people who are entitled to the first right to use that mineral. That, I think, is one of the first reforms that is required.

Then, Sir, it is almost mandatory, and it should be made mandatory, as some State Governments have, that when you allow a mineral to go to the actual users, the second basis that you must have for allotment of a mine or a mineral is that if you have surplus mineral coming from a mine, and you may be the actual user, then, trading and sale should be permitted mandatorily to those who are actual users, but without a mine. So, a mineral must not go merely for trading; it must go to the actual users.

The second reform required is that the mineral must go to those - and actual users, in fact, will be those - who add value to that mineral. It should go to those who add value to the mineral and who don't add value merely to their own pockets. So, you mine the mineral, sell it in different parts of the country and you sell it internationally. Now, what do you do when you sell it internationally?

Reference has been made to some States. It was being said that one of the reasons why a lot of minerals get exported is, that you had iron ore fines. And conventionally you felt that we have a technology for dealing with pellets and lumps, but we have no technology for dealing with fines. But now that technology is internationally available, some of the companies have got into India, there is no reason why our natural wealth, because of lack of our ability to bring in that technology, should be exported to countries who are our actual business competitors and, therefore, we are enriching our competitors by allowing that mineral to be exported rather than utilizing it themselves. While we do it, Sir, this may also involve that the Central Government - not merely the State Government because international trade, export-import, is a policy domain of the Central Government; the State can merely say that their ports will not be used; the private ports which are under its control as minor ports will not be used -

must take a policy decision that minerals are not allowed to be exported out of the country. If they are given to actual users, the sale is given to the actual users, the mines are given to those who are indulging in value addition, prohibit mindless export to other competing economies which get enriched at the cost of our minerals, I think, we will be able to address the core issues which are resulting from this endless mining, whether it is lawful or unlawful.

Sir, we are forgetting an underlining factor. We say, we need foreign exchange, but we are a foreign exchange surplus economy today. We are not in a situation where there is a crunch of foreign exchange; we are not in a 1991 situation.

Merely if we were to prohibit the export of some categories of mining minerals out of the country, our foreign exchange reserves are not likely to disappear, and only fact is that instead of very high volume we may have a slightly lesser volume. We must also realize the fact, Sir, that when we deal with a natural resource there is also a very important principle of inter-generational equity. The inter-generational equity is that nature has provided us with this valuable resource. Are only one or two generations going to unearth the entire resource and utilize it for the present generation? What are the resources which we are going to leave behind for the next generation itself? Therefore, mine as much as you require in the country today, but keep the factor of inter-generational equity in mind and, prohibit anything which is in surplus of what is required in the country today. That should be the underlining principle. Lastly, Sir, considering the disproportionate earning with those who are in industry or in trade – and I have said that trade itself should be discouraged and not allowed – and the disproportionate influence on various aspects of governance that they have, you must seriously look at the revenue and the royalties that the State and the Centre are realizing from them. The public exchequer at both levels gets a pittance; the private pockets are really enriched. Therefore, I would urge the Minister, while he replies to the debate today and in the course of the months and years to come when he formulates the policy with regard to these, to kindly keep these factors in consideration.

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND THE MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUÉ): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am indeed grateful to the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley, and other hon. Members for participating in the discussion. Including



the Leader of the Opposition, fifteen hon. Members participated in the discussion, and my Ministry is very much benefited by this. The Leader of the Opposition has given some very constructive and thought-provoking suggestions. First of all, I will set forth my views or the Ministry's views for five or six minutes. Then I will place before the House what we have done with all our limitations in the existing Act to contain the illegal mining; then I will respond to the queries and points made by the hon. Members.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset, let me assure that the Central Government is highly concerned about the incidents of illegal mining in the country. I shall try to address the concerns of the hon. Members who have brought out many facets of this problem which they discussed.

Sir, during the debate it has become amply clear that the main reason for this is the poor enforcement of the regulatory system and strong demand for ores. This problem has assumed an alarming proportion in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Jharkhand. In our system of multi-level governance operating essentially in a federal framework, relationship among the States and between the Centre and the States are critical for stability, security and economic development of the country. Sir, as on today, the Central Government has power to regulate the sector under Entry 54 of List-I of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.

But, Sir, given the federal structure of the country, Union Government would expect the State Governments to exercise their mandated powers and discharge the given responsibilities. Sir, the problem of illegal mining is basically a problem of governance. State Governments have the power to administer land accords, lease boundaries, transportation, trade and storage of the minerals. So, they are the appropriate authorities to regulate the mineral sector. But the State Governments should put their house in order. For, if this problem assumes unmanageable proportion, the Central Government will be required to intervene in an appropriate manner in overall national interest.

Sir, the Leader of the Opposition has pointed out certain inadequacies in the existing Act also. Sir, in the matter of curbing illegal mining, as per the provisions of the existing Act, MMDR Act, 1957, the Attorney General, Mr. Vahanvati, said, "It must be conceded that the provisions of the Act are unhappily worded. There are certain provisions of the Act which indicate that the Central Government has powers to curb illegal mining, but the nature and extent of its powers are, at present, being spelt out by a process of reasoning and not with reference to specific and clear provisions. Therefore, there is definitely a need for amending the Act, or, framing fresh rules in this behalf." Sir, we have taken a similar route. A new MMDR Act has been drafted giving direct powers to the Centre for investigation and prosecution against illegal mining through an overarching national mining regulatory authority. Setting up of special courts is also being proposed. Further, we propose stringent measures not only for cancelling the concerned lease in which the illegal mining took place but also cancelling all the other existing leases of the persons and make him ineligible for getting further leases in future.

Besides strict regulatory mechanism, we strongly believe that by involving the local host population, including the tribals as main stakeholders in the mining process and providing them the stakeholders' share of profit in the mining operation, we can curb the illegal mining at the mine level. Sir, the mafias, as almost all the hon. Members mentioned the other day is no match to the organised strength of the host population, who will have the right of direct say in the mine management. This is being proposed in the new Act.

Having said so, as I said earlier, I shall place before the House an account of what we are doing, what the Ministry is doing, in spite of the limitations of this existing Act, to contain illegal mining. After that, I will go to specific points raised by hon. Members. Sir, through the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), we constitute special task forces for inspection of mines in endemic

areas by taking the help of satellite imageries. Inspections were conducted in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat covering 212 mines.

As a result of this extensive inspection, mining activities have been suspended in 82 mines. The IBM has also recommended termination of three leases, and, issuance of show causes for other violations in 64 cases. Further, the Central Government has been constantly interacting with the State Governments nudging them towards better regulation.

We have advised the State Governments to make use of satellite imagery in collaboration with the ISRO and the National Remote Sensing Agency to detect illegal mining. Some States have initiated action along these lines, and, I am hopeful that more States will follow the way. We have devised State-specific measures. We have been partly successful in some States by asking them to monitor transportation of illegally mined ore by securitization of transport bodies, using holograms, bar coding, price monitoring, and, registration of dealers.

Sir, in order to assist the State Governments, the Union Ministries of Railways, Shipping and the Customs Department have also taken proactive steps to exercise effective checks at exit points.

However, something still remains to be done to tighten the regulation of transportation of minerals by road, which is well within the domain of the States. Sir, in a nut shell, this is what we have been doing through the IBM and directly in the Ministry also to contain illegal mining.

Sir, now I would like to refer to specific queries raised by hon. Members who have raised certain issues while discussing the issue of illegal mining. In his speech, hon. Member Sitaram Yechury suggested nationalization of mining activity as the way out.

Sir, I am not against nationalization, particularly, in some specific cases. Our country did take the nationalization route in the past in some cases and took over the critical assets. But in the context of illegal mining, the menace is not mining, per se, but it is the illegal mining. Minerals are mined, ore is produced but this is not all. It needs to be ensured that no illegal ore is produced, no illegal

movement or no illegal trade shall occur. That is the most important part.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, for the sake of clarity in the House, let me say something. Is it not a fact that most of the illegal mining is being done by those who have mining licenses?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what the hon. Leader of Opposition has just now said.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Therefore, nationalization route was suggested because most of the illegal mining is done by those who have licenses for legal mining. And, that is why, nationalization is the only way out.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: Along with illegal miners, there are legal miners also, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition said. It is not that the illegal miners outnumber the legal miners. What do you do? It is a legal trade. It is a legitimate trade. We cannot just put an end to it. I shall come to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, what the hon. Member wants to say is that illegal mining is carried out by the legal miners, and, there are a few instances where a person who does not hold a mining licence will go there to undertake mining, and, then, export. He cannot take that...*(Interruptions)*... So, the legal miners are mining illegally, and, that is why he suggested the nationalization route.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I would like to place on record my gratitude to you for clarifying this position.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: Along with the illegal mining, legal mining is also taking place. We must not forget that. Legitimate activity is also going on there. We cannot put an end to that. Sir, illegal mining will not be reduced to zero simply because nationalization takes place. Rather, as the hon. Members have said during the discussion in the House, illegal mining in coal still persists in spite of its nationalization for more than three decades. Sir, nationalization in itself cannot put an end to the illegal mining. Sir, there is one more aspect, practical aspect, of the issue, that is, with nationalization mines will be taken over. We have 4,930 non-coal mines each with area less than 10 hectares. Then again, Sir, we have 2,162 leases with each area measuring 10 and 15 hectares. Is management of such small-sized mines administratively feasible? That is the most practical question which has come before us. Further, Sir, unlike coal and oil, metallic minerals do not occur in blocks and in distinct large areas. Rather they lie scattered in localized areas and that too mixed with several other minerals. Further, as stated by Dr. Keshava Rao, the instances of back door entry of private players into PSUs through secret understanding are not uncommon. After all, nationalization operates through Central and the State PSUs. So, the real issue boils down to core governance, sometimes with misuse of discretion given to the PSUs in the name of public interest. Sir, at this moment, though I myself at one time was one of the greatest supporters of nationalization, for the time being, there are some practical difficulties for nationalizing this entire mineral production. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am coming to that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he is sounding both guilty and defensive.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUÉ: Sir, hon. Member, Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra, pointed out that the Central Government should have intervened effectively to curb illegal mining. Before that, he also said, and I discussed the matter with Mr. Mohapatra also, that the IBM should also ensure that the mining plan is all right and IBM must also ensure the rehabilitation of the mine. The point is well taken. In fact, in our new draft, we have put these provisions and see how it is carried on, and your point is well taken. I agree with other hon. Members when they say that it is

our responsibility. Yes, it is the joint responsibility of Central Government and State Governments. IBM is a technical regulator but the States are the owners of minerals. So, you cannot blame the IBM. The State Government has to take steps. Existing law does not give power to IBM to terminate the leases as the State Government is the lessor. IBM needs assistance from the States, including forest police officials, for field inspection. Generally, the IBM has been receiving a cold shoulder from the State Governments. There are instances, Sir, preventing the IBM officers from entering into the forest areas. Sir, I will tell you one instance. It is not from Orissa but it is from another State. On 4th January 2010, as per the orders of the Supreme Court, a team of IBM officials went to Gunda forests for inspection of certain mines.

The concerned forest officers, led by Assistant Conservator of Forests and his other colleagues prevented them from proceeding to the forest but also threatened them to prosecute on the plea of trespass. Then, the Secretary, Mines personally intervened and spoke to the Chief Secretary. For two days, the situation did not improve. On the 3rd day, the officials were prevailed upon and ultimately, the forest officers let the IBM officers enter the forest. So, this is the situation that we face, particularly IBM faces. Honourable Member, Shri Mohapatraji, will naturally understand their situation because he himself was, at one time, Principal Secretary, Mines in the Government of Orissa. So, he will understand what difficulties we face. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : आपने उड़ीसा में कहा था कि CBI inquiry होनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... 20 मार्च को मामनीय मंत्री जी ने उड़ीसा में भुवनेश्वर में पत्रकार वार्ता में कहा था कि CBI inquiry होनी चाहिए। क्या उसके बारे में आप बयान देंगे ?

श्री उपसभापति : पाणि जी, आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : महोदय, मैं हमेशा बैठता हूँ, कब्तु मुझे तो मौका ही नहीं मिला। मैं particularly कहता हूँ कि 20 मार्च, 2010 को भुवनेश्वर में पत्रकार वार्ता में मामनीय खास मंत्री ने कहा था कि उड़ीसा में illegal mining के बारे में CBI inquiry होनी चाहिए। कृपया आप इसे स्पष्ट करें।

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: Sir, I will come to his point because this point has been raised by other hon. Members also. I will definitely respond to that. Sir, though the topic of discussion was illegal mining, it was suggested by some hon. Members like Shri Manjunatha, Shri Mysura Reddy and Shri Shanappa that export of iron ore should be banned. As I had stated earlier, it is a problem of governance.



Problem of illegal mining is basically a problem of governance. ...(*Interruptions*)... Merely because the State Governments are not able to prevent and stop illegal mining, they should not ban the entire legal trade. That is my point which I had stated earlier also in response to a point of hon. Member, Shri Sitaram Yechury. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister complete.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I understand, illegal mining is a governance problem. But, the thing is that the price difference is so high in the international market that the iron ore which is being lifted at a cost of Rs.400 from Indian soil is being sold at Rs.5000 in

3.00 P.M.

international market. That itself is a big incentive for illegal mining. So, there is a linkage of it. Secondly, Sir, exporting primary materials cannot be good for developing country like us. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be very difficult for the Minister if everybody starts seeking clarifications during the course of reply.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUÉ: Sir, let me finish the reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him finish. Otherwise it will get derailed. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let us not derail it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUÉ: Sir, this point was raised earlier also. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will respond to that. Sir, I had stated earlier, the problem of illegal mining is basically a problem of governance. Merely because the State Governments are not able to prevent and stop illegal mining, they should not ban the entire legal trade. Honourable Member, Shri Manjunatha, spoke about the reported steps taken by Karnataka in this regard. Sir, the fact of the matter is that export and import is a policy in Centre's domain, as was said by the Leader of Opposition, a little while ago. After reviewing a host of relevant factors, the Ministry of Commerce takes a decision on import and export policy from time to time.

Karnataka has prohibited only the transportation of iron ore for exports, and not export as such. This should be very clear. Karnataka has not banned export and they cannot ban export. They have prohibited only the transportation of iron ore for exports, not export as such. It may send a negative signal to those engaged in the legitimate mining activities. The need of the hour is to tighten the regulatory mechanism with adequate manpower. For instance, I can give the example of Karnataka. Karnataka produces 49,000 million tons, which is just about 25 per cent of the total reserves of the country, but they have only about 200 technical personnel in the State Directorate of Mining and Geology. Sir, is it possible to enforce the regulatory mechanism in a State with this meagre staff? I feel that given the huge royalty that the State Governments earn, it is necessary for the State Governments to use a part of the royalty to improve the mineral administrative system in the State.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Orissa): Sir, the House is being misled. I am sorry to say so. The State Governments have a pittance as royalty.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUÉ: I will come to it. Royalty is not a pittance. There is a query on royalty, I have to answer that. If the hon. Member listens to that, he will get the reply to all the points because, I have already said that all the hon. Members brought out many facets of the problem, and I will reply to all the points, and when I reply to all the points, he will get a reply. Even then, if necessary, I will again give my reply to that. Sir, further about banning of iron exports from the country, there are two aspects. If one thinks banning iron ore exports, stops illegal mining, I beg to differ. What makes us produce illegally the ore in the country in the first instance? That is most important. How can you say that there is no illegal ore production? The

second aspect is about banning the export of minerals so as to conserve them for future. This needs to be further debated because the National Mineral Policy, 2008 states that. We are guided by this policy and because the existing MMDR Act could not implement this Act and could not reflect the spirit and new thinking of the new Mineral Policy, we are thinking of redrafting another MMDR Act. "Conservation of minerals shall be construed not in the restrictive sense of abstinence from consumption or preservation for use in the distant future, but is a positive concept leading to augmentation of reserve base through improvement in mining matters, beneficiation and utilization of low grade ore and rejects and recovery of all associated minerals." Sir, that is why these two immediate problems in the country are slightly different. This is with regard to utilization of iron ore produced in the form of fines, which actually we discussed earlier also on different occasions, through questions also, and I have to give the answer again. The hon. Member, Shri M.V. Mysura Reddy, raised the issue of technology. Yes, I said, there is no technology for processing fines. But why did I say that there is no technology for processing fines? I can recommend a technology which is cost effective, which is economically viable. I cannot commend a technology which is not commercially viable and economically viable. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Why don't you import technology? It is available.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUÉ: Technology is not imported like that. Let me complete, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the hon. Minister complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUÉ: Let me complete the reply. Then, I can keep on responding...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot just respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... Midway, I cannot respond to their questions, Sir. Technology of pelletization and sintering are known in the country for decades. Secondly, the existing pelletization and sintering technologies are cost prohibitive due to high energy costs. Rather, the industry resorts to the use of lumps which are readily available in the market. Anyhow, Sir, I do not like to take the valuable time of this august House on this issue. I urge the hon. Members to give another notice, appropriate notice, under which we can discuss the matter threadbare. Sir, I am, rather, hopeful that ...*(Interruptions)*... About the new technologies.....

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, he is misquoting the

figures. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not yet completed.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: Let me complete. ...(*Interruptions*)... This way, there has been no answer....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, he says 'there has been no answer!'

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please don't interrupt. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: There will be enough time, Sir. I will be here. I can respond. ...(Interruptions)... I will be here to respond. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mysura Reddy, please sit down. Let him finish. ...(Interruptions)... Let the Minister finish.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: Let me finish. ...(Interruptions)... Let me finish. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you jumping? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: Sir, I am, rather, hopeful. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chowdary, you are not speaking from your place. You should not speak from there. ...(Interruptions)... Sometimes, you sit here and sometimes, you sit there.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: Sir, a question is being raised: why isn't the technology imported from outside? We can import it, but we have to raise the process. We cannot import a technology like that. I am, rather, hopeful that some new pelletization plants are being proposed in India and that would, perhaps, address the issue. So, the industry has to come; the industry has to go in for technology and there are proposed integrated steel plants that will go for this pelletization aspect. This is how it is done.

Sir, hon. Member Mr. Manjunatha and hon. Member Dr. Shanappa have suggested that value additions should be promoted within the country. Let me point out that in case of iron ore, not only steel-making but extraction of minerals involves value additions, successive benefaction, upgradation of all by using zero waste mining technology.

Hon. Member Ram Kripal Yadav, and also the hon. Leader of the Opposition, said that the rate of royalty is too low. The hon. Members have stated that while immense profits are generated in the sale and export of iron ore, the royalty at a very low rate of Rs.21 is levied on iron ore. It is said by Mr. Ram Kripal Yadav, but it is not true, Sir. The royalty rates were enhanced in August, 2009 and changed from tonnage to ad valorem basis, and a royalty on iron ore is now around Rs.125/- per tonne; not Rs.21/-. In the case of iron ore, this has led to a tremendous increase in revenues to the State Governments. In Chhattisgarh, the royalty accruals increased to Rs.358 crores, in the year 2009-10, as compared to only Rs.61 crores, in the year 2008-09. Similarly, in Jharkhand, the

royalty collection increased from Rs.34 crores to Rs.154 crores. In Goa, the same has increased to Rs.255 crores, from Rs.25 crores, and in Karnataka, it has increased to Rs.309 crores, from Rs.104 crores. ...(*Interruptions*)...

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Karnataka? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: What about Andhra? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Five years' boom gone!

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, it is only Rs.20/- per tonne....  
...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Let the hon. Minister complete the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Minister complete the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUÉ: You see, it has increased to Rs.319 crores, from Rs.104 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: What is the big deal? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUÉ: I can give the whole list. I have the list with me. But I have said this much. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, if this ten per cent *ad valorem* had been given earlier, in five years Orissa would have got Rs.25,000 crores revenue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUÉ: The royalty revision is done in every three years. The last revision was done in 2009-10. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was almost doubled. It was increased from Rs.2,450 crores ...*(Interruptions)*... What did you do with your royalty? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, you please continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: You will get more revenue by value addition rather than royalty. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUÉ: Sir, I am giving you the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am giving the stark facts. ...*(Interruptions)*... Earlier it was Rs.2,450 crores and after royalty was paid it went up to Rs.4,250 crores. It is for all the States taken together. It is done every three years. It may be more, I don't know. It may be less for next three years. But we will go in for a second revision. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. The sentiments of the House look to be that whatever the figures you gave, Rs.250 crores or Rs.150 crores or Rs.25 crores, are nothing before the total volume of illegal mining. Those are the sentiments of the House. If you could address that, it would be better. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have studied the sentiments of the House and conveyed them to the hon. Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, without increasing the royalty, the quantity can be increased. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, it is not a question of so many crores of rupees. The highest grade got Rs.27 per tonne. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... He will answer it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Chowdary, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, let me ask: How much illegal export is going on? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUÉ: Sir, this is the problem. When I answer one point, they will ask a question on a different point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me finish first and let them ask questions later. I respect the sentiments of the House, as you have stated yourself. I have said that the revision is done in every three years. In the next revision we will see how we can do justice to them. Our aim is always to give more and more. This is what has actually come. This is the accepted formula compared to 2008-09. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You carry on. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please continue. We have a lot of business to do today.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUÉ: There is a piece of information, Sir, which I didn't say. I will tell you now. In 2004-05, it was ...*(Interruptions)*... Anyway, I will send it to them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: We are not asking for royalty. We are asking for value addition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Mr. Mysura Reddy, please.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUÉ: You ask as many questions as you like. But let me finish my speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mysura Reddy, the hon. Minister is replying Member-wise.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUÉ: Hon. Member, Ms. Sushila Tiriya raised a point about the welfare of the local people and the development of local area. The revenue, as stated above, collected by various State Governments in the form of royalty would be utilised very effectively for the welfare of the people and the development of the area. The mining sector provides employment to a large number of people in the country, though there is a need to curb illegal mining and it goes without saying that suitable incentives and protection need to be provided to legal mining.

Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Shantaram Naik, demanded that the CBI should inquire into the matter. I would like to inform the hon. Member that we have offered assistance to the State Government in

investigating mining cases, including by Central investigation agencies. You are aware that the Central Government cannot unilaterally impose a CBI inquiry on any State. It is there in the rules. Even in our responses to PILs filed in the High Courts of Orissa and Karnataka, seeking CBI investigation, we have unambiguously submitted before the hon. High Court, that if the hon. High Court gives a proper direction, we are ready for an investigation by the CBI. Against this background, the Union Government has decided to set up a Commission of Inquiry. Some hon. Members, including Shri Raja, - of course, he also endorsed the view about

nationalization, and I forgot to mention his name; I have already replied to it - and Dr. Keshava Rao, have mentioned that sufficient evidence is available to take action against illegal miners, without waiting for the Commission to come to a conclusion. The Ministry will not be waiting for a commission to complete its inquiry. It is only that we want certain information for strengthening the hands of the Ministry. That is what we said, it will go into cases of illegal mining to a wide extent and, if possible, identify persons, because that will help us investigating cases of illegal mining. This is nothing to suggest that, first of all, an Inquiry Commission will complete its inquiry and then the Ministry will take action. These will go together. We are not waiting for the Commission of Inquiry to submit its Report. But we want the Report for future use.

A concern has also been voiced about encroachment of forest areas by way of illegal mining. The State Governments have been advised to use satellite imageries to identify such encroachments, which I have already mentioned, and to take stringent action against illegal miners. Separately, the Government is identifying areas where the forest coverage is low. The Indian Bureau of Mines is developing mineral area maps showing forest cover for this purpose. Naturally, the Government is thinking of another possibility now. In forest areas, there will be one 'go-area' and one 'non-go-area'. When that happens, we shall take steps accordingly. This will also address the concerns of the hon. Members, Dr. Keshava Rao and Shri K.V. Ramalingam, that mining should not be permitted in eco-sensitive areas. In this respect, I would say that we, and even the Ministry of Environment and Forests, have already decided that the forests will have a no-go-area. We will stick to that. Therefore, even though minerals are found in that area, mining will not be allowed; no mining lease will be issued.

Another suggestion was to amend various provisions of the Act, given the change of time and the magnitude of challenges in the mineral sector in the last more than five decades. We are only waiting for a complete overhaul of the Act. It has been put for consideration before the GoM. The moment the work is completed, I hope to come back to the House, as early as possible, with the new Bill. In the new Bill, there will be many more new provisions. This will not be for tackling illegal mining alone, but it will have a holistic approach towards the entire mineral sector reform.

Sir, coming to the points raised by the Leader of the Opposition, as for royalty, we have given enough, as far as we are concerned. The hon. Members are not happy. I will have a re-look at the matter. We have a certain principle on the basis of which we determine royalty. We revise it every three years. When we revise it the next time, let us see if we could do something more.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition also feels that there should be a new law or, at least, some provision in the existing Act which could give us the power to tackle the new situation. We hope that the new Bill that we are drafting now will give us a long handle not only to curb and contain illegal mining, but also to look into the other aspects of the mining sector, particularly, the concession, because we want to make it a seamless transition, from one stage of

concession to the next stage of concession. Now, we have kept the 'first-in-time' principle that the hon. Leader of Opposition has referred to. In the notified areas, even now it is not first-come-first-serve basis. So, we would have a holistic view and as approach towards all these problems facing this mining sector. I do believe that with the cooperation of the hon. Members, we will be able to do justice. Thank you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, since I raised the discussion...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, I cannot start one more round of discussions. We have other business...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the hon. Minister, in his reply, has said that the problem of illegal mining is actually the problem of governance. Now, if a Government does not wish to govern, it is the job of the Legislature to put a check on that Government. And, as the Legislature, I am rising here to ask you, since you are not in a position to govern properly - you mean, not the Central or the State Governments, but whoever is there - let this Legislature be brought into play. Let us legislate to nationalize these resources. Now, since he has admitted that they are not governing properly, this is the only recourse. So, why is the Government not accepting this recourse?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has already replied to that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Secondly, Sir, I feel that the dimension of the problem is not being understood. It is not only a remarkable,

massive *loot* of our resources, but is also causing collateral damage to everything – our environment, our agricultural productivity, our democracy, our polity and the way this ill-gotten money is being used to influence the political direction and democracy in our country. Does the Government recognize the magnitude of the problem?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, there is a point of propriety which I must bring to your notice. We are discussing illegal mining. Last week, the Minister, while replying to another question, had said that they were devising a formula of giving 26 per cent partnership to the tribals who would be uprooted, and the very next day, newspaper reports quoted the Secretary of the Department saying that this proposal of 26 per cent was not practicable, the industry had resisted it and so, they were considering creation of a fund which would take care of it. Sir, I want to point out that this is gross impropriety.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, it is worrisome that illegal mining is taking place in a huge way, but the Minister has not mentioned any effective measures to stop it. I am not a great supporter of nationalization, but I would like to ask you, if there is no other way to stop illegal mining, why don't you consider nationalization?

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): As Mr. Yechury said, the Minister has admitted to non-governance. It has a collateral effect on the polity and democracy. Now, with all the files

that he is having in his hands, all the issues being before the Minister and all the decisions having come to him, as the Supreme Court has said, how is that we are trying to go in for a Commission of Inquiry for 18 months? In the meanwhile, will you take some action against the people whose files are before you, whose decisions are before you? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: The Minister was saying that there is no technology available in this country whereas we are in the global-village era, the technology is very much available and the Minister seems to have been satisfied with the post-mortem report about the illegal mining.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, we are not satisfied with the reply of the Minister because he has given a pill for a leg when I am having pain in the abdomen. I raised in my speech about the barren mines. While he was replying to the debate in Lok Sabha ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please understand the time factor. Please put pointed question. Please do not refer to your speech.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, I would take just half a minute. Reservation means blocking an area for certain length of time for conservation. The Andhra Pradesh Government issued a G.O. No. 64 on 30.6.2005 for exclusive exploration. Which is the correct one? It is for conservation or for exploration? I raised this point in my speech. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has replied to every question. Please do not insist. ...(*Interruptions*)... Be brief Mr. Mohapatra.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Five years before the revision of royalty to 10 per cent *ad valorem*, the ruling price was somewhere between Rs.5,500 to 7,000 per tonne. The royalty for the highest grade of iron ore was Rs.27 per tonne against an average price of Rs.5,500 to 5,800 per tonne. The cost of iron ore at the pithead was somewhere at Rs.300 plus transport, etc., making it to Rs. 800. Rs.5,000 was the profit! Out of that, in spite of six Chief Ministers requesting for a revision of royalty of 10 per cent *ad valorem*, today we are told, after we lost tens of thousands of crores of rupees for the States, that we are being given a decent 10 per cent *ad valorem*. Why is it so? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have only two queries. One is, in

his own formal statement made to this House, the Minister has admitted that due to combination of reasons in the recent years, the incidence of illegal mining has grown considerably. This problem is acquiring organized dimensions and mainly to a nexus between criminals and anti-national elements.

The hon. Minister should explain what the Government is going to do to break this nexus and save the country's interests. This is number one. Number two, in case of natural gas, the Government has accepted it is the national asset, the Government is the sole authority and the owner of the national asset. In case of minerals, why is the Government not taking that stand?



That is why we are demanding all minerals should be nationalized. ...*(Interruptions)*... It should not be plundered by the anti-national elements. The Government is the owner of it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, it is not possible to allow everybody. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to stop at some stage. I am saying this because we have taken one-and-a-half hours only for reply, and there was discussion on it for two-and-a-half hours. When are we going to complete the other Business of the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Minister, please reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't help. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't help. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't help.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUÉ: Sir, very briefly, I will reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राम कृष्ण यादव : उपसभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

श्री उपसभापति : कभी-कभी होता है, बैठे ए, आप mines पर बहुत अच्छा बोले हैं ...*(व्यवधान)* ... It is on record. Don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, please be brief, as we have other Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, be brief.

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUÉ: Sir, I can assure the House that with the new Act in force, it is not much time we have to wait for. There will be better governance. That much I can assure you. I only appeal to them to give the Ministry a chance; give us a chance to work. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Someone has to stop that. ...*(Interruptions)*... He himself said... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, we have to end this now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, just to summarise the feelings of the hon. Members, they want a strict action for illegal mining. That is one. ...*(Interruptions)*... They want some strict action, please do it. That is what the sentiment of the House I am expressing. ...*(Interruptions)*... You take appropriate action as the Government feels. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, we take up the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ramdas Agarwal to move the Statutory Resolution; he is absent. Now, the hon. Minister to move the Bill.

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GOVERNMENT BILL

**The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):  
Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I move that the Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, at the outset, I would like to clarify that the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill is only seeking the approval of the House to replace the Ordinance.

As the hon. Members are aware that certain unfortunate incidents unfolded, as far as the Medical Council of India and its former President was concerned. This evoked a lot of media

coverage and public outcry. Strong views were expressed, both inside and outside the House, that the Central Government should initiate quick and urgent action to restore the credibility of the Council and its functioning in order to reassure the public, at large.

Sir, the Indian Medical Council Act of 1956, an Act of the Parliament suffered from several short comings, as far as taking action against the office-bearers and the members of the Medical Council of India is concerned. It had no provisions for removal, suspension or taking any action against any of the members for corruption or for that matter, misconduct. This was a handicap, as far as the Central Government was concerned, in taking action against the Council and its office-bearers.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, PROF. P.J. KURIEN in the Chair)

I would like to inform the hon. Members that many Members of this House had wanted an assurance, through a Calling Attention Motion, that the Government would take immediate, positive and affirmative steps to restore the credibility of the Medical Council of India.

In my reply, I had assured the House that the Government would take immediate steps in this regard. Under the circumstances, the Central Government had the only option of bringing an Ordinance to supersede the Medical Council and constitute a Board of Governors to discharge the functions of the Council.

Sir, it would be pertinent to mention here that the time schedule laid down as per the hon. Supreme Court directives to recommend for MCI to the Central Government for grant of permission to start new medical colleges, renewal permission and increase of intake capacity was by 15th June, 2010.

The unfortunate incident pertaining to MCI took place around the time when the Council was engaged in the process of inspection and assessment of the Medical Colleges to finalise the process of sending their recommendations to the Central Government. It was therefore, necessary to ensure that new arrangement for the governance of the Council was put in place immediately so that all the pending applications of various medical colleges across the country received the attention of the Council for necessary approval and grant of permission before the last date. To achieve these objectives the Ordinance was brought and immediately the Board of Governors with

professionals of repute and unimpeachable integrity was constituted. At that time 88 recommendations sent by the erstwhile Medical Council to the Central Government were all sent back to the Board of Governors for re-inspection and reconsideration. The power to grant permission under Section 10(A) which earlier was with the Central Government was also transferred through this Ordinance to the Board of Governors. I would also like to inform the House that all the pending 88 cases which were sent back by the Ministry to the Board of Governors and 12 cases already pending with the Council were reassessed by the Board of Governors and eligible cases were granted permission on time.

Sir, here I would like to clarify that the amendments in this Bill are only an interim measure and purely temporary in nature. The circumstances under which the Ordinance had to be invoked I have already explained. This arrangement has been put in place only for one year with effect from 15.5.2010 to 15.5.2010. That means hardly eight or nine months are left. However, at the same time, my Ministry is already engaged in the process of consultation with States, experts and other stakeholders to bring in a permanent regulatory mechanism for medical education that will be creditable, transparent and also responsive to the needs of the public health system. We wish to establish an overarching regulatory body which would encompass not only medical education but also other allied subjects like dental, nursing pharmacy, paramedical education under its ambit. Towards the end of this month, by the 30th of this month, we are also having discussion with the State Health Ministers on this subject in the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare, the apex advisory body of the Health and Family Welfare Ministry.

Sir, I would like to reiterate that since this arrangement is interim and temporary in nature, we will certainly try to accommodate the views and suggestions of the hon. Members in the major reform Bill that we propose to bring before this House in the Winter Session. I, therefore, move the motion for passing the Bill.

*The Question was proposed.*

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**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR**

**Observance of time limit during maiden speeches**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Hon. Members, I have to inform the Members that as per parliamentary established conventions, a Member delivering maiden speech is not interrupted by other Members and given reasonable time by the Chair for his or her speech. However, it has been observed that sometimes a Member making his or her maiden speech goes beyond the normal expected time and at times speaks beyond the scope of the matter under discussion.

A Member making his/her maiden speech should do so in a manner that does not impinge on time management for the scheduled business of the day and should not exceed 15-20 minutes.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, what was the necessity of giving this instruction? He has introduced his Bill for

consideration. Was there any threat from any new Member?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilonia to speak.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, no, Sir, Dr. Pilonia is not a new Member. He is an old Member. Sir, once you have started the debate on the Bill, why did you give this instruction? What was the provocation?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is because new Members have come.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What was the provocation? I want to know out of curiosity because this thing was circulated in the bulletin in the morning. I read it at home.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): This will help the Members who have not read it. It is only helping them.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What was the provocation? Was there any provocation?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania.

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GOVERNMENT BILL

**The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010 (Contd.)**

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir, for calling me to speak on this important piece of legislation. As hon. Minister has said, this legislation has come up only as a stop gap arrangement, only as an interim order, only as a temporary measure. I will say **देर आयद दुरुस्त आयद** I can understand his concern for rehabilitating the credibility of Medical Council of India which has very badly suffered because of the misdemeanour of its Chairperson. It was unthinkable to hear and know that a man of that status and qualification and dignity could stoop so low as to take a bribe of Rs. two crores for affiliating certain colleges, medical colleges which were below standard. He was caught red handed by CBI. It was a day of shame for everybody. This step has been taken as hon. Minister has said because of public outcry. If there had been no public outcry, if this matter had not been raised in this august House or in Lok Sabha, even then it was expected of the Ministry to take corrective measures. The hon. Minister appears in pink of health. It is a matter of great gratification for all of us. But, Sir, nation does not appear to be so. Nation is anemic. Nation is sick. Nation is suffering from Dengue fever, from swine flu, from malaria, from kala-azar, from HIV, from TB, from diabetes. The nation is suffering from all kinds of the ailments. IMC suffers from lack of probity, credibility, integrity. It became a cesspool of corruption. At least Caesar's wife should be above corruption. Caesar's wife should be above suspicion and if there won't be *Gangajal* in Gangotri, where

would it be found? So, it is a corrective step, right step but great care has to be taken on inducting people into it by the Government. Seven members as an Apex body should be of emminence. Mr. Ketan Desai was also a Member of emminence whose name the hon. Minister has not taken. I do not know why. He has been eluding. He has been referring to an unfortunat incident. What was that incident? Why don't you come through?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can say Ex-Chairman of the Medical Council of India but don't mention his name.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: He is a man who stands condemned.



THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can say ex-Chairman of the Medical Council of India but don't take his name.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Do you think taking the name of a dacoit, or taking the name of Veerappan, or taking the name of a person who has been caught red handed is unacceptable? Accepting Rs. 2 crores is a crime. It is not something which is acceptable.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: I don't think it needs deletion.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I do not want to make any observation from here. But, however,...

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: And, the office...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let us not jump to conclusion.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: The point in issue the health of the country...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He may be guilty or otherwise. It is not our job. But, please, better avoid taking name; say, Ex-Chairman. That is a rule. You know that. I am only saying that. Simply because there is a case against him, you cannot say he is guilty or otherwise.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Sir, if there is a matter pending against Justice Dinakaran, do you mean to say that we should not take his name? What do we think? Now, I would not cross swords with you if you give a ruling. It is all right, because that is not the point in issue. The point in issue is...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Pilaniaji, you are a very senior Member. You know the rules. Without mentioning the name, you can express what you want.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: I can express; all right. That is okay.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can say a former Chairman without taking his name. That is the rule.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Sir, there are so many former Chairmen.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, previously, there was a Calling Attention Motion and his name was taken...(Interruptions)...

श्री उद्गनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): नाम लयि गया था। ... (व्यवधान) ...

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: It was taken earlier also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: What is such a sacrosanct about his name, Sir? But, I abide by your ruling. It is all right. It is okay. But, I still stand on my ground.

Sir, I was talking about the state of affairs in the country. I had a newspaper cutting with me which shows where we stand. It will be shocking to know that 75,000 mothers die while giving

birth to child in our country. The time of jubilation turns out to be a time of weeping, crying and a calamity for that family. Our MMR is 254. Our IMR is 53 – one of the lowest in the world around. I am giving you the state of health of the country. For that I don't hold our hon. Health Minister accountable. But, everybody who is in medical profession and everybody who has been handling the Council should have been concerned about it. Sir, Ethics Committee was sleeping when these things were taking place. I hope and pray that under the new Board of Governors the Ethics Committee will work correctly. If medical colleges, which are the citadels of learning, are affiliated on wrong basis, if recognition is given not on merit, then the whole structure of medical education system in the country will crumble. Sir, recognition should be purely on merit and that is what should be ensured in future. If that is ensured then there would not be kidney sale rackets and there would not be any false declaration of stunt insertions. There have been cases, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, where stunts have not been used in open heart surgery, but doctors declared that stunts were inserted and those doctors have been prosecuted in the court. Their name is daily taken in the court hearings. The highest standards of probity and conduct are expected from a person who takes hypocrites oath to serve the ailing humanity. Sir, sex determination tests, foeticide would not take place if the Medical Council takes its role rightly. We have medicines in the market with expiry date! Commissions from pharmaceutical industry are taken. There are unnecessary tests and different kinds of scans, etc. Poor people have to pay because doctor prescribes them. Sir, quacks also would not be there if the Council does its duties rightly. There would not be open sale of fake drugs. We see advertisements in newspapers daily about sex shops, magic remedies, etc.

I do not know whether the Minister of Health or any Ministry of the Government ever rise to the occasion and take action against them. Gullible public is deceived day in and day out by such kinds of advertisements. Doctors do not go to villages. They might have come from villages but they are hesitant to go back. Villagers are suffering. Doctors are concentrating in cities. This has to be taken care of by the Council as well as the hon. Minister. Unfortunately, the Budget of the Ministry of Health is 1.06 per cent of the GDP. He himself has been advocating that it should be at least three per cent.

The Nation has been advocating that it should be three per cent. The House has been advocating that it should be three per cent. But it is not increasing. All these matters, at this time, need consideration, because we are adopting a holistic approach about the medical scenario in the country, which is controlled by the Medical Council. Where does our health stand, has been mentioned by me earlier. I will again repeat on the basis of Family Health Survey-III. About 69.5 per cent of the children below the age of five years and 55.3 per cent of women in the age group of 15 to 45 years are anaemic. That is why, I said hon. Minister is in pink of health, but nation is anaemic. The anaemia in children below three years has increased. It is a matter of grave concern. It should have decreased over the years; it has increased from 74.3 per cent to 78.91 per cent. In Survey-II, it was 74.3 per cent. In Survey-III, it was 78.91 per

cent. In women, in the age group of 15 to 49 years, it has increased from 51.8 per cent to 56.2 per cent. ज़र्यो -ज़र्यो दवा की, त़र्यो - त़र्यो मर्ज बढ़ता गया। We are spending hundreds of crores of rupees to check anaemia, but the number of anaemic people is increasing. Why so? As per National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau which carried out diet and nutrition surveys in rural areas of 9 States, the average intake of energy is 1787 Kcal/cu/day which is about 7.4 per cent of the recommended level. I don't hold him responsible for this. But who will cure anameia? The Ministry will do it. Won't it? That is why, I am mentioning this. Sir, I won't harp long on this except giving one or two cautions. That the persons who are now selected, though they will be for few months only, must be such that the whole Nation says that there could not have been a better choice. States must be consulted. Representatives of States, in due course of time, in the new Council must be included. All stakeholders should be consulted. It should be a new Council accepted by everyone, in its conduct, in its character, in its integrity and in its credibility, for which credit will go to the hon. Health Minister that he has constituted such a good Council. It is an example of 'absolute power corrupts absolutely.' There was so much power in the hands of the Council that it abused it and became a cesspool of corruption. As I said, देश आयददुरुस्त आयद.

I hope things will be all right. Things will change for the better of the nation. I will close my submission by just drawing attention of the hon. Minister of Health to what Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi said. I quote *Bapu*, he said, "Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest. Whenever you take any decision, hold consensus with everyone, the poorest of the poor, the highest of the highest, the richest of the richest, the lowest of the lowest, educated or uneducated, man or woman.." Health is everybody's concern. So, while handling matters pertaining to health and the Council, kindly recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man whom you may have seen and ask yourself if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him.

Will he gain anything by it? Will it restore him to a control over his own life and destiny? In other words, will it lead to Swaraj for the hungry and spiritually starving millions?

Sir, I wish our hon. Health Minister Godspeed in his venture and I

hope he will deliver the goods. Our best wishes are with him.

With this, I support the Bill which has been brought forward. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Dr. Vijaylaxmi Sadho. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is her maiden speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Now, I understood what was the provocation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): She is my sister. ...*(Interruptions)*... She is my sister. So, I have some freedom.

4.00 P.M.

डा. वजियलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश): धन्यवाद सर। मैं भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद (संशोधन) वधियक, 2010 का स्वागत करती हूँ। सर, हमारे संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 में लिखा हुआ है, मैं आपकी इजाजत से पढ़ती हूँ, "Protection of life and personal liberty is the fundamental duty of the Government." सुप्रीम कोर्ट की कांस्टीट्यूशनल बैंच ने वर्ष 1957 में एक व्यवस्था दी है, "Right to live is my inherent right." उसके आगे लिखा है, "Right to life does not mean animal living." उसकी परिधि में मेडिकल कॉलेज, मेडिकल भी आता है। हमें उसके परिप्रेक्ष्य में देखना चाहिए कि सबको अच्छा स्वास्थ्य मिले। आज जो आम आदमी से जुड़ा हुआ स्वास्थ्य है, इसकी व्यवस्था में चरमराहट आई है, अगर किसी व्यवस्था की सबसे ज्यादा दुर्दशा हुई है, तो स्वास्थ्य की दुर्दशा हुई है।

सर, मूल्यां में गरिवट आई है, वैल्यूज गिरी है। हम चाहे किसी भी क्षेत्र में ले लें, सामाजिक व्यवस्था में ले लें, कार्यपालिका में ले लें, वधियका में ले लें, हर तरफ वैल्यूज गिरी है। अगर वैल्यूज उस जगह पर गिरी है, जिसका संबंध सीधे जीवन से होता है, तो यह एक सोचने का वषिय हो जाता है। यह एक चिन्नी य वषिय हो जाता है। इसमें समाज से जुड़ा हुआ, जो हर अंग है, चाहे वह कार्यपालिका हो, चाहे वधियका हो, चाहे न्यायपालिका हो, सभी को इस पर सोचने की जरूरत है। हमारे देश के 80 प्रतिशत लोग गांभ में नकिस करते हैं, जबकि स्वास्थ्य की बहुत आवश्यकता है, इसलिए यह जो स्वास्थ्य का वषिय यहां पर आया है, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण वषिय है और इस पर गंभीरता से सोचने की जरूरत है। सर, वैल्यूज गिरी है। जब वैल्यूज स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में गिरी है, जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है कि जो स्वास्थ्य से जुड़ी हुई व्यवस्था है, तो उसके बारे में हमें सोचना पड़ेगा। ईश्वर हमें जीवन देता है और डाक्टर जीवन को बचाता है। अगर जीवन बचाने वाले में ही कहीं न कहीं कमियां या खामियां हों, तो मनुष्य का जीवन व्यर्थ हो जाता है। आजकल हम देख रहे हैं कि जो जमीनी भगवान हैं, उनकी जगह-जगह पर पछिड़ी हो रही है, उनके क्लीनिक तोड़े जा रहे हैं, जबकि भगवान के बाद पूजा जाता है, मरीजों के अटेंडेंट डाक्टरों को पीट रहे हैं। इस पेशे में ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? क्योंकि इस पेशे को कमशियल कर दिया गया है। इस पेशे का पूरा व्यवसायीकरण कर दिया गया है, इसलिए इस तरह की चीजें इसमें आ रही हैं। लोगों में कोई Ethics नहीं रहा है, कोई मान्यता नहीं रही है। हम बड़े-बड़े अस्पतालों में देखते हैं, सुनते हैं कि पेशेंट कौमा में चला जाता है।

ब्रेन डैथ हो जाने बाद भी मरीज को वेंटीलेटर पर कई-कई महीनों तक रखा जाता है, क्योंकि इससे उनके बलि का मीटर बढ़ता रहता है। अगर मरीज की डैथ भी हो जाती है, तो हॉस्पिटल के लोग डेड बॉडी को नहीं देते हैं, क्योंकि उनके बलि की पेमेंट गरीब आदमी नहीं कर पाता है। इस प्रकार के व्यवहार से एक तरह से पूरी मानवता ही खत्म होती जा रही है। पछिले कुछ समय में समाचार-पत्रों में भी प्रकाशित हुआ और भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् को प्रभावित करने वाले समाचार भी आए। उनसे आमजनता का विश्वास हल्ला है। इस विश्वास की बहाली के तुरंत उपाय के लिए मंत्री जी यहां एक अमेंडमेंट बलि लाए हैं। यह बलि लाकर उन्होंने एक बहुत ही ठोस व अच्छा नर्णिय लक्ष्य है, मैं इसका स्वागत करती हूं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यही नविदन करना चाहती हूं कि लोगों में विश्वास की बहाली पुनः स्थापित होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् के अंदर एक पारदर्शिता होनी चाहिए, ट्रांसपिरेंसी होनी चाहिए और जवाबदेही, एकाउंटेबिलिटी होनी चाहिए, ताकि लोगों में पुनः विश्वास बहाल हो जाए।

सर, आज डाक्टरों की जो स्थिति है, इससे पता चलता है कि आज हमारा देश हर मामले में developed countries के मुकाबले में खड़ा है। चाहे आईआईटी के मामला हो, चाहे अन्य कोई और मामले हों, सभी मामलों में हम उनके मुकाबले में खड़े हैं। आज हमारे डाक्टरों का ब्रेन वदिशों में जा रहा है और वे ज्यादा प्रतिशत में वदिशों में जा रहे हैं। मुझे जो जानकारी मिली है, उसके हिसाब से मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि करीब-करीब 60 हजार भारतीय डाक्टरों यूके, कनाडा और आस्ट्रेलिया में हैं। अकेले यूएसए में ही करीब 35 हजार



डाक्टरों की आवश्यकता है। हमारे शासन को इस तरफ बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। जैसा कि बताया जा रहा है कि हमारे देश के अंदर अभी सात लाख डाक्टर हैं तथा और 8 लाख डाक्टरों की आवश्यकता है। यह एक रफ़्त में आया है और दूसरी रफ़्त में यह आया है कि 12 लाख डाक्टरों की आवश्यकता है। ये अलग-अलग रफ़्तों में हैं, जिनमें कहीं ने 12 लाख लखा है, कहीं ने 7 लाख लखा है और कहीं ने 8 लाख लखा है। यह इसलिए हुआ है क्योंकि Medical Council of India में जो रजिस्ट्रेशन की व्यवस्था है, उसमें कहीं न कहीं खामियां हैं। वे खामियां इसलिए हैं, जब हम मैडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया की वेब-साइट खोलते हैं, तो देखते हैं, कि मैडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया जो रजिस्ट्रेशन करती है, उसके अनुसार 2008 को अप-डेट बताया गया है, 2009 में work in progress है और अभी हम अगस्त, 2010 में हैं। यह स्थिति कोई बहुत ज्यादा क्लियर नहीं है कि हमारे देश के अंदर अस्पतालों में कितने डाक्टरों की कमी है, कितने अंडर ग्रेजुएट्स की कमी है और कितने पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट्स की कमी है, इसलिए इसको भी बहुत ज्यादा रेगुलर करने की आवश्यकता है। आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय, पछिले दिनों 3 अगस्त को Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Bill लाए, यह भी बहुत सराहनीय कदम है। इससे डाटा तैयार होगा और यह पता चलेगा कि हमारे कितने अस्पताल हैं, कितनी नर्स हैं, कितने डाक्टर हैं और कितना पैरा मैडिकल स्टाफ है। इसके साथ ही साथ Indian Medicine Central Council Act को भी कल ही पास किया है, यह भी बहुत जरूरी है। मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि हमारे देश में 80 प्रतिशत इलाका ग्रामीण है और वहां पर डाक्टरों की बहुत कमी है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम वहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा डाक्टरों को उपलब्ध करवाएं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने Indian Medicine Central Council Bill में सूचीबद्ध किया है कि इन जुड़ी-बूटियों का पता लगाना होगा कि वे किस बीमारी में काम आती हैं और कौन इस पद्धति से इलाज करते हैं, यह भी जानना बहुत जरूरी है। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि जो डाक्टरों की कमी है, इसके ऊपर शासन को बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने दलितों 16.04.2010 को अपने उत्तर में सदन को बताया था कि दिल्ली हमारे देश की राजधानी होने हुए इसके अस्पताल, डॉ. राम मनोहर लालिया में टीचिंग स्टाफ में जो 33 सैंक्शन्ड पोस्ट्स हैं, उनमें से सिर्फ 19 डाक्टरों का काम कर रहे हैं। 14 की vacancy है। सफदरजंग हॉस्पिटल में teaching staff 67 हैं, वहाँ 56 डाक्टरों हैं, 5 की vacancy है। लेडी हाडिंग मेडिकल कॉलेज में 289 sanctioned posts के against 142 filled हैं, 147 की कमी है। Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi के अन्दर 11 sanctioned posts में 4 filled

हैं , 7 vacancies हैं। All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Mumbai में 2 sanctioned posts के against एक भरा है और एक की vacancy है। ये जो देश के माने हुए अस्पताल हैं , अगर इनमें यह हासत है , तो हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में क्या हासत होगी। PHCs, CHCs खुल गए हैं , लेकिन डाक्टरों के अभाव में वहाँ मरीजों को कहीं -न-कहीं परेशानियाँ झेलनी पड़ती हैं , जसिसे मरीज झोला छाप्र डाक्टरों के ऊपर ज्यादा -से-ज्यादा नर्भर हो गए हैं।

माननीय उपसभा अध्यक्ष महोदय , भारत देश विश्व की डायबेटिक राजधानी बनता जा रहा है। अगर हम विशेषज्ञों के आँकड़े नकिलेंगे , तो उसमें हम कहीं -न-कहीं बहुत पीछे हैं। हमारे मात्र 800 Nephrologists हैं , 70 प्रतिशत Vascular Surgeons हैं , जबकि 12 हजार नेत्र विशेषज्ञों और 40 हजार Optometrists की आवश्यकता है। अगर यह स्थिति इतने बड़े देश के अंदर रहेगी , तो हम सबको स्वास्थ्य की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं करा सकते। विश्व में blind लोगों की संख्या 37 मिलियन है , इसमें भारत में ही 15 मिलियन blind लोग हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , मैं इसे माननीय मंत्री जी की जानकारी में लाना चाहती हूँ कि इस पर ध्यान देने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। हमारे यहाँ नर्सों की भी बहुत कमी है। मैं उसकी तरफ भी माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगी। गरीब रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले 26 प्रतिशत लोग Public Health Services के ऊपर dependent हैं । हमारी यह व्यवस्था बिल्कुल चरमरा गई है। 133 विकासशील देशों में डाक्टरों की संख्या के मामले में भारत की position 67th है और नर्सों के मामले में 75th है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , इंडिया की जो total GDP है , उसमें health side में 5.1 परसेंट है , जिसमें Public Health Sector में 0.9 परसेंट है और Private Health Sector में 4.2 परसेंट है , जिसके ऊपर बहुत सोचने की जरूरत है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहूंगी कि Private Health Sector में GDP जो संकेत कर रही है , तो सरकार के साथ-साथ जो कारपोरेट जगत के लोग हैं , अगर इसमें उनका भी involvement होता है , तो मैं समझती हूँ कि हम आम लोगों को ज्यादा -से-ज्यादा सुविधा दे सकते हैं , क्योंकि अगर ये लोग समाज से , जनता से कुछ ले रहे हैं , तो इनकी भी duty बनती है , इनका भी फर्ज बनता है कि ये समाज को कुछ लौटाने की जरूरत महसूस करें। मैं समझती हूँ कि स्वास्थ्य का क्षेत्र एक बहुत अच्छा क्षेत्र है , जिसके अन्दर आम गरीब लोगों को हम स्वास्थ्य की सुविधा उपलब्ध करा सकते हैं।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , आजकल गाँवों के अन्दर डाक्टरों की कमी के कारण जो fake डाक्टर आ रहे हैं , जो quacks हैं , जो दवाइयाँ देते हैं , उनके ऊपर भी बहुत अंकुश लगाने की जरूरत है। मैं समझती हूँ कि जब तक डाक्टरों का रजिस्ट्रेशन proper way में नहीं होगा , तब तक हमें यह पता नहीं चलेगा कि कितने डाक्टर हैं। अगर हम कठोर नर्णय नहीं लेंगे , तो हम व्यवस्था को सुधार नहीं सकते।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , जैसा बताया गया कि देश के अन्दर लगभग 304 मेडिकल कॉलेज हैं , जिनमें करीब 186 पूर्णतः मान्यताप्राप्त हैं और 118 पूर्णतः मान्यताप्राप्त नहीं हैं। 120 करोड़ की आबादी में इतने कॉलेज कहीं मायने नहीं रखते। इनकी संख्या बहुत कम है। इसलिए ज्यादा -से-ज्यादा मेडिकल कॉलेजों को बढ़ाने की बहुत आवश्यकता है।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि सरकारी डॉक्टर , जो एक हफ्ते में गाँव के अंदर जाते हैं , उनकी वहां पोस्टिंग तो होती है , लेकिन वे एक या दो चक्कर लगाकर वापस बड़े-बड़े शहरों के अंदर आते हैं। अगर देखा जाए तो डॉक्टरों का ज्यादातर प्रतिशत शहरों के अन्दर रहता है , वह भी प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स में और उनमें भी मेट्रोपॉलिटन सैटिज में डॉक्टर ज्यादा से ज्यादा अपनी सेवाएं देते हैं। इसके ऊपर भी बहुत ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

मेडिकल कॉलेजिज में जो फीस का स्ट्रक्चर है , वह भी अलग-अलग मेडिकल कॉलेजिज में अलग-अलग है। इसके अंतर्गत कोई निर्धारित मानदंड नहीं है। मैं देश का तो नहीं , लेकिन चूंकि मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आती हूँ , इसलिए अपने स्टेट का उदाहरण देना चाहूंगी कि भोपाल के अंदर ही जो मेडिकल कॉलेजिज हैं , उनमें गवर्नमेंट के मेडिकल कॉलेजिज का अंडर ग्रैजुएट का फी-

स्ट्रक्चर अलग है और जो प्राइवेट मैडिकल कॉलेजिज हैं , उनमें भी डफिरेंट मैडिकल कॉलेजिज का फी-स्ट्रक्चर अलग है जैसे भोपाल मैडिकल कॉलेज , इन्दौर के अन्दर 2,81,000 रुपये फीस लेते हैं , जिसे अभी उन्होंने 3,14,000 कर दिया है अरविन्दो कॉलेज , इन्दौर में फीस 3,29,000 कर दी है , पीपुल्स कॉलेज , भोपाल में 3,59,000 कर दी है , एल.एन. मैडिकल कॉलेज , भोपाल में 3,11,200 कर दी है , आर.डी . गार्डी मैडिकल कॉलेज , उज्जैन में 3,23,700 कर दी है इस प्रकार एक ही स्टेट के अन्दर प्राइवेट मैडिकल कॉलेजिज में अलग-अलग फी स्ट्रक्चर है , इसको भी कहीं न कहीं रेगुलेट करने की जरूरत है

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , जो प्राइवेट मैडिकल कॉलेजिज खुल रहे हैं , इनमें कहीं न कहीं एकरूपता लाने की जरूरत है , अगर वह नहीं लाई जाएगी , तो जो गरीब गांछ के बच्चे हैं , वे इनमें पढ़ नहीं पाएंगे। गवर्नमेंट मैडिकल कॉलेज में सीटें बहुत कम होने के कारण उनको प्राइवेट मैडिकल कॉलेज में जाना पड़ता है , इसलिए फी-स्ट्रक्चर ऐसा किया जाए ताकि लोग आसानी से वहां पर पढ़ पाएं। अगर वहां पर कोई गरीब बच्चा पढ़ता है , तो वह अपनी सेवाएं अपने देश , अपने राज्य और अपने क्षेत्र को दे सकता है , लेकिन पैसे वालों के जो बच्चे वहां पढ़ने जाएंगे , वे या तो वदिशों में जाएंगे या बड़ी -बड़ी सटीज में रह कर पैसा कमाने पर ज्यादा ध्यान देंगे। इसलिए मेरा नविदन है कि मैडिकल कॉलेजिज को जित्ना लेवल पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा खोलने की कोशिश करें जिसे वहां का बच्चा वहीं पर education लेकर वहीं पर अपनी services दे सके।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी कुछ दिनों पहले एक घोषणा की थी और लोक सभा में प्रश्नकाल में उन्होंने बताया था कि एम्स की तर्ज पर 6 colleges अगले साल खोले जा रहे हैं। मैं उनसे नवि दन करना चाहती हूँ कि भोपाल के अंदर , साल साल हो गए हैं , एम्स का stone foundation भी हो गया , लेकिन आज तक सर्फि जमीन भर ली गयी है और एक भी ईट वहां पर नहीं लगायी गयी। मेरा नविदन है कि भोपाल के अंदर जो एम्स का stone foundation हुआ है , वह बनकर तैयार हो जाए , चालू हो जाए ताकि मध्य प्रदेश की जनता को उससे फायदा मल्लि सके।

महोदय , मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान रसिर्च सेंटर के ऊपर भी आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ कि मौसम के बदलते हुए मजिाज , प्रदूषण के खतरे , अलमअलग क्षेत्र में पानी और भौगोलिक स्थिति को देखते हुए रोगों का अध्ययन करने के लए कोई रसिर्च सेंटर हमारे यहां पर नहीं है। सर, हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा देश है। हर जगह पर अलग जलवायु और अलग भौगोलिक स्थिति है , अलमअलग बीमारियां आती हैं , पानी की व्थवस्था नहीं है , लोग underground water का उपयोग करते हैं , अलमअलग minerals होते हैं , उस क्षेत्र में अलमअलग बीमारियां होती हैं। इसलिए ऐसे रसिर्च सेंटर्स खोलने की भी बहुत जरूरत है जसिसे वहां पर होने वाली बीमारियों के हसिाब से वहां के लोगों का इलाज हो सके।

महोदय , मैं आपका ध्यान एक और बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ कि मलेरिया को बहुत छोटी सी बीमारी समझा जाता था , लेकिन आजवह वक्रिराल रूप लेत 1 जा रहा है। अभी पछिले हफते ही मैंने न्यूज देखी थी और पढ़ी थी कि मुम्बई जैसे महानगर में , जो कि हमारे देश की commercial city है , वहां पर मलेरिया के करीब 40 से 45 हजार मरीज पाए गए जो कि एक शोचनीय वस्रिय है। अगर मुम्बई जैसी सट्टी में मलेरिया के इतने मरीज होते हैं तो स्थिति कत्तिनी भयावह होगी।

इसके साथ -ही-साथ स्वाइन फ्लू और डेंबू दल्लिी के अन्दर फैला हुआ है और सभी जगह यह स्थिति है। अगर हमारे यहाँ इसके लए कोई रसिर्च सेंटर हो तो हम पहले ही इस पर जागृत हो जाँ। लेकिन , हमारे यहाँ जब प्यास लगती है तब पानी के लए कुआँ खोदते हैं , ऐसी स्थिति है। अगर हम इस पर पहले ही जागरूक हो जाँ तो मैं समझती हूँ कि इसका इलाज समय-सीमा में हो सकता है।

महोदय , मैं दो मन्डिट का समय और लूँगी। मैं अभी पैरामेडिकल काउंसिल के लए माननीय मंत्री जी से नविदन करना चाहती हूँ कि मेडिकल कॉलेजेज , पी.एच.सी. और सी.एच.सी. से जुड़ा हुआ पैरामेडिकल स्टाफ भी है , जसिको रेगुलर करने की भी जरूरत

है। मेरा खुद का एक अनुभव है। मेरी मदर का एक ही ब्रदर सैम्पल दो investigation labs में दया और दोनों लैब्स से उसके रजिस्ट्रार अलग-अलग आए। अगर इसके रजिस्ट्रार अलग-अलग आएंगे तो उसकी डायग्नोसिस क्या होगी और जब डायग्नोसिस गलत होगी तो ऐसे में इलाज क्या होगा ? इसलिए , पैरामेडिकल को भी एक लाइन में लाने की जरूरत है। सर, जब मैं मेडिकल एजुकेशन में अपने मध्य प्रदेश में थी , तो पूरे हर्दुस्तान में पैरामेडिकल काउंसिल कहीं नहीं बना हुआ था , सिर्फ मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर हम पैरामेडिकल काउंसिल को लाए। अगर कोई डॉक्टर पैथोलॉजिस्ट है तो वह दो दलों के अन्दर अपने किसी व्यक्ति को ट्रेड कर देता है और अपने खुद की दुकान खोल कर बैठ जाता है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि पैरामेडिकल काउंसिल को भी इसमें लाया जाए।

अंत में मैं इतना ही कहूंगी कि माननीय मंत्री जी यह बहुत अच्छा बलि लेकर आए हैं। वह इसमें अमेंडमेंट कर रहे हैं , जो एक बहुत ही दूरदर्शितापूर्ण निर्णय है। मैं इसका स्वागत करती हूँ आपका धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Dr. Vijaylaxmi Sadho. It was a good maiden speech. Now, Shri N.C. Agrawal.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश ) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी , मैं इस बलि का समर्थन करता हूँ , लेकिन मैं कुछ सुझाव भी दूँगा। मैं ज्यादा उचित समझता हूँ अगर माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी इसे हड़बड़ाहट में न

लाकर एक परमानेंट व्यवस्था के तहत लाते , क्योंकि ऐसी कोई जल्दी नहीं थी। आपने जो कमेटी बनाई , उससे कोई नए रजिस्ट्रार भी देखने को नहीं आए, एम.सी.आई. भंग हुई। उस समय ये आरोप लगे कि तमाम मेडिकल कॉलेजेज को एम.सी.आई. के माध्यम से कुछ दूसरी व्यवस्था के तहत मान्यता दे दी गई है। आपने नई कमेटी बनाई। इस नई कमेटी ने भी स्क्रूनिंग में करीब -करीब सभी मेडिकल कॉलेजेज को सही पाया। अगर आप अपना रिकॉर्ड देखें तो करीब - करीब सभी मेडिकल कॉलेजेज को मान्यता मंजूर है। आपने कहा कि यह व्यवस्था एक साल के लिए है। ठीक है , इस बात का स्वागत है कि यह व्यवस्था एक साल के लिए है , लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था बने जिससे कि जो आरोप लग रहे हैं या जो कृष्य हुए , वे कृष्य भविष्य में रक्षित न हो सकें। मैं इसको बहुत उचित नहीं समझता कि आपने हड़बड़ाहट में अपने सारे अधिकार भी वापस कर दिए हैं। हमने अखबारों में पढ़ा कि हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी ने यह कह दिया कि हमने सारे अधिकार वापस कर दिए हैं और अब स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं बोलेगा। वह क्यों नहीं बोलेगा ? आप उसके मंत्री हैं। अगर इसकी नकल अपने हाथ में नहीं रखेंगे और अगर उनके ऊपर कोई सुफीरियर बॉडी नहीं होगी , तो कैसे काम चलेगा ? श्रीमन् , यह हम लोगों का दुर्भाग्य है कि हम एकट लाते हैं और कोई ऑटोनॉमस बॉडी बनाते हैं। आज देश में कई ऑटोनॉमस बॉडीज हैं , जैसे - इलेक्शन कमिशन। चुनाव के समय हम जो मंत्री हैं , संतरी बन जाते हैं और इलेक्शन कमिशन के ऑब्जर्वर , जो कल हमारे सामने संतरी रहते हैं , लास बत्ती लगाकर मंत्री बन जाते हैं। ऑटोनॉमस बॉडी बनाने का यह रजिस्ट्रार हमारे सामने आता है। इसको आपने भी देखा होगा। हमें भी कई बार मंत्री बनने का सौभाग्य मिला है , लेकिन जब इलेक्शन कमिशन या ऑटोनॉमस बॉडी के उन मैम्बर्स से मन्त्रिने जाना पड़ता है , जो कल तक हमारे जूमियर रहे हों और उनको जब हम सलाम करने जाते हैं , तो कहीं -न-कहीं हमारे अन्दर यह लगता है कि इस प्रजातंत्र में कहीं -न-कहीं गलती है , इसको ठीक करना पड़ेगा। आप कहीं यह गलती फरि न कर दें। अभी तक एम.सी.आई., डी.सी.आई. और नर्सिंग काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया को आपने ऑटोनॉमस रूप दे रखा था , उनकी दादागिरी चलती थी और वे कसि की नहीं सुनते थे। अगर उनको टेलिफोन भी करो तो टेलिफोन पर आना भी वे लोग स्वीकार नहीं करते थे। उनके लिए प्रजातंत्र में कैसा भी स्वरूप हो , उसका कोई मतलब नहीं रहता था , क्योंकि वे ऑटोनॉमस थे। मैं यह चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी , आपने जो नर्षिय लिया है कि मंत्री अपने अधिकारों को छोड़ रहा है , तो आप मत घबराए। आप क्यों डरते हैं ? राजनीति में रोज आरोप लगते रहते हैं। हम लोग तो आरोपों से घरि हुए व्यक्ति हैं। मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि प्रजातंत्र में हम सवेरे अपने कपड़े धोकर नकिलते हैं , दस्त्रि -भर आरोपों को सहते हैं और जब रात में सोते हैं तो पहले कपड़े उतार कर देख लेते हैं कि कोई आरोप उसमें लगा तो नहीं रह

गया। इसके बाद हम सो जाते हैं और फिर से सुबह नकिल पड़ते हैं ।

हम वे लोग हैं , इसलिए क्यों डरना ? आप अधिकारों को अपने हाथ में रखिए। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप एक परमानेंट व्यवस्था लाएँ। उस व्यवस्था के तहत मंत्रालय को अधिकार होना चाहिए , जिसे कि हम अपनी अपील कहीं कर सकें। अगर आप अपील के लिये सुप्रीम कोर्ट या कोई कोर्ट नहीं छोड़ेंगे , तो हम लोग कहाँ जाएँगे ? हम प्रजातंत्र में चुले हुए हैं , हमें मंत्री के पास जाना आसान है , लेकिन autonomous body के पास जाना मुश्किल है।

श्रीमन् , आज बहुत से मेडिकल कॉलेजों की जरूरत है। मामनीय मंत्री जी , मैं एक दमि आपका बयान पढ़ रहा था। आपने कहा है कि रूरल डॉक्टरों के लिये आप कोई नयी तकनीक ला रहे हैं , ताकि वे रूरल डॉक्टरों चार साल में डॉक्टरी पढ़ लेंगे और आप रूरल डॉक्टरों की टीम अलग से तैयार करेंगे। पता नहीं , आपका वह मशिन कहाँ रुक गया। आज हमारे सामने जो यह समस्या है कि देश में जतिनी आबादी है , उसमें कतिनी आबादी पर एक डाक्टर है , कम से कम इसको तो हमें देखना चाहिए। आज विश्व में सबसे ज्यादा आबादी पर एक डाक्टर अगर कहीं है , तो वह दुर्भाग्य से हब्बिदुस्तान में है। हमें और कतिने मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलने हैं और हमें और कतिने डॉक्टरों चाहिए ? आज अभी आप बोलेगे तो कम से कम इसको बता दीजिएगा कि आज देश में एक डॉक्टर पर कतिनी पॉपुलेशन है और क्या वह डाक्टर उतनी पॉपुलेशन को इलाज कर सकता है ? वह नहीं कर सकता।



श्रीमन् , आपने व्यवस्था कर दी और एमसीआई ने भी व्यवस्था बना दी। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि मेडिकल कॉलेजों के लिये जो नॉर्म्स एमसीआई ने बनाये हैं , आप उन नॉर्म्स को कम करें। जो नॉर्म्स बेकार और पुराने हैं तथा अंग्रेजों के जमाने के हैं और आजभी चले आ रहे हैं , आप उनको घटाइए। आज जब पूरा देश एक नयी व्यवस्था में चल रहा है तो उन नॉर्म्स को हम क्यों नहीं घटाएँगे ? उन्होंने मेडिकल कॉलेजों के लिये इतनी ज्यादा नॉर्म्स बना दी हैं कि मेडिकल कॉलेजों की कॉस्ट बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गयी है। मेडिकल कॉलेजों की कॉस्ट के कारण आज नज्दी क्षेत्र में मेडिकल कॉलेज नहीं आ पा रहे हैं। जब प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजों ने representation दिया तो उन्होंने कहा कि इन चीजों की फैकल्टी अब हमारे काम की नहीं रह गयी है। इन फैकल्टीज़ की जरूरत अब हमें नहीं है , आप इन्हें घटा दीजिए , लेकिन आपने नहीं घटाये। आपने पी.जी. कोर्स के लिये मानक बना दिये हैं। पहले तो चलिए एक प्रोफेसर पर एक सीट थी , अब एक प्रोफेसर पर दो सीटें कर दी गयी हैं। जब आपके पास पी.जी. की इतनी कमी है , तो आप इसको आखिर क्यों नहीं बढ़ाते हैं ? आपके पास डॉक्टरों की कमी है। आपने जो नॉर्म्स बनाये हैं , उनके अनुसार एक मेडिकल कॉलेज के लिये आप 400 बेड्स पर 100 लड़कों को allow करते हैं। अगर आप उसको डेढ़ सौ कर दें तो हमारे पास मेडिकल डॉक्टर्स की संख्या इन्हीं मेडिकल कॉलेजों में इयौदी हो जाएगी। अभी नये मेडिकल कॉलेज आने में तो टाइम लगेगा , तो इसमें आपको क्या दक्कित है ? यह हम भी जानना चाहते हैं कि आखिर 100 का नॉर्म क्यों , 150 क्यों नहीं ? इसको 150 करने में आपको क्या दक्कित है ? आपके पास डॉक्टरों की कमी है। इससे आपके डॉक्टर्स तैयार हो जाएँगे और जो सेटअप है , उसमें 150 डॉक्टर्स आराम से पढ़ सकते हैं। आप उन नॉर्म्स को जरूर देखिएगा। क्योंकि अगर आपने उन नॉर्म्स को ठीक नहीं किया , तो कहीं ऐसा न हो कि नज्दी क्षेत्र का योगदान कम होता चला जाए। अभी नज्दी क्षेत्र एजुकेशन के क्षेत्र में बहुत आगे आया है। मुझे कहने में खुशी है कि नज्दी क्षेत्र ने एजुकेशन के क्षेत्र में हस्तिस्तान को बहुत आगे लाकर खड़ा कर दिया है। आज चाहे इंजीनियरिंग , डॉक्टरी या मैनेजमेंट कोर्स हो अथवा जलिनने भी टेक्निकल कोर्स हैं , चाहे शिक्षा में बी.एड. हो या एन.टी.टी. हो , उन तमाम क्षेत्रों में नज्दी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ी है। लेकिन , अगर हम समय की परिस्थितियों के अनुसार नर्षिय नहीं लेंगे और पुराने नर्षियों पर चलते रहेंगे , आप तो बहुत क्रान्तिकारी रहे हैं। हम तो आपके बहुत दबिों से शागिर्द रहे हैं। हम अब भी अपने को आपका शागिर्द ही कहेंगे। आप शागिर्द की बात सुन लीजिए। अगर शागिर्द सही कह रहा है , तो गुरु को चाहिए कि वह उस पर तुरंत

decision लेके आजडिसीज़न की घोषणा हो जाए , तो हमें भी लगेगा कि हमने ऐसे गुरु की शागिर्दी की , जो decision लेने में बहुत उस्ताद हैं। हम कहें कि हम उस उस्ताद के चेखे रहे हैं , जो नर्णिय लेने में बहुत तेज हैं। लेकिन , अब देखें कि आप जवाब में क्या कहते हैं ? यह तो अभी जब आप जवाब देंगे , तब हम भी सुवेंगे।

मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर आप रूरल डॉक्टर्स के एजुकेशन को अलग करना चाहते हैं , तो उस पर decision जल्दी ले लीजिए। मैं इस बात को मामता हूँ और खुद यह कहता हूँ कि आप डॉक्टर्स को पढ़ाई में इतनी चीज़ें सुखभ कर देते हैं कि जब उनकी पोस्टिंग रूरल क्षेत्र में होती है तो वे वहाँ जाना पसंद नहीं करते हैं।

क्योंकि वहाँ infrastructure नहीं है , बजिली नहीं है , कोई सुविधा नहीं है , education नहीं है। वह शहरी क्षेत्र में रहना चाहता है। हम कह सकते हैं कि देश में आपके जत्तिने भी CSC हैं या मेडिकल सेवा केन्द्र हैं , आप देख लीजिए कि 70 परसेंट सेवा केन्द्रों पर डॉक्टर्स नहीं हैं और हमारे para medical के technicians ही उनको चला रहे हैं। अभी हमारी बहन कह रहीं थीं कि para medical staff की बहुत कमी है , यह बात सही है। आज para medical staff मल्लिना मुश्किल है और पता नहीं क्यों आज छात्र para medical के क्षेत्र में जाना नहीं चाहते हैं। Para medical के जत्तिने भी courses खुले हुए हैं , आज छात्र उनमें admission नहीं लेना चाहते हैं। अगर para medical staff आपको नहीं मल्लि , तो आपकी ये जो नयी मशीनें हैं या tests वगैरह हैं . यह सब कौम करेगा ? डॉक्टर्स तो यह काम नहीं करेंगे। यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है और इसलिए इस बात पर आपको वचिर करना चाहिए कि हम para medical को कैसे बढ़ाएं ?

उपसभा अध्यक्ष जी, कल भी मैंने कहा था तथा मेरे दूसरे साथियों ने भी कहा था कि आज डॉक्टरों सेवा करने के लिए डॉक्टरों नहीं पढ़ रहे हैं, ऐसा लगता है कि वे रुझान कम करने की मशीन लगाने के लिए डॉक्टरों पढ़ रहे हैं। जैसी तरह से आज विभिन्न tests के नाम पर मरीजों की लूट हो रही है, जैसी तरीके से आज वे लोग काम कर रहे हैं, इससे हमें शर्म सी आती है। क्या हम उन डॉक्टरों पर विश्वास न करें, जो हमारी जड़िगी बचाते हैं? इस बारे में हमें कुछ norms बनानी चाहिए, कहीं न कहीं कुछ कड़ाई होनी चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि हम किसी को स्वतंत्र छोड़ दें। आज अगर हम यहां मौजूद हैं, तो हमको चीजों को सुधारने की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए, हमको यह दिखाना चाहिए कि हमने नर्णिय लेकर चीजों में सुधार किया है। आज अगर हमने MCI को भंग किया है, तो उसकी जगह हम नयी व्यवस्था ला रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर कहीं यह नयी व्यवस्था MCI के स्वरूप की ही बन गई, तो फिर वही चीज आजाएगी। भूतनाथ से हटे, तो सांभनाथ आ गए, इससे क्या फायदा होगा? कुछ ऐसा होना चाहिए कि ठीक व्यवस्था आए। इस पर आप पार्लियामेंट की एक कमेटी बना दें और सभी से राय ले लें। मैं तो चाहूंगा कि आप अपनी अध्यक्षता में ही एक कमेटी बना दी जाए और एक दस बैठकर मीटिंग कर ली जाए। हम लोग जनता से जुड़े लोग हैं, हम आपको अपने suggestions दे देंगे। हमारे suggestions सुनने के बाद आप हर चीज पर decision ली जाए, decision आपका होगा। अगर आप खाली bureaucratic decision पर जाएंगे, तो व्यवस्था में कोई बदलाव नहीं आएगा। बल्लि आते रहेंगे, लेकिन उन बल्लियों से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि व्यवस्था के क्षेत्र में परिवर्तन हो और ऐसी चीज नकिलकर आए, जैसीसे यह लगे कि हमने इस उच्च सदन में बैठकर कानून बनाया है, हमने इस उच्च सदन में बैठकर कोई नर्णिय लिया है और वह नर्णिय सही है।

अभी अखबारों में नकिला था कि आप All India Test conduct करेंगे। नजीब क्षेत्र और सरकारी क्षेत्रों के जतिने भी मेडिकल कॉलेज हैं, सभी में डॉक्टरों की भर्ती एक All India Test के माध्यम से होगी, लेकिन आपने उसमें AIIMS को छोड़ दिया, आपने कुछ प्रतिष्ठित कॉलेजों को छोड़ दिया। यह अखबारों में आया था कि All India Examination के माध्यम से आप डॉक्टरों की सीटों पर भर्ती करेंगे। सभी प्रदेशों ने अपने examinations अलग कर रखे हैं। हर प्रदेश में डॉक्टरों की भर्ती के लिए अपना अलग examination होता है और All India level पर अलग होता है। अखबारों में यह आया था कि अब पूरे देश में एक common test होगा और सभी मेडिकल कॉलेजों में इसके through बच्चे जाएंगे।

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** यह केवल एक सुझाव था।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : उस सुझाव से आप कहीं न कहीं पीछे भी हट गए। कुछ राज्यों ने इसका वरिध कथिा और हमारा राज्य भी इसका वरिध करेगा , हमारा राज्य इससे सहमत नहीं है , क्योंकि हम अपने राज्य में कत्तिना आरक्षण देंगे , हम अपने राज्य में क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे , यह हमारा राज्य स्वयं तय करेगा। अगर राज्यों के मामलों में केन्द्र दखल देने लगेगा , तो राज्य इसको नहीं मानेंगे। मैं इसको बल्कि उचित नहीं मानता हूँ। अगर राज्यीय व्यवस्था को समाप्त करके centralization की बात की जाती है , तो हमारा राज्य इससे सहमत नहीं है , हमारी पार्टी भी इससे सहमत नहीं है और मैं भी व्यक्तिगत रूप से इससे सहमत नहीं हूँ मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप राज्यों के अधिकारों में हस्तक्षेप मत कीजिए। आप जो सुधार लाना चाहते हैं , उस सुधार की तरफ आप जरूर कदम उठाइए। बहुत जगह आता है कि डॉक्टर लोग मानव अंगों की तस्करी में लग गए। Kidney transplantation का बहुत बड़ा racket इस देश में हुआ , lever transplantation का बहुत बड़ा racket इस देश में हुआ। आज तो हमारे यहां से लोग सधियापुर चले जाते हैं , वहां कडिनी का ऑपरेशन करा लेते हैं , क्योंकि वहां पर वह act नहीं है , हमारे देश में act है ... (व्यवधान )... सधियापुर में वह कानून नहीं है , जो हमने अपने देश में लागू कर दिया है। चीज़ें तो हो रही हैं।

उसमें बहुत से लोग involve हो गए हैं। माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री महोदय , मात्र इतने सुझावों के साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि आप जो भी व्यवस्था लाएं , उसमें ताम्नाशाही की बू न आने दें और अगर उस व्यवस्था की लगाम

अपने हाथ में रखेंगे , तो मैं समझूंगा कि एक अच्छा प्रारूप , एक अच्छा बिल , एक अच्छी व्यवस्था हमारे देश में पैदा होगी और हम सही तरीके और सही रूप में इसको अंजाम दे सकेंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का फरि से समर्थन करता हूँ धन्यवाद।

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I rise to oppose the Bill which intends to regularize the undemocratic and anti-federal action of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. I think, the Minister is having a serious discussion with his officials.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He will come. You carry on.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Now, the Minister has stated that the dissolution of the Medical Council of India is not a *suo motu* action. It is the outcome of the outcry of the society, and it was the action taken according to the demand raised inside and outside the Parliament. If it had not happened, the den of corruption in the Medical Council of India would be allowed to continue. That shows the failure of governance of the Ministry. Ensuring the credibility of the institution which is working under any Ministry is one of the primary responsibilities of that Ministry. Actually, there were several judgments, inquiry reports and media reports against the functioning of the Medical Council of India since 2001. The Ministry and officials were sitting on these documents. Most of the time, not under the regime of the present Minister, but under the regime of X Minister or Y Minister is not a matter, the governance is a continuous process. Sir, I had an opportunity to call the attention of the Minister to the irregularities in the functioning of the Medical Council of India on 4th May, 2010 this year. It was raised in the context of the arrest of the ex-President of the Medical Council of India. He was arrested on 22nd April, and the Government had nothing to remove him from the Council and to regain the credibility of the MCI. While giving reply, the Minister had stated that there is no provision in the existing Act to remove the President from his post. Now itself, the Minister has repeated the same argument. On 23rd November, 2001, the Division Bench of the High Court of Delhi had clearly stated one thing. "We are conscious of the fact that the Medical Council of India Act does not

contain any provision for disqualifying a person from holding office in the Medical Council of India. But there is no bar in the Act against the removal of an elected office-bearer before expiry of his term." This was the judgment given in 2001 by the Delhi High Court. This interpretation has not been overruled by any court of law in this country. Then, what is the legal basis of the argument raised by the Minister now itself and on the day of the Calling Attention raised by me? Sir, it is unambiguously clear that the Central Government is fully empowered to take action to remove the President or any member of the Council. According to section 3 of the MCI Act, the Central Government is the appointing authority of all the members. It is a universal truth that the appointee can always be removed by the appointing authority. That clearly indicates that the Government had not taken any steps to remove the corrupt person from the highest post of the MCI, and the ex-President

of the Council was allowed to continue to as such even from the Central Jail. That was the condition at that time. If the Government was ready to...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. P. Rajeeve, don't take the name because it is against the rule.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is true. But I was allowed to mention the name at the time of Calling Attention.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Maybe. But that is a rule. You can say former President of the MCI. Then everybody knows.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: So many former presidents are there. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Proceed.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The corrupt President. ...(Interruptions)... The corrupt President. If the Government was ready to act according to the 2001 Delhi High Court Judgment, this dissolution of Council, this undemocratic act, could have been avoided. Section 30 of the Act has given powers to the Central Government to constitute a Commission of Inquiry. The Government is not ready to implement this provision also. The Government had got an opportunity on May 4 to declare the dissolution of MCI if the Government wanted to do like so in this august House. While doing so, the Government had got enough time to introduce an Amendment Bill to dissolve the Council. But the Government had tried to bypass the Parliament and had selected an undemocratic way to dissolve the Council through an Ordinance, *i.e.* the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, just after two weeks of the adjournment of the Session. That is a totally undemocratic action of the Government of India. I strongly oppose this move of the Government, which is highly undemocratic and unethical. While considering the Amendment Bill, 2005, the Standing Committee had stated - I quote:

"The Committee strongly feels that an elected body cannot be dissolved by an Executive order. Further, imposition of persons will be clearly at the discretion of the Central Government. Thus, for a period of six months,..."

That is the time frame according to that Bill.

"Central Government will be virtually running the Council."

Actually, this body, this Board of Governors is a branch of the Central Government. This is against the democratic principles of MCI; this is against the democratic principles prevailing in this country, according to the Acts and other laws existing in our country. Sir, is the Ministry not aware of this recommendation of the Standing Committee while considering different Bills?

And secondly, Sir, 'health' is a State subject. While answering any question, the Government is trying to run away from the question. They have stated that 'health' is a State subject and that 'law and order' is a State subject, and that 'medical education' is in the



Concurrent List. Before dissolving the MCI, the Government should have discussed it with the State Governments. That did not happen. The unilateral action of the Central Government on a subject which is in the Concurrent List is a serious threat to the 'federal' character of our country and our Constitution. Before promulgating the Ordinance, the Government should have convened a meeting of the Health Ministers of all the States in the country to discuss the prevailing situation in the Medical Council. I oppose this anti-federal move of the Central Government. While considering the Amendment Bill, 2005, the Standing Committee has stated – I quote:

“The Committee expressed its serious concern on non-adherence to a Bill well established convention of consultation with all the stakeholders for bringing out any legislation or a serious decision on the proposed amendment thereto.”

Is the Ministry not aware of this recommendation for the Standing Committee while considering the Amendment Bill, 2005? This action is totally against the recommendation and the observation of the Standing Committee.

Thirdly, Sir, the institutions like MCI are a product of the progressive initiatives of the Government after independence. Three important features of these institutions are its democratic nature of functioning, autonomy and accountability. This Government has tried to dismantle all these qualities of MCI. Sir, I am supporting any type of stringent action to control, arrest the corrupt practices of MCI, but I am trying to register my opposition to the mode of operation selected by the Ministry. As per Section 3A(2) of the Amendment Act, the Council shall be reconstituted in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 within a period of one year from the date of supersession of the Council under sub-section 1. I would like to recall the introduction of the Amendment Bill, 2005. I invite the attention of the Minister to Section 4 of that Bill. I quote it: “The Government should reconstitute the Council within six months of the dissolution of the Council.” That is a provision made in the 2005 Bill.

But here the Government has given one year time for the constitution of the Council. The time-limit should be reduced to six months. According to the Standing Committee Report, the vacancies should be filled up within six months. The Standing Committee has recommended an interim mechanism for conducting the election in a time-bound manner, that is, within six months. I,

therefore, urge the Minister that the time limit should be reduced to six months.

Sir, the Government had introduced an Amendment Bill in August, 2005. The Bill intended to curtail the democratic nature of the Council. I want to mention the clauses of the Bill. ...*(Time-bell)*... Please let me make two or three points.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, only one minute remains.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The Standing Committee submitted its Report in December, 2006. This Bill has not been taken up for consideration and passing. The latest episodes or incidents have given an opportunity to the Government to press the Bill with the recommendations of the

Standing Committee for consideration and passing. I urge the Government to come up with the necessary amendments to ensure the accountability of the Medical Council of India.

Sir, now I want to make some comments on the structure of the new Board of Governors. The existing structure did not reflect the federal structure of our country. It was reflected in the latest decision of the Medical Council of India to conduct a common admission test for all medical colleges in our country. I want to recall two incidents. First, in 2001, the court had constituted an administrative mechanism including reputed personalities in medical profession. Secondly, the Standing Committee had suggested an interim mechanism to conduct elections in a time-bound manner under the chairmanship of a retired Judge and including the members from the existing Council. The new Board of Governors is entirely different from these concepts. The Members of the Governing Council have no accountability since most of the Members are retired professionals and are representing the private sector. It is alleged that the track records of some of the Members are not good. Two out of the six Members of the Board are closely associated with one of the big private medical institutions in South India. The Delhi High Court in its judgement had made an observation and I quote:

“This institution (in which the Board Members are associated) had not been following the Supreme Court direction and was stated to be giving more admissions to students in management quota.”

It is also reported that the CBI had searched the residence of the wife of one Member of the Board of Governors. It was the media report. One report was shocking that the CBI had questioned a personal staff of the Health Ministry. I don't know whether it was true or not. That was reported in the dailies. It was alleged that he was the main link between the Ministry and Medical Council and colleges. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... All these things prove the callousness on the part of the Government and hence I would like to remind the Government not to abandon its responsibility in ensuring credibility to the institution and its Board of Governors.

There is one important change in this Bill. ...(*Time-bell*)... Just one minute. The six Members have also been vested with the official authority of the Government of India under the Act of 1956 to issue the orders granting permission and recognition of medical colleges.

These six Members have all the authority to give recognition. Previously, the Medical Council has to submit their recommendation to the Central Government and the Central Government has the powers. Now, these six Members, not reflecting the federal structure and the interest of the stakeholders, have been given powers to give recognition. They have also been given the authority to give final orders.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. Please wind up.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I am concluding. Now, there is no cross-checking authority above the Board of Governors. I urge the Government to take immediate steps to ensure the democratic structure of the Council.

While concluding, I would like to add one more point. Sir, the situation is the product of the eyeless commercialisation policy of the Central Government. Now, the private institutions are the main players in the health sector and the booming of the private colleges has changed the situation tremendously. Money is the first criterion for admission. The Medical Council has become an instrument for corruption. In 2001, the Delhi High Court itself had observed that it is a den of corruption. Unfortunately, the Government has not taken any concrete steps to change this situation. Sir, a democratic body with more accountability and autonomy is the need of the day. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Dr. K. P. Ramalingam, Mr. Rajniti Prasad has to catch the train at 5.00 p.m. So, I am calling him now with your permission. राजनीति प्रसाद जी! आप पांच मिनट लीजिएगा, उससे ज्यादा टाइम मत लीजिएगा।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बहिर): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे पहले बोलने का समय दिया। जो मेडिकल काउंसिल का अमेंडमेंट आया है, उसमें एक लक्ष्य रखा गया है। अभी मेडिकल काउंसिल में जो घटनाएं घटी हैं, उसके बाद उसको सुपरसीड कर दिया गया। सर, 1956 से यह मेडिकल काउंसिल है और हब्बिदुस्तान में सैकड़ों मेडिकल कॉलेज कैसे-कैसे खोले गए हैं, इसके बारे में हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को पता होगा। स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी ने एक नया कदम उठाने का काम किया है और कहा है कि वे मेडिकल कॉलेज को दुरुस्त करेंगे। लेकिन मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप कहां-कहां, कसि-कसि को, कैसे-कैसे ठीक करेंगे? अगर कहीं कसि काउंसिल में, कहीं कसि राज्य में कोई करप्शन है, तो क्या उस संस्था को आप खत्म कर देंगे? मेडिकल काउंसिल 1956 से चली आ रही है और आपने उसको गवर्नेंस के लिये अलग से अपना नोटिफिकेशन किया। उसका इलेक्शन होता था, उसका नियम होता था और सब लोग चुनाव से आते थे। आप इसको खत्म करके एक अमेंडमेंट लाए हैं और आपने इसमें लिखा है The Central Government shall notify. आपने उसमें Unimpeachable integrity भी दिया है। सर, इसकी व्यवस्था करना बहुत मुश्किल है कि Unimpeachable integrity का आदमी आप कहां से खोजेंगे, वह कहां से आएगा, वह आदमी कसि कारखाने में बनेगा? यह कौन जानता था कि वह जो चेयरमैन है वह इतना बड़ा घूसखोर होगा, इतना ज्यादा पैसा लेगा? इसके बारे में कौन जानता था? सर, आप जो इसमें चेयरमैन के साथ 6 मॅम्बर्स और

रखेंगे , तो यह कैसे होगा और इसका मापदंड क्या बनाएंगे ?  
 मेडिकल काउंसिल में जो पहले इलेक्शन प्रोसेस था , उसको  
 क्यों खत्म कर दिया ? आपने एक नोटिफिकेशन करके मेडिकल  
 काउंसिल को सुपरसीड कर दिया। जो डेमोक्रेटिक प्रोसेस है  
 उसको आपने खत्म करने का काम किया है। अगर मुल्क में  
 डेमोक्रेटिक प्रोसेस को खत्म करके सभी पॉबर्स सेंट्रल  
 गवर्नमेंट को ही दे दी जाएंगी तो क्या होगा ? मेडिकल  
 काउंसिल में राष्ट्रपति शासन जैसी ही बात हो गई है कि आपने  
 उसको भंग कर दिया और राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर दिया। हम लोग  
 राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने के पक्ष में नहीं हैं। दूसरी बात  
 जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ , इस पर भी विचार होना चाहिए कि मेडिकल  
 काउंसिल में जतिने भी व्यक्ति थे उन्होंने मेडिकल कॉलेज  
 खोलने के नाम पर कतिना पैसा लिया है , उन्होंने कतिना पैसा  
 कमाया है। इसमें केवल एक आदमी को ही इंडिकेट किया गया है।  
 बोर्ड के जो-जो मेंबर्स थे , उनके बारे में भी विचार करना  
 चाहिए , इन्वेस्टीगेट करना चाहिए कि मेडिकल काउंसिल का जो  
 चेयरमैन बना है , जो सदस्य रहा है , उन लोगों ने नाज़ायज  
 मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलने के लिए परमिशन दी है , उसके बारे में भी  
 आपको सोचना पड़ेगा। आपका जो यह शब्द Unimpeachable integrity है ,  
 उसके बारे में आप जरूर व्था ख्था करिए , क्योंकि आपने सैक्शन -  
 4 में लिखा है कि हम Unimpeachable integrity के लोगों को लाएंगे  
 तथा इसी तरह से मेडिकल एजुकेशन में भी लाएंगे। सर, मेडिकल  
 काउंसिल के

जो चेयरमैन पकड़े गए हैं , जब उनको चेयरमैन बनाया गया था तब वे Unimpeachable integrity के ही आदमी थे लेकिन अभी हमारे एक लायक दोस्त ने कहा कि बोर्ड के मॅबर की पत्नी को बड़ा घर दिया जाता है , बड़ी -बड़ी सुबिधा दी जाती है , तो इसके बारे में भी आप वचिर करिए। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं , मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर कोई संस् था का चेयरमैन खराब हो गया तो वह संस्था खराब नहीं होती है। यह संस्था बहुत दमिों से चली आ रही थी इसलिए संस्था के चेयरमैन को हटाना है , न कि पूरी संस्था को खत्म करके अपनी नीति लागू करना है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): \*Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir, I would like to express my views in this august House by supporting this Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010. The main objective behind the establishment of Indian Medical Council was to regulate medical institutions and its affiliated hospitals and to supervise the behavior of doctors. But, in recent times, corrupt practices have increased in medical field. In Tamil there is a proverb which says, 'Like the fence itself swallowing the crop'. Similarly, the objective behind the establishment of this council has been eroded in recent past. The behaviour of the Medical Council created such an impression that the council could behave in an uncontrollable manner.

Therefore in order to regulate the Medical Council, this amendment was brought with the suggestion to establish a Board of Governors. In order to rectify the corrosion caused by corruption, the Hon'ble Union Minister has brought this amendment bill at the appropriate time. This amendment is inevitable to the current scenario in the medical field. Among developing countries, India has achieved a significant growth in the advancement of medical science.

At this juncture, a regulatory body is essential to supervise doctors and to regulate medical institutions. But care should be taken to weed out corrupt practices in the path of growth. The Government do not intend to directly exercise its control in an autocratic way. The Government desires to regulate the medical field through an intermediary body

such as this Medical Council.

My Hon'ble colleagues stated that so many scams and corrupt practices have been followed in the functioning of Medical Council such as granting of permission for establishment of new medical colleges, or increasing in admission capacity in any course of study, or enrolling of students in medical colleges etc. Crores of scams have been reported. Sir, the Government have to understand a significant point. Corruption is not limited to one institution. It depends upon the person who is occupying the office in that institution.

Our Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu used to narrate a story. There is a corrupt tahsildhar working under an honest district collector. With an intention to reform him, the collector decided to post him at such a place where he could not involve at any corrupt activity. Therefore, the

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\*English translation of the Original Speech in Tamil.



collector gave him an assignment by posting him at seashore. The tahsildhar was asked to count the sea waves. The district collector thought that there is no way for corruption in the counting of the sea waves. But later, it was found that he had earned more money in this assignment than in his previous job. When he was enquired about his ways of earning money, he said that he collected money from all people entering the sea, that is, from those who come to enjoy the waves and from those who go for fishing activity etc. He told them that he was assigned to count the waves, and their activity was providing obstacle to his assignment. They were told that they have to pay bribe as they were disturbing his task.

Similarly, it could be inferred that corrupt persons will be corrupt wherever they are posted and at whichever capacity they are posted. The corruption of officials at Indian Medical Council is mainly due to the persons, who had occupied that office. It is not the mistake on the part of the institution as such. There are instances that some Chief Ministers of various states have involved in large scale scam and corruption and are facing so many cases at courts. It does not mean that the office of the Chief Minister has to be withdrawn.

The Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare should be the chairperson of the Board of Governors. Only then, can he directly exercise his control over the Board. Only then, can democratic practices be restored. We are living in a democratic country. Therefore, all institutions have to be regulated by the Government. If the Board tries to misuse its power, the Government will exercise its control over the Board. If the Government tries to misuse its power, it is in the hands of the people to criticize the Government.

As an intermediary, the Board of Governors has been formed. If the newly formed Board of Governors also involve in corrupt practices, another new Board of Governors will have to be formed. Such provision has to be included in the amendment. In the Board of Governors, members from both Houses of Parliament have to be appointed. Once again, I would like to express that I welcome this bill. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to speak. I rise to support the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010. Recently, certain undesirable developments have taken place which have adversely affected the functioning of the Medical Council of India and hence this amendment. It provides for the establishment of Board of Governors which will give guidelines and directions to the Medical Council of India. It will grant permission for establishing new medical colleges; it will deal with matters of new courses of study and research, including para-medical courses too; it will frame rules for admissions. The members of the Board of Governors will act as trustees of the medical education even though this is a temporary arrangement.

5.00 P.M.

Sir, through this amendment, three new sections have been inserted and that is how the Board of Governors will function. Sir, I appreciate hon. Health Minister's innovative step. He has been doing efforts to introduce innovations in medical education. The medical education needs to be updated, overhauled; medical courses should be revised and restructured. Sir, I remind you that the National Knowledge Commission has made many recommendations with a wide disparity between urban areas and rural areas as far as medical education is concerned. Most of the medical colleges are located in urban areas. Like rural hospitals, there should be rural medical colleges too. We should establish medical colleges in Adivasi areas too. Our healthcare system needs revamping. As the National Knowledge Commission has pointed out, health education has become an urban-oriented, doctor-centric and technology-driven. It should be made rural-oriented and patient-centric. This is necessary if programmes like National Rural Health Mission have to succeed.

Why not apply Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam's formula PURA, provide urban facilities in rural areas, to bridge the gap between the urban areas and rural areas. At the same time, private medical colleges are earning a lot collecting donations and that is why there is no health in these medical colleges. There should be some mechanism to curb these malpractices. We require similar changes in nursing council, pharmacy council, dental council, and all other councils and regulatory bodies related to health and medical education.

All-India Common Entrance Test will bring about parity in standards of medical education. In certain States, health universities have come into existence. They should promote research in medical field and health services. Diseases like cancer and AIDS are going out of control. Research is necessary. It is a must. Sir, India should be self-reliant in medical field. India has that potential. The cost of treatment is not affordable for common people. It has gone beyond the reach of the common people. We should develop indigenous medical system like Ayurveda and encourage yoga system, etc. Why not have inter-disciplinary approach? If all practices can come together, there could be inter-disciplinary research and that is the need of the time and now we should, of course, try to give cheap medical treatment to

the people who are very poor in rural areas. So, the Indian Medical Council should function as a think-tank in the medical field. So, when the new Act will come, all these aspects will have to be considered thoroughly, and a very ideal Act should be made. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Orissa): Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on this Bill. I find that the hon. Minister is not there. Sir, I rise to support the Bill, along with the amendment, moved by Shrimati Brinda Karat about the constitution of the Council. I am indeed worried as to what is the intention, and what was the intention behind keeping the Standing Committee's Report for years together, without acting on the same. If the

Government were serious, they could have brought in this Bill several years ago, when the Standing Committee's recommendations were available. Or, was it that these recommendations were inconvenient because the MCI was being misused under political patronage? Kindly do not take time till the month of May, which is the message in this particular Bill. One year interim period is too long. You have enough time to have a comprehensive Bill, and bring it in the Winter Session. Kindly fix a time limit for it. That is what I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister. Please fix a time limit, Sir. Please bring a comprehensive Bill on the Indian Medical Council by the Winter Session. Then, your officers will work round-the-clock to see that the Bill comes through; otherwise, like you had delayed the recommendations of the Standing Committee, it will go on, and you will have to ask for an extension. My friends have given so many examples of doctors coming into the Council, getting elected. But, they will now come through the nomination process. Election, nomination, everything, we seem to, somehow or the other, use, misuse to get into these bodies, and then, give out favours for a consideration.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

So, the private institutions do not undergo such intense scrutiny that the MCI used to do on the Government medical colleges. The Government bodies used to go through intense scrutiny. Even now you are doing it. You are denying them extra seats; you are denying recognition to Government medical colleges. Unlike the private medical colleges, the Government medical colleges cannot do it. I have seen patients are brought in for one or two days when the MCI inspection team visits. The doctors are brought in, as if they are on the payrolls of that body all the time. It is like a stage set drama. Such private medical colleges which have been under the scrutiny of the Income-tax Department, under the scrutiny of other investigative authorities of the same Government of India, they quietly get recognition, and are lauded as good medical colleges. Anybody who can oil the machine is able to get through. You have caught hold of some chairman of the MCI. Tomorrow, you will put these nominated people there, and the same thing will happen. I have no doubt about it. As some of my friends said, people of unimpeachable integrity are so rare. Then, you can't keep on cloning them, and finding out seven people.

You can not find seven people. I agree with Shrimati Brinda Karat when she says that you can find even 21 people, fourteen more, from the State Governments who would have greater knowledge about the ground reality. They can assist the Council better. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to accept the amendment.

Then, Sir, let us increase the number of Government Medical Colleges. Today, the lowest fee in private colleges for a Management quota seat from Rs.25 lakhs. A student who pays Rs.25 lakhs and above plus the fee prescribed by the Committee, would not serve the poor; he would not go and serve in the rural areas; he would make money. He has paid money; he has invested; it is a business. So, why do you expect people to believe that doctors would be

produced to serve, much less, serve the poor. So, let us have more and more Government Medical colleges, self-financing Government colleges. Then, even if you charge Rs.5 lakh – they are taking under the table; we would be taking over the table – which a student can pay after taking loan from the bank, he would go to the rural areas; he would serve the poor; he would serve the Government. Today, Government doctors are not available; they would be available. Kindly consider having self-financing Government colleges and discourage as many private colleges as possible. Please, do not take, as you said while introducing the Bill, Dental Pharmacy and all such institutions under the aegis of this Council. It would become a big burden; it would breed inefficiency, as their present job relating to medical colleges is very big. They are not doing it properly. Why do you want to add to their burden and do away with other institutions? It would breed corruption. Please do not centralize it; decentralize it, and if you can do away with it, that would be much better.

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to put forth my views on behalf of the AIADMK with regard to the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

At the outset, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the sustainability of this Bill. I wish to say that the dissolution of the MCI would be rendered arbitrary and illegal if the same is done without considering the principles of natural justice.

Sir, the first issue relates to adherence to the principles of natural justice and stating proper reasons for the introduction of this Bill. I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that this Bill has to be evaluated in the context of the proposed Bill of the Government, called the National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Education Institution Bill, 2010. Section 50 of the Act provides that in case of any supersession or dissolution, the same can be done after giving an opportunity of hearing and after adhering to the principles of natural justice. In the same way, I could also cite the Tamil Nadu Municipalities Act, 1920, wherein there are provisions that in the

case of non-performance or non-adherence to the rules of the Council, if the Government proposes to supersede or dissolve, it can be done only by communicating the grounds, receiving the objections and, thereafter, dissolution or supersession takes place. In the same way, in order to ensure greater transparency, a system has to be evolved and the deficiencies identified to be displayed on the national website. Also, the body has to be free from Government control and enjoy autonomy and the process should move towards making it an elected body by the doctors throughout the country, as envisaged under the existing MCI Act. In the same way, the Board of Governors should adhere to the report of the Committee comprising of Dr. P.N. Tandon, Dr. Rangabhashyam and Dr. Mrs. S. Kantha who were appointed by the Apex Court in the year 2002.



Sir, with regard to the supervision and control of the functioning of the Board of Governors, I wish to state that it must be with the same degree of control and supervision as the Government exercises over the MCI. With regard to the composition of the authority of the present Board of Governors, the new authority should be composed of diverse stakeholders, including patient advocacy groups and social scientists, in addition to distinguished medical and health professionals so that the overall healthcare needs of the country, rather than narrow professional interests, are the focus. The Council should not be too small as that can lead to the concentration of authority in a few hands. The Medical Council of India handled accreditation and regulatory functions; this diluted and weakened both processes. The new authority should consist of two independent divisions: one accrediting education and the other overseeing professional practice. The need for autonomy and independence of the regulatory body is crucial. However, the Government should have the power to decide the overall policy of this body. The system should be transparent, accountable and open to public scrutiny. A record of excellence in one's field should be the basis of selection to the proposed Board of Governors. The medical fraternity is looking to the new Medical Council to advocate for change in this sector and lead by example, inspiring a return to the desired standards of medical practice and ethics. Sir, the latest medical scam which hit Tamil Nadu is a drug racket where medicines worth crores of rupees, which were past their expiry date, were repackaged with new expiry dates and resold in the market. Our party General Secretary, Dr. Jayalalithaaji, sought transfer of these cases to the Central Bureau of Investigation. I urge the hon. Minister to take action and see that the CBI enquiry is ordered on this issue. With regard to the Common Entrance Examination, Sir, the proposal has been deferred. This has encroached upon the power of States. It is also an infringement of the power of States and, therefore, it has also affected the reservation of persons who are entitled to it and denied the benefits to the rural students. Therefore, I urge the Government to withdraw the proposal of Common Entrance Test and to consider my views for its dissolution as it is an adverse act committed by a single individual.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010 has been introduced to substitute the related Ordinance which was issued when the Parliament was not in Session. Though the hon. Minister has explained the reasons, but in my opinion, undoubtedly, where planned elective surgery could have been done, Government has opted for a bypass emergency surgery.

Sir, the Medical Council of India has been functioning as an autonomous body for more than half-a-century and had contributed to the growth and excellence of the medical profession and our doctors have made a mark not only in India but globally. The Indian qualified doctors are amongst the most respected and reputed professionals globally.

Sir, the Ordinance contains provisions that a Board of Governors of the Indian Medical Council be constituted. This Board would supersede the Medical Council. This was, probably, necessitated due to the recent events and allegations as stated by hon. Minister. Being one of the most ancient noble and reputable professions that is totally dedicated to the cause of mankind it had adversely impacted the doctors in India and Indian doctors globally. Should there be any truth in the allegations made, the steps proposed by the Amendment should have been effected decades earlier than to let the issues brew and go out of proportions.

Sir, in the Medical Council the president enjoyed unlimited and unchecked authority maybe due to centralization of power with one person. It is not clear whether this Ordinance incorporated any provision to prevent the recurrence of earlier situation.

Sir, the Board of Governors should have proper representation across the country along with some *ex officio* Government and private members.

\_\_\_Sir, in the reconstituted Council, necessary provisions may be introduced based on the present-day requirements, with a provision for periodical review of the decisions taken by the MCI and all the decisions of the MCI, specially relating to any concessions or deviations, to be put on a website. It should have a real-time dynamic website to exhibit transparency and to regain the lost confidence.

I also feel that the syllabus has to be updated periodically. I think, they are doing it after five or ten years' gap. Most of our medical students are facing that problem. In addition to that, equipment used is old. The Medical Council of India is still using specifications of old machinery, whereas today, technology is advancing very fast. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I rise here to oppose the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010, because there are serious shortcomings in the Bill. The first shortcoming is with regard to the autonomy of the Council. In the Board of Governors, which is

going to be constituted, all the members are going to be nominated by the Central Government, including the Chairman of the Board. Secondly, there is no mechanism to consult the State Governments. So, it will have a negative impact on the federal structure of our Constitution. Sir, I just wanted to recall that hon. Supreme Court, in the year 2002, appointed an *ad hoc* Committee of three eminent medical educationists. They came out with a recommendation that the MCI should have meaningful and bona fide autonomy. Sir, when Mr. Anbumani Ramadoss was the Health Minister, he presented a piece of legislation in the Cabinet in this regard. Then, it was referred to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee objected that this Bill was going to affect the autonomy of the Medical Council. So, they said that any regulatory mechanism should not have that sort of a negative role.

Sir, in India, we are having 304 medical colleges. If you compare the population with medical colleges, they are very few compared to our expectations. While giving permission for new medical colleges, we should have very concise standards. Otherwise, what is happening is that the inspectors and the regulatory body are just concentrating on trivial issues like class rooms, area and other space rather than concentrating on real issues like quality of teaching staff and the quality of medical education. The curriculum should be committed more towards understanding of ethical and social practices in order to sensitise young doctors to serve local needs. When it comes to going to the rural areas, we see that 60 per cent of our rural areas don't have Primary Health Centres. Then, they are very much lagging behind in infant and maternal mortality rate. We have to take serious steps to overcome this problem.

Sir, I want to give two suggestions. One, while constituting this Board of Governors, the Government should consult the State Governments. Second suggestion is that please consult IMA which is celebrating its platinum jubilee this year and it is really having vast knowledge about medical practices.

Lastly, I just wanted to bring to the notice of hon. Health Minister that we are having about 103 dental colleges. I am just giving the example of the dental college of Jammu. The students of this college came to Delhi to meet the Health Minister. It seems that this college is on the verge of being derecognised. Then, the future of those students will be at stake. I request hon. Minister to intervene and see that their future should not become dark.

**श्रीमती वल्लिव ठाकुर** (हमिचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं इस अमेंडमेंट बिलि के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। सर, एक ऑर्डिनेंस पास किया गया और यह अमेंडमेंट बिलि लाया गया है। इसकी ज़रूरत इसलिए महसूस हुई क्योंकि जो उस समय की मेडिकल काउंसिल थी, उसकी कार्यशैली को देखते हुए उसे भंग करना पड़ा और वह ऑर्डिनेंस द्वारा भंग की गई थी। अब इन्होंने इस बिलि में जो दिया है कि हम बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स बनाएंगे, यह ठीक है, क्योंकि यहां कहा भी गया, लेकिन जो ये कह रहे हैं कि सेंटर से ही नॉमिनेशन होगा और सेंटर को ही पावर होगी, तो इसमें मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगी कि अगर सेंटर को ही पूरी पावर होगी तो इसमें यह आएगा कि अगर कसिी की न बनी, तो उनकी मजिस्ट्री या सेक्रेटरी के बिलि की बात होगी

और उसको नक़िला जाएगा। यह एक साल के लिए है, तो मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब वे दोबारा बिल लाएँ तो उसमें उनकी Terms and Conditions भी होनी चाहिए। साथ ही इन्होंने इसमें कहा है कि जो बोर्ड ऑफ़ गवर्नर्स होंगे, उनकी medicine and medical education में unimpeachable integrity होनी चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि उनका background भी देखा जाए। हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि इंसान आगे जाकर क्या करेगा? किसी पर शक नहीं किया जाता, लेकिन फरि भी जब मैम्बर बनाए जाएँ तो उनका background जरूर देखा जाए। सर, जब से यह काउंसिल चली आ रही है, उस समय जब गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज खुलते थे तो उनको भी परमिशन नहीं मिलती थी, लेकिन प्रि इवेंट कॉलेजों को एकदम परमिशन मिली जाती थी। क्यों मिली जाती थी? इसकी वजह क्या थी? इसके जो चेयरमैन थे, उनकी कार्यप्रणाली से वह बात सामने आई। तो इन चीजों को रोकने के लिए एक साल के बाद जब ये बिल लाएंगे और यह जो इंडियन मेडिकल काउंसिल का बिल आज लाया गया है, उसमें ये सारे प्रोविज़न रखने चाहिए, ताकि ये जो बातें हैं, ये दोहराई न जा सकें। ऐसा कामून बनना चाहिए कि केवल सज़ा देने से, गरिभतार करने से बात न बने, क्योंकि

आप मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलने के लिए परमिशन देते हैं। मेरी बहन ने ठीक कहा कि अलग-अलग फीस स्ट्रक्चर क्यों होता है? वह इसलिए होता है कि प्राइवेट कॉलेज जब खुलते हैं, तो उन्हें अपनी भरपाई करनी होती है, इसलिए वे इतनी फीस रख देते हैं जो डोनेशन देता है, कैंपिटेशन फीस देता है, उसके बाद जो डॉक्टर बनेगा, क्या वह गाँव में जाकर सेवा करेगा? कभी नहीं करेगा। इसलिए जब मेडिकल काउंसिल परमिशन देती है, तो जो उसके मैम्बर्स हैं, अभी तो सात रखे हैं, मुझे नहीं मालूम कि एक साल के बाद जब वे नया बलि लाएंगे, क्या ये इसे सही करेंगे और कतिने मैम्बर्स रखेंगे, लेकिन उस काउंसिल का रिव्यू होना बहुत जरूरी है, चाहे वह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट करे, मन्निस्ट्री करे या मन्निस्टर करे। उसके मैम्बर्स को इतने अख्तियार नहीं देने चाहिए कि वे फरि उसी तरह की बातें करें, जबिकी वजह से फरि ऑर्डिनेंस लागू पड़े और फरि उसको भंग करना पड़े। इसलिए मैं यह चाहूँगी कि मंत्री जी जो यह बलि लाए हैं, अभी के लिए यह ठीक है और यह बहुत जरूरी भी था। पब्लिक में एक ऐसा perception चला गया था... मैं अपने यहां के बारे में जानती हूँ। हमिचल में जहां गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कॉलेज को परमिशन देने के लिए उसकी बार-बार इंस्पैक्शन होती थी, वहीं प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज को एकदम परमिशन मलि जाती थी। गवर्नमेंट कॉलेजों में कोई न कोई कमी नकिल देते थे, जबकि उन्हें ज्यादा परमिशन देनी चाहिए क्योंकि उनकी फीस कम है। उससे ज्यादा डॉक्टर बन सकें, इस तरफ ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है। साथ ही जो इन्होंने कहा है कि सेंट्रलाइज्ड न रखकर इसकी पाबर्स बाँधी जा सकें और यह भी कि मैम्बर्स की two-third majority होनी चाहिए, यह बात ठीक है कि two-third majority हो, तभी कोई फैसला कथि जा सकता है, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ यह भी देखना जरूरी है कि क्या वे ठीक ढंग से काम कर रहे हैं? उनको खुली छूट नहीं देनी चाहिए, जिससे यह इतिहास दोबारा न दोहराया जाए, इन बातों का अमे वाले बलि में ये जरूर खयाल करेंगे, यही मैं कहना चाहती हूँ।

**श्रीमती बमिला कश्यप सूद** (हमिचल प्रदेश): धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके ध्यान में एक बात लाती हूँ कि डॉक्टर ग्रामीण इलाकों में क्यों नहीं जाते। वहां पर उनके लिए आवास व्यवस्था अच्छी होनी चाहिए, उनको प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए अच्छे पे सकेल होने चाहिए। एक डॉक्टर बनाने के लिए सरकार का बहुत सा धन खर्च होता है और डॉक्टर बनने के लिए

बच्चे को भी बहुत मेहनत करनी पड़ती है, अच्छा डॉक्टर बनने में उसकी ज़िदगी के दस साल लग जाते हैं - चार साल MBBS के लिए, एक साल internship के लिए और एक साल house job करके वह MBBS करता है। उसके बाद MD और MS करनी हो तो दो साल और लग जाते हैं। फिर DM वगैरह करनी हो तो दो साल और लग जाते हैं। क्या आपने या सरकार ने कभी देखा है कि उनको इसके बदले में क्या मल्लिता है? हम देखते हैं कि एक IAS officer को अच्छा घर मल्लिता है, कोठी मल्लिता है, कार मल्लिता है, अच्छा पे-स्केल मल्लिता है। हम डॉक्टरों को बल्लेम तो करते हैं लेकिन क्या कभी हमने इस बाह की ओर ध्यान दिया है कि उनका पलायन क्यों हो रहा है, क्यों डॉक्टर पढ़-लखिकर - जबकि सरकार उन पर इतना खर्च करती है - अमेरिका चले जाते हैं या क्यों वे प्राइवेट अस्पतालों में जाँब करते हैं? इसके लिए हमें उनकी सुबिधाओं की ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। सर, डॉक्टर की इयूटी बहुत ही लम्बी होती है, डॉक्टर कसिी की ज़िदगी बचाता है, ज़िदगी देबे वाला होता है, उसको हम भगवान का रूप मानते हैं। अभी मेरे एक सांसद भाई कह रहे थे कि उनमें सेवाभाव नहीं रहा। मैं इस सदन से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि आजकसिमें सेवाभाव है? क्या जो पॉलिटिक्स में आते हैं, उनमें सेवाभाव है या पत्रकारिता में सेवाभाव है? कसिमें सेवाभाव है? कसिी में भी नहीं है। हम डॉक्टरों से ही यह उम्मीद क्यों करते हैं कि उनमें सेवाभाव होना चाहिए, वे सेवा के नजरिए से काम करें। इसलिए उनकी सुबिधा, देखभाल और अन्य चीज़ों को हमें देखना चाहिए तभी डॉक्टर गाँबों में जाएंगे। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से हेल्थ मन्निस्टर साहब से एक सवाल पूछना चाहती हूँ कि कम पढ़े-लखि, तीन या चार साल की ट्रेनिंग देकर डॉक्टर बनाने की जो आपकी स्कीम है, क्या मन्त्री जी खुद उनसे



इलाज कराना चाहेंगे या फुल फ्लेज डॉक्टर से इलाज कराना चाहेंगे ? ये सब बातें सोचने वाली हैं। दूसरा , इस बात की क्या गारंटी है कि जो थोड़ा पढ़ा हुआ डॉक्टर होगा , वह गांव में ही जाएगा ? वह चार साल के बाद काम करके फरि शहर में आ जाएगा। इसलिए कृपया ऐसे कामूल न बनाइए। मेरा मानना है कि फुल फ्लेज डॉक्टर ही बनना चाहिए और उसके लिये उनको सुबिधा दीजिए , फरि वे गांव में भी जाएंगे और सब काम भी करेंगे। इन्हीं बातों के साथ मैं आपका धन्य वाद करती हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव** (बहिर ) : सर, मैं भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् (संशोधन ) वधियक , 2010 का समर्थन करता हूं क्योंकि माननीय मंत्री जी एक बड़ा काम कर रहे हैं जो पहली व्यवस्था थी , उसमें बड़े पैमाने पर भ्रष्टाचार पाया गया , उसके अध्यक्ष को sack किया गया , गरिभतार किया गया। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक उचित कदम है जो वर्तमान व्यवस्था माननीय मंत्री जी संशोधन के रूप में लाए हैं , मुझे लगता है कि उसमें और इसमें अंतर है वह एक autonomous body थी और यह सरकार के नियंत्रण में रहेगा - दोनों में फर्क है मैं नहीं समझता कि सरकार के नियंत्रण में रख करके भ्रष्टाचार से इसको कतिना दूर रखेंगे , इनकी सोच कहां तक है , इस पर मैं कोई टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहता , लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि निश्चित तौर पर अगर सरकार के नियंत्रण में होगा तो जो व्यवस्था है , उसमें शुद्धता आएगी और भ्रष्टाचार से अलग रहकर यह अपना काम करेगा। यह जो वर्तमान concept है , यह तत्काल में एक साल के लिये है महोदय , मैं आपके माध्यम से एक-दो बातों की तरफ माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कई माननीय सदस्यों ने चर्चा की है कि हम लोग बड़े पैमाने पर डॉक्टरों को पढ़ाने के लिये पैसा खर्च करते हैं , काफी रुपया खर्च होता है नज्जि तौर पर, मेडिकल कॉलेजिज में पढ़ने वाले जो छात्र हैं , उनके अभिभावक खर्च करते हैं और सरकारी तौर पर भी , मेडिकल कासेजिज में पढ़ने वाले जो छात्र हैं , उन पर सरकार धन खर्च करती है मगर आपने देखा होगा कि बड़े पैमाने पर डॉक्टर्स को जब experience हो जाता है और वे इस लायक हो जाते हैं कि प्रतिष्ठित डॉक्टर के रूप में वे सम्मानित किये जा रहे हों , उस समय वे अपनी सेवा कहीं बाहर ले जाते हैं वे resignation देते हैं और कहीं प्रसिडेंट अस्पताल में चले जाते हैं या फरि वदिश चले जाते हैं अभी हमारी बहन ने चर्चा की कि लगभग 60 हजार डॉक्टर्स हैं , जो वदिशों में कार्यरत हैं इस पर भी

मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना पड़ेगा और कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी क्योंकि आप अपनी पूंजी लगा रहे हैं, देश के गरीबों की गाड़ी कमाई को उन लोगों को पढ़ाने में खर्च कर रहे हैं।

और पढ़ लखि करके होशियार हो गए और फरि जो सेवा देश के आम गरीबों को देनी चाहिए वे कहीं जाकर दूसरी संस्था को दे रहे हैं या वदेशों में जाकर दे रहे हैं। हमारे यहां मेरिट है, मेधा है, एक से एक अच्छे-अच्छे डॉक्टर्स हैं, वदेशों में कई ऐसी संस्थाएं हैं जो हमारे ही डॉक्टर्स के बल पर चल रही हैं। तो उनकी सेवा अपने देश में हो, इस पर जरूर प्रयास करना चाहिए। मंत्री जी, आप इस बारे में कोई उपाय करें ताकि उनकी सेवा अपने यहां ले सकें। जो हैक्सम पे-स्केल होता है वह उनको यहां नहीं मल्लि पाता है। नश्चित तौर पर हमारा देश गरीब देश है और हमारे पास इतनी सामर्थ्य नहीं है, हम इतना एफोर्ड नहीं कर पाते हैं कि जो प्राइवेट मेडिकल संस्था है या हॉस्पिटल हैं उनके अनुरूप उनको वेतन दे सकें। मगर फरि भी कुछ ऐसी कोशिश करनी चाहिए, कुछ ऐसी कंडीशन लगानी चाहिए ताकि वे पलायन न करके अपने देश के लोगों की सेवा कर सकें। सर, यह माना गया है कि गांख के इलाके में चिकित्सक नहीं जाते हैं। आप उनकी ड्यूटी भी लगाते हैं तब भी नहीं जाते हैं। क्या आप कोई व्यवस्था परिवर्तन करने वाले हैं, जैसा कि चर्चा है कि गांख के लए आप अला से डॉक्टर्स को एपाइंट करने वाले हैं। पता नहीं वह व्यवस्था कब तक लागू होगी? आपके जत्तिने प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र हैं, सब खाली पड़े रहते हैं। केवल कागज पर डॉक्टर साहब गए और इलाज करके चले आए। सर, हमारी आबादी गांखों में रहती है, गांखों में जो गरीबी है, फटहाली है उससे हम सब लोग वाकिफ हैं, कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। आजकल इलाज इतना महंगा हो गया है कि जसिकी वजह से आम

आदमी एफोर्ड नहीं कर पाता है, जिसको दो वक्त की भी रोटी नहीं मल्लि पाती है वह इलाज की व्यवस्था कैसे करेगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा कि गाँवों में गरीबों का इलाज सुनिश्चित हो सके, उसकी व्यवस्था करने की आप कोशिश करें तथा कोई ठोस उपाय निकालने का काम करें। मैं एक और नविदन करूंगा कि अभी कोई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि हमारे यहां बड़े पैमाने पर डॉक्टरों की बहुत कमी है हमारी लगभग एक अरब बीस करोड़ की आबादी है और इस आबादी के अनुरूप जितने डॉक्टरों होने चाहिए वे बहुत कम हैं आप उसकी पूर्ति कैसे करेंगे ? आप मेडिकल कॉलेज बढ़ा नहीं रहे हैं मेडिकल कॉलेज में जो सीटें हैं उनको भी नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं तो आप ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था कीजिए, ताकि आम लोगों का इलाज आसानी से हो सके। यह तो नागरिकों का संवैधानिक हक बनता है कि उनको स्वास्थ्य सेवा मल्लि सके, यह हमारा दायित्व भी बनता है 63 साल की आजादी के बाद अगर कोई आदमी बगैर इलाज के मर रहा है तो हम लोगों के लखे शर्म की बात है और मैं समझता हूँ कि हब्बिदुस्तान की आजादी में हमारे पुरुषों ने जो अपना बलिदान दिया था, उन्होंने यह कभी नहीं सोचा होगा कि 63 साल के बाद भी बगैर इलाज के हमारे यहां लोग मरेंगे, यह बहुत चिन्ता का विषय है ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, अभी 5 मिनट नहीं हुआ है

**श्री उपसभापति :** 5 मिनट हो गए हैं, जल्दी कीजिए। अभी हमारे पास एक बलि और है, लेजिस्लेटिव बिजनेस बहुत है, आपको कोआपरेट करना पड़ेगा।

**श्री राम कृष्णल यादव :** बस, एक मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूँ मेरा यह लास्ट प्वाइंट है सर, मैं नविदन करूंगा कि सस्ते इलाज की व्यवस्था करें, क्योंकि इलाज इतना महंगा होता जा रहा है, दवाई इतनी महंगी होती जा रही है, जाँच महंगी होती जा रही है, सर, हम अपने बहिर की बात करना चाहते हैं 5 ऐसे राज्य हैं जिनको केन्द्र सरकार ने मार्क किया है, जिनमें बहिर भी है जहाँ की स्थिति बहुत ही खराब है और गरीबी व फटहाली है पटना में जो मेडिकल कॉलेज है वहाँ पूरे उपकरण भी नहीं है, एम.आर.आई. की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है आज यू.पी. में जो एडवांस जाँच की व्यवस्था है, वह व्यवस्था भी नहीं है तो कम से कम आप ऐसी कुछ व्यवस्था करें, ताकि उन जगहों पर जहाँ इतनी बड़ी आबादी है, वहाँ तक सुविधा मल्लि सके। सिर्फ बहिर में 9 करोड़ की आबादी है पटना मेडिकल कॉलेज में भी आप ठीक से व्यवस्था नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, वहाँ लोगों को नर्क की जद्विगी जीमी पड़ रही है लगता है कि वह कोई पी.एम.सी.एच. नहीं है तो

ऐसी संस्थाओं पर आप ध्यान देते की कोशिश करें। राज्य की सरकार ने आपसे नख्दन कथि है कि आज पी.एम.सी.एच. शहर की प्रमुख संस्था है तथा पूरे बहिर के लोग वहीं आते हैं, वहां सही इलाज की व्यवस्था की जाए। वहां गांधी के हासत ठीकठाक से हों, वहां के गरीबों का इलाज ठीक से हो, इसकी व्यवस्था करें, मेडिकल कॉलेज की संख्या बढ़ाएं, वदियार्थियों की संख्या बढ़ाएं, डॉक्टर्स की संख्या बढ़ाएं इन्हीं चंद शब्दों के साथ आपको विशेष तौर पर शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि आपने मेरे ऊपर विशेष ध्यान दिया।

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am highly obliged to speak on this particular amendment because I am from Gujarat. And I am extremely sorry to point out that whether it is the Medical Council of India or the Indian Council of Medical Research or the Chartered Accountants Council or any other autonomous bodies, the problems there were known to the Government of India, whichever party may be in power.

But let me tell it frankly that it was always avoided. It is not that it was not known. I came to the Indian Parliament before 10 years. But before I joined this Parliament, I was aware about what is going on in the Medical Council of India before 25 years, and the Government now is also giving a promise of an impeccable eminence, unimpeachable integrity. But who is going to give

the guarantee? We in India have a court, and everything is going on in Delhi. If the money is given in cash, it is corruption. A draft of Rs. 50 lakhs was given to X, Y, Z by a Trust, and one Indian Court has admitted that money is paid by a draft. There is nothing wrong in it, and that Trust was asked: "What for have you given this money?" It said that he was doing an excellent work. So, we are giving a gift of Rs. 67 lakhs, and it was admitted as true, and no action was taken by the Indian court and all other Central Government departments for such an amount received by the Government functionary. How are you going to certify integrity in this country? The Judiciary is also sometimes very risky, and I have my own experience. I have pointed out to the hon. Health Minister about a Government College converted into a private college in Ahmedabad. In Ahmedabad, we have got two medical colleges, and I want that this issue may be taken very seriously. One is the B.J. Medical College, attached to the world famous civil hospital in Ahmedabad. Another is the NHL Medical College, attached to the Municipal Corporation, Ahmedabad. Both these medical colleges were recognized by the Government of India. Civil Hospital B.J. Medical College continues as a Government College, where the fee is only 6,000/- rupees per term as on today. Same fee was there in the NHL Medical College, Ahmedabad. But the BJP Government of Gujarat has converted that Medical College into a Self-Finance College. I wrote a letter to the hon. Health Minister, and I was given a reply that there is nothing wrong in it. A college which came into existence 56 years ago by donation from the public; it was donated to the Municipal Corporation with a request that the best medical students may be trained and local people may be given reservation of 15 per cent. Local means, people from the Ahmedabad city, and other may be from all over the country...(Interruptions)... Rs. 2,50,000/- fees is being charged in the same college where two years before, it was only Rs. 6,000/-. I want that attention may be paid and action may be taken against this particular medical college. Similar thing is likely to happen in Bhuj. I am informing in advance about this case. The then Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji visited Kutch and Bhuj after the devastating earth quake, which took place in the year 2001, and as the Prime Minister of the country, he had given a promise to

the people of Kutch and Bhuj that he would grant 500 crores of rupees to the people of Bhuj because the entire civil hospital was demolished in that earth quake, and the money paid was by the Prime Minister of the country. Now, the building has been constructed; civil hospital is functioning; a medical college is also attached to that civil hospital, and the same medical institution is given to the private party by the Government of Gujarat, and in spite of representations from the people of Bhuj, no action has been taken by the Government of India to look into the matter. Rs. 500 crores were given by the Indian Prime Minister for the civil hospital at Bhuj and the medical college attached to the same hospital, but no action is being taken, and we are talking about this action, but there is delay, delay, delay.

That is why the so-called autonomous nationalised banks are there. Indira Gandhi nationalised the banks for poor people. Our Government gave them a Maharatna, Navratna, autonomous body. About harassment of poor people, Members of Parliament, while writing a letter to the Minister, say, "It is Maharatna. We cannot interfere!" But who created the Maharatna? Parliament created the Maharatna. Now, the creator himself is praying to the creation! This should stop. ...(*Time Bell rings*)... And I want that these so-called autonomous bodies in this country should be made answerable to the Indian Parliament. After all, who is supreme in this country? The Constitution of India and the Parliament of India. Today, it is the MCI or any other body. Tomorrow, the Bar council is also going to approach and say that you cannot interfere in our affairs. We, all MPs, have received, a letter from the Bar Council. I will give you an example of Indian Council of Medical Research also. The Indian Medical Council students and teachers opposed the constitutional reservation made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Four years before, they started an agitation. Government appointed Mr. Sukhadeo Thorat, Chairman of University Grants Commission, as an Inquiry Officer. He went to ICMR. He was not allowed to enter the College. Appointed by the Prime Minister, he was not allowed to enter the College! He was not allowed to have a room in the ICMR. And the answer was: "We are autonomous!" Nobody can get an answer. And you know the dispute ...(*Time Bell*)... So, my only request is that the hon. Health Minister should not delay action. Whenever you notice something wrong going on, not only in this Ministry but in other Ministries as well, wherever you notice that something wrong is going on, immediate action should be taken. Then only we will be able to cure. With these few words, I request the hon. Finance Minister that appropriate action may be taken about Smt. N.H.L. Municipal Medical College in Ahmedabad, the Kutch-Bhuj Medical Hospital and the Medical College in Bhuj. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Brinda Karat. Your party has exhausted the allotted time. Please be brief because we have other Bills also.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir. I won't take much time since my party representatives have already spoken in opposition to the Bill. I just want to make two points.

The first point is, our opposition is also because this Bill sets a very bad precedent. There are many autonomous institutions which have been set up by Parliament; some may be corrupt and some may not be corrupt. We are all for fighting against corruption and removing the corrupt people, and if the Government wants certain powers for that, Parliament will, certainly, be happy to give Government those powers. But if, in the name of fighting corruption, they are going to completely dissolve the entire Council itself, then, I think, it is going to do a great disservice to the institutions that we have set up in many spheres. It is going to set a very bad precedent. This over centralisation has another aspect, which is, it gravely damages the federal character of our



Constitution. We are very clear that medical education is in the Concurrent List, but when you are overcentralising, and how you are overcentralising, under the initial Act, which was governing medical education through the Medical Council, it has representatives from each State. This Bill removes each and every single representative. The earlier Act had representatives from those States which have a State Medical Register. This Bill removes each and every representative from the State Medical Register. The earlier set-up was that there could be an appellate authority. This Bill removes all aspects of the appeal itself. Therefore, it is doing an injustice to the federal character of the Constitution. It is also setting a bad precedent and that is why, Sir, I have moved an amendment which, I believe, some of the other Members of this House have also supported and I hope, the Minister will seriously look into it.

One more point I want to make. While we are talking about the reform of Indian Medical Council, there is also another institution called the Indian Medical Association. I know that this is a voluntary Association of Doctors, but I would like to draw the attention of the Health Minister to a very bad practice there, which also needs to be reformed, that is, the people trust doctors and these doctors are now in the habit or in the practice of advertising multinational companies' products or corporate products.

There has been a change in the rules to prevent that from happening. But now we have heard that they are saying that since they have signed contracts with certain companies, for example, the Pepsi has signed a contract with them for some of their products till 2011, they are going to continue to do so. They say, "Though we admit that it is an unethical practice for doctors to advertise the products through the aegis of the Medical Association, since we have a contract, we are going to continue to do so". I think, if the Health Minister is on the path of removing corruption, this is also an issue which I would like to draw his attention to, and I hope that he will take action and also accept my amendment. Thank you.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir, for giving me time. I stand here to support what Brindaji has just now stated. Yes, there could be an unfortunate incident of the Medical Council chief

indulging in malpractices, corruption and what not. It does not mean that you should sack the entire Council and on top of it bring forward a Bill which abolishes the basic fundamental of decentralised bodies. By doing this, though you are calling it Indian Medical Council, in actual practice, it will be another Department of the Health Ministry. You want to run another Department in the name of the Indian Medical Council. Is that your intention? Why should all the seven Members be appointees of the Central Government? Why should the Chairman be a Central Government appointee? What is the necessity?

Secondly, clause 3C also says that the Central Government has enormous powers to give directions to the Council and the Council will abide by the directions given by the Central

Government. This means that the Council has no right. This is a toothless and nailless Council. It is of no use.

Sir, I will just take a couple of minutes. You have mentioned about seven persons who will be eminent doctors from the medical profession. I don't know whether you have also considered other disciplines in medicine like Allopathy, Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Unani. Will representative doctors from these faculties be there?

The last point I would like to mention is that this Council is dealing with public health. Public health does not necessarily mean only medicine. Why should all the seven Members come from medicine? Why should there be medical professionals and medical practitioners only? There are many people who are not necessarily practising doctors but know about health. They care about health. All the private medical colleges are run by non-medical people. The hon. Health Minister is not a medical doctor. Even then he has been running the Health Ministry. It means that it is not necessary that only doctors should be there. Those who are working in the social welfare field or doing social work should also find a place in the Indian Medical Council to make it more comprehensive. Thank you.

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री श्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद):** सर, सबसे पहले मैं डॉ. ज्ञान प्रकाश पल्लिनिया जी, डॉ. वजियलक्ष्मी साधु जी, नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल जी, पी. राजीव जी, राजनीति प्रसाद जी, डॉ. के.पी. रामलिंगम जी, वाई.एस. चौधरी जी, सैयद अजीज़ पाशा जी, विप्लव ठाकुर जी, डॉ. जनार्दन वाघमरे जी, प्यारीमोहन महापात्र जी, पॉल मनोज पाण्डियन जी, राम कृष्ण यादव जी, बबिला कश्यप जी, प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल जी, वृद्धा कारत जी और भारतकुमार राऊत जी का बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

सर, जहाँ तक इस बिल का संबंध है, मैं hon'ble Members of Parliament का बहुत ही धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि इन्होंने स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में इतनी रुचि दिखायी है। मैं सभी पार्टीज़ से नविदन करूँगा कि जब अगले साल बजट सेशन आएगा, जब हम हर साल कुछ मन्निस्ट्रीज़ को चुनते हैं और उनकी फंक्शनिंग के ऊपर चर्चा करते हैं, तो उस वक् त विस्तार से मैं इनकी बात सुनूँगा और विस्तार से उसका जवाब दूँगा। हमारे मामनीय सदस्यगण ने जो तमाम चीज़ें बतायीं, मैं उनका जवाब अभी दे सकता हूँ, लेकिन उसमें 3-4 घंटे लगेंगे, क्योंकि उन्होंने एक

Pandora box, बीमारियों से लेकर , डॉक्टरों की कमी से लेकर हेल्थ मन्त्रिणी के बारे में जो भी चर्चा की है , उनका आधा घंटे या 15 मिनट में उत्तर देना असंभव है। इसीलिए मैंने शुरू में कहा कि इनकी जो रुचि है , मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की रुचि हमारे संसद सदस्यों के अंदर होनी चाहिए। मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि हमने इस एक-सवा साल में जितने नर्णिय लिये हैं , पछिले 60 सालों में शायद ही कभी इतने छोटे समय में इतने ज्यादा नर्णिय या रफ़ॉर्मर्स स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में या वशिष रूफ से मेडिकल एजुकेशन में लिये गये हों। लोगों तक कई चीजें नहीं पहुँचती हैं , क्योंकि मीडिया की अपनी priorities हैं। मैं उन पर चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। अगर उनको लोगों के शादी -ब्याह कराने से फुर्सत आये , तभी वे स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के बारे में या जो डेवलपमेंट के दूसरे काम होते हैं , उनकी चर्चा करेंगे और लोगों तक उन बातों को पहुँचाएँगे , लेकिन हमारे पास एक रास्ता है। लोकतंत्र में अगर कोई सबसे ज्यादा बात कहीं पहुँचा सकता है , तो वे हमारे Members of Parliament हैं , क्योंकि हम काफी सभाएँ करते हैं। जब पार्लियामेंट से निकलेंगे तो लोक सभा के मੈम्बर्स अपनी - अपनी constituencies में जाएँगे। राज्य सभा के मੈम्बर्स तो हर्दुस्तान में कहीं भी जाते हैं । वे राज्यों में भी जाते हैं। अपनी बात पहुँचाने का उनका प्लेटफॉर्म और भी ज्यादा बड़ा है। हमने बहुत सारी चीजों के बारे में नर्णिय लिये

है। जब हमसे कोई ऑफिस में मल्लिने आता है और मैं उनसे कहता हूँ कि यह नर्षिय हमने पछिले साल लया, तो वे कहते हैं कि हमें तो इसके बारे में अभी तक नहीं मालूम है। इस प्रकार, कम्युनिकेशन की एक कमी है। हमने तीन महीने, छः महीने और एक साल के बाद कई प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंसेज कीं, लेकिन हमने जो असली पार्ट कया, वह सामने नहीं आया और अगर कहीं कोई कमी रही तो उसे वे हफ्ते भर लखिते गए। हम यह नहीं कहते हैं कि हमारी कमियाँ और कमजोरियाँ को कोई हाइलाइट न करें, लेकिन जो देश के हित में है, जनता के हित में है और स्वास्थ्य के हित में है, उसका भी प्रचार करना उतना ही जरूरी है।

यह जो सेशन खत्म होगा, उससे पहले मैं तमाम Members of Parliament को इंतजार न करा कर कि हम एक साल इंतजार करें और फरि hon'ble Members उसको सुनें तथा फरि उस पर चर्चा करें, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के हमारे जत्तिने भी 800 के करीब एमपीज़ हैं, उनको मैं इन तमाम चीज़ों, चाहे वह मलेरिया के बारे में हो, एच.आई.वी. के बारे में हो, फमिल फेटिसाइड के बारे में हो या दूसरी कसि भी बीमारी के बारे में हो, चाहे वह हमारा आई.एम.आर. हो या एम.एम.आर. हो, उसको कम करने के लए हमने क्या कया है, हमारी जो जेबरिक ड्रग्स यहाँ बनती हैं, उनके लए हम इंटरनेशनल लेवल पर कसि तरह से फाइट करते हैं, मल्टिनेशनल कम्पनीज़ और जो पेटेन्ट्स बनाते हैं, उनके साथ हम कसि तरह से लड़ाई करते हैं, हमारा जो डब्ल्यू.एच.ओ. का फोरा है, उस पर हम क्या-क्या करते हैं और जो मेडिकल हेल्थ एजुकेशन है, उसमें हमने क्या-क्या कया है, मैं संक्षेप में सर्फि दो-चार चीज़ों के बारे में यहाँ बताना चाहूँगा। जो चार-पाँच चीज़ें उभर कर आयी हैं और जो कॉमन हैं, मैं सर्फि उन पर बात करूँगा।

यह बताया गया कि डॉक्टरों की बहुत कमी है। हमारी सदस्या, डॉ. वजियलक्ष्मी साधु ने बताया है कि अमेरिका में हमारे 30 हजार डॉक्टर्स हैं, जबकि सर्फि अमेरिका में ही हमारे 61 हजार डॉक्टर्स हैं।

हमारे हम्नि दुस्तान के कुछ लाख डॉक्टर्स बाहर के देशों में हैं। मैं पछिले जूज़ में उनकी एक executive meeting attend करके आया था और उसमें उन्होंने 61 लाख मेंबर्स की सूची दी थी। हज़ारों की तादाद में हमारे डॉक्टर्स इंग्लैंड में भी हैं, हज़ारों की तादाद में हमारे डॉक्टर्स Gulf Countries में भी हैं, हज़ारों की तादाद में हमारे डॉक्टर्स European Countries में भी हैं, इसी तरह से हज़ारों की तादाद में हमारे डॉक्टर्स Neighboring Countries में भी हैं। कुल मल्लिकर यह तादाद लाखों में चली जाती है, जब कि हमारे मुल्क में अभी

सर्फ़ साढ़े पांच लाख डॉक्टर्स हैं और तकरीबन साढ़े पांच लाख डॉक्टर्स हैं जहां तक शहरों का सवाल है, वहां दो हजार लोगों पर एक डॉक्टर है, लेकिन गांवों में तकरीबन साढ़े नौ हजार लोगों पर एक डॉक्टर है। इससे आप अंदाज़ा लगा सकते हैं कि हम कितने पीछे हैं ?

यहां कहा गया कि बहुत सारे डॉक्टर्स होने चाहिए। अब यह डॉक्टर्स का प्रोफेशन ऐसा है कि overnight आप इनकी संख्या नहीं बढ़ा सकते। शुरू कीजिए कि हमारा सिस्टम American and European system से थोड़ा अलग है। अगर हम अमरीका के standard से शुरू करेंगे, तो फरि हमें MBBS करने में 3 साल और लगेंगे, क्योंकि हमारे यहां 10+2 के बाद MBBS करते हैं, लेकिन USA में ग्रेजुएशन के बाद ही MBBS कर सकते हैं। पहले तो वे 3 साल हमसे पीछे हो गए, फरि MBBS करने के बाद वहां पर डॉक्टर प्रैक्टिस नहीं कर सकता, जैसे हमारे यहां MBBS वाला डॉक्टर प्रैक्टिस कर सकता है। USA में MBBS वाला डॉक्टर प्रैक्टिस नहीं कर सकता, उसको 3 साल की MD करनी है, उसके बाद ही वह प्रैक्टिस कर सकता है। इस तरह 3 साल ग्रेजुएशन के और 3 साल MD के मल्लिकर कुल 6 साल बाद वहां डॉक्टर बनता है, हमारे यहां 6 साल पहले डॉक्टर बन जाता है। यदि हम उस international standard को यहां लागू करेंगे, तो फरि हम डॉक्टरों की कमी को कभी पूरा नहीं कर पाएंगे। इसीलिए बड़े सोच-वचिर के बाद हमने पछिले साल गवर्नमेंट के initiative पर यह काम किया। जब हम गवर्नमेंट की बात करते हैं, तो हमारे बहुत सारे साथियों को आपत्ति होती है। जहां तक autonomous body का सवाल है, मैं autonomous body के हक

6.00 P.M.

में हूँ, लेकिन जो भी autonomous body है, उसकी सोच limited होती है। जो जसि area में काम करता है, वह उसी के बारे में सोचता है। डॉक्टर सोचता है या MCI सोचती है या बोर्ड ऑफ डायरेक्टर्स सोचते हैं, उनको सिर्फ़ कुछ ही चीज़ें निर्धारित करनी हैं, लेकिन politician का जो view होता है, वह पूरे देश के बारे में होता है और उसमें social, economic, political demands and needs ये सारी चीज़ें शामिल होती हैं। इसलिए कभी-कभी उसमें गवर्नमेंट का हस्तक्षेप करना जरूरी होता है। इसलिए हमने पछिले साल यह कोशिश की कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज आएँ। अभी हमारे जतिने भी मेडिकल कॉलेज हैं, उनमें से तकरीबन 80 प्रतिशत प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज दक्षिण में हैं और western part में हैं और सिर्फ़ 20 प्रतिशत मेडिकल कॉलेज entire country में हैं। इसलिए हमने North-Eastern States and Hilly States को मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलने के लिए कुछ concessions दे दिये हैं और designated tribal areas across the country को भी कुछ concessions दे दिये हैं। हमने पूरे देश में मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलने के लिए 25 एकड़ के बजाय 20 एकड़ जमीन की requirement रखी है और जो designated tribal areas हैं, उनमें 20 एकड़ जमीन एक piece के बजाय 2 pieces में हो सकती है और वे 2 pieces within the radius of 10 kilometers हो सकते हैं। इसी तरह से बड़े शहरों में मेडिकल कॉलेजों की डिमांड ज्यादा बढ़ गई है, क्योंकि वहां की पापुलेशन लगभग दुगुनी हो गई है, क्योंकि देहातों से लोग वहां आ गए हैं, चाहे वह cosmopolitan city हो या कोई दूसरी city हो।

हमने इन बड़े शहरों के लिए जमीन की requirement 20 एकड़ से घटा कर 10 एकड़ की है। अब ये horizontal जाने की बजाए vertical जा सकते हैं, इस तरह से संशोधन लाए हैं।

आज हमारे पास 310 या 312 मेडिकल कॉलेजेज हैं। यदि कल केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारें चाहें भी कि हम एक साल में 100 मेडिकल कॉलेजेज खोलें, तो यह असंभव है। यह संभव नहीं है, क्योंकि आज हमारे जतिने भी मेडिकल कॉलेजेज हैं, चाहे वे पब्लिक सेक्टर में हैं या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हैं, इन सबको एक ही दृष्टिकोण आती है और वह है human resource यानी faculty की। अगर आज गवर्नमेंट कॉलेजेज या प्राइवेट कॉलेजेज का झगड़ा Medical Council से है या Board of Directors से है, वह सिर्फ़ यह है कि जो faculty निर्धारित की गई है, वह faculty मार्केट में available नहीं है। डिमांड और सप्लाई की problem है, इसलिए हम उसकी तह तक गए हैं। आज तक उसकी तह में कोई नहीं गया था। सभी यही कहते थे कि faculty नहीं है। अगर faculty नहीं है, तो कहां से आएगी ?

पहली दफा सरकार ने फैसला किया और पिछले साल हमने MD की 4000 सीटें बढ़ाई। 60 साल में पहली दफा एक वक्त में MD की 4000 सीटें बढ़ी हैं, वरना एक साल में 100 बढ़ती थीं या 200 बढ़ती थीं। हम अगले साल और तकरीबन 6000 सीटें बढ़ाएंगे। इस तरह से तीन सालों में हम MD की 10000 सीटें बढ़ा रहे हैं। यह एक बहुत-बड़ा कदम है।

अब हमने यह जो MD की 4000 सीटें बढ़ाने का काम किया है, तो आप कहेंगे कि आपने अभी 4000 ही क्यों बढ़ाई, आपने एक बार में ही 10000 क्यों नहीं बढ़ाई? ऐसा इसलिए किया गया, क्योंकि जबि-जबि गवर्नमेंट कॉलेजेज़ के पास infrastructure और faculty, दोनों available थीं, उन कॉलेजेज़ से सीधे infrastructure और faculty की inquiry करके, उनसे रिपोर्ट लेकर हमने उनको 4000 सीटें दीं। लेकिन, जबि गवर्नमेंट कॉलेजेज़ के पास faculty और infrastructure नहीं है, उनको इस साल और अगले साल गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की तरफ से faculty और infrastructure बढ़ाने के लिये 1350 करोड़ रुपए देंगे और जब हमारी मदद से, गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की मदद से, दो सालों में उनकी faculty और infrastructure बन जाएगा, तब हम ये 6000 सीटें उनको दे देंगे। ज्यों ही दो-तीन सालों के बाद ये 10 हजार MDs नकिलेंगे, तो इनसे न सिर्फ़ कॉलेज की faculty को ही फायदा होगा, क्योंकि कहीं भी मेडिकल कॉलेज में एंटी प्वाइंट



लेक्चरर से होती है और लेक्चरर MD और MS होना चाहिए , जब ये नए MDs नकिलेंगे तो ये लेक्चरर के रूप में मेडिकल कॉलेज में जाएंगे। ये लेक्चरर से Assistant Professor और इसी तरह से ऊपर चले जाएंगे। पछिले साठ साल में अब तक इनकी संख्या 13 हजार तक पहुंच गई है और जब नए 10 हजार नकिलेंगे , तो इनकी संख्या 23 हजार हो जाएगी और इनमें से बहुत से specialist भी बनेंगे।

यह हमने इसलिए किया , क्योंकि अन्य देशों में MD level तक student-teacher की ratio 2:1 थी , यानी एक टीचर और दो students थे , लेकिन हमारे यहां teacher-student की ratio 1:1 थी , इसका मतलब यह है कि एक प्रोफेसर एक स्टूडेंट में एक MD student को पढ़ा सकता था , अब हमने इसको 1:2 किया , इसका मतलब यह है कि एक Associate Professor दो MD students को पढ़ा सकता है , जिसकी वजह से ये डॉक्टर्स बन सकते हैं।

इसी तरह से हमने super specialist, जो MD के बाद आगे जाते हैं , उनमें भी teacher-student की ratio को 1:2 किया , जिसकी वजह से हर साल additional 700 super specialist बनेंगे। हमने यह कदम मेडिकल एडुकेशन में उठाया।

इसी तरह से , जैसा मैंने MBBS के बारे में कहा कि हमने इन्हें छूट दी है , वह छूट और भी दी है। बहुत सारे MPs ने कहा कि बहुत सारी बड़ी बिल्डिंग्स बनाते हैं , उसमें भी हमने किया है कि बिल्डिंग्स छोटी होंगी , एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ब्लॉक छोटा होगा , Laboratories ज्यादा होनी चाहिए। मैं खुद M.Sc. तक science का student रहा हूँ।

मुझे मासूम है कि हमारी क्वासा के लिए एक Botany की lab होती थी , जो दूसरे दबि खाली रहती थी। उसको हम केवल एक घंटे के लिए इस्तेमाल करते थे। इसी तरह Zoology वाली lab खाली रहती थी , कोई उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं करता था , इसलिए हमने यहां optimum utilization के लिए यह तय किया कि मेडिकल कॉलेजों में 16 labs की जरूरत नहीं है , 6 labs हों , ताकि different streams के लिए उनका सुबह से शाम तक optimum utilization हो। इससे जो कैपिटल कॉस्ट है , वह कम हो जाएगी , इस तरह हमने कैपिटल कॉस्ट कम करने की कोशिश की है। होस्टल में डॉक्टर्स के लिए 100 परसेंट accommodation की जरूरत होती थी , हमने उसमें कहा कि सिर्फ लड़कियों के लिए 100 परसेंट accommodation की जरूरत है , लड़कों के लिए 100 परसेंट accommodation की जरूरत नहीं है। आखिरकार हमारे मेडिकल कॉलेज कहीं जंगलों में तो नहीं हैं , वे शहरों में हैं और शहरों में कसिये पर कमरा लेना -देना भी एक economic activity है। इससे ज्यादा कॉलेज बन जाएंगे , क्योंकि आज एक कॉलेज बनाने में तकरीबन डेढ़ सौ से दो सौ करोड़ रुपया कैपिटल

कॉस्ट का लगता है और उसकी हर साल की recurring cost 35 करोड़ लगती है। यह कहना बहुत आसान है। बहुत सारे मैम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट यहां कहते हैं कि प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज इतनी फीस क्यों लेते हैं ? आने वाले वक्त में हमें यह मैकेनिज्म भी देखना होगा कि जब तक हम प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजों को केन्द्र सरकार से या राज्य सरकारों की तरफ से कोई सहायता नहीं देंगे, तब तक यह सोचना गलत होगा कि कोई प्राइवेट कॉलेज तीस लाख, चासीस लाख या पचास लाख कैपिटेशन फीस नहीं लेगा। जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा कि डेढ़ सौ करोड़ से दो सौ करोड़ उसको कॉलेज establish करने में, setup करने में लगते हैं और हर साल उसके 35 करोड़ recurring में लगते हैं, तो अब वह 35 करोड़ कहां से लाता है, मेरे लिये यह आज तक अचम्भा है। अगर वह दस-बारह लड़कों से पचास-पचास लाख रुपए लेगा भी, तब भी वह दस करोड़ ही हुए, फरि भी पंद्रह करोड़ उसका recurring में कम है और जो उसने initial investment डेढ़ सौ-दो सौ करोड़ का लगाया है, वह तो शायद उसके पोते भी उसको वापस नहीं दे पाएंगे। यह कहना तो आसान है, मैं जब तक हेल्थ मन्निस्टर नहीं था, तब मैं भी कहता था लेकिन यहां आकर अब मुझे उन पर तरस आता है। इसलिए जब हम केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से या राज्य सरकार की तरफ से उनको सहायता देंगे कि उनको infrastructure में छूट दें, दूसरी चीजों में दें, तब हम उनकी फीस निर्धारित कर सकते हैं, यह प्रॉब्लम ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: You have given an assurance about regulation of fees. ...(*Interruptions*)....

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : उनका एक जनरल सवाल है ...(*व्यवधान*)... सुनिए , सुनिए। मैं इसलिए कहता हूँ , आपकी इत्तिला के लिये आज तक मैं किसी प्राइवेट कॉलेज से नहीं मिला हूँ , न किसी को मैंने entertain किया है , लेकिन यह सोचना क्योंकि हम representatives हैं , उनको कोई forum में representative नहीं होता है , तो इसलिए हम कहते हैं ... मैंने केवल यह flag किया कि वे क्यों लेते हैं , क्योंकि जब तक हम उसका समाधान नहीं निकालेंगे तो यह सब्सिडी ...(*व्यवधान*)... हम अगर यहां चर्चा करते रहेंगे ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Are you talking about capitation fee? How can you justify it? ...(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am not justifying it. I am just saying...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: You have to make it clear because no justification can be given for that. ...(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am just saying that we have to find a solution to that. ...(*Interruptions*)....

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: The solution is you stop...(*Interruptions*).... That is the solution. ...(*Interruptions*)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has nothing to do with that. ...(*Interruptions*).... Please sit down.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am not saying, 'you take it'. I am saying, 'this has to be flagged, and a solution has to be found'. If the Government is not putting up medical colleges, Government says, 'hands up', and says, 'we do not have the money', then, what to do? I am sorry to say, every Government, Government after Government, it may be south, north, west, east, Congress, Left, right, says, 'we are not able to create the infrastructure, that is why the MCI is not giving the permission; we don't have the human resource, that is why the MCI is not giving the permission'. As I said, right, left and centre, all political parties, in all regions, have the same excuse, so far as putting up government medical colleges are concerned, that 'we can't put up new medical colleges because we are not able to sustain the existing medical colleges'. So, this is what is being said.

If that be so, no medical college will be coming up in the public sector. You have to encourage it and you have to fall back upon the private medical colleges. If we have to fall back upon the private medical colleges, the Government and the Parliament in their wisdom should discuss next time as to how we can help or collaborate with the private medical colleges, maybe, at the national level or at the State level so that they are at par with the State Government colleges and they do not become burden for the students. Merely by saying here that will not happen. We have made the law. They will not take over the table; they will take

under the table. So, we should find a solution. This is what I said and I am flagging this issue that we must discuss it as the medical colleges are not going to come up in the Government sector. If they are trying to come up in the private sector, then, we should find a solution for that. ...(*Interruptions*)... कलराज जी, प्लीज़, मुझे खत्म करने दीजिए। अभी गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के एम्स लाइक 6 मैडिकल इंस्टीट्यूशंस आ रहे हैं। उसके अगले दो साल में 6 मैडिकल कॉलेजिज़ आएं। उन 6 मैडिकल कॉलेजिज़ से ज्यादा फर्क तो नहीं पड़ेगा, लेकिन जितनी हमारी डिमांड है, उसके अनुसार कुछ न कुछ फर्क तो पड़ेगा। दूसरा बहुत ही important क्वेश्चन था कि देहलत में डॉक्टर्स नहीं जाते हैं। सर, अभी तो साढ़े पांच लाख डॉक्टरों की कमी शहरों में ही है। अभी हमारे district hospitals में, sub district hospitals में, primary health centers में अगर हम साढ़े-बासठ साल में साढ़े पांच लाख डॉक्टर्स को retain कर रहे हैं और अभी भी साढ़े पांच लाख लोगों की कमी है, तो उसका मतलब है कि उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये हमें अभी साढ़े साल और लगेंगे। इसलिए हमें कुछ कदम उठाने होंगे, हमने कदम उठाए हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा कंसेशन दे दें जिससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा मैडिकल कॉलेजिज़ आएं। लेकिन मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि देहलत के लिये एक ही इलाज़ है, और मुझे खुशी है कि लेफ्ट पार्टी इसमें onboard है, राइट पार्टी, बीजेपी भी onboard है और कांग्रेस तो onboard है ही, except एक आधसट्टे के, जो शायद उसके खलिफ होगी। सर, हमारे पास 1 लाख 40 सब-सैटर्स हैं। एक प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर के नीचे तकरीबन पांच से छः सब-सैटर्स उन सब-सैटर्स में अभी एनएनएम है और एनएनएम की तालीम जो है, वह मैट्रिक है और उसके बाद डेढ़ साल उसकी ट्रेनिंग है। हम वहां के लिये रूरल डॉक्टर की बात कर रहे हैं। Nomenclature को छोड़िए, उसको आप रूरल डॉक्टर कहिए या कुछ और कहिए, I am not going into that controversy. सर, मैं खुद चीन में देखकर आया हूँ कि चीन में भी साढ़े तीन साल का कोर्स है। तीन साल वह पढ़ेगा और वही पढ़ेगा जो MBBS डॉक्टर पढ़ता है और उसके बाद 6 महीने किसी कॉलेज में वह internship करेगा। इस प्रकार साढ़े तीन साल वह पढ़ाई करेगा। उस डॉक्टर में और एक MBBS डॉक्टर में फर्क सिर्फ़ यही होगा कि ऑपरेशन वाला पार्ट नहीं होगा क्योंकि हमारे देहलत में सब सैटर्स में ऑपरेशन की कोई सुविधा नहीं है। जहां तक medicine का सवाल है, वह किसी से कम नहीं होगा बल्कि आज हम गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की तरफ से इतनी स्कीम ला रहे हैं, under National Rural Health Mission, जिसके बारे में आज के डॉक्टरों को शायद जानकारी नहीं है, वह सब हम, इन रूरल

डॉक्टरों के लिये जो साढ़े तीन साल का कोर्स है, उनके कोर्स में ही रखेंगे, वह inbuilt होगा, IMR, MMR, मलेरिया के साथ कैसे मैनेज करना है, communicable diseases को कैसे मैनेज करना है, non-communicable diseases को कैसे मैनेज करना है, infectious diseases के साथ क्या करना है, रूरल बेसड प्रॉब्लम क्या है और उसको कैसे मैनेज करना है। मुझे खुशी है कि तमाम सटेज्स ने इसको माना है। वे कॉलेज रूरल मेडिकल कॉलेज नहीं होगा, वह मेडिकल स्कूल होगा। और वह किसी स्टेट कैम्पिटल में नहीं होगा वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट में होगा और सबसे पहले हम उनको रूरल डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जो कंट्री के फर्दर मोस्ट होंगे, जो पेरिफेरल डिस्ट्रिक्ट होंगे, उन डिस्ट्रिक्ट में हम वह मेडिकल स्कूल सैटआप करेंगे और उनमें जो बच्चे होंगे वे गांव के ही बच्चे होंगे, लड़कियां और लड़के होंगे, उनमें 50 परसेंट लड़कियां रहेंगी, ताकि वे मैनेज कर पाएं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, how much time will you take? We have one more Bill.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, मैं अभी सिर्फ अमेंडमेंट की बात करता हूँ। इसीलिए मैंने कहा था कि अगर आपने मन्निस्ट्री खोली है तो मुझे 5 घंटे चाहिए कहने को।

श्री उपसभापति : इसीलिए आपने सजेशन दिया कि विस्तार से हम बजट सेशन में डिस्कस करेंगे।

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** मैं सिर्फ़ एक शब्द में बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि यह कोई मुकम्मिल बलि नहीं है, यह कबि हलात में लाया गया है, उस वक्त टेम्पर हाइ था, आज हमारे सदस्यगण भूख गए हैं, उस दबि अगर मैं हाउस में लाता तो उस वक्त कहते कि जो आप लाए हैं वह सब ठीक है उस वक्त का टेम्पर भी मुझे मालूम है बाहर क्या थे और इस सदन में क्या थे और उस सदन में क्या थे और कामून हमें कोई अनुमति नहीं देता था जसिमें हम कोई एक्शन ले सकते थे हमारे पास एक ही रास्ता था कि हम आर्डिनेंस लाएं और आर्डिनेंस के बारे में मुझसे ज्यादा मेरे एम.पीज़ जानते हैं कि जब भी आर्डिनेंस आता है और जब भी पहला पार्टियामेंट सेशन होता है, उस आर्डिनेंस को रेटिफाइ करना होता है आजहम उसको रेटिफाइ कर रहे हैं लेकिन जो एक साल के लिए है, हमारे सदस्यों ने कहा है 6 महीने में नया बलि हो, आप सब जानते हैं कि जब नया बलि आता है वह पेश होता है, पेश होने के बाद स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को जाता है, 5 से 6 महीने स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में लगते हैं, उसके बाद फरि मन्निस्ट्री में आता है, मन्निस्ट्री में उसकी जांच -पड़ताल होती है, फरि केबिनेट में जाता है, फरि केबिनेट के पास करके लोक सभा में आता है इसमें मन्निमम एक साल लगता है यह जो आप आज बलि देख रहे हैं, यह आज नहीं आए हैं, एक-एक, डेढ़ -डेढ़ साल, दो-दो साल पहले से हैं, चाहे चदिम्बरम जी का हो, मेरा बलि हो या कसि का भी हो डेढ़ -दो साल से काम करते हैं, तो उस पर डिस्कशन हो ता है

**श्रीमती वृद्धा कारत :** न्यूक्लीअर बलि तो दो महीने में हो गया था।

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद :** वह बहुत जमाने से शुरू हो गया था। ... (व्यवधान) ...

लेकिन जो नया बलि आएगा उसको हम अगले सेशन में यहां सदन के पटल पर रखेंगे, उस वक्त हमारे जसिमें मेंबर्स पार्टियामेंट हैं, उनकी आशाएं, आकांक्षाएं पूरी करेंगे, उसके बाद वह स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को जाएगा, वहां हमारे सदन के एम.पीज़ होंगे। चूंकि अमेंडमेंट में एक चीज़ देखी है कि उसमें सट्टे गवर्नमेंट के रज़िजेंटेटिव्स होंगे। सर, कोई भी शकल में अगला बलि आए, चाहे वह overarching की शकल में आए या नया मोडिफाइ मेडिकल काउंसिल की शकल में आए, उसमें सट्टे गवर्नमेंट के रज़िजेंटेटिव्स होंगे, यह मैं आपको यकीन दिलाता हूँ और इसी के साथ मैं नविदन करता हूँ कि यह बलि पास हो जाए।

**श्री कलराज मन्नि (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** सर, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी मन्त्री जी ने बड़े विस्तार से बताया, गोरखपुर में जो मेडिकल कॉलेज है उसकी मान्यता समाप्त करने की बात आ रही है, जरा उसको देख लें ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : इंडिविज्युअल कॉलेज का नहीं है ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have spoken for 20 minutes. No, no, he has given an assurance. That takes care of your objection.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I raised a very important question. Instead of dissolving the Medical Council there is a provision to expel the corrupted person from the post. If the Government servant was arrested and he was under custody for more than 48 hours, what is the remedy? Is it suspension of the officer or dissolving of the Department?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: There is no provision.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted*



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. In clause 2, there is one amendment by Shrimati Brinda Karat.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, in view of the Minister's categorical assurance that he will ensure that the representatives of the State Government will be included in the Bill which he is going to bring in the Winter Session of Parliament, I withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay,

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2010...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : उपसभापति महोदय , पहले मंत्री जी: उसके बारे में सट्टेमेंट दें ... (व्यवधान )...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, before that we will have a statement from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs...(Interruptions)... वह वही दे रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान )...

श्री जुगल कशोर (उत्तर प्रदेश ): सर, एस.सी., एस.टी. के फंड कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स में दिया गया है ... (व्यवधान )...

श्री उपसभापति : मैं बोल रहा हूँ कि वह सट्टेमेंट दे रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान )...

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश ): सर, दिल्ली सरकार ने एस.सी., एस.टी. के फंड को ... (व्यवधान )...

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश ): उपसभापति महोदय , दिल्ली सरकार ने ... (व्यवधान )...

श्री उपसभापति : वह वही सट्टेमेंट दे रहे हैं आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान )... आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान )... वह वही सट्टेमेंट पढ़ रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान )... आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान )...

#### STATEMENT BY MINISTERS

#### Alleged diversion of funds meant for welfare of SCs/STs to Commonwealth Games (Contd.)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Deputy

Chairman, Sir, I have already sent a copy of this statement to the Rajya Sabha Secretariat on the 17th of August.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Is it a statement?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: No, no. This is in reply to a letter.

I will make a brief statement based on that reply which has already been sent to both the Houses of Parliament.

The Government of NCT of Delhi has stated that, as per the guidelines of the Planning Commission, they have to ensure their contribution to the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) equal to the size of the SC population. The SC population, out of the total population of Delhi, is about 16.9 per cent, say 17 per cent as per the Census 2001. They reside all over the territory of Delhi. Hence, about 16.9 per cent of the total outlay of the Government of NCT of Delhi is required to be earmarked as flow to SCSP.

Keeping the above in view, the Government of NCT of Delhi has channelised a flow of funds to SCSP under two heads - (i) Divisible category and (ii) Indivisible category. These are described below:-

**Divisible Category**

Funds under this category are earmarked in the Finance Department of the Government of NCT of Delhi. Funds flow directly for the welfare of SC. This involves, improvement of SC bastis, vocational and educational scholarships, vocational training, construction of hostels for SC students, etc. These funds are non-divertible and non-lapsable. During the last five years - 2006-07 to 2010-11 - funds earmarked under this category have been almost fully utilised. As against the approved outlay of Rs. 983.5 crores, the expenditure incurred and expenditure anticipated in the remaining part of the current year is Rs. 945.94 crores.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) IN THE CHAIR]

**Indivisible Category:**

In this category, the amount could be spent for the welfare of SCs which is not marked as SCSP in the Demand Book, but has been taken on the presumption that the benefit under this category of scheme also flows to SCs. The funds are not earmarked or targeted to any community as the SC/ST population is not residing in any particular locality, except for a few bastis. Infrastructure projects such as hospitals, schools, widening of roads, drainage improvement, bridges, under-bridges, construction of stadium, modernisation of street lights, construction of flyovers, foot-over-bridge, terminal depot benefit the entire community, including the SC population. During the last five years - 2006-07 to 2010-11 - the funds earmarked under this category have been fully utilised. As against the approved outlay of Rs. 6,967 crores, the expenditure

incurred/anticipated expenditure in the remaining of the year, is Rs. 7,062.76 crores. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 678.91 crores has been contributed for SCSP funds to various Commonwealth Games-related infrastructure projects.

The statement below indicates year-wise total expenditure on CWG projects, value of expenditure on CWG projects that would also benefit SC/ST, flow of funds under SCSP and percentage flow of funds. In 2006-07, Rs.11.60 crores was the total expenditure on CWG; the value of expenditure on CWG projects that would also benefit SC/ST was Rs.11.60 crores;

funds under SCSP were Rs.1.97 crore, accounting to 17 per cent. In 2007-08, the total expenditure on CWG was Rs.895.95 crores; value of expenditure on CWG projects that would also benefit SC/ST was Rs.83.07 crores; flow of under under SCSP out of Col. 5 was Rs.15.58 crores; and the percentage flow to SCSP was 18.75 per cent. In 2008-09, the total expenditure on CWG was Rs.1,659 crores; the value of expenditure on CWG projects that would also benefit was Rs.1,240 crores; flow of funds under SCSP out of col. 5 was Rs. 214.73 crores; and the percentage flow to SCSP was 17.30. In 2009-10, the total expenditure on CWG was Rs.2290 crores; value of expenditure on CWG projects that would also benefit was Rs.1,657 crores; flow of funds under SCSP out of col. 5 was Rs.288.44 crores; and, the percentage flow to SCSP was 17.4 per cent. In 2010-11, the outlay of CWG projects is Rs.1183 crores; the outlay on CWG projects that would benefit SC/ST is Rs.924 crores; flow of funds under SCSP out of column 5 is Rs.158.19 crores; and the percentage flow to SCSP is 17.12 per cent. So, overall percentage of 17.33 per cent has come out of SCSP. These projects will benefit all communities including SCSP under the individual category. I request that copies can be made available if more copies are required. Members can have the copies and if, at an appropriate time, you wish to seek clarifications, I shall be happy to answer clarifications.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री जुगल कशोर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, SC, ST, फंड का 744 करोड़ रुपया कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स में दिया गया है ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, clarifications will be sought later. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, under the Right to Information ... (Interruptions) ..

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is not a *suo motu* statement.

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I can't hear if all of you speak. ... (Interruptions) ... If all of you speak like this, I will not

be able to hear. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री जुगुल कशोर : सर, मंत्री जी की तरफ से गोल-मोल जवाब आया है: ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the Statement was sent to the Secretariat ...(*Interruptions*)... 17th of August. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why was it not circulated? ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, the hon. Minister is saying that he had sent this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: They asked me to make it today. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Why was it not circulated? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, this is not a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is in reply to Lok Sabha Secretariat letter dated 4th August, 2010. We were asked to send a reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... We sent the reply on 17th August, 2010. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I cannot hear. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप अपनी सीट पर जाकर बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान )*... बैठिए , बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान )*... No, no Please. बैठिए , बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान )*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This is not a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*.. This is reply to a letter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन ) : आप अपनी सीट पर जाकर बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान )*... आप बैठिए , बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान )*... आप बैठिए। Let me listen to him. आप बैठिए I cannot hear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): There was a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, in the RTI, the amount was different. Now what the hon. Minister is explaining about the percentage is different. The point is, when the paper was given to the Secretariat on 17th of August, why was it not made available to the Members for seeking clarifications today? The point is simple. The point is, whether the reply given to the RTI ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have got your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए , बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान )*... आप बैठिए।

श्री जुगुल कशोर : सर, मंत्री जी की तरफ से गोल-गोल जवाब आया है। ...*(व्यवधान )*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन ) : सुनिए , आप अपनी सीट पर जाकर बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान )*... मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा। ...*(व्यवधान )*... आप अपनी सीट पर जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान )*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We want to know the truth. His answer is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the RTI ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will tell you. आप बैठिए , बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान )*... आप बैठिए । ...*(Interruptions)*... No; please. Brindaji, let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : सर, कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स दलितों का पूरा

पैसा खा गया ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, ये सचचाई को छपि रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... हमने आरटीआई की सूचना ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No; we are not discussing that. You will get time for that. ... (Interruptions) ... No; no; let me say. ... (Interruptions) ... Your complaint is that you have not got the copy of it. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, this is a letter. ... (Interruptions) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is your complaint. ... (Interruptions) ... If that is your complaint ... (Interruptions) ... Please listen to me. Please listen. ... (Interruptions) ... Please, please. Let me say. ... (Interruptions) ... Let me listen to them. Let me reply to them, please. ... (Interruptions) ... I will give you chance. ... (Interruptions) ...



Please, please. ...(Interruptions)... This is not a statement *suo motu* made by the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This is a letter. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please listen. ...(Interruptions)... This is not a *suo motu* statement. ...(Interruptions)... This is made on demand. ...(Interruptions)... Since the Members demanded it, it has been made. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is reply to a letter. ...(Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन ) : आपको अभी क्या चाहिए ?...(व्यवधान )... Now, what do you want? ...(व्यवधान )... आपको क्या चाहिए ...(व्यवधान )...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This is a letter. ...(Interruptions)... This is reply to a letter. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What do you want me to do? ...(Interruptions)... Do you want clarifications? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, tomorrow at 12 o'clock, we want clarifications on his statement. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay; you want clarifications. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Yes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, when the issue was raised in this House, Government assured that it would make a statement. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I want to say something. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will do that. ...(Interruptions)... Time मल्लिगा। आप अपनी सीट पर जाइए ...(व्यवधान )... Is it circulated? ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान )... No; please. ...(Interruptions)... I will solve it. I will help you. ...(Interruptions)... I will help you. ...(Interruptions)... I agree. आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान )... I will help you. Discussion हो जाएगी ...(व्यवधान )... Discussion हो जाएगी ...(व्यवधान )... I will allow discussion. ...(Interruptions)... आप उधर जाइए ...(व्यवधान )... Discussion होगी ...(व्यवधान )... I will allow you. I will allow the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... चर्चा

हो जाएगी , आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान )... चर्चा हो जाएगी , आप जाइए  
... (व्यवधान )... What can I do? आपसीट पर जाइए। ... (व्यवधान )...

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**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have to inform the House that the Business Advisory Committee, in at its meeting held on the 26th of August, 2010, has allocated time as follows for Government Legislative and other Business:-

Business	Time allotted
1. Consideration and passing of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Two hours
2. Consideration and passing of the Educational Tribunals Bill, 2010, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	Two hours
3. Consideration and passing of the Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010, as passed by Lok Sabha.	Two hours

...(Interruptions)...

The Committee recommended that consideration of Private Members' Legislative Business scheduled for Friday, the 27th August, 2010, may be dispensed with in favour of Government Legislative Business. However, Members may be permitted to introduce Private Members' Bills on that day. ...(Interruptions)...

आप जाइए ... (व्यवधान )... I will allow discussion if you go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... I would help you. क्या चाहिए आपको ... (व्यवधान )... I will allow you to have discussion. आप सीट पर जाइए , आपको जो चाहिए , वह हो जाइगा ... (व्यवधान )...

श्रीमती वृद्धा कारत (पश्चिम बंगाल ): एक मिनट , आप हमें सुन लीजिए ... (व्यवधान )...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the issue was raised...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I would help you. Please go back. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: When the issue was raised, Government had given the assurance that it would make a statement. We are asking for that statement and not this reply. ...(Interruptions)... We want a statement...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): This is not a *suo motu* statement by the Government. (Interruptions) This is not a *suo motu* statement by the Government. ...(Interruptions)... I would allow you to seek clarifications if you so wish. ...(Interruptions)...

The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

The House then adjourned at thirty-seven minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 27th August, 2010.