

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 11, 2008/Agrahayana 20, 1930
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Leader of the House, would you like to say something?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Home Minister would like to make a statement on the Mumbai terror attack now.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir.
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down. I have seen your notice.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA (Lakhimpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a submission.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I will listen to all of you

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I earnestly appeal to all the hon. Members that let us discuss this very important issue.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Somalian...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will give you an opportunity to raise the issue. You have raised a very important issue. Please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR : Sir, it is a very important issue...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You will also be given an opportunity.

[English]

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you tomorrow.

[Translation]

If it can not be done today, you will be given an opportunity tomorrow.

[English]

Dr. Sarma, I will allow you. I have mentioned that in the Obituary Reference yesterday. It is a very serious matter, but let us start the work today.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, there is a request from the Government and I have accepted the request. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs will make a statement regarding the recent terrorist attack in Mumbai and thereafter we will start the discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR : For 22 days, the pirates
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : A number of hon. members have given notices. You please sit down for now.

[English]

It is a very serious and important matter. I appeal to all sections of the House that let us have a structured and dignified discussion keeping in view the status of our country and the problem that we are facing.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Shortage of Petrol and Diesel

181. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH :
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has received complaints about the shortage of petrol and diesel in various States in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any investigation of such complaints;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of such investigations; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA) : (a) and (b) There is no shortage of petrol and diesel in the country. Government had received some complaints/reports about the non-availability of diesel in various States in the period from July to October, 2008. Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) reported that sporadic incidence of non-availability was due to a surge in demand for diesel for power generation in these States. However, the demand of all sectors including Agriculture and transport sector is fully met.

(c) to (e) OMCs have been directed to take urgent steps to ensure adequate supply and availability of Diesel and Petrol at the Retail Outlets (ROs) across the country. OMCs have also been directed to take all necessary steps to build sufficient stocks of petroleum products at different locations in the country to take care of any unforeseen contingency including any temporary disruption in the movement of petroleum products.

OMCs have reported that they ensure the availability of petrol and diesel in the country at all times and are supplying petrol and diesel to the ROs as per indents. OMCs have also reported that they have not restricted/curtailed supply of petrol and diesel to their ROs anywhere in the country.

[Translation]

Growth Rate of Civil Aviation Sector

*182. SHRI KIREN RIJU :
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of aviation sector has declined due to the rise in oil and fuel prices and lack of infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps taken by the Government to meet the challenges of slow down in the aviation industry and to sustain the growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The domestic passenger growth has declined to negative 1.94% during the period January to October 2008 as compared to growth of 46.5% and 32.5% in the full calendar year 2006 and 2007 respectively.

Aviation Sector was first greatly affected due to rise in fuel prices. Thereafter the slowdown of the global

economy has caused decline of aviation sector growth. The decline in Indian aviation growth is not due to lack of infrastructure since there is adequate capacity at Indian airports to handle the existing demand.

(c) To meet the challenges of slow down in the aviation industry, the Government has taken various steps which inter-alia are as under:

1. Custom duty on import of ATF has been abolished.
2. The State Governments have been persuaded to reduce the sales tax on ATF. Government of Andhra Pradesh and in certain cases Government of Rajasthan have reduced the sales tax on ATF to 4%. Government of Maharashtra has also reduced sales tax on ATF from 25% to 4% for flights originating from airports other than Pune and Mumbai.
3. The oil Companies have also staggered the dues of Airline Companies over six months.
4. With the fall in global crude prices, the oil Companies have been reducing ATF prices since September, 2008.
5. The infrastructure at the airports and Air Traffic Control and Navigation is being constantly upgraded to meet the future demand of the airlines.

[English]

High Speed Passenger/Freight Corridor

*183. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN ;
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways propose to construct high speed passenger/freight corridors;

(b) if so, the details of the regions which would be covered by these corridors;

(c) the details of the stations proposed to be connected in the southern region under this project; and

(d) the present status of the proposed project?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD) :

(a) and (b) No, Sir. Ministry of Railways has decided only to conduct pre-feasibility studies for construction of high speed passenger corridors. The selected corridors are as below:—

- (i) Delhi — Chandigarh — Amritsar
- (ii) Pune — Mumbai — Ahmedabad
- (iii) Hyderabad — Dornakal — Vijaywada — Chennai
- (iv) Chennai — Bangalore — Coimbatore — Ernakulam
- (v) Howrah — Haldia

These cover the Northern, Western, Southern and Eastern regions of the country.

(c) The stations which would be connected by Southern corridor will be known only after completion of pre-feasibility studies and will depend on demand, financial viability and operational feasibility.

(d) Global Tenders for engaging a Consultant for conducting pre-feasibility studies are under process. So far bids have been called for pre-feasibility studies of Delhi — Chandigarh — Amritsar and, Pune — Mumbai — Ahmedabad corridors and these are under evaluation. A decision can be taken only after these studies are completed and evaluated.

Refund of Fares by Airlines

*184. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :
DR. M. JAGANNATH :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether many airlines are reluctant to refund money for the tickets cancelled well in time and adjust such refunds only against further travels within a cut off period;

(b) if so, whether these airlines are breaching the refund norms;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation against these airlines;

(e) whether the Government has issued new refund rules directing the airlines to follow them;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the extent to which this will facilitate passengers to get refund within the stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) to (g) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued a Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) Section 3, Series M, Part II stipulating the requirements for refund of air tickets to the passengers. In accordance with the requirements contained in the aforesaid CAR, the refund of air tickets is made under the following conditions:—

- In case of credit card payments, refund shall be made by the airlines within seven days of the cancellation to the account of credit card holder.
- In case of cash transactions, refund shall be made immediately by the airlines office from where the ticket was purchased.
- In case of purchase of ticket through travel agents, the arrangement for refund be left to the passenger and the travel agent.
- Airlines shall necessarily return the PSF

collected by them from the passengers on non-utilization/cancellation of tickets.

- Airlines shall refund any charges such as congestion charge, fuel surcharge etc. alongwith the refund of the ticket, unless these are clubbed with basic fares.
- When being offered tickets for future travel, passengers shall be allowed an option for refund of money instantly.
- The airlines should indicate in an unambiguous manner the amount of refund of money admissible on cancellation of a ticket. For this purpose, the amount and its break-up may be indicated on the ticket itself or through separate form used for the purpose, and the policy and amount of refund shall also be displayed by the airlines on their respective websites.
- In case of lost ticket coupons, the airlines shall take prompt action to refund the ticket amount after verification from their records.

Compliance of above mentioned CAR is mandatory for all the domestic scheduled airlines.

Shortage of Phosphatic Fertilizers

*185. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortage of phosphatic fertilizers in several States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether certain States including Kerala has drawn the attention of the Union Government about the scarcity; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) :

(a) to (d) Urea is the only fertilizer which is under partial movement and distribution control of the Government. Union Government ensures availability of urea at State level. State Governments are responsible for its distribution within the State. All other fertilizers viz. DAP, MOP, SSP and NPK etc. are decontrolled/de-canalized

since 1992. The availability of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers is decided by the market forces of demand and supply.

The table below gives the details of demand and supply of phosphatic fertilizers in the State of Kerala as well as all India level during the year 2008-09 (upto November, 2008):—

(‘000 MT)

State	DAP			NPK		
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
Kerala	25.30	19.34	19.29	136.06	129.66	127.89
All India	7581.84	8265.83	8260.34	7043.85	5355.48	5314.40

The low availability of phosphatic fertilizers in Kerala is attributable to non-issuance of Fertilizer Registration Certificate (FRC) by Government of Kerala to M/s Coromandal Fertilizers Ltd. and M/s Zuari Industries Limited who were advised to supply 4500 MT and 3000 MT to DAP to Kerala.

The Statewise requirement, availability and sales of phosphatic (DAP/NPK) fertilizers is given in the enclosed

Statement. As can be seen that there is no shortage of DAP in the country. However, there is little tightness in availability of complex fertilizers because of limited indigenous production of these fertilizers and also as these can not be imported. As can be seen, the total All India availability of NPK fertilizers in the country is to the extent of 75% of the requirement. However, in case of Kerala, the availability is almost to the tune of 95% of the requirement.

Statement

2008-09 Availability of Fertilisers during 2008-09 (April to November, 2008)

Qty in ('000) Mts

State	DAP			COMPLEX		
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
1	2	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	621.00	881.90	880.60	1550.00	1229.27	1218.98

1	2	4	5	6	7	8
Karnataka	540.00	578.07	577.61	817.00	608.04	604.70
Kerala	25.30	19.34	19.29	136.06	129.66	127.89
Tamil Nadu	315.46	326.24	325.18	244.93	213.57	211.20
Gujarat	569.00	713.85	712.80	354.50	344.72	334.83
Madhya Pradesh	780.64	762.85	760.98	414.68	191.03	188.87
Chhattisgarh	157.00	157.76	157.74	116.96	99.79	99.08
Maharashtra	630.00	707.68	706.13	1152.80	787.31	782.77
Rajasthan	505.00	543.37	543.07	132.70	59.64	59.35
Haryana	550.00	627.77	627.15	49.50	30.94	30.35
Punjab	710.00	757.67	756.39	86.00	54.28	52.13
Jammu and Kashmir	52.29	37.66	37.62	0.00	0.63	0.63
Uttar Pradesh	1150.00	1276.39	1274.13	790.00	577.90	576.70
Uttarakhand	24.00	22.48	22.48	39.00	42.18	42.08
Bihar	340.00	321.85	321.48	315.00	211.47	210.59
Jharkhand	83.00	72.98	72.92	37.50	29.53	29.51
Orissa	132.50	156.21	156.03	208.20	199.30	199.11
West Bengal	297.80	293.00	292.76	515.50	500.60	500.25
Assam	67.90	8.77	6.99	18.30	3.07	3.06
All India	7581.84	8265.83	8260.34	7043.85	5355.48	5314.40

[Translation]

Losses to the oil companies

*186. SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA :

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the oil companies are running into heavy losses despite the increase in the prices of petrol, diesel and LPG;

(b) if so, the company-wise estimated loss likely to be suffered by the oil companies during the years 2007-08 and 2008-09; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to offset the losses suffered by these companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA) : (a) to (c) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation (BPC) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPC) have reported combined losses of Rs. 14,431 crore during the first half of 2008-09. The details of Profit after Tax of the OMCs for the year 2007-08 and losses for the period April-September 2008 are given below:-

(Rs. crore)

Name of OMC	2007-08	2008-09 (Apr-Sept., '08)
IOC	6962.52	(6632)
BPC	1580.56	(3692)
HPC	1134.88	(4107)
Total	9677.96	(14431)

*Figures in () denote losses

To protect the financial health of the OMCs, Government has been following a 'Burden Sharing' mechanism, under which the burden is shared by all the stakeholders, viz., the Government, the Public Sector Oil Companies and the consumer; in the following manner:-

- Issue of Oil Bonds by the Government to the OMCs to partly compensate them for their under-recoveries;
- Issuing price discount on crude oil and petroleum Products by the Upstream Public Sector Oil Companies to the OMCs;

— Downstream Oil Companies to bear a portion of the under-recoveries;

— Minimal increases in the retail prices of the sensitive petroleum products.

The details of the burden sharing during the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 (April-September, 2008) are as below:

(Rs. in crore)

	2007-08	2008-09* (April-September'08)
Under-recovery	77123	104391*
Upstream Sharing	25708	25929
Oil Bonds	35290	44967
Absorbed by OMCs	16125	21957
Total	77123	92853

*Projected under-recovery based on actual under-recovery during April-November, 2008 and on the basis of Refinery Gate Prices effective 1.12.2008 Figure subject to finalization at the end of the Financial Year 2008-09.

In addition to the burden sharing mechanism, Government has taken some additional steps to provide relief to the OMCs. These are:

- (a) Reduction of Custom Duty on Crude Oil to Nil and on Petrol and Diesel to 2.5%;
- (b) Reduction of Excise Duty on unbranded Petrol and unbranded Diesel by Re.1 per litre.

[English]

Disabled Children

*187. PROF. M. RAMADASS :
SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA :

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

(a) the total number of disabled children in the country;

(b) the total number of disabled children who have received education;

(c) whether the persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 is not being implemented properly to achieve its goal; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to ensure effective implementation of the Act to benefit the disabled children?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) According to NSSO Survey, 2002, there were an estimated 45 lakh children with disabilities in the age group of 5 to 18 years of whom about 47% were enrolled in schools.

(c) and (d) Provisions of the Act, relating to education of children, are meant to be implemented by appropriate Governments, Local Authorities and Educational Institutions. Some of the important steps being taken by the Central Government in this regard are as follows:—

- (i) Assistance is being provided to States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), which aims to provide elementary education to all children, including children with disabilities, in the age group of 6-14 years.

SSA's component of "Inclusive Education" aims to educate disabled children in general schools, as far as possible, through various interventions like identification of children with disabilities and their enrolment in schools, appointment of special teachers and barrier-free facilities in

schools, allowances for books and stationery, uniform, transport, boarding and loading, readers, escorts, teacher training, appropriate teaching learning material, provision of Braille books and assistive devices, alternative schooling, distance education and learning, home-based education, itinerant teachers, remedial teaching, etc.

As per information available, upto 30th September, 2008, 27.23 lakh children with disabilities were identified under SSA, of whom 22.53 lakh children were enrolled in general schools.

0.88 lakh children with disabilities have been covered under Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative and Innovative Education and 1.12 lakh children with disabilities are being provided home-based education.

Upto 30th September, 2008, about 17.59 lakh teachers of general elementary schools were trained for inclusive education for 3-6 days and 0.79 lakh teachers trained for 90 days.

Ramps and handrails have been provided in 6.48 lakh elementary schools up to 30th September, 2008 so as to make them barrier-free.

11.26 lakh students with disabilities of elementary schools have been provided assistive devices under SSA upto 30th September, 2008.

- (ii) Under another Centrally Sponsored Scheme of MHRD called "Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC)", in 2007-08, assistance has been given to 18 States and 3 UTs for 64307 schools where 3.57 lakh children with disabilities studied in 2007-08. The scheme has been revised in 2008, and the revised scheme known as "Inclusive Education of the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)" will now cover education of all children with special needs in Class IX to XII.

- (iii) Under the "Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)" of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, assistance is being provided for education and vocational training of approximately 80,000 children with disabilities in about 700 institutions of special education and vocational training being run by Non Government Organizations.
- (iv) 12450 teachers specially equipped to teach children with disabilities are being trained in 389 institutions recognized by the Rehabilitation Council of India every year. In addition, approximately 4500 special teachers are being trained through distance mode in 113 study centres. Thus, approximately 16950 special teachers for teaching children with disabilities are being trained every year.
- (v) Central Board of Secondary Education has provided special facilities to meet the needs of students with disabilities in examination. For visually impaired children, it has provided facility of scribe, extra time of 60 minutes in each paper, alternative questions in lieu of questions having visual inputs, and use of computers/typewriters for writing answers. For hearing impaired, there is an option to take only one language.

Promotion of Tourism in North Eastern Region

*188. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH :

SHRI NAKUL DAS RAI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to formulate any special scheme to promote tourism in the North Eastern (N.E.) Region including Sikkim;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the financial assistance provided during the last three years and the current year for the purpose; and

(d) the steps being taken to develop infrastructural facilities in the N.E. Region including Sikkim?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI) : (a) to (d) The development and promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administration themselves. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance on the basis of project proposals received from the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations that are complete in all respect as per scheme guidelines, based on inter-se priority and funds released subject to availability under respective head every year under the following schemes.

- (i) Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits
- (ii) Fairs and festivals/Events
- (iii) Information Technology

The Financial assistance provided during the last three years and the current year for various tourism projects in the North East is given as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2063.18	1980.30	3330.12	2102.42
2.	Assam	2125.00	2453.39	1271.90	1321.97

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Manipur	57.30	939.35	1110.77	5.72
4.	Meghalaya	5.00	1435.29	674.40	1238.54
5.	Mizoram	1614.41	2613.38	1692.94	318.33
6.	Nagaland	1733.97	2340.32	2066.74	2410.46
7.	Sikkim	2712.89	2609.42	5554.65	5772.93
8.	Tripura	711.33	291.27	1050.76	360.94
Total		11023.08	14662.72	16752.28	13531.31

Restrictions on New LPG Connections

*189. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL :

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State owned oil marketing companies have stopped providing new LPG connections;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government owes oil companies huge arrears on account of unpaid subsidy bills;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have not stopped release of new LPG connections. New LPG connections are made available as soon as possible and in any case, within a period of sixty days. At present, new LPG connections are available for genuine domestic customers and as on 01.11.2008, there are 1036.9 lakh LPG

customers in the country. OMCs have reported that they have released 25.6 lakh new LPG connections in the country during the period April-October, 2008.

(c) to (e) Government had decided to issue bonds with Rs. 35,289.50 crores to OMCs in respect of expected losses/under-realization of marketing sensitive petroleum products for the financial year 2007-08.

Further, Government decided to issue bonds with Rs. 44,967 crores to OMCs in respect of under-realisation on marketing sensitive petroleum products for the first half of the year 2008-09.

Out of the total outstanding Bonds for Rs. 59,923.17 crores (including Bonds of Rs. 14,956.17 crores for the 4th quarter of 2007-08), Bonds for Rs. 22,000 crores were issued to the OMCs in November, 2008.

In addition to above, Government provides a fixed rate of subsidy from the Budget on domestic LPG and PDS kerosene. A provision for Rs. 2700 crore towards this subsidy has been made in the Budget for 2008-09.

Rehabilitation of Victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy

*190. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : Will the

Minister of CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up an empowered commission to rehabilitate the survivors and victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the latest position of the on-going schemes relating to the welfare of Bhopal Gas Victims?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) :

(a) to (c) As decided by the Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted to oversee the matters related to Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster, in their meeting held on 11th June, 2008, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals prepared a Draft Proposal on the Terms of Reference, modalities, functions, powers, headquarters and other related requirements for setting up of the proposed Empowered Commission on Rehabilitation of the Victims of Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster, of December, 1984. After approval of the Chairman of the GoM, the proposal for setting up of the Empowered Commission with draft Terms of Reference covering, inter alia, medical, social, economic and environmental rehabilitation was circulated to the Ministries/ Departments concerned of the Government of India and also to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for their views/comments. The views/comments from all the Ministries/Departments except Department of Legal Affairs have been received in the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.

(d) The latest position of the on-going schemes relating to welfare of Bhopal Gas Victims of 1984 is as under:—

Under the medical rehabilitation plan 7 hospitals, 5 civil dispensaries and 2 poly clinics and 3 dispensaries each of the Homeopathy, Unani

and Indian Medical Systems are engaged in the medical care and treatment of the victims residing in 36 gas affected wards of Bhopal. In addition, 3 more hospitals consisting one each of Ayurveda, Homeopathy and Unani System of medicines are also functioning. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) had taken up 24 studies to evaluate the effects of MIC gas on the victims. The ICMR closed its research work in 1993-94 and the team of Scientists engaged in this work had continued to work under the State Government. The Central Government had provided a Corpus Fund of Rs. 5 crore to continue this work.

Under the economic rehabilitation, training was provided to the youth of gas affected wards, 42 work-sheds and 152 industrial sheds were constructed for providing employment opportunities in the Units set up in these sheds.

Under the social rehabilitation plan 2468 houses were constructed and allotted to the widows of the gas victims besides providing initial relief measures like pensions to about 1077 widows, distribution of milk to the lactating mothers and the children, etc.

Under the environmental rehabilitation, construction of drains, plantation of trees and augmentation of safe drinking water supply was taken up. In April, 2006, Government of India had sanctioned money for a project under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and the Government of Madhya Pradesh had sanctioned Rs. 14.18 crore to the Bhopal Municipal Corporation (BMC) for providing safe drinking water through pipelines from the Kolar Reservoir to the 14 localities around the UCIL plant site. The Government of Madhya Pradesh is implementing the Scheme.

[Translation]

Survey for gauge conversion

*191. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR :

SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have prescribed some norms for approving the gauge conversion work after the completion of its survey works:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of railway lines for which proposals have been included in the rail budget for the year 2008-09 to get the survey of gauge conversion conducted;

(d) the number of surveys completed so far; and

(e) the time frame fixed for completing the survey works?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD) : (a) and (b) Project Uni-gauge was taken up on 01.04.1992 and the policy adopted for taking up gauge conversion to carry out the conversion of lines at least cost yet providing a standard of service not lower than what the rail users were getting on the Metro Gauge covering the following areas:

- (i) To take up conversion of lines to develop alternative broad gauge (BG) routes obviating the need for doubling existing BG lines on these routes.
- (ii) To establish new BG links between stations connected by other BG lines.
- (iii) To establish BG connection to ports, industrial centres and locations having potential for growth.
- (iv) To take up conversion of lines required on strategic considerations.

(v) To minimize transshipment and to improve wagon turn around by avoiding delays at transshipment points.

(c) to (e) Details of railway lines for which surveys for gauge conversion have been included in the Railway Budget 2008-09 and the targets of completion are as follows:-

- | | |
|---|------------|
| (i) Billimora-Waghai gauge conversion with new line upto Manmad (135 Km.) | 30.06.2010 |
| (ii) Partapnagar-Jambusar-Kavi (75 Km.) | 31.03.2009 |
| (iii) Jhaghadia-Netrang gauge conversion with new line upto Nandurbar (135 Km.) | 31.03.2011 |
| (iv) Mavli-Bari Sadri gauge conversion (82 Km.) | 31.03.2009 |
| (v) New Mal-Maynaguri Road gauge conversion (60 Km.) | 30.09.2009 |

[English]

Revival of Closed/Sick Fertilizer Units

*192. SHRI SUNIL KHAN :

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of closed or sick fertilizer units in the country alongwith the reasons for their closure/sickness;

(b) the present status of revival of such units alongwith the funds required for their revival;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make available the feed stock particularly gas at affordable prices to the fertilizer units; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) :

(a) to (d) Under the administrative control of DOF, only 3 companies are presently sick and are registered with Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. As on March 2008, these are Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL), Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) and Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL). The units under FCIL and HFCL are closed in pursuance to an earlier Government decision in the year 2002. The details of the units of said companies and the reasons for their closure and sickness are given in the enclosed statement. For revival of closed units, Government on 30.10.2008 considered the proposal and decided to revamp the Barauni unit of HFCL through Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) promoted by fertilizer PSUs/Cooperative and approval has also been accorded for constitution of Empowered Committee of Secretaries to look into all financial models for revival of each of the closed units alongwith looking into the linkages including gas. The Government has also accorded in principle approval for considering write-off Government of India loans and interest liabilities of FCIL and HFCL, however, final decision on the waiver will be taken when fully tied-up proposals are received by the Government. Regarding funds required for revival of every unit, as per TEFR prepared by the Projects Development of India Limited (PDIL), it has been estimated that approximate cost of one brown field project with 1.155 MT capacity will be around Rs. 4500 crores. The exact requirement of funds will be known as and when fully tied up proposal for revival of each unit is finalized.

As regards Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL) which is a loss making company but maintaining production of Urea and has temporarily shut down NPK plant, a financial restructuring package based on the recommendation of M/s Deloitte is under active consideration of the Government.

Regarding the availability of feedstock, particularly gas

at affordable price to fertilizer units, Government has decided that the existing and future requirement of gas for fertilizer sector will be met in its entirety from the existing and future discoveries of gas in the country. The requirement of gas for revamp/expansion and conversion of existing fertilizer units including revival of closed units has been accorded highest priority in allocation of gas from the additional supplies beyond 2008-09. The price of domestic gas to be available from KGD-6 basin has been decided by the Government at USD 4.2 per mmbtu at land fall point. As regards affordability of price in future, the consuming unit has to take a decision on merits keeping in view the prevailing concession policies/subsidy regime.

Statement

Details of the Sick/Closed Public Sector Fertilizer Companies

I. FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED (FCIL).

Date of Incorporation	1.1.1961
Date of Re-organisation	1.4.1978
Declared sick since	1992

Unit-wise details of FCIL

Name of Unit	Government decision to close down	Reasons for closure
Sindri	5.9.2002	The parent company namely FCIL was continuously making losses due to variety of reasons such as vintage of plants, technological obsolescence, mismatch of equipment/capacity and lack of investment on upgradation/modernization
Gorakhpur	18.7.2002	
Talcher	18.7.2002	
Ramagundam	18.7.2002	
Korba Project	30.7.2002	

II. HINDUSTAN FERTILIZER CORPORATION LIMITED (HFCL).

Date of Incorporation : 1.4.1978 (By reorganisation of FCIL)

Declared sick since : 1992

Unit-wise details of FCIL

Name of Unit	Government decision to close down	Reasons for closure
Barauni	5.9.2002	The parent company viz. HFCL had been continuously incurring losses due to a variety of reasons including obsolete technology, design and equipment deficiencies, power shortages, problems in industrial relations, surplus manpower and resource constraints
Durgapur	5.9.2002	
Haldia Project	18.7.2002	

recognition of past investment incurred for revamp of Ammonia and urea Plants.

Production Cost of Chemical Fertilizers

*193. SHRI RANEN BARMAN :

SHRI HITEN BARMAN :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production cost varies substantially among different industrial units producing chemical fertilizers in the country;

(b) if so, the highest and the lowest production cost of each chemical fertilizer being produced in the country during the current year, unit-wise;

(c) the reasons for such wide variance in the cost of production of fertilizers; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to rationalize cost of production?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) :

(a) to (d) Urea

The production cost of urea varies substantially among different urea producing units in the country. The difference in production cost is on account of difference in the feed stock/fuel used, energy consumption, vintage of plants, technology, capacity of the plant etc. The highest and lowest provisional normated cost of production of urea producing units notified as on 2nd December, 2008 is as below:—

III. MADRAS FERTILIZERS LIMITED

Date of Incorporation : December, 1966

Registered with BIFR : March, 2007 since

Reasons for sickness : Policy changes in pricing of urea from 2003-04 and complex fertilizers from 2002-03 and non-

	Name of Unit	Provisional notified rates including Sales Tax on inputs (Rs/PMT)	Remarks
Lowest	BVFCL – Namrup III	6125	Belongs to Group I: Pre'92 Gas
Highest	MFL, Madras	37008	Belongs to Group III: Pre'92 Naphtha

In order to reduce the difference in the cost of production across various urea producing units, the Government has announced a New Pricing Scheme which is a group based pricing aimed at reducing the difference in the cost of production of urea between units within a group. Further, the non-gas based units namely naphtha and Oil/LSHS based units have been mandated to convert to gas by March, 2010 in order to move towards a uniform fuel/feedstock and reduce the difference in cost of production across various units.

Phosphatic Fertilizer

Normated cost of production allowed for indigenous DAP under the concession segment is same for all

manufacturers in the country irrespective of the source of inputs/raw materials being used by them. However, the normated cost of production of complex fertilizer varies across various manufacturers due to the variation in the cost of production of 'N' present in the complex fertilizer. The industry on the basis of feed stock being used for production of 'N' in the complex fertilizer have been divided into four groups namely imported Ammonia, Natural gas based captive ammonia, naphtha based captive ammonia and imported ammonia/urea mix for manufacturing complex fertilizers. The lowest and highest cost of production of various complex fertilizers as notified for September, 2008 is as follows:—

Complex Fertilizer	Lowest		Highest	
	Unit	Cost (Rs./MT)	Unit	Cost (Rs./MT)
20:20:0:13	GSFC, Baroda	34,307	IFFCO, Paradeep	41,613
10:26:26:0	CFL, Vizag	49,077	TCL, Haldia	49,266
12:32:16:0	GSFC, Sikka	51,294	TCL, Haldia	51,930
14:35:14:0	CFL, Vizag	54,936	TCL, Haldia	55,195
Ammonium Sulphate	GSFC, Baroda	12,078	FACT, Udyogmandal	18,376

In SSP, the cost of production is dependent upon the source of Rock Phosphate i.e. indigenous or imported. Thus the manufacturers are divided into two groups depending upon the source of Rock Phosphate. The cost of production for each group is as below:—

	(Rs./MT)
	As notified for October 2008
SSP (Indigenous Rock Phosphate)	Rs. 9,223
SSP (Imported Rock Phosphate)	Rs. 16,403

The Government is encouraging the manufacturers using naphtha for production of ammonia to convert to gas so as to increase the production efficiency and reduce the differences in the cost of production.

Reduction in Number of AI Passengers

*194. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the passenger volume in Air India (AI) has drastically reduced in recent times resulting in discontinuation of some flights;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) and (b) Due to very high cost of ATF and subsequent impact on airfares, there has been a declining trend in the passenger volume during 2008 as compared to 2007. As far as Air India is concerned, the passenger volume during the April to September, 2008 has declined by 35% and 26% on international and Domestic sectors respectively as compared to the corresponding period last year.

(c) The following measures have been taken by Air India to improve the load factor and to generate more revenues:—

- (1) Ordering of 111 new aircraft and phasing out of old aircraft to improve on-time performance and schedule reliability.
- (2) Route rationalization and withdrawal of flights from some loss making routes to save on cost of operations.
- (3) Product improvement measures like refurbishment of existing fleet, city check-in, advance airport check-in, e-ticketing, etc.
- (4) Joining star Alliance, an Alliance of major airlines in the world, to improve its market reach and revenue.
- (5) Rationalization of menus and catering upliftment.

Tourist Police

*195. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH :
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether guidelines have since been framed for formation of a tourist security organization for the safety and security of tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry of Tourism has issued any guidelines to various States to constitute tourist police;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to provide any financial assistance to the States for the said purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Tourism in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Defence and State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations has framed guidelines for formation of Tourist Security Organization(s) comprising Ex-Servicemen, for the safety and security of tourists. The guidelines have been sent to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

(c) to (e) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, the prevention of crime, including crimes against tourists is the primary responsibility of State Governments/ Union Territories. However, in order to ensure safety and security of tourists the Ministry of Tourism has advised all the States Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police in the States/UTs. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have deployed Tourist Police in one form or the other.

Life Saving Drugs

*196. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI :
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :

Will the Minister of CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has examined the

recommendations of the Task Force set up in April, 2005 to ensure the availability of life saving drugs of reasonable prices;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of recommendations of the said Task Force implemented so far; and

(d) the extent to which these recommendations have been able to control the prices of life saving drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) :

(a) to (d) A Task Force headed by Dr. Pronab Sen, Principal Advisor (PP), Planning Commission, was set up on 29.11.2004 to explore various options other than price control for achieving the objective of making available life saving drugs at reasonable prices. This Committee submitted its report to the Government on 20th September, 2005 and made several wide ranging recommendations such as on modalities of bulk drug pricing, pricing of formulations only, ceiling prices for all formulations, rationalization of excise duty, promotion of generic drugs, providing accessibility of medicines to BPL families etc. action on some of the recommendations of the Task Force such as Strengthening of Drug Regulatory Mechanism, Revival of Public Sector Enterprises, creation of a separate Plan Fund to small scale units for achieving Scheduled-M compliance, Provision of Health Insurance etc. has already been initiated by the Government.

Based on the recommendations of this Task force and subsequent discussions with inputs from National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) and other stakeholders the Draft National Pharmaceuticals Policy was framed by this Department. Certain recommendations of the Task Force have been included in the Draft National Pharmaceuticals Policy-2006 submitted to the Union Cabinet for consideration and approval. The Cabinet considered the Policy in its meeting held on 11.1.2007. It was decided that the matter may, in the first instance, be considered by a

Group of Ministers (GOM). GOM has since been constituted and has held four meetings so far. The last meeting of the GOM was held on 30.4.2008. The GOM has not yet made its recommendations to the Cabinet.

Tourist Accommodation

*197. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY :

SHRI K.S. RAO :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of hotel rooms in Delhi to meet the requirement of the Commonwealth Games 2010; and

(b) If so, the action taken to address the shortage of hotel accommodation particularly in budget category?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However, Ministry of Tourism has been in regular touch with all the land owning agencies in the National Capital Territory of Delhi like Ministry of Urban Development, Delhi Development Authority and Delhi Metro Railway Corporation, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Delhi International Airport Limited, Government of Haryana and Government of Uttar Pradesh for overcoming the shortage of hotel rooms in Delhi.

Issue of Bonds to Fertilizer Manufacturing Companies

*198. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is compensating the fertilizer manufacturing companies by issue of bonds of long maturity period of 16 to 18 years bearing a coupon rate of about 8 percent and that these bonds are traded at a heavy discount in the market;

(b) if so, whether this is one of the major reasons for the low production of fertilizers in the country

which in turn leads to shortage of fertilizers and non-availability of the same to farmers at the same time of sowing of crops;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) :

(a) In 2007-08, fertilizer bonds worth Rs. 7500 crore was issued to fertilizer companies in two tranche of Rs. 3890 crore and Rs. 3610 crore each. The coupon rate of the bonds was 8.3% with 16 year tenure (Tranche-I) and 7.95% with 18 years tenure (Tranche-II). The trading of bonds in the market depends upon the prevailing market conditions and the yields expected by the market on various Government securities. The fertilizer companies have reportedly sold these bonds at various point of time for the last one year with discount ranging from 0% to 13%.

In the current year, it is proposed to release Rs. 14000 crore of bonds in lieu of cash fertilizer subsidy to the fertilizer companies.

(b) to (d) The production of urea and complex fertilizer in the current year is expected to be higher as compared to 2007-08 in the country. The production of DAP has fallen in the current year as compared to 2007-08 due to shortage of availability of raw materials/inputs in the international market, as more than 90% of the indigenous production of phosphatic fertilizer is dependent upon imported rock phosphate and phosphoric acid. As evident from above, the issue of bonds in lieu of cash fertilizer subsidy is not the major reason for low production of fertilizer in the country.

Sale of Unapproved Brand of Medicine

*199. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE :

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) had recently announced that drug makers altering the strength or changing the ingredients of their brands to skirt price control and increase retail price of their formulations would face action;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the announcement was made after receipt of some complaints in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon against the manufacturers involved?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) :

(a) to (e) NPPA does not have powers for approving the strengths or the ingredients or the dosage of medicines of sale in the market. These powers are vested under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 to the Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI). However, Para 8(6) of Drug Price Control Order, 1995 provides that no manufacturer/importer shall market a new drug not covered by a price order issued by NPPA or a new dosage form of any existing scheduled formulation without obtaining the prior approval of its price from the Government/NPPA. The responsibility of taking the requisite price approval from NPPA under the DPCO' 1995, therefore, is on the manufacturer to importer and also on the DCGI to inform NPPA of such approvals.

The matter has repeatedly come to the notice of Government/NPPA. During the past few months the Department has taken up the matter with the DCGI under intimation to NPPA. Given the aforesaid circumstances in which NPPA does not have powers and having regard to the fact that the responsibility of approving such products of the changed composition, dosage form, etc. is vested in the DCGI; NPPA take recourse to fixing prices of

scheduled formulations as and when this information comes to its notice. In addition, NPPA takes action for detection of such scheduled formulations selling in the market without the required approval of price for NPPA by a variety of measures. Such measures include monitoring the prices of all scheduled formulations to the extent information is available in the ORG IMS monthly report to NPPA, information provided by different State Drug Controllers (since NPPA does not have any separate field organization), information from NGOs and other sources as also through market surveillance such as procurement of samples from the open market and analysis of their prices etc.

whenever it comes to the knowledge of NPPA that any company is manufacturing/marketing scheduled medicines in new dosages/composition (other than the doses/composition for which ceiling price exist) which have not been notified by the NPPA (i.e. selling without price approval); NPPA regularly issues Show Cause Notice to the defaulting companies and take appropriate action as per the provisions of DPCO'95 including fixing ceiling price of the Formulation.

Revival of Pharmaceuticals Units

*200. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI :

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of public sector pharmaceuticals units have been closed down;

(b) if so, the number of such closed units and their locations;

(c) the number of workers affected thereby;

(d) whether the Government proposes to revive those units; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) :

(a) Out of 10 Central Pharma Public Sector Undertakings, only four Pharmaceutical Public Sector Undertakings have been closed.

(b) and (c) The following public sector pharmaceuticals companies have been closed based on the orders of Board for Industrial and Financial Restructuring:—

	No. of workers Affected
(i) Bengal Immunity Limited (BIL) Kolkata	775
(ii) Smith Stainistreet Limited (SSPL) Kolkata	519
(iii) Maharashtra Antibiotics and Pharmaceutical Ltd. (MAPL) Nagpur	234

In addition one Pharmaceutical Central Public Sector Undertaking namely Manipur State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (MSDPL), was closed on account of unavoidable circumstances as recommended by the Board of Directors of the Company. Which included representatives of the State Government. Suitable retrenchment compensation/Voluntary Separation Scheme benefits have been give to the workers of each of these CPSUs.

However, the following major Pharmaceutical Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) are being revived by the Government as per the approved revival packages for each of these CPSUs:—

(i) Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pune.

(ii) Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, ,
Kolkata

In addition a revival package for another such large

CPSU, i.e. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) is under consideration.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. However, considering the directions of Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (AAIFR), Government is examining the possibility of revival of Bengal Immunity Limited (BIL), Kolkata.

[Translation]

Subsidy on Transportation of Fertilizers

1763. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has accorded approval in principle for giving subsidy on transportation of fertilizers to Himachal Pradesh on the line of subsidy being given to Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which final decision is likely to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) to (c) The Special Freight Reimbursement Scheme (SFRS) applicable in the state of J and K and North Eastern States up to 31st March, 2008 was not applicable for the state of Himachal Pradesh.

With effect from 1st April, 2008, "The policy for uniform freight subsidy on all fertilizers under the fertilizer subsidy regime" has been made applicable. Under this scheme, the SFRS for J&K and N.E. states stands withdrawn as the freight will now be paid on actual leads. This policy is applicable for all states through out the country including Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern States. Thus w.e.f. 01.04.2008, the same freight policy is

applicable for all the states including HP, JK and North Eastern States.

[English]

Prices and Availability of Generic Medicines

1764. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA : Will the Minister of CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether prices and availability of generic medicines would automatically improve if excise tariff on generic/pharmacopoeial essential medicines is reduced in comparison to branded medicines as in the past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of recommendations of Hathi Committee on pharmaceutical industry to phase out branded medicines with generic medicines;

(d) the reasons for not taking any action in the matter; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the Hathi Committee in the public interest?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) :

(a) to (e) A Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi was constituted on 8.2.1974 to examine various facets of the Drug Industry in India with a view to promoting growth of the Drug Industry. The Committee submitted its report in April 1975 and recommended, inter-alia, abolition of brand names in a phased manner and procurement of single ingredient drugs and drugs included in Indian Pharmacopoeia for Central and State Government Institutions and local bodies under generic names. Government laid a Statement on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29 March, 1978 containing its decisions on the recommendations of the Committee. Later this came to be known as Drug Policy, 1978.

[Translation]

Charging of Excess Fares

1765. SHRI CHANDRA DEV PRASAD RAJBHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether passengers are being charged excess fares by clerks for ordinary tickets and reserved tickets in Darbhanga, Patna, Mughal Sarai and Muzzaffarpur railway stations and they are subjected to misbehaviour on protest;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of surprise checks conducted in the current year and the total number of officials found guilty in this regard; and

(d) the action being taken by the Railways to prevent such act by the Railway officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) to (d) Though some cases of excess charging of fare by Booking Clerks at stations have come to notice, no such complaint was received regarding misbehaviour by Booking Clerks. To prevent such type of malpractices, frequent checks are conducted by Commercial as well as Vigilance departments and the staff wherever found responsible are taken up under Discipline and Appeal Rules. However, no separate statistics in this regard is maintained.

Higher prices of medicines

1766. SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of medicines in the country are higher than the other countries;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the prices of medicines?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) :

(a) to (c) It is generally observed that the prices of the medicines in the country are lesser as compared to similar formulations in most of the other countries.

Various steps such as reduction in excise duty on medicaments, effective monitoring of price rise of non-Scheduled formulations by NPPA, creation of Enforcement Division by NPPA, fixing/revision of prices of scheduled formulations by NPPA etc. have been taken by the Government of further bring down the prices of medicines.

Budget allocation for development of SC and OBC

1767. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV : SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV :

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

(a) whether only 6.4% of the budget allocation on the Ministry has been earmarked for the development of Other Backward Classes (OBCs);

(b) if so, whether only 74% of the budget allocation is being spent on the development of Scheduled Castes;

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide matching allocation for other backward classes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI SUBBULAKSHMI JAGADEESAN) : (a) 9.90% of the budget allocation of the Ministry has been earmarked for the development of OBCs during 2008-09.

(b) The allocation for the development of SCs during 2008-09 is 75.64% of the budgetary allocation.

(c) and (d) The allocation to various sectors is based upon the overall budgetary support and assessment of resources.

[English]

Production of Iron Ore

1768. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has decided to take several measures to increase production of iron ore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the SAIL has also decided to develop new mining blocks and also to augment loading facilities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which such steps are going to improve production of iron ore in SAIL plants?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has decided to increase production of existing iron ore mines by increasing their capacities. SAIL has accorded approval for raising the capacity of Kiriburu mine from 4.25 Million Tonne per annum (Mtpa) of 5.5 Mtpa; Meghahatuburu mine from 4.3 Mtpa to 6.5 Mtpa and Bolani mine from 4.8 Mtpa to 10 Mtpa. The capacity upgradation for Gua and Barsua Mines is also under consideration.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. SAIL proposes to develop new mines at China, Rowghat, Taldih, South Block (Kiriburu), Central Block (Meghahatuburu) and Thakurani. For augmenting loading facilities at mines, M/s. RITES has been appointed as a consultant for preparing the feasibility/detailed project reports at Gua, Kiriburu, Meghahatuburu and Bolani mines.

(e) SAIL is expected to meet the total requirement of iron ore for its integrated steel plants from captive sources after these capacity augmentation programmes are implemented.

Turnover and Profit of BHEL

1769. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) the annual turnover and profits achieved by Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited (BHEL) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the BHEL has any proposal to set up a new coal based power plant in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the new plant is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA) : (a) The turnover and profit of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) during the last three years are as follow:—

(Rupees in crore)

Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Unaudited/ Provisional upto 2nd Quarter)
Turnover	14525	18739	21401	10492
Profit Before Tax	2564	3736	4430	1532
Profit After Tax	1679	2415	2859	1000

(b) to (d) Currently, there is no proposal for setting up any power plant in the country by BHEL on its own.

However, BHEL has signed a Joint Venture Agreement on 26.11.2008 with Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB) for setting up of a 2x800 MW coal based super-critical thermal power project at Udangudi in Tamil Nadu, registered as "Udangudi Power Corporation Limited". BHEL and TNEB will hold 26% each in the JVC and the balance 48% will be held by Financial Institutions/Banks. The power plant at Udangudi in Tamil Nadu is likely to be set up in 2013-14.

In addition, BHEL has formed a 50:50 Joint Venture company with Power Trading Corporation (PTC) India Limited, named "Barak Power Private Limited" for setting up of a 2 x 125 MW Circulating Fluidized Bed Combustion (CFBC) boiler based power plant at Silchar, Assam. This plant at Silchar in Assam is likely to be set up in 2011-12.

[Translation]

Impact of global recession

1770. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK :
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether global recession has made adverse effect on the earnings of the Railways from transportation of goods;

(b) if so, the percentage decrease in freight earnings by the Railways during 2008-09 over the previous year due to recession; and

(c) the measures taken by the Railways to make good this loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) No, Sir. The Goods earnings to end of October' 2008 (Approx) is Rs. 29334.98 crore as compared to Rs.25118.03 to end of October' 2007, showing an increase of Rs.4216.95 crore i.e. 16.79%.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Realignment of Narol-Naroda Section

1771. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI :
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal in February, 2008 regarding realignment of Narol-Naroda Section on National Highway No. 8; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Railways and the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Hazira Gas Pipeline in Maharashtra

1772. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to lay Hazira Gas Pipeline in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the scheduled date by which the said pipeline is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) to (c) GAIL has commissioned Dahej - Uran pipeline (DUPL) up to Panvel and Dabhol - Panvel pipeline (DPPL) for supply of gas to various customers in Maharashtra.

[English]

**Discovery of New Oil Field in
Iran by OVL**

1773. SHRI M.K. SUBBA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) has discovered a new oil field in Iran;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the country's share in the new oil field and the steps taken/being taken to assess the reserves precisely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) ONGC Videsh Ltd. (OVL) holds 40% Participating Interest (PI) in Farsi offshore exploration Block in Iran spread over 3,500 square kilometers, as operator and remaining PI is held by Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (40% PI) and Oil India Ltd. (20% PI). During the exploration campaign in Farsi Block in 2006, OVL drilled 3 well in BB structure. By drilling these 3 new wells, OVL confirmed BB structure as an oil field.

(c) As per prevailing contractual system in Iran OVL is working under Exploration Service Contract (ESC). OVL had engaged an international consultant to assess the feasibility of the oil field development which included reserves study also. Feasibility Report of the field has been submitted to National Iranian Oil Company, Iran on 26th November, 2008.

[Translation]

Sale of Imported TSP

1774. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY :
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to sell

imported Tripple Super Phosphate (TSP) in place of Di Ammonium Phosphate (DAP);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantity of TSP fertilizer imported from each country alongwith the names of countries from where it has been imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) With an objective of supplementing availability of Phosphatic fertilizers, the Granular TSP was imported from May, 2008 onwards.

(b) and (c) The details of countrywise TSP imports are as under:

1.	Israel	103,158 MT
2.	China	124,212 MT
Total		227,370 MT

[English]

Riverine Tourism

1775. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial assistance is extended by the Government for promotion of riverine tourism in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI) : (a) and (b) Development and promotion of Tourism including riverine tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance for projects proposals submitted by the State Governments/Union Territory

Administrations that are complete as per scheme guidelines, subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority.

The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned a riverine tourism project for circuit development on river Godavari and Krishna in Andhra Pradesh during 2007-08 for Rs. 425.95 lakh.

**Voluntary Organisation for SC in
Maharashtra**

1776. SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of voluntary organization which are given financial assistance under Centrally sponsored schemes for Scheduled Castes in the State of Maharashtra during the current year; and

(b) the names of organizations, whose cases are under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI SUBBULAKSHMI JAGADEESAN) : (a) and (b) Names of 12 voluntary organizations which have been sanctioned grants-in-aid so far under the 'Scheme of grants in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for Scheduled Castes' during the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Voluntary Organizations from whom proposals have been received are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

*List of voluntary organizations in the State of
Maharashtra who have been sanctioned
grant during 2008-09*

Sl. No.	Name of Organisation
1	2
1.	Annapurna Shikshan Sanstha

1	2
2.	Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal (2006-07)
3.	Sur Mandir Art Institute
4.	Ekta Bahuuddeshiya Education Society
5.	Gram Vikas Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha
6.	Shri Sant Shiromani Manmath Swami Shikshan Prasarak Mandal
7.	Help Bahuuddeshiya Samajik Sanstha
8.	Jijamata Shikshan Prasarak Mandal
9.	Pratap Memorial Charitable Trust
10.	Prerana Janseva Sanstha
11.	Shri Hanuman Shikshan Prasarak Mandal
12.	Shri Mahila Bal Kalyan Apang Punarvas Vikas Mandal

Statement-II

*List of voluntary organizations in the State of
Maharashtra, from whom the proposals
have been received*

Sl. No.	Name of Organisation
1	2
1.	Lokseva Shikshan Prasarak Mandal
2.	Youth Farmer and Health Social Welfare Society
3.	Nehru Yuva Mandal
4.	Shri Gurudeo Bahuudishya Vikas Sanstha
5.	Sadaguru Gramin Vikas Pratisthan

1	2
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6. Maharashtra Homeopathic Foundation
 7. Bhairvanath Sarvajani Vachanalaya
 8. Swa sau. Shantibai Punjaji Kadu Patil Vidyarthini Vastigruha
 9. Bharati Krida and Shikshan Prasarak Mandal
 10. Late Manji Naik Education Society
 11. Kolpewadi Gramin Samajsevi Sanstha
 12. Shri Umajirao Sanmadikar Medical Foundation
 13. Devi Samaka Mahila Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha
 14. Late Amrutrao Patil Pratishan
 15. Divyajyoti Gramin and Sahari Vikas Sevabhavi Shaikshanik Sanstha
 16. Shriram Vikas Sanstha
 17. Jeevan Vikas Pratishan
 18. Shriram Vikas Sanstha
 19. Kranti Jyoti Savitribai Phule Bahuuddeshiya
 20. Samrat Ashok Shikshan Prasarak Mandal
 21. Astha Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha
 22. Vidyawardhini Yuwa and Mahila Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha
 23. Insaf-e-shariyat Welfare Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha
 24. Shri Mahila Bal Kalyan and Apang Punarvasan Vikas Mandal
 25. Kai Nura Naik Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha
 26. Pragati Bahuuddeshiya Shaikshanik Sanstha
-

1	2
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27. Aniket Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha
 28. Samaj Sansodhan Sarvargin Vikas Sanstha
 29. Bahuuddeshiya Gramin Vikas Sanstha
 30. Bahujan Hitay Girls Hostel
 31. Jai Kali Sanskrutik Mandal
 32. Alpa Sankyank Shaikshnik Samajik Vikas Shikshan Sanstha
 33. Awadhoot Medical Foundation
 34. Mahananda Bahuuddeshiya Vikas Samajik Sanstha
 35. Sanjeevani Bahuuddeshiya Vikas Sanstha
 36. Indira Mahila Bal Kalyan and Apang Punarvas Vikas Mandal
 37. Bhartiya Dalit Vikas Parishad
 38. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad Bahuuddeshiya Vikas Mandal
 39. Pratap Memorial Charitable Trust
 40. Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Prasarak Mandal
 41. Harisunder Mahila Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal
 42. Jyotiba Phule Seva Trust
 43. Ahilyadevi Holkar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal
 44. Ekta Bahuuddeshiya Education Society
 45. Shri Saraswati Dnyan Prasarak Sanstha
 46. Jay Vishwakarma Sarvodaya Sanstha
 47. Shri Chandika Gramin Vikas Mandal
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1	2
48. Vimukt Bhatakaya Jati Seva Samiti	
49. Chetna Shikshan Sanstha	
50. Ujawal Rural Development Society	
51. Saraswati Mahila Sevabhavi Sanstha	
52. Mahatama Fule Yuvak Vikas Mandal	
53. Guruvandan Kalyankari Bahhuddeshiya Mandal	
54. Adarsh Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	
55. Manav Vikas Sanstha	
56. Swami Chakradhar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	
57. Jijamata Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	
58. Aai Tulja Bhavani Shikshan and Prasikshan Sanstha	
59. Shri Raje Sambhaji Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	
60. Shri Jagdamba Vidya Prasarak Mandal	
61. Shri Mahila Bal Kalyan Apang Punarvas Vikas Mandal	

Survey of Historical and Religious Monuments

1777. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding the religious temples, masjids and churches depicting ancient culture;

(b) if so, the details thereof; State-wise and city-wise;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted regarding the number of historical forts, palaces and

other important historical monuments, which are being controlled by Union Government as well as State Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof statewide; and

(e) the number and names of our religious temples which are spreading Vedic culture in foreign countries through the religious representatives (Pracharak) knowing Vedas and other Hindus Purans, Gita etc. by opening institutions alongwith the names of the cities country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI) : (a) to (d) Such comprehensive category-wise surveys have not been carried out by the Archaeological Survey of India.

(e) No such data is available with the Archaeological Survey of India.

Railway Project in Orissa

1778. SHRI JUAL ORAM :

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the funds earmarked during Eleventh Plan for completing the ongoing projects of Railways in Orissa;

(b) the project-wise funds proposed to be spent during the above plan period on these projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the present status of the progress of each of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) No such fund earmarking has been done. The funds are being allocated on yearly basis as per the availability of resources keeping in view the progress of project and their priority.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The present status of the various ongoing projects in Orissa is given as under:—

S. No.	Name of the Project	Present Status
1	2	3

NEW LINE

1. Lanjigarh Road-Junagarh (56 kms)
In the first phase, work for Lanjigarh-Bhawanipatna (31 Kms) has been taken up, where earthwork and bridgework are in progress. The work is likely to be completed in 2009-10.
2. Khurda Road-Bolangir (289 kms)
Khurda Road-Bolangir New Line project is planned to be completed in 5 phases. Earthwork and bridgework have been taken up in Phase-I, i.e., from Khurda Road to Begunia (36 Kms), which is likely to be completed by February, 2010. It is now planned to take up certain major bridges in Phase-II, i.e., Begunia-Dasapalla (74 Kms) also.
3. Haridaspur-Paradeep (82 kms)
The work is being executed through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). Final Location Survey (FLS) and soil investigations for bridges and embankment completed. 1146 hectares of land out of the required 1654 hectares has been acquired. Work on major bridges over rivers Luna and Mahanadi have been taken up.
4. Angul-Sukinda Road (98.7 kms)
Final Location Survey (FLS) has been completed. The work is to be executed through Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). Land acquisition is under process.
5. Talcher-Bimlagarh (154 kms)
FLS has been completed. Land acquisition has been taken up.

GAUGE CONVERSION

1. Naupada-Gunupur (90 kms)
Earthwork, bridgework, ballasting and track-linking are in progress. The project is likely to be completed during 2009-10.
2. Rupsa-Bangriposi (89 kms)
Rupsa-Baripada-Bhanjpur has been completed and commissioned. The entire project is likely to be completed during 2009-10.

1	2	3
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DOUBLING

1. Rajathgarh-Barang (20 kms)	The work is being executed by Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL). Earthwork and bridgework including the bridge over river Mahanadi have been taken up. The work is likely to be completed during 2009-10.
2. Sambalpur-Rengali (22.7 kms)	Earthwork and bridgework, etc. have been taken up. The project is likely to be completed during 2008-09.
3. Jharsuguda-Rengali (25.6 kms)	Earthwork and bridgework have been taken up. The project is likely to be completed during 2010-11.
4. Cuttack-Barang (12 kms)	Earthwork and bridgework, etc. including Kuakhai Bridge have been taken up. The project is likely to be completed during 2009-10.
5. Khurda Road-Barang 3rd line (35 kms)	Earthwork and bridgework, etc. have been taken up. The project is likely to be completed during 2009-10.
6. Sambalpur-Titlagarh (182 kms)	The work is to be executed by RVNL through Asian Development Bank (ADB) funding. Necessary planning has been taken up.
7. Raipur-Titlagarh (203 kms)	The work is to be executed by RVNL through ADB funding. Necessary planning has been taken up.
8. Padapahar-Banspani (28 kms)	Padapahar-Dongaposi has been completed. Work on balance section is targeted for completion during 2008-09.
9. Bimlagarh-Dumitra (18.3 kms)	Detailed Estimate has been sanctioned. Tendering for works has been taken up.
10. Barbil-Barjamda (10 kms)	Earthwork and bridgework have been taken up.
11. Banspani-Joruli (9 kms)	New work included in the Budget 2008-09.

Airports at Salem, Tuticorin and Pondicherry

1779. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has given its approval for the operations of Salem, Tuticorin and Pondicherry airports; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) and (b) Salem and Tuticorin airports in Tamil Nadu are operational. At Pondicherry airport, flights have been temporarily suspended since work on extension of runway is in progress. Once this work is completed, the airport will be declared operational.

[Translation]

Railway Quarters in Kota Division

1780. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been spent on the construction of new and renovation of existing houses for railway employees under Kota Division during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of new houses for which approval has been obtained during the said period and the progress achieved so far; and

(d) the relevant details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) and (b) Rs.422.53 lakhs has been spent on the construction of new staff quarters and renovation of existing staff quarters for railway employees under Kota Division during the last three years and current year.

(c) and (d) Sanction has been accorded to the construction of 538 staff quarters during the last three years and current year. Works in this regard are in different stages of progress.

Trains at Palej Railway Station

1781. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have been contemplating to provide a halt of Gujarat Express and Jamnagar Intercity Express at the Palej Railway Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) to (c) Stoppage of 9011/9012 Mumbai Central-Ahmedabad Gujarat Express and 9059/9060 Surat-Hapa/Jamnagar Intercity Express at Palej station has been examined but has neither been found commercially justified nor operationally feasible.

[English]

Hydrogen Blended CNG

1782. SHRI K.C. SINGH "BABA" : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision for blending hydrogen with Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) to reduce Nitrogen Oxide emission which will be less polluting and substantially reduce harmful emission from vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the country's first hydrogen blended CNG filling station is likely to begin functioning in Delhi and Metro Cities in the country and the cost per kg. of such hydrogen blended CNG fuel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) No decision has been taken in this regard by the Government at present. The matter is at experimental stage.

(b) The Research and Development Centre of Indian Oil has undertaken research work by blending Hydrogen with CNG on select vehicles. For this purpose, a Hydrogen- CNG mixing unit and dispensing station for

the mixture has been commissioned at Faridabad. Presently, a few vehicles are being tested with up to 10% hydrogen in CNG. Further, R and D work had been planned jointly with vehicle manufacturers for carrying out necessary modifications in the engine for achieving the benefits in terms of NOx reduction.

(c) A Hydrogen and Hydrogen-CNG dispensing station for fuelling the IOC R and D test vehicles has already been commissioned at R and D Centre of Indian Oil Corporation in Faridabad. This is the first station of the country which is already in operation. Another Hydrogen and Hydrogen-CNG Mixture dispensing station (at IOC's Company Owned and Company Operated (COCO) retail Outlet at Dwarka, New Delhi) is planned to be set up by Indian Oil Corporation as a part of demonstration project which is partly funded by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (50%) (MNRE) and partly from Hydrogen Corpus Fund (50%) created by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. The station is expected to be commissioned in January, 2009 and will be used for fueling the demonstration vehicles under various research projects of IOC as well as other agencies funded by MNRE. No decision has yet been taken with regard to commercial supply of such fuel and this decision will depend on the outcome of the research/demonstration projects. The cost of Hydrogen-CNG blend would also depend on the cost of hydrogen production, cost of CNG and the ratio in which hydrogen and CNG are blended.

Appointment of Directors in PSUs

1783. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has received any suggestions to review the policies about appointment of independent director in PSUs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA) : (a) to (c) In March, 2004, the Government had laid down the criteria in respect of age, educational qualification and experience for persons to be considered for appointment as non-official Directors on the Boards of Central Public Sector Enterprises. The eligibility criteria was further amended by the Government in November, 2005 to include 'persons for eminence with proven track record from Industry, Business or Agriculture'.

Venezuela's Stake in Paradeep Refinery

1784. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Venezuela's National Oil Company PDVSA has proposed to take upto 49% stake in a 15 MT refinery being built by Indian Oil Corporation in Paradip in Orissa;

(b) if so, the total investment proposed to be made;

(c) whether Venezuela would also provide crude oil for the refinery;

(d) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(e) the benefits likely to accrue to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) to (e) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has not received any specific proposal from Venezuela's National Oil Company PDVSA, so far, for participation in 15 million metric tonnes per annum (MMTPA) Refinery being set up by IOCL at Paradip in Orissa.

Food Parks in Gujarat

1785. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of food parks in Gujarat during 2008-09;

(b) if so, the details of locations earmarked for this purpose; and

(c) if not, the steps the Government proposes to take to avoid the delays in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY) : (a) to (c) The Government has approved in September, 2008, a new scheme for providing financial assistance for establishment of ten Mega Food Parks in the first phase, out of thirty Mega Food Parks to be established during the 11th Five Year Plan. The Government has approved locations of first ten Mega Food Parks in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. All possible steps have been taken to implement the Scheme in a successful manner.

[Translation]

Level Crossing at Piprala

1786. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have taken any steps to construct a level crossing at Piprala between Palampur and Gandhidham;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. There is no demand/proposal received from State Government/Local authorities for construction of new level crossing at Piprala between Gandhidham and Palampur. However, Level

Crossing No. 147 at Km. 171/8-9 and Level Crossing No. 148 at Km. 173/1-2 already exists on either side of Piprala station within 600 metres.

[English]

Gauge Conversion between Kollam-Thenkasi

1787. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the gauge conversion work of Kollam-Thenkasi railway line;

(b) whether there is any target date fixed for early completion of doubling between Punalur and Shankottai railway line;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Railways have any plan to provide adequate funds for Kollam-Shankottai railway line for early completion; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) On Quilon-Tenkasi section, Tenkasi-Sengottai (8 km) section has been commissioned for train services in February, 2008. On the balance portion, Punalur-Quilon (45 km) gauge conversion is targeted for completion during 2008-09 and this work is in advanced stage of completion. Punalur-Sengottai (49 Km) is a Ghat section where final location survey has been completed and detailed estimate has been sanctioned recently. No target has been fixed for completion of gauge conversion of this Ghat section.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal of doubling between Punalur and Sengottai railway line.

(d) and (e) Funds for gauge conversion of Quilon-Sengottai metre gauge line are being provided as per works planned during the year. An outlay of Rs. 92 crore has been provided for the project during 2008-09.

ROBs in Rajasthan

1788. SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of proposed Road Over Bridges (ROB) in Rajasthan pending for sanction; and

(b) the time by which the said projects are likely to be sanctioned alongwith funds allocated for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) Railways construct Road over/under bridges in lieu of busy level crossing (LC) on cost sharing basis if traffic density is one lakh or more TVUs (TVU — A unit obtained by multiplying the number of trains with the number of road vehicles passing over the level crossing in 24 hours) at the LC, otherwise on deposit terms. Proposals in both case should be sponsored by State Government concerned duly fulfilling certain preliminary pre-requisites required under extant rules. No such firm proposal for construction of Road over bridge sponsored by State Government of Rajasthan is pending with this Ministry for sanction.

(b) does not arise.

ECO Tourism Policy

1789. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has formulated the National Eco-Tourism Policy and the guidelines thereon;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has issued any instructions to the State Governments for the implementation of these guidelines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI) : (a) to (d) Eco-tourism policy and guidelines have already been laid down and circulated to the State Governments/UT Administrations by the Ministry of Tourism. The objective is to preserve, retain and enrich natural resources and to ensure regulated growth of Eco-tourism with its positive impact on environmental protection and community development.

E-Ticketing

1790. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the year from which the Railways started E-Ticketing;

(b) the amount of revenue collected from the E-Ticketing last year and the current year;

(c) the total number of ticket cancelled and the percentage of cancellation of E-Tickets;

(d) whether the Railways are planning to form new policy to avoid unnecessary cancellation of E-Tickets; and

(e) If not, the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) e-ticketing scheme was started in the year 2005.

(b) The amount of revenue collected from e-ticketing has been as under:—

Financial Year	Revenue earned (in Rs. in crores)
2007-08	1295.74
2008-09 (till November)	3909.87

(c)

Financial Year	No. of tickets cancelled	%age of cancellation of e-tickets
2007-08	2695695	17
2008-09 (till November)	5624662	24

(d) and (e) As the percentage of cancellation in e-ticketing is similar to that of normal reserved tickets, presently the need to modify the policy for this purpose has not been felt. However, improvement in ticketing system including e-ticketing is a continuous by evolving process.

Theft from National Library of Kolkata

1791. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National treasure, rare books, manuscripts and letters associated with freedom fighters and national leaders have been lost/stolen from National Library of Kolkata;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the losses incurred thereof;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to retrieve the rare items;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI) : (a) The national treasure, rare books, manuscripts and letters associated with freedom fighters and national leaders have not been

lost/stolen from National Library of Kolkata. The stock of the above mentioned items has been verified with the catalogue maintained for this purpose and existing stock corroborates with the said catalogue.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Food Processing Industries in Uttar Pradesh

1792. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the name and location of food processing industries situated in Uttar Pradesh which have been provided assistance during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the time taken to provide assistance after receiving the proposal; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reduce this time lag?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY) : (a) The name and location of food processing industries situated in Uttar Pradesh and financial assistance provided is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries disburses funds depending upon the viability of proposals and availability of funds. The disbursement of grant in aid under the plan scheme for technology upgradation/modernization/expansion has been decentralized w.e.f. 1.4.2004 through banks/financial institutions to eliminate the delay in release of grants.

Statement

Details of name and location of the food processing industries situated in Uttar Pradesh and provided financial assistance during the last three years and current year (upto November 2008)

Sl. No.	Year	Applicant Name	District	Brief Project	Approved Amount (In lakhs Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHEME		INFRA. FACI.-INTEG. COLD CHAIN			
1.	2005-2006	Colaris Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	Allahabad	Setting up of integrated cold chain for Dairy Sector	9.055
Total for the Scheme					9.055
SCHEME		INFRA. FACI.-VALUE ADDED CENTRES			
1.	2005-2006	Shyam Roller Flour Mill	Sultanpur	Flour Mill	48.680
Total for the Scheme					48.680
SCHEME		MODERNISN.-PROC. FOOD INDUS.			
1.	2005-2006	G.I.S. Food Pvt. Ltd.	Noida	Bread and Bakery Products	17.750
2.	2005-2006	Ekta Gram Vikas Samiti	Allahabad	F&VP Proc. Unit	10.149
3.	2005-2006	R.T. Foods India Ltd.	Shahjahanpur	Flour Mill	48.010
4.	2005-2006	Swadeshi Aahar Pvt. Ltd.	Chandauli	Flour Mill	50.000
5.	2005-2006	Suman Food Products	Hardoi	Flour Mill	26.440
6.	2005-2006	Mahaashakti Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Gorakhpur	Flour Mill	29.670
7.	2005-2006	Swastik Food Products	Meerut	Bakery Product	20.530
8.	2005-2006	Goyal Edibles Ltd.	Basti	Flour Mill	35.910
9.	2005-2006	Shakumbhri Expo. Impo. Ltd.	Muzaffarnagar	Modernisation of existing Sesame Seed Unit	14.340
10.	2005-2006	Navyug Gramodya Samiti	Allahabad	Setting up manufacturing unit of Cornflakes	10.000

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. 2005-2006	Parsons Nutritional Private Limited	Sahibabad	Biscuit		50.000
12. 2005-2006	SAF Yeast Cooperative Pvt. Ltd.		Yeast manufacturing		50.000
13. 2005-2006	Shyanprabhu Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Pilibhit	Setting up of Flour Mill at Barha Puranpur		30.570
14. 2005-2006	Surya Food and Agro Ltd.	Lucknow	Setting up of Bakery unit		50.000
15. 2005-2006	R.T.M. Agro Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Gorakhpur	Setting up of Flour Mill at Vikash Nagar, Baragadawa, Gorakhpur		45.780
16. 2005-2006	K.C. Roller Flour Mill Pvt. Ltd.	Shahjahanpur	Flour Mill		
17. 2005-2006	Surya Food and Agro Limited	Greater Noida	Setting up of a New Unit for Manufacture of Biscuits		50.000
18. 2005-2006	Garg Roller Flour Mill	Pilibhit	Flour Mill		29.030
19. 2005-2006	Umapati Oil Mills (P) Ltd.	Agra	Oil Mills		10.590
20. 2005-2006	International Mushroom Farms	Agra	Mushroom Processing		29.960
21. 2005-2006	Rahul Industries	Azamgarh	Flour Mill		29.740
22. 2006-2007	Lakshmi Solvex Pvt. Ltd.	Bahraich	Refined Rice Bran Oil		39.990
23. 2006-2007	M/s. Rehman Frozen Food Exports	Ghaziabad	Setting up of a Frozen Meat Processing Plant		50.000
24. 2006-2007	M/s. Fantasy Food Creation		Setting up of Unit for manufacture of ready to eat foods		23.450
25. 2006-2007	M/s. Samprash Foods Pvt. Ltd.		Setting up of New Milk Processing Unit		35.480
26. 2006-2007	Mahaan Proteins Ltd.	Mathura	Manufacture of Demineralised whey Powder		50.000
27. 2006-2007	M/s. Threes Foods				20.230
28. 2006-2007	Anmol Bakers Limited	Gautam Budh Nagar	Manufacture of Biscuits		50.000

1	2	3	4	5	6
29. 2006-2007	M/s. Zomy Eatables (P) Ltd.				18.300
30. 2006-2007	M/s. Tirupati Bakers Pvt. Ltd.			Setting up of a unit for manufacture of Biscuits	50.000
31. 2006-2007	H.M.A. Frozen Food Exports	Agra		Meat Processing Unit	50.000
32. 2006-2007	Dazzle Food (Pvt.) Ltd.	Gorakhpur		Snacks	28.250
33. 2006-2007	Sana Hotels Pvt. Ltd.	Noida		Curried vegetable in Retortable pouches	30.980
34. 2006-2007	M.P. Biscuit Pvt. Ltd.	Kanpur		Setting up of Biscuit Unit	50.000
35. 2006-2007	M/s. A.R. Foods			Setting up of unit for manufacturing of bread	33.200
36. 2006-2007	M/s. Century Laminating Co. Ltd.	Ghaziabad		Potato Flakes Unit	50.000
37. 2006-2007	M/s. K.N. Bakers Pvt. Ltd.			Manufacture of Biscuits	50.000
38. 2006-2007	Ashok Udyog Pvt. Ltd.	Varanasi		Edible Oil	31.760
39. 2006-2007	Monica Products	Lucknow		Ice Cream	17.120
40. 2006-2007	Trilok Agritech Pvt. Ltd.	Lucknow		Ice Cream	48.840
41. 2006-2007	Sterling Agro Industries Ltd.	Etah		Milk Processing	50.000
42. 2006-2007	Priya Bakers	Kanpur		Setting up of Bread Unit	14.500
43. 2006-2007	M/s Apsara Food Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Ghaziabad		Expansion of Existing Biscuit Manufacturing Unit	50.000
44. 2006-2007	Shri Ram Flour Mill (I) Private Limited	Shahjahanpur		Flour Mill	
45. 2006-2007	Sanwaria Foods	Raibareli		Flour Mill	47.000
46. 2006-2007	R.K. Food Industries	Ballia		Flour Mill	19.265
47. 2006-2007	Charan Flour Mill Pvt. Ltd.	Shivrajpur		Flour Mill	44.000
48. 2006-2007	Parnarth Industries (P) Ltd.	Bijnor		Setting up of Roller Flour Mill at Nagina Road, Bijnor	28.440

1	2	3	4	5	6
49. 2006-2007	Rudi Roller Flour Mill (M) Limited	Mainpuri	Flour Mill		12.915
50. 2006-2007	Faiz Foods and Bakers (P) Ltd.	Ghaziabad	Bakery Products		34.710
51. 2006-2007	Baba Kinaram International Pvt. Ltd.	Ballia	Milk Processing		16.100
52. 2006-2007	Tiemac Snack Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Lucknow	Snacks		16.600
53. 2006-2007	Fair Export (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Ghaziabad	Meat Processing		47.460
54. 2006-2007	Harsh Food Products	Sultanpur	Setting up of Roller Flour Mills Mawaiya Rahmatgarh		12.410
55. 2007-2008	M/s. Pashupati Dairies Pvt. Ltd.	Saharanpur	Setting up of a Dairy for Milk Processing		0.000
56. 2007-2008	Maa Jagdambe Flour Mill	Hardoi	Flour Mills		12.140
57. 2007-2008	Krishna Farm	Mathura	Mushroom Cultivation		48.930
58. 2007-2008	Patel Industries	Hardoi	Flour Mill both instalments released UCS received		30.800
59. 2007-2008	M/s. Mahad Agro Pvt. Ltd.	Bijnore	Setting up of a Meat Processing Unit		0.000
60. 2007-2008	Shree Lakshman Baba Roller Flour Mills	Hardoi	Flour Mill		37.930
61. 2007-2008	M/s. Hind Agro Industries Ltd.	Aligarh			0.000
62. 2007-2008	M/s. Kaushik Vegetables Pvt. Ltd.	Ghazipur	Setting up of Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Processing Unit		31.680
63. 2007-2008	M/s. Devashish Dairy Pvt. Ltd.	Barabanki	Setting up of a Dairy Project		0.000
64. 2007-2008	M/s. Hardayal Milk Products Pvt. Ltd.	Firozabad	Setting up of a New Meat Processing Plant		0.000
65. 2007-2008	M/s. Tasmia Frozen Food Export Pvt. Ltd.	Bulandshahr	Setting up of a New Meat Processing Unit		
66. 2007-2008	Prakash Roller Flour Mills	Shahjahanpur	Flour Milling		8.760

1	2	3	4	5	6
67. 2007-2008	M/s Al-Falah Frozen Foods	Moradabad	Setting up of a New Unit for Meat Processing		0.000
68. 2007-2008	N.S. Ahar (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Bareilly	Spice Unit		0.000
69. 2007-2008	M/s. Singhania Milk Product Pvt. Ltd.	Sitapur	Setting up of a New Unit for Milk Processing		0.000
70. 2007-2008	M/s. Shyam Enterprises	Allahabad	Setting up of a New Dairy Unit		0.000
71. 2007-2008	Century Laminating Company Ltd. (CLCL)	Ghaziabad	To setup unit for manufacturing of Potato Fletch		0.000
72. 2007-2008	M/s. Eagle Continental Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Ghaziabad	Setting up of a Meat Processing Unit		0.000
Total for the Scheme					1996.889
SCHEME MODERNISN.-PULSE MILLING					
1. 2006-2007	Biswanath Dal and Oil Mills	Bahraich	Dal Milling Unit		11.530
Total for the Scheme					11.530
SCHEME MODERNISN.-MOB. F&VP UNIT					
1. 2006-2007	M/s. Bridavan Beverage Pvt. Ltd.	Bareilly	Mango Juice Line		50.000
2. 2006-2007	M/s. Manav Kalyan Evam Vikas Samiti		Setting up of FPTC		1.950
Total for the Scheme					51.950
SCHEME QLTY. ASS.-CONTINUOUS R&D					
1. 2006-2007	Institute of Food Technology	Jhansi	Development of Technology		39.400
Total for the Scheme					39.400

1	2	3	4	5	6
SCHEME QLT.Y.ASS.-QUALITY CNTRL. LAB					
1.	2006-2007	Centre of Food Technology, University of Allahabad	Allahabad	Setting up of Food Research and Quality Control Laboratory	93.240
2.	2006-2007	Regional Food Research and Analysis Centre, Lucknow	Lucknow	Upgradation of Regional Food Research and Analysis Centre	300.000
Total for the Scheme					393.240
SCHEME HRD - SETTING UP OF FPTC					
1.	2005-2006	Nirmal Gramodyog Sewa Nektan	Etah	Single Line FPTC	1.810
2.	2005-2006	Sayma Educational and Welfare Society	Purwara	Setting up of Single Line FPTC	1.730
3.	2005-2006	M/s. Jagrati Gramodyog Seva Sansthan	Lucknow		2.000
4.	2005-2006	Fair Deal Gramodyog Sewa Samiti	Barabanki	Setting up of Single Line FPTC	1.780
5.	2005-2006	Gramin Mahila Vikas Sansthan	Lucknow	Multiline FPTC	2.000
6.	2005-2006	Janta Gram Vikas Sansthan	Balia	Setting up of FPTC	1.730
7.	2006-2007	M/s Luxmi Women Handicrafts Centre Association	Bulandshahr	Setting up of FPTC	
8.	2006-2007	M/s. Shastri Gramodyog Seva Sansthan		Setting up of FPTC	2.000
9.	2006-2007	Sampark Building Perfect Relations		Setting up of FPTC	2.000
10.	2006-2007	Bhartiya Kisan Kalyan Samiti	Purva	Setting up of Single Line FPTC	2.000
11.	2006-2007	Sarvdaliya Manav Vikas Kendra	Muradabad	Setting up of FPTC	1.935
12.	2006-2007	M/s. Hazrat Mahal Women Educational Society		Setting up of FPTC	2.000
13.	2007-2008	Gautam Budh Jan Kalyan Samiti	Bareilly	Setting up of Multi Line FPTC	1.000

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	2007-2008	M/s. Kumar Sewa Samiti	Jaunpur	Setting up of Single Line FPTC	2.000
Total for the Scheme					25.783
SCHEME PER.POW.DEV FPI-MEAT PROC					
1.	2006-2007	M/s. Al-Hamd Agro Foods Pvt.Ltd.	Aligarh	Setting up of New Processing Unit	50.000
2.	2006-2007	M/s. Sahiba Frozen Foods Export Pvt. Ltd.	Bulandshahr	Setting up of New Meat Processing Unit	
Total for the Scheme					50.000
SCHEME HRD-FACIL IN UNIV./INSTT. AND EXTN. SERV					
1.	2006-2007	Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI)	Lucknow	Financial Assistance to conduct of EDPS	3.150
Total for the Scheme					3.150
SCHEME HRD-TRAINING TO UPGRADE SKILLS					
1.	2005-2006	M/s. Raja Dinesh Singh Krishi Vigyan Kendra		Conduct of Training Programmes	4.800
Total for the Scheme					4.800
SCHEME INOV. DAIRY PROJ.					
1.	2006-2007	Rajrani Cold Storage and ICE Plant Pvt. Ltd.	Fatehpur	Milk Products	25.800
Total for the Scheme					25.800
SCHEME GENERIC ADVT. -HACCP/ISO					
1.	2005-2006	U.P. State Horticulture Co-operative Marketing Federation	Lucknow	One day each seminar on HACCP	3.000
2.	2006-2007	SAF Yeast Company Pvt. Ltd.	Hardoi		10.000

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	2006-2007	M/s. Century Lamination Co. Ltd.			10.000
Total for the Scheme					23.000
SCHEME PROMOTIONAL-SUPP. TO SEMINAR/WORKSHOP					
1.	2006-2007	M/s. Khadi Ashram Sewa Sansthan	Sultanpur	Conduct of a Seminar on Need and Viability of Promotion of Food and	1.000
Total for the Scheme					1.000
SCHEME PROMOTIONAL - EXHBN.FAIR					
1.	2006-2007	Indian Industries Association	Lucknow	Payment for Stall of MFPI in the 'Food Expo-2006'	0.595
Total for the Scheme					0.595
SCHEME HRD - EDP					
1.	2005-2006	Marketing and product display for Industries and Technology	Kanpur	EDPS	4.625
2.	2005-2006	Centre of Food Technology	Allahabad	Conduct of EDP	3.400
3.	2006-2007	U.P. Industrial Consultants Ltd.		Conduct of EDPS.	4.175
4.	2006-2007	Adarsh Gramin Samudayeeek Vikas Sansthan			0.980
5.	2006-2007	National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business		Conduct of EDPS in the State of Delhi	4.800
6.	2006-2007	National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business DV		Conduct of 5 EDPS in the State of U.P.	4.800
7.	2007-2008	M/s. Krishna Charitable Society	Ghaziabad	Conduct of 6 EDPS	4.725
Total for the Scheme					27.505
Total for the State					2712.377

Current Year 2008-09

S.No.	Name and Place of the Firm	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	M/s. Rohil Khand Chemicals Moradabad, U.P.	2500000
2.	M/s. Altakbeer Process Foods Bulandshar, U.P.	2288000
3.	M/s. Rohilkhand Chemicals and Proteins, Rampur, U.P.	2500000
4.	M/s. Greenland Fruits and Vegetables, U.P.	2500000
5.	M/s. Gangotri Food Products, Lucknow, U.P.	1300000
6.	M/s. Mahesh Edible Oil, Agra, U.P.	2500000
7.	M/s. Rama Mustard and Food Products, Kiratpur, U.P.	2500000
8.	M/s. Ram Niwas Flour Mills, U.P.	2500000
9.	M/s. Yash Food Products, Hardoi, U.P.	900000
10.	M/s. Ashok Hygenic Food Industries, Meerut, U.P.	1435000
11.	M/s. Anil Modi Oil Industries, Pilibhit, U.P.	2500000
12.	M/s. Vidya Enterprise, Bareilly, U.P.	2500000
13.	M/s. Gokul Foods Pvt. Ltd., Kanpur, U.P.	2500000
14.	M/s. Satish Chandra and Sons, Bareilly, U.P.	285000
15.	M/s. GIS Foods Pvt. Ltd., U.P.	888000
16.	M/s. Astha Industries Pvt. Ltd., Rai Bareilly, U.P.	2500000
17.	M/s. Sri Ram Agro Industries, Lucknow, U.P.	2500000
18.	M/s. Eagle Continental Foods, Ghaziabad, U.P.	2500000
19.	M/s. A.I. Nazani Frozen Foods, U.P.	2500000
20.	M/s. Ashoka Krishi Udyog, Meerut, U.P.	1159000
21.	M/s. Shree Lakshman Baba Roller Flour Mill, Lucknow, U.P.	1896500

1	2	3
22.	M/s. Fantasy Food Creation, Noida, U.P.	1173000
23.	M/s. Shashi Oil and Fats Pvt. Ltd., U.P.	2500000
24.	M/s. Singhania Milk Products, U.P.	2500000
25.	M/s. Audyogik Utpadak Evam Vipnan Sahkari Samiti, Meerut, U.P.	1970500
26.	M/s. K.N. Food Industries, Kanpur, U.P.	2500000
27.	M/s. Aditya Spice Udyog, U.P.	109000
28.	M/s. Rama Pashu Ahar Pvt. Ltd., U.P.	2341000
29.	M/s. Shri Durga Agro Oil Pvt. Ltd., Varanasi, U.P.	2500000
30.	M/s. Suman Food Products, U.P.	1322000
31.	M/s. Brindavan Beverages Pvt. Ltd., U.P.	2500000
32.	M/s. Surya Food And Agro Industries, U.P.	2500000
33.	M/s. Pahladsri Confectioneries, U.P.	1631500
34.	M/s. Lucky Food Products, Meerut, U.P.	1839500
35.	M/s. Rama Mustard and Food Products, Kiratpur, U.P.	2500000
36.	M/s. Parshannath Agro Industries, U.P.	350000
37.	M/s. Shree Lakshman Baba Roller Flour Mill, Lucknow, U.P.	1896500
38.	M/s. Brindavan Bottlers Ltd., U.P.	2500000
39.	M/s. Merino Industries Ltd., Ghaziabad, U.P.	2500000
40.	M/s. Harydayal Mill Products, U.P.	2500000
41.	M/s. MLA Foods, U.P.	287500
Total		80572000
HRD		
42.	M/s. Chetanya Maha Prabhu Vikas Sansthan, Jaunpur, U.P.	200000

1	2	3
43.	M/s. Marketing and Product Display, Kanpur, U.P.	28725
44.	M/s. Akkal Poly Craft Association, U.P.	95000
Total		3233725
R&D		
45.	M/s. Gokul Foods Pvt. Ltd., Kanpur, U.P.	492000
Total		492000

[English]

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**Electrification of Railway Tracks in
Madhya Pradesh**

1793. SHRI MANIK SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for electrification of railway lines during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise details including Madhya Pradesh; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) and (b) During Eleventh Five Year Plan, 3500 route kilometers have been set for railway electrification. State-wise targets are not fixed, as Railway projects are not confined to state boundaries. However, Sections identified for electrification, state-wise, are broadly as under:—

Sl. No.	Route	State-wise Route kilometers		Route kilometers to be electrified during XI Plan
1	2	3	4	
1.	Barabanki-Barauni-Guwahati	Uttar Pradesh	— 341	1538
		Bihar	— 638	
		West Bengal	— 336	
		Assam	— 223	
2.	Moradabad-Mughalsarai	Entire section falls in Uttar Pradesh		626
3.	Shakurbasti-Rohtak	Delhi	— 10	60
		Haryana	— 50	

1	2	3	4
4.	Bina-Kota	Madhya Pradesh — 152	303
		Rajasthan — 151	
5.	Villupuram-Tiruchchirappalli-Madurai	Entire section falls in Tamil Nadu	332
6.	Trivendrum-Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu — 57	87
		Kerala — 30	
7.	Lingampalli-Wadi	Karnataka — 50	161
		Andhra Pradesh — 111	
8.	Indore-Ujjain-Dewas-Maksi	Entire section falls in Madhya Pradesh	115
9.	Jhansi-Kanpur	Entire section falls in Uttar Pradesh	220
10.	Khurja-Meerut-Saharanpur and Ghaziabad-Meerut (Partly)	Entire section falls in Uttar Pradesh	58
Total			3500

**Refinery and Petrochemical Complex at
Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh**

1794. SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has taken a final decision to exit from the proposed Refinery and Petrochemical complex at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh

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

(c) whether ONGC has decided not to set up any refinery in the future and to concentrate only on exploration and production; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the 13th meeting of Board of Directors of Kakinada Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd. (KRPL) held on 23rd June 2008, the management of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) has conveyed its decision to withdraw from the project with immediate effect as the financial appraisal indicated that the project would not provide appropriate returns, even with enhanced capacity of 15 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA).

(c) and (d) No, Sir. ONGC has taken above decision on the merits of the case. As such the decision is case specific and not a general one.

[Translation]

Losses in Tourism Industry

1795. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE :

SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tourism industry of Siliguri and Darjeeling has suffered losses of crores of rupees due to blockade of roads on hills and closure of National Highways No. 31 as a result of the Gorkhaland Movement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is formulating any scheme to prevent such a situation keeping in view the above incidents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI) : (a) and (b) According to the information provided by the State Government of West Bengal, there has been a loss of tourist inflow owing to closure of hills and NH-31. The figures of Tourist arrivals for the last three years are as under:

Year	Total
2006	31,46,445
2007	12,34,705
2008	9,40,967 (up to Sept.' 08)

(c) and (d) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, the prevention of such a situation is the prime responsibility of the State Government.

[English]

Palace on Wheels Train on Bangalore-Davangere Route

1796. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a

"Palace on Wheels" type train on the Bangalore-Davangere route;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Karnataka Government has submitted a proposal to introduce a passenger train between Harihar and Birur in Karnataka to the Railways;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is no First Class and First AC Coaches in Train No. 6589 and 6590 (Meeraj-Bangalore and Bangalore-Meeraj Mail);

(f) if so, whether the Railways are considering any proposal to include one First Class and one First AC Coaches in these trains;

(g) the time by which the said project is likely to start and target set for its completion; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the "Golden Chariot" during its journey from Vasco to Yeshwantpur passes through Davangere without stopping at Davangere.

(c) No proposal of Karnataka Government for introduction of passenger trains between Harihar and Birur has been received by the Railways.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) 6589/6590 Bangalore - Shri Chatrapati Sahu Maharaj (T) Rani Chennamma Express is running with one First AC coach but on First Class coach.

(f) There is no proposal to provide First Class coaches in the train.

(g) Does not arise.

(h) First Class coaches are being phased out.

Credit Limit for Airlines

1797. SHRI SURESH ANGADI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some airlines operating in the country owe a sizeable amount to public sector oil companies on account of fuel bill;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the credit limit extended to each airlines by the Union Government;

(d) the details of airlines which have exceeded the credit limit;

(e) the reasons for not forcing these defaulting companies either to make the payment or get the necessary aviation fuel on upfront payment; and

(f) the decisions taken by the Union Government after a meeting with the Jet Airways' Chairman?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As on 21st October 2008, the domestic airlines, viz., NACIL (Air India, Indian Airlines, Air India Express and Alliance) Kingfisher Airlines Limited and Jet Airways collectively owed approximately Rs. 2926 crore to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation (BPC) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPC) on account of purchase of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF).

(c) to (f) An inter-ministerial meeting was held in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas on 22.10.2008, in which the officials of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Finance, OMCs and representatives of the domestic airlines etc. were present. The adverse financial position of the civil aviation sector was discussed and the following was decided:—

(i) in order to enable the domestic airlines to clear their dues, the airlines would be allowed to clear

their outstanding dues in six equated monthly instalments, latest by 31.3.2009;

(ii) as regards the current dues, the payment schedule was enhanced from 60 days to 90 days;

(iii) these facilities would stand withdrawn with effect from 1.4.2009 and the normal terms and conditions governing sale/purchase of ATF between OMCs and the airlines would be resumed; and

(iv) the price of ATF will be revised on a fortnightly basis instead of the existing monthly basis.

The credit terms were liberalised as all the major domestic airlines, viz., NACIL, Kingfisher Airlines Limited and Jet Airways had exceeded their credit limits and the said measures were found necessary to enable the domestic airlines to pay their dues, in view of their difficult financial position.

Regulations for Natural Gas Pipeline by PNGRB

1798. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether much anticipated regulations for natural gas pipelines were likely to be notified by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) in June, 2008;

(b) if so, whether the regulations have since been notified;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay in notification and the time by which it will be notified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) to (d) The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Authorising Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand Natural Gas Pipelines Regulations,

2008 have been notified on 6th May, 2008 and the same was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 23.10.2008 and 21.10.2008 respectively.

Doubling of Railway Line

1799. SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNIAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the status of doubling of railway line between Bangalore and Yeshwantpur and Yeshwantpur to Tumkur; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) and (b) Bangalore-Yeshwantpur is already a double line section where train services are available. The doubling between Yeshwantpur-Gollahalli and Gollahalli-Nidavanda sections have also been completed and commissioned in October, 2007 and May, 2008 respectively. Work on Nidavanda-Tumkur section has also been completed recently and requisite clearance of Commissioner of Railway Safety has been approached for Authorisation for opening the doubling for traffic.

[Translation]

Protected Monuments in Bihar

1800. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of protected monuments in Bihar;

(b) the location-wise details thereof;

(c) the amount spent on the preservation and maintenance of these monuments during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the revenue earned by the Government from these monuments during the above said period?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI) : (a) and (b) Details of 70 monuments/sites declared as of national importance in Bihar are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The amount spent on the preservation and maintenance of these monuments is as under:

2005-06	Rs. 325.00 lakhs
2006-07	Rs.155.00 lakhs
2007-08	Rs. 427.97 lakhs
2008-09 (Upto 30 Nov.08)	Rs. 292.35 lakhs

(d) The revenue earned through five ticketed monuments in Bihar is as under;

Year	Rupees	Dollars
2005-06	Rs. 23.71 lakhs	0.63 lakh
2006-07	Rs. 32.73 lakhs	0.95 lakh
2007-08	Rs. 36.81 lakhs	1.24 lakhs
2008-09 (Upto Oct.08)	Rs. 15.34 lakhs	

Statement

List of centrally protected monuments under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India in Bihar

Sl.No.	Name of the Mounment	Locality	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Tomb of Shamsheer Khan	Shamshemager	Aurangabad

1	2	3	4
2.	Ancient site of Vikramasila Monastery	Antichak	Bhagalpur
3.	Rock Temple	Golgong	Bhagalpur
4.	Patalpuri cave and land adjoining Batehwar cave on the Patharghata hill	Madhorampur	Bhagalpur
5.	Rock sculptures	Patharghatta	Bhagalpur
6.	Ancient mound	Buxar	Buxar
7.	Remains of ancient fort or Pachrukhi Garh locally known as Raja Bali Ka Garh	Balirajgarh	Madhubani
8.	Ruined fortress, Chankigarh	Chanki	West Champaran
9.	Rampart of the fort and Stupa at Nandangarh	Marhia	West Champaran
10.	Ruined fortress at Nandangarh	Marhia	West Champaran
11.	Vedic burial mound	Marhia	West Champaran
12.	Vedic burial mounds	Pakri	West Champaran
13.	Fort ruins, tank and Stupa	Sagardih	East Champaran
14.	Buddhist Stupa	Tajpur Deur	East Champaran
15.	Asoka column known as Laur pillar	Lauriya Areraj	East Champaran
16.	Asoka column	Lauriya Nandangarh	West Champaran
17.	Vedic burial mounds	Lauriya Nandangarh	West Champaran
18.	Ashoka column	Rampurwa	West Champaran
19.	Sculptures of various Hindu deities carved on the southern and eastern faces of some rocks and boulders of Kauwadol Hill	Kurisarai	Gaya
20.	Sculptures of various Hindu deities carved on the face of an isolated distance of 12 feet from the south-eastern corner of the Kauwadol Hill.	Kurisarai	Gaya

1	2	3	4
21.	Sculptures of various Hindu deities carved on the northern-eastern faces of some rocks of Kauwadol Hill.	Kurisarai	Gaya
22.	Sculptures of four Hindu deities one on each side of an oblong isolated boulder to the east of the Kauwadol Hill.	Kurisarai	Gaya
23.	The whole of the ancient ruins on which there are a colossal statue of Buddha, a few loose sculptures and thirteen sand stone pillars.	Kurisarai	Gaya
24.	The area generally known as 'Garh'	Kurisarai	Gaya
25.	Ancient Buddhistic image and other images and sculptures collected underneath a shed	Gueri	Gaya
26.	Ancient mounds in the valley known as "Hasra Kol"	Bishunpurarwa, Hasra and Jagdishpur	Gaya
27.	Ancient mounds in the hill known as 'Sobhnath'	Bishunpurarwa, Hasra and Jagdishpur	Gaya
28.	Sive temple	Konch	Gaya
29.	Ancient Stupa and other remains locally known as Sujata garh	Bakraur	Gaya
30.	Ancient Buddhistic image and sculptures collected underneath a shed	Ghejan Jehanabad	
31.	Gopi Cave	Barabar and Nagarjuni hills	Jehanabad
32.	Karan Chaupar Cave	Barabar and Nagarjuni hills	Jehanabad
33.	Lomas Rishi Cave	Barabar and Nagarjuni hills	Jehanabad

1	2	3	4
34.	Sudama Cave	Barabar and Nagarjuni hills	Jehanabad
35.	Vadathika Cave	Barabar and Nagarjuni hills	Jehanabad
36.	Vapiyaka Cave	Barabar and Nagarjuni hills	Jehanabad
37.	Visva Jhopa Cave	Barabar and Nagarjuni hills,	Jehanabad
38.	Ancient monolithic pillar known as Lat	Lat	Jehanabad
39.	Asokan Column	Kolhua	Muzaffarpur
40.	Remains of the ramparts and the mound commonly known as the 'Queen's Palace' in the Killa	Bihar Sharif	Nalanda
41.	Tomb of Malik Ibrahim Bayu	Bihar Sharif	Nalanda
42.	Ancient remains known as Garh	Ghorakatora	Nalanda
43.	All mounds, structures and buildings enclosed in the acquired area	Nalanda	Nalanda
44.	Ancient mound	Bargaon	Nalanda
45.	Statue of Buddha	Jagdishpur	Nalanda
46.	(i) All ancient structures and other monuments.	Rajgir	Nalanda
	(ii) All ancient structures and all artificial ancient remains which are situated within a distance of half a mile of the said two ancient cities known as old and new Rajgriha.		
	(iii) Walls of the two ancient cities known as old and new Rajgriha		
47.	Sculpture and Images	Datiana	Patna

1	2	3	4
48.	The grove known as "Bulandibagh"	Bulandipur	Patna
49.	The mound or stupa known as "Chhoti Paharai"	Chhoti Paharai	Patna
50.	Supposed site of the Palace of Asoka	Kumrahar	Patna
51.	Remains of wooden foundations and Mauryan walls	Sandalpur	Patna
52.	Mounds known as the five stupas or "Panch Pahari"	Paharidih	Patna
53.	a. Ablution Tank,	Patna	Patna
	b. Mir Ashrafs Jama Mosque		
	c. Pucca well .		
54.	Tomb of Shah Makhadum Daulat Maneri and Ibrahim Khan	Maner	Patna
55.	Tank	Maner	Patna
56.	Ancient Mound and ruined brick walls together with adjacent land comprising part of survey plot No. 608 and 611	Maner	Patna
57.	Ancient Mound and ruined brick walls together with adjacent land comprising of survey plot No. 399	Maner	Patna
58.	Ancient mound	Buxar	Buxar
59.	Tomb of Hasan Shah Suri	Sasaram	Rohtas
60.	Tomb of Sher Shah Suri	Sasaram	Rohtas
61.	Rohtasgarh fort	Rohtasgarh	Rohtas
62.	Temple of Mundeswari Devi	Paura	Kaimur
63.	Tomb of Bakhtiar Khan	Malik Sarai	Kaimur
64.	Three rock inscriptions (Adjacent to Tara Chandi temple)	Sasaram	Rohtas

1	2	3	4
65. Ancestral House of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the First President of India	Jiradei	Siwan	
66. Remains of Ancient city	Manjhi	Saran	
67. Jami mosque	Hajipur	Vaishali	
68. Relic Stupa	Harpur Basant (Vaishali)	Vaishali	
69. Raja Vishal Ka Garh	Vaishali	Vaishali	
70. Kanhaiya ji ka mandir	Bandarjhula	Kishanganj	

[English]

Scheduled Regional Airlines

1801. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has introduced the concept of scheduled regional airlines in order to increase air connectivity between smaller cities; and

(b) if so, the details of operators operating as scheduled regional airlines in the Southern Region, particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirements for Scheduled regional air transport service with a view to promote air connectivity within a region, expand air travel services for Tier II and Tier III cities and between specific regions. There are four regions identified as North, South, West, East/North-East coinciding with the Flight Information Regions (FIRs) as defined by the Airports Authority of India (AAI). The regional airlines are not permitted to operate on category I routes. However, the regional airlines of the southern region which

has 3 metros would be allowed to operate between the metros within the southern region namely Bangalore, Chennai and Hyderabad.

The Government has issued initial NOC to operate Scheduled Air Transport (Regional) Service to M/s. Star Aviation for Air Transport (Regional) Service to M/s. Star Aviation for Southern Region. The company is yet to commence its operations.

[Translation]

Deviation of Air India Flight

1802. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI :
SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India Flight IC-612 deviated from its path from Mumbai Airport on 4th June, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry into the same; and

(d) If so, the conclusions of the inquiry and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) to (d)

On 4.6.2008, Air India flight IC612 while operating into Mumbai had not been reported at waypoint SG at the estimated time. Mumbai ATC try to contact the aircraft but could not establish contact till the flight overshot Mumbai and was about 35 NM south of Mumbai maintaining FL 300. Pilot on query from ATC Mumbai reported that due to transmitter problem, they could not contact ATC. Incident has been investigated and the report is under examination at appropriate level.

Steel Processing Plant

1803. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the work of steel processing plant and depot set up in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the time by which the unit is likely to be made functional under the time bound future action plan?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) :

(a) and (b) For the steel processing plant at Ujjain, site survey work and soil testing work has been completed. Tendering is in progress for the main package. The unit is expected to be set up in about 18 months from the date of placement of order.

Financial Assistance to Government of Orissa

1804. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of food processing industries functioning in Orissa at present;

(b) the financial assistance given by the Government for setting up of new food processing industries and cold storages during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the amount of investment made in these industries and production being made by them in terms of Rupees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY) : (a) The data on food processing industries/unit and details of investment and production made in the industries in the country, including that of Orissa is not centrally maintained. Ministry of Food Processing Industries extends financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to implementing agencies/entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs in general areas of 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in difficult areas to implementing agencies/entrepreneurs for setting up/modernization/technology upgradation of Food Processing Industries.

(b) and (c) The details of assistance provided by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries under the scheme of setting up/modernization/technology upgradation of Food Processing Industries and cold storage during the last three Years in the country and current year are as below:

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the scheme	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (upto Nov. 2008)
Setting up of Food Processing Industries	6966.00	8219.00	11936.00	9225.00
Cold Storage	273.79	218.03	51.74	14.56

[English]

Setting up of Steel Processing Units

1805. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a vast scope to promote steel processing units in the States of Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the number of steel processing units proposed to be set up in these States, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to set up such units in these States?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) : (a) to (c) Steel Processing Units (SPUs) are being set-up in States where SAIL does not have major production facilities. At present, three SPUs are being set-up in Madhya Pradesh at Hoshangabad, Ujjain and Gwalior, for which SAIL Board has already given 'in-principle' approval. The tendering activities in these three SPU's are in progress.

[Translation]

Norms for Development of model Railway Station

1806. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms laid down for the development of model Railway Station in Jharkhand;

(b) the number of railway stations fulfilling these norms;

(c) whether these railway stations have not been developed as model stations despite fulfilling the norms;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the names of the railway stations developed as model stations in Jharkhand so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) While presenting the Railway Budget 1999-2000, the then Minister of Railways declared that all efforts will be made to make atleast one station in each division as model station where higher level of passenger amenities will be provided. Consequent upon the announcement so made, 61 stations were initially selected as model station. Later on, more model stations were added from time to time. As per the announcement made during the presentation of Railway Budget 2006-07, all the stations falling under 'A' and 'B' category stations at that time were selected as model stations.

(b) 16 railway stations from the State of Jharkhand were selected as model station.

(c) to (e) Out of 16 stations identified for development as model station in Jharkhand State, 10 stations, namely, Dhanbad, Ranchi, Tatanagar, Chakradharpur, Barkakana, Daltonganj, Garhwa Road, Koderma, Parasnath and Bokaro Steel City have already been developed as model stations.

Development of stations as model station is a continuous process and is undertaken through Annual Works Programme depending upon availability of funds and other relative priorities.

[English]

Sick PSUs in Andhra Pradesh

1807. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Pub" sector Undertakings (PUSs) lying sick under the administrative control of the Government in Andhra Pradesh as on date; and

(b) the status of each PSU?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) The following three subsidiary/units of Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers are lying sick in Andhra Pradesh:—

- (i) Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited (HFL) (a subsidiary of Hindustan organic Chemicals Limited), Distt., Medak
- (ii) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Hyderabad
- (iii) Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL), Ramagundam

(b) The present status of the PSUs mentioned at

(a) above are given below:—

- (I) Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited (HFL)

BIFR has approved a 'Modified Revival Scheme — MRS-07' for rehabilitation of the company. The estimated cost for rehabilitation is Rs. 19.28 crores.

- (II) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL)

The issues of revival of IDPL is under the consideration of Group of Ministers (GOM).

- (III) Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL)

The Government has approved the constitution of an Empowered Committee of Secretaries to look into the financial models for revival of each of the closed units of FCIL, including the Ramagundam Unit.

[Translation]

Recruitment of Women Railway Engine Drivers

1808. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have recruited women for the post of Railway Engine Drivers;

(b) If so, the State-wise details of such women employees; and

(c) the details of responsibilities entrusted to these women employees regarding railway operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State-wise figures are not maintained on the railways.

(c) Women appointed as Loco Pilot are utilized in performing normal duties of a Loco Pilot, like driving, performing duties in Crew Lobby, Control office, etc.

[English]

Food Processing Industries in Tamil Nadu

1809. SHRIMATI K. RANI : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals received from the Government of Tamil Nadu during the last three years to set up food processing units in the State;

(b) the number of proposals sanctioned out of them;

(c) the number of proposals still pending with the Ministry along with the reasons for their pendency;

(d) the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be cleared; and

(e) the details of the financial assistance provided to the State during the last three years and the current year separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY) : (a) to (c) The details of the proposals received,

sanctioned and pending during last three years in respect of Tamil Nadu are as under:—

Year	Proposal received	Sanctioned*	Pending
2005-06	22	23	6
2006-07	32	35	13
2007-08	15	16	15

*Sanctioned cases include cases of previous years.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries disburses funds depending upon the viability of proposals and availability of funds. The details of financial assistance provided to the state during the last three years and current year are as below:—

Year	Rs. in lakhs
2005-06	362.235
2006-07	493.615
2007-08	814.245
2008-09 (as on 14.11.2008)	515.09

Discontinuation of International Flights at Guwahati

1810. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has discontinued the International Flights at Guwahati Airport;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to restore such flights at Guwahati?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) to (c) Yes,

Sir. The Guwahati-Bangkok service operated by Air India has been withdrawn effective 1st July, 2008 because the flights was carrying very poor loads and was incurring losses since its introduction in January, 2005. At present, Air India has no plans to restore to Guwahati-Bangkok flight.

Shortage of Concrete Sleepers

1812. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the railways track expansion work has been stalled due to shortage of concrete sleepers;

(b) if so, whether the sleeper manufacturing units are on the verge of closure due to stand off with the Railways on the issue of price escalation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS) : (a) Reduced sleeper availability during June, 2008 to August, 2008 has affected the progress of targeted projects/works to a certain extent. However, other factors like unprecedented hike in steel prices has also adversely contributed towards the progress of work during the current year.

(b) No, Sir. Matter has been resolved and production of sleeper has resumed.

(c) Does not arise.

Decentralization of Air Traffic Control Services

1813. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY :

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an urgent need to decentralize air traffic control services in order to make room for more

trained Air Traffic Controllers (ATCs) than are available today; and

(b) If so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Civil Aviation Training College (CATC) at Allahabad has adequate capacity and infrastructure to meet the current and future requirement of training of Air Traffic Control Officers (ATCOs). However, with the objective of enhancing the capacity further, additional training centre has been established at the old Begumpet Airport in Hyderabad to expedite the training process of ATCOs.

Housing Condition of Banjaras

1814. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware about the unhealthy, unhygienic condition of Tandas (Bastis) of Banjaras in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also aware local civic bodies do not provide any assistance/help to improve these Tandas since they do not fall under revenue village;

(d) if so, whether the Government will conduct a study on the housing condition of Banjaras and propose to take action to improve the housing condition of Banjaras by providing assistance for development of Tandas community;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI SUBBULAKSHMI JAGADEESAN) : (a) to (f) The National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic

Tribes has submitted its Report on 2nd July, 2008 which has made certain recommendations on the housing problems of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes which include Banjara Community also. The recommendations of the Commission are under consideration of the Government.

Mineral Water Production

1815. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways are planning mineral water production like Rail Neer project at 12 locations in the whole country;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) to (c) At present there are two Rail Neer plants at Nangloi (Delhi) and Danapur (Bihar) in operation. Further, it has been decided to set up two more Rail Neer plants, one at Palur, near Chennai and the other at Ambarnath near Mumbai.

[Translation]

Pay Revision of PSU Employees

1816. SHRI SURAJ SINGH :
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to revise the pay of the employees of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether even profit earning PSUs are not in a position to implement the recently announced pay packages for their staff immediately;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the further action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA) : (a) and (b) Guidelines for 7th Round of Wage negotiations, which falls due on general basis from 01.01.2007, in respect of unionised workmen have been issued vide DPE OM Nos. 2(7)/06-DPE (WC) dated 09.11.2006 and 01.05.2008. Guidelines have also since been issued vide DPE OM No. 2(70)/08-DPE (WC) dated 26.11.2008 for pay revision of executives and Non Unionised Supervisors in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs).

(c) to (e) Boards of respective CPSEs are empowered to revise the pay of workmen based on negotiations with the unions. Boards have also been empowered to revise pay of non-unionised supervisors. The Board of Directors would be required to consider the proposal of pay revision of executives based on the affordability of respective CPSEs and submit the same to the Administrative Ministry/Department for approval, in terms of guidelines dated 26.11.2008. The expenditure on account of pay revision is to be borne by the CPSEs from their own resources.

[English]

Scholarship Programme for Minorities

1817. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme in Prime Minister's 15 Point programme for the scholarships of Minority students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of scholarships considering the large number of minority students in Kerala;

(d) If so, whether the Government has received any request from the State of Kerala in this regard; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI A.R. ANTULAY) : (a) and (b) The following two scholarship schemes have been formulated for students belonging to the minority communities in pursuance of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities:—

(1) Scheme of post-matric scholarships.

(2) Scheme of pre-matric scholarships.

(c) to (e) A request has been received from the State of Kerala for increasing the number of pre-matric scholarships for students belonging to the minority communities. The allocation of scholarships to all States, including Kerala, has been made on the basis of the population of the notified minority communities in the State. Out of a total of 4 lakh scholarships for 2008-09, the allocation for Kerala is 29,380.

Providing of Factamfos to Kerala

1818. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala had requested the Union Government to provide Factamfos from the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) to the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. FACTAMFOS is a brand name of complex fertilizer manufactured by the Fertilizer

And Travancore Limited (FACT) with a chemical composition of 20:20:0:13 also called Ammonium Sulphate Phosphate. The Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) does not manufacture FACTAMFOS.

[Translation]

Modernisation of IGIA

1819. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) has failed in modernising the Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA) within the stipulated time frame;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the modernisation amenities at the IGIA for which the DIAL was made a partner in the revenue and the expenditure incurred thereon till 30th September, 2008;

(d) the percentage share of the Airport Authority of India (AAI) in revenue with DIAL;

(e) the details of the revenue given by the DIAL to the AAI since beginning of its operations till 30th September, 2008, year-wise; and

(f) the names of the sources from which the DIAL earns the revenue at the IGIA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, some of the Mandatory Capital Projects (MCPs) as stipulated in Schedule 7 of Operation, Management and Development Agreement (OMDA) were delayed by 3 months which have since been completed. This has not affected the modernisation programme of IGI Airport.

(c) In terms of OMDA, Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) has to prepare a Master Plan for modernisation and development of IGI Airport, Delhi

in addition of the MCPs which have to be completed within stipulated time as per Schedule 7 of OMDA. Rs.4681 Crores has been spent till 30th September, 2008.

(d) and (e) DIAL has to pay monthly annual fee of 45.99% of gross revenue of DIAL. The year wise break-up of revenue received by Airports Authority of India (AAI) in Rupees in crores are in respective order: (2006-07), (271.98); (2007-08), (402.71) and (2008-09 till Sept. 2008), (213.26).

(f) DIAL earns the revenue at IGI Airport from Aeronautical (Traffic), Non-Aeronautical (Non traffic) and Cargo.

[English]

PNG Connections in Metro Cities

1820. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN :
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI :
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA :
SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD :
SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of localities where Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections have been provided in each of the Metro Cities in the country;

(b) whether preference in this regard is given to areas where cooperative societies are located;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the membership of LPG consumer will be cancelled if a consumer takes PNG connection; and

(e) if so, the mechanism through which consumers will get domestic cooking gas when they shift out of PNG , covered area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) At present, Piped Natural Gas (PNG) is available in metro cities of Delhi and Mumbai. PNG is being provided in the following colonies/areas:—

Delhi

Kaka Nagar, Bapa Nagar, Pandara Road/Park, Sujan Singh Park, Nizamuddin, Sunder Nagar, Golf Links, Khan Market, IIPA, DIZ Area, Aurangzeb Road, Brahmputra Apartment MP Flats, Palika Vaas, Gandhi Sadan, Palika Niketan, Peshwa Road, Balmiki Sadan, Aram Bagh, Sarita Vihar, Jasola Vihar, Sukhdev Vihar, Zakir Bagh, Ishwar Nagar, Kalindi Colony, Friends Colony, Maharani Bagh, New Friends Colony, Bharat Nagar, Srinivas Puri, Jangpura, Pant Nagar, Jor Bagh, Lodhi Colony, Lodhi Complex, Pragati Vihar Hostel, Asian Games Village, Gulmohar Park, Gulmohar Enclave, Neeti Bagh, Andrews Ganj, Andrews Ganj Extension, Mayfair garden, HUDCO, Anand Lok, Sadiq Nagar, Rabinder Nagar, Bharti Nagar, Lodhi Estate (Amrita Shergill Marg), Sarojini Nagar, Naroji Nagar, Netaji Nagar, Laxmi Bai Nagar, Chankyapuri, Kidwai Nagar, Satya Sadan, Hauz khas, Moti Bagh, Mohammad Pur, R.K. Puram, Som Vihar, Munirka, NHIFW, Nivedita Kunj, Vasant Kunj, Vasant Enclave, Saket, Pushp Vihar, Patparganj, Mayur Vihar, Vasundhara Enclave, Rohini, Pitampura, Paschim Vihar, Vikas Puri, Dwarka, Vasant Vihar, Babu Dham, Dilshad Garden and Janakpuri.

Mumbai

Colaba (South Mumbai), Borivili/Dahisar (North Western limit of Metropolis), Mulund (North Eastern Limit of Metropolis), Mira Road area Mulund Check Naka on LBS Road, Ghodbunder Road, Manpada, Naupada, Wagle Estate, Vartaknagar, etc.

Presently, there is no PNG network in other metro cities. However, in order to promote investment from public as well as private sector for laying trunk

natural gas pipelines and city/local natural gas distribution networks throughout the country, the Government of India has enacted 'The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006' and has notified the 'Policy for Development of Natural Gas Pipelines and City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks'.

(b) and (c) PNG pipeline network is provided/expended in various areas/colonies, irrespective of the type of residential units in that area.

(d) and (e) Government has granted approval to Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies to formulate a scheme for cancellation of domestic LPG connections of PNG customers. Under the Scheme, Green channel connection will be made available to such consumers anywhere in the country at the surrendered Security Deposit rate.

Theft of Antiques

1821. SHRI AMITAVA NANDY : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether large scale thefts of Indian antiques are taking place in ancient temples and far flung villages of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the action taken to trace and bring back the stolen antiques?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI) : (a) and (b) Details of available data relating to theft in last three years are given in the enclosed Statement. This is not indicative of any regular pattern.

(c) The Archaeological Survey of India is committed towards the preservation and safety of antiquities at the protected monuments as well as the site museums. To ensure their safety, the Archaeological Survey of India

engages security guards whose strength has been augmented by deploying private security guards, State police, home guards, and the CISF at selected monuments. Constant interaction takes place between ASI, CBI and Customs authorities to share information on the smuggling of art objects.

Provisions exist under the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 for regulation of export in antiquities and art treasures and for prevention of their illicit trafficking. These provisions include registration of dealers, registration of specified categories of antiquities, prosecution of offenders etc. The Government has launched a National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities which will, among other things, document the country's monuments and antiquities.

Statement

The number of thefts of antiquities reported during the last three years from the centrally protected monuments, State-wise, is as follow

State	Year	No. of thefts of antiquities
1	2	3
Rajasthan	2005	7
Madhya Pradesh	2005	9
Uttarakhand	2005	1
Uttarakhand	2006	2
Rajasthan	2006	1
Andhra Pradesh	2006	1
Madhya Pradesh	2007	5
West Bengal	2007	1
Himachal Pradesh	2007	4

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	2007	1
Orissa	2008	1
Himachal Pradesh	2008	1
Madhya Pradesh	2008	1
Uttar Pradesh	2008	4

[Translation]

Free Railway Passes to Students

1822. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have introduced a scheme of issuing free Railway passes to students across the country; and

(b) if so, the State-wise number of beneficiaries of the scheme since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cases of Emergency Landings

1823. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU :

SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR :

SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOM :

SHRI M. APPADURAI :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of emergency landings by the aeroplanes of Indian Airlines, Air India, Private airlines including personal helicopters during the last three years, including current year;

(b) whether any indepth investigations into the causes of emergency landings have been conducted;

(c) if so, the detail thereof;

(d) the losses suffered by the services due emergency landings of flights;

(e) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news item "Viman ki emergency landing" reported in the Hindustan dated 12 October, 2008; and

(f) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) During last three years till date, there has been only one case of emergency landing of Go Airways A-320 aircraft at Delhi while operating flight G8-456 on 9.10.2008. During lift off from Mumbai, nose wheel of the aircraft had fallen. The aircraft made a safe landing at Delhi without any damage or injury to any person. However, there was no case of emergency landing incident of Private Helicopters.

(b) and (c) Investigation of the above incident was carried out and the involved engineer has been warned to be careful in future.

(d) No such data is maintained by the Government.

(e) and (f) Yes Sir. Air India B-777 aircraft VT-ALN operating flight AI-111 on 11.10.2008 landed back as smoke was emanating in the aft cabin area. The situation was brought under control and no emergency was declared.

[English]

Special Central Assistance to SC Families

1824. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise details of amount which are being paid as 25% of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) on the basis of percentage of SC families in the States covered by composite economic development programme to enable them to cross the poverty line;

(b) the number of families projected to cross the poverty line during the next three years;

(c) the number of families who have actually crossed the poverty line during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in case of States which have not been able to achieve their targets in this regard;

(e) whether any study has been conducted by the Government to assess the impact of the schemes on the projected beneficiaries;

(f) if so, State-wise details thereof;

(g) the details of the States which are lagging behind; and

(h) the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI SUBBULAKSHMI JAGADEESAN) : (a) A Statement showing State-wise details of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (ACSP) released during 2007-08, on the basis of number of SC families covered under composite economic development programme, as reported by the State Governments/UT Administrations, is given enclosed the Statement.

(b) Physical coverage, in terms of number of beneficiaries to be assisted, will depend upon the outlay allocated for the scheme in respective Annual Plans. Based on the outlay allocated for the year 2008-09, 5.75 lakh beneficiaries are projected to benefit.

(c) As per information received from State Governments/UT Administrations, 16.4 lakh beneficiaries have been assisted under the scheme during 2005-06 to 2007-08.

As per the latest available estimates of NSSO, the percentage of SC population living below the poverty line declined from 48.1% in rural areas and 49.5% in urban areas in 1993-94 to 36.8% and 39.9% respectively in 2004-05.

(d) State-wise physical targets are not fixed under the scheme. However, performance of State Governments/UT Administrations is monitored through Quarterly Progress Reports, and Annual Progress Report, received from them. Before release of further installment of SCA, utilisation of funds already released is considered.

(e) and (f) The Centre for Dalit Studies, Hyderabad conducted a study on SCA in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in October, 2006. Another evaluation study on SCA in Haryana was conducted by Shristi, New Delhi, in July, 2006. Reports of both studies have been received in February, 2008.

(g) and (h) Due to non-furnishing of necessary information, second instalment of SCA could not be released to Bihar, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Punjab, Manipur, and Delhi, during 2007-08. The Ministry regularly follows up with State Governments/UT Administrations, at various levels, to persuade them to avail benefits of the scheme.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Amount of Special Central Assistance released (Rs. in lakh) on the basis of family coverage during 2007-08
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1544.90

1	2	3
2.	Bihar	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	4.78
4.	Goa	0
5.	Gujarat	272.64
6.	Haryana	312.31
7.	Himachal Pradesh	61.52
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
9.	Jharkhand	0
10.	Karnataka	974.78
11.	Kerala	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1849.79
13.	Maharashtra	1191.42
14.	Orissa	1068.71
15.	Punjab	0
16.	Rajasthan	1838.99
17.	Tamil Nadu	1643.40
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2866.69
19.	Uttarakhand	185.74
20.	West Bengal	676.90
21.	Tripura	85.56
22.	Assam	410.78
23.	Manipur	0
24.	Sikkim	0.04

1	2	3
25. Delhi		0
26. Puducherry		57.88
27. Chandigarh		12.50
Total		15059.33

[Translation]

Opening of LPG Agencies in Chhattisgarh

1825. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any target for opening of more LPG distribution agencies in the country, particularly in Chhattisgarh during the year 2008-09;

(b) if so, whether the Government has identified locations for the said purpose;;

(c) the number of such agencies established in Chhattisgarh so far; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the said target for the year 2008-09?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) to (d) Government have given freedom to Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to set up LPG distributorship in accordance with their commercial assessment and locations are identified by them on the basis of available refill sale potential for sustaining independent distributorships. However, Government have advised OMCs to draw up Marketing Plans for covering semi-urban and rural areas. OMCs have finalized a common industry marketing plan covering 1340 locations in the country including, 16 locations in the State of Chhattisgarh for setting up new LPG distributorships mainly in rural and urban-rural (semi-urban) locations. The

advertisements for the 16 locations in the State of Chhattisgarh have been released and selection process is in progress as per policy.

The setting up of LPG distributorships is a continuous process and involves identifying of a suitable location, arranging land for setting up of godown and other statutory clearances. It is not possible to indicate any time frame for setting up of LPG distributorships.

As on 01.11.2008, OMCs are operating 153 LPG distributorships in the State of Chhattisgarh.

[English]

Overcrowding at Booking Counters

1826. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR :
SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA :
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether overcrowding at booking counters in metro cities is causing great hardship to commuters, particularly during peak seasons; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to reduce overcrowding at the booking counters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) and (b) In order to cater to rush during peak and festival seasons and during peak rush hours, when the queue lengths are comparatively larger, additional counters are opened to the extent feasible. Besides, various other steps have been taken to facilities passengers in getting tickets, which are as under:—

- (i) Proliferation of Unreserved Ticketing System (UTS)
- (ii) Installation of Automatic Ticket Vending Machines (ATVMs)

- (iii) Appointment of Jan Sadharan Ticket Booking Sewaks (JTBS)
- (iv) Appointment of Gramin Ticket Booking Sewaks (GTBS)
- (v) Proliferation of Internet ('I' and 'e') ticketing
- (vi) Issuing of reserved tickets through computerized Passenger Reservation System (PRS) terminals provided in Post offices.

[Translation]

Direct Train Service to Moradabad (UP.)

1827. SHRI MUNSHI RAM :
SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Moradabad division in Uttar Pradesh has been linked with the western and northern parts of the country with direct train services;

(b) if so, the name of these trains;

(c) whether the Railways propose to start a Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi Express train between Delhi-Lucknow via Moradabad and Bareilly in view of increasing demand of the people of Moradabad and Bareilly in this regard; any

(d) if so, the time by which said train is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) and (b) Moradabad division is well connected to both Northern and Western parts of the country with direct train services as under:

Towards Western sector

1. 4311/4312 Bareilly-Bhuj Ala Hazrat Express (Tri-weekly)

2. 4321/4322 Bareilly-Bhuj Ala Hazrat Express (4 days a week)
3. 4309/4310 Dehradun-Ujjain Express (Bi-weekly)
4. 4317/4318 Dehradun-Indore Express (Bi-weekly)
5. 4313/4314 Bareilly-Lokmanya Tilak (T) Express (Weekly)
6. 9265/9266 Dehradun-Okha Express (Daily)
7. 9019/9020 Dehradun-Bandra (T) Express (Daily)
8. 9105/9106 Haridwar-Ahmadabad Mail (Daily)
9. 4887A/4888A Haridwar-Barmer Link Express (Daily)

Towards Northern sector

1. 4631/4632 Dehradun-Amritsar Express (Daily)
2. 2055/2056 Dehradun-New Delhi Jan Shatabdi Express (Daily)
3. 2017/2018 Dehradun-New Delhi Shatabdi Express (Daily)
4. 2205/2206 Dehradun-Nizamuddin A.C. Express (6 days a week)
5. 4041/4042 Dehradun-Delhi Sarai Mussorie Express (Daily)
6. 4711/4712 Haridwar-Sriganganagar Intercity Express (Daily)
7. 2053/2054 Haridwar-Amritsar Jan Shatabdi Express (6 days a week)
8. 4609/4610 Rishikesh-Jammu Tawi Hemkunt Express (Daily)

Besides, trains from Jammu Tawi/Amritsar also serve the Moradabad Division.

(c) and (d) No Sir, However an AC Express Viz 2233/2234 Lucknow-New Delhi Air-Conditioned Express is proposed to be introduced during 2008-2009 with stoppages at 2233/2234 Lucknow-New Delhi AC Express.

**Doubling of Railway line between
Gorakhpur-Lucknow**

1828. YOGI ADITYA NATH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of work regarding doubling of Gorakhpur-Lucknow section of North Eastern Railway; and

(b) the time by which the said work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) On this 270 Km long Gorakhpur-Lucknow section, double line already exist in 116 Km length and work has been taken up in balance 154 km length.

(b) The doubling of this route is targeted for completion by March, 2010.

[English]

**Procurement of LNG from Australian
Consortium**

1829. SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether agreement has been reached for the procurement of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) from Australian consortium to be supplied to the LNG terminal at Kochi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether M/s Ishikawajima Harima Heavy Industries of Japan has been awarded the contract for Engineering Procurement and Construction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) Petronet LNG Limited (PLL) has finalized all draft agreements for procurement of LNG for Kochi terminal from Australian consortium. The discussions on Price are at an advanced stage.

(c) and (d) M/s Ishikawajima Harima Heavy Industries (IHI) of Japan has been awarded the contract for Engineering Procurement and Construction in respect of two LNG storage tanks for the Kochi Terminal.

[Translation]

**Abandoning of work on Katra-Qazigund
Section**

1830. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA :
SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have decided to abandon the work on Katra-Qazigund section in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the original plan of the project, the percentage of work completed so far and the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(d) the financial impact of the closure of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, on part of the existing alignment several problems are being encountered due to failure of slopes and unstable strata. The geological and geo-technical studies have been undertaken in this stretch to explore the alternate alignment

better in constructability and survivability. In view of this, the work from km. 30 to km. 144 on this stretch has been for the time being suspended except construction of main approach roads.

(c) Katra-Qazigund section is a part of Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla new line project. The new line has been planned to provide rail connectivity to Kashmir Valley via Katra, Qazigund, Srinagar and Baramulla. The overall progress of this project is about 40% and expenditure of Rs. 4732 crore has been incurred upto March, 2008.

(d) The project has not been closed. The work on part length between Katra and Qazigund has been temporarily suspended as mentioned in reply to part (a) and (b).

Pilot Napping during Air India Flight

1831. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken against the Air India's pilot said to have taken a nap while piloting the aeroplane; and

(b) the corrective measures being taken by the Government to prevent recurrence of such incident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) One incident had been reported wherein it was impugned that the pilot has slept during the flight. The incident has been investigated and report is under examination at appropriate level.

(b) Government while recognizing the effect of fatigue on performance has prescribed Flight Time, Flight Duty Time and rest requirements for the aircrew. AIC 28 of 1992 is the regulation in force for flight duty time and rest requirements of the crew.

Allotment of LPG Agencies to Kerala

1832. SHRI A. AJAYA KUMAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allotment of more than 80 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) agencies to Kerala has been withheld by the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government had received any proposal to allot them urgently; any

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have finalized a common industry marketing plan covering 1340 locations in the country, including 85 locations in the State of Kerala for setting up LPG distributorships, mainly in rural and urban-rural (semi-urban) locations. The advertisements for the 85 locations in the State of Kerala have been released and selection for the same is in progress as per policy. The setting up of LPG distributorships is a continuous process and involves identifying of a suitable location, arranging land for setting up of godown and other statutory clearances etc.

Doubling of Railway line between Mudkhed and Manmad Route

1833. SHRI D.B. PATIL :
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any proposal for doubling of Mudkhed-Manmad route;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the work of doubling of the said route is likely to be started and completed; and

(d) If not, the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, a Preliminary Engineering cum Traffic Survey for doubling between Mudkhed-Parbhani has been taken up.

[English]

Encroachment of Monuments

1834. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY :
SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOM :

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) where the Government is aware that several Centrally Protected Monuments (CPM) are under illegal encroachment and also have unauthorized construction;

(b) If so, the details of such monuments State-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to remove unauthorized encroachment and illegal construction to preserve/protect CPMs?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI) : (a) and (b) There

are instances of illegal encroachment and unauthorized construction on centrally protected monuments due to several factors such as rapid urbanization, increasing pressures on land, commercialization, etc. A Statement showing the State-wise list of monuments under encroachment and unauthorized construction in protected areas is given in the enclosed.

(c) The Superintending Archaeologists of the Circles have been delegated the powers of the Central Government to issue 'Show Cause Notice' to encroachers for removal of encroachments under the provisions of AM and ASR Act, 1958 and Rules 1959.

They are also vested with the powers of Estate Officer under the provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 to initiate immediate legal action against the encroachers. They watch and inspect the centrally protected monuments/sites on a regular basis. They also interact with the District authorities and the State Police from time to time to thwart/remove encroachments. The ASI has deployed watch and ward staff in addition to the deployment of private security guards, State Police and Home Guards, and CISF in selected cases.

Wherever feasible and necessary, efforts have been made to provide fencing around centrally protected monuments.

Statement

List of Centrally Protected Monuments under encroachment

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
1	2	3
I.	AGRA CIRCLE	
	Uttar Pradesh	
1.	1. Burhiya ka Tal	Itmadpur, Agra

1	2	3
2.	2. Jama Masjid	Itimadpur, Agra
3.	3. Jam Masjid	Agra
4.	4. Excavated site	Kankali Tila, Mathura
5.	5. Kota Mound	Mathura
6.	6. Gate way and Sarai, Ekdil	Etawah
7.	7. Moeque and Sarai	Khudegunj, Farrukhabad
8.	8. Mound know as old fort of Kannauj	—
9.	9. Mound known as Lakha Mandap, Barnawa	Baraut, Bagpat, Distt. Bagpat
10.	10. Khanquah Fatehpur Sikri	Agra
11.	11. Khatia Khana, Fatehpur Sikri	Agra
12.	12. Fort wall near Lal Darwaza Fatehpur Sikri	Agra
13.	13. Jagner Fort	Agra
II.	Aurangabad Circle	Distt.
	Maharashtra	
14.	1. Kotla of Twelve Imams	Ahmednagar
15.	2. Mucca Masjid	Ahmednagar
16.	3. Ancient site locally known as Ladmod	Newasa, Ahmednagar
17.	4. Bibi-ka-Maqbara	Aurangabad
18.	5. Ancient Site at Palthan	Palthan, Distt. Aurangabad
19.	6. Ellora Caves	Ellora, Distt. Aurangabad
20.	7. Grishneshwar Temple	Ellora, Distt. Aurangabad
21.	8. Devi Temple at Patna	Patna Distt. Jalgaon
22.	9. Chandeo Temple	Chandeo, Distt. Jalgaon

1	2	3
23.	10. Balapur Fort	Balapur, Distt. Akola
24.	11. Anchareshwar Temple	Chandrapur
25.	12. Mahakali Temple	Chandrapur
26.	13. Fort wall with Ruins of Palace and gateway at Ballarsha	Ballarsha, Distt. Chandrapur
27.	14. Group of temples at Markandadeo	Tq. Chamorshi, Distt. Gadchiroli
28.	15. Taponeshwar Temple	Tapona, Distt. Yeotmal
III. Bangalore Circle		
Karnataka		
29.	1. Gowrishwara Temple	Yelandur
30.	2. Someshwara Temple	Kolar
31.	3. Cheluvanarayana Temple	Melkote
32.	4. Jaina tombs	Moodabidri
IV. Bhopal Circle		
Madhya Pradesh		
33.	1. Gond Fort called Satkhanda and the tower on Rajghat called Shahburz and the Temples there in	Mandla, Distt. Mandla (Mandla)
34.	2. Pre-Historic Rock Shelters at Bhimbetka	Distt. Raisen
35.	3. Gourjhamar Fort at Gourjhamar	Distt. Sagar (Madhya Pradesh)
V. Bhubaneswar Circle		
Orissa		
36.	1. Barabati Fort	Cuttack
37.	2. Khandagiri and Udayagiri caves	Bhubaneswar
38.	3. Sisupalgarh	Bhubaneswar

1	2	3
VI. Chennai Circle		
Tamil Nadu		
39.	1. Megalithic Site, Thirupporur	Kanchipuram District
VII. Chandigarh Circle		
Punjab		
40.	1. Mound known as Mud fort	Abohar, Distt. Firozpur
41.	2. Prithvi Raj Chauhan Fort	Hansi, Hissar, Haryana
42.	3. Ancient Site, Theh	Polar, Siwan, Distt. Kaithal
43.	4. Ancient Site, Khokra Kot	Distt. Rohtak
44.	5. Ther Mound, Sirsa	Distt. Sirsa
45.	6. Gateways of Mughal Sarai, Gharaunda	Gharaunda
46.	7. Ancient Site known as Jarasandh Ka Qila, Asandh	Distt. Karnal
47.	8. Mughal Kos Minar	Ambala City, Distt. Ambala
VIII. Delhi Circle (NCT Delhi)		
48.	1. Nili Masjid, Hauz Khas	Hauz Khas
49.	2. Ancient Mosque, Palam	Palam
50.	3. Qudasia Mosque, Qudasia Garden	Qudasia Garden
51.	4. Sunehri Masjid near Red Fort, Delhi Fort	Near Red Fort, Delhi Fort
52.	5. Purana Qila (Indraprastha), Two miles south of the	(Indraprastha), Two miles South of the
53.	6. Tughluqabad, Badarpur Zail	Badarpur
54.	7. Begumpuri Masjid, Begumpur	Begumpur
55.	8. Sarai Shahji, Near Shivalik Malviya Nagar	Malviya Nagar

1	2	3
56.	9. Rajpur (Mutiny Cemetery, Old Rajpur Cantonment, North District	Old Rajpur Contonment
57.	10. D'Eremao Cemetery	Kishanganj
58.	11. Tomb of Razia Begum in Mohalla Bulbuli Khana, Sahajahanabad	Sahajahanabad
IX. Dehradun Circle (Uttarakhand)		
59.	1. Mahashu Temple	Hanol, Chakrata, Dehradun
60.	2. Temples at Gangolihat	Gangolihat, Pithoragarh
61.	3. Adibadri Group of temples	Adibadri, Chamoli
X. Dharwad Circle		
Karnataka		
62.	1. Ali Shaheed Peer Mosque	Bijapur (East)
63.	2. Allahpur Gate	Bijapur (East)
64.	3. Ambar Khan	Bijapur (East)
65.	4. Badi Kaman	Bijapur (East)
66.	5. Bahumani Gate	Bijapur (East)
67.	6. Bathulla Khan's Mosque	Bijapur (East)
68.	7. Fort Wall (from Managoli gate to Bahumani gate)	Bijapur (East)
69.	8. Golgumbaz and other structures within the protected area	Bijapur (East)
70.	9. Haji Hassan Saheb's tomb	Bijapur (East)
71.	10. Managoli Gate or Fateh Gate	Bijapur (East)
72.	11. Moats of the Fort wall (from Bahumani gate to Mangoli gate)	Bijapur (East)
73.	12. Mubarak Khan Mahal	Bijapur (East)
74.	13. Mustafa Bad Gun	Bijapur (East)
75.	14. Mustafa Khan Mosque	Bijapur (East)

1	2	3
76.	15. Nagthan Gate	Bijapur (East)
77.	16. Nov Gumbaz	Bijapur (East)
78.	17. Padshapur Gate	Bijapur (East)
79.	18. Water Pavillon to the North of Mubarak Khan's mosque	Bijapur (East)
80.	19. Water tower No. 114 with inscriptions to the south of Asar Mahal	Bijapur (East)
81.	20. Water tower No. 115 to the south of Chinch Didi Mosque	Bijapur (East)
82.	21. Water tower No. 142 to the north west of Nav Gumbaz and to the west of Kawas Khan's Mahal	Bijapur (East)
83.	22. Water tower No. 147 to the south of Badi Kaman	Bijapur (East)
84.	23. Water Tower no. 286 to the north east of Mecca Masjid	Bijapur (West)
85.	24. Sanda Burz	Bijapur (West)
86.	25. Shapur Gate	Bijapur (West)
87.	26. Jorapur Gate	Bijapur (West)
88.	27. Mecca Gate	Bijapur (West)
89.	28. Gun Farangi Shahiburz	Bijapur (West)
90.	29. Sarwad Mosque	Bijapur (West)
91.	30. Landa Khasba Gun	Bijapur (West)
92.	31. Small Pavillon in front of Asar Mahal	Bijapur (West)
93.	32. Water Pavillon	Bijapur (West)
94.	33. Arquilla Moat	Bijapur (West)
95.	34. Chinch Didi Mosque	Bijapur (West)
96.	35. Andu Masjid	Bijapur (West)
97.	36. Ibrahim Old Jami Mosque	Bijapur (West)

1	2	3
98.	37. Gummat Bavdi	Bijapur (West)
99.	38. Sikandar Shah Tomb	Bijapur (West)
100.	39. Yakub Dabuli Mahal (30)	Bijapur (West)
101.	40. Ikhlaskhan Mosque	Bijapur (West)
102.	41. Shah Nawazkhan's Mosque/tomb	Bijapur (West)
103.	42. Moti Darga (Mahal)	Bijapur (West)
104.	43. Hyderkhan's tomb	Bijapur (West)
105.	44. Nityanavarasa Mosque	Bijapur (West)
106.	45. Tomb No. 47	Bijapur (West)
107.	46. Suneri Masjid	Bijapur (West)
108.	47. Tomb No. 22 near Chand Bavadi	Bijapur (West)
109.	48. Masjid Katijapur	Bijapur (West)
110.	49. Aqueduct running from Bhat bavadi south west of Torvi village to Taj Bavadi	Bijapur (West)
111.	50. Chand Bavadi	Bijapur (West)
112.	51. Mulla Mosque	Bijapur (West)
113.	52. Zanziri Mosque of Jahan Begaum's Mosque (20)	Bijapur (West)
114.	53. Malik Sandal Mosque	Bijapur (West)
115.	54. Fort	Gulbarga
116.	55. Khan Jahan Barid tombs	Bidar
117.	56. Bidar Fort (Inner and outer)	Bidar
XI. Guwahati Circle		
Assam		
118.	1. Sri Suryapahar Ruins	Distt. Goalpara

1	2	3
119.	2. Rock-out Caves	Jogighopa, Distt. Bongaigaon
120.	3. Cachari Ruins	Khaspur, Distt. Cachar
121.	4. Temple of Chaturdasa Devata	Udaipur, Distt. South Tripura
XII. Hyderabad Circle		
Andhra Pradesh		
122.	1. Golkonda Fort	Hyderabad
XIII. Jaipur Circle		
Rajasthan		
123.	1. Chittourgarh Fort	Chittourgarh
124.	2. Ranthombhor Fort	Ranthombhor
XVI. Lucknow Circle		
Uttar Pradesh		
125.	1. Small high mound at Bara	Allahabad
126.	2. Ruined fort of Samudra-Gupta and Hansagupta at Jhansi	Allahabad
127.	3. Tomb of Solar Salfud-din	Bahraich
128.	4. Tomb of Rajab Salar Alias Hatila Salar	Bahraich
129.	5. Jama Masjid	Banda
130.	6. Monuments in memory of General White lock's force	Banda
131.	7. Extensive brick strewn mound at Asothar	Fatehpur
132.	8. Bagh Badshahi at Khajua	Fatehpur
133.	9. Hathikhana mosque or Jaichnadi mosque at Hathgaon	Fatehpur
134.	10. Circular mound, the site of a temple at Khairai	Fatehpur
135.	11. Tikhariya extensive mound and a group of Hindu sculptures	Fatehpur

1	2	3
136.	12. Kurari Four temple	Fatehpur
137.	13. Square sand stone pillar bearing an inscription Mahipal Deva Samrat dated 974 in the Municipal Garden attached to the town hall	Fatehpur
138.	14. Tomb of Bahu Begum	Faizabad
139.	15. Tomb of Shuja-ud-Daula (Gulab Bari)	Faizabad
140.	16. Tomb of Hazi Iqbal	Faizabad
141.	17. Tomb of Nawab Sadar Jahan at Pihani	Hardoi
142.	18. Memorial Tomb at Khasaura	Hardoi
143.	19. Gandwa, Brick mound locally called banker garh	Hardoi
144.	20. Jain temple mounds at Sumerpur	Hamirpur
145.	21. Panch Mahal complex, Jhansi Fort	Jhansi
146.	22. Mound at Bithur	Kanpur City
147.	23. Memorial well Garden	Kanpur City
148.	24. Subedar Ka Talab	Kanpur City
149.	25. Three Images and a Gupta Pillar in the compound of a temple at Behta, Ghatampur	Kanpur Dehat
150.	26. Bundela temple at Banpur	Lalitpur
151.	27. Jain temple at Banpur	Lalitpur
152.	28. Large temple in front of Panch Marhia Madanpur	Lalitpur
153.	29. Jain temple and a Torana or gateway at Siron Khurd	Lalitpur
154.	30. Cemetery Kaiser Pasand near Kaiserbagh Bus Stand	Lucknow
155.	31. Kalan-ki-Lat at Amindabad	Lucknow
156.	32. British Cemetery at Chiria Jheel at Sapru Marg	Lucknow
157.	33. Two Cemeteries at Lucknow–Faizabad Road, miles 4.5	Lucknow

1	2	3
158.	34. Tomb of Janab-e-Aliya	Lucknow
159.	35. Bara Imambare (Asaf-ud-Daula's Imambara)	Lucknow
160.	36. Asafi Masjid	Lucknow
161.	37. Maqbara Shahnajaf or Tomb of Ghaziud-Din Haider	Lucknow
162.	38. Rauza-e-Kazmain/Kazmain building	Lucknow
163.	39. Picture gallery	Lucknow
164.	40. Jama Masjid at Hussainabad	Lucknow
165.	41. Chhota Imambara/tomb of Mahammad Ali Shah	Lucknow
166.	42. Tahsin Ali Masjid	Lucknow
167.	43. Amjad Ali Shah's Mausoleum	Lucknow
168.	44. Sher Darawaza/Neil's Gate	Lucknow
169.	45. Kalsarbagh Gate	Lucknow
170.	46. General Wali Kothi	Lucknow
171.	47. Karbala Talkatora	Lucknow
172.	48. Dargah Hazarat Abbas	Lucknow
173.	49. Dianut-Daula Karbala	Lucknow
174.	50. Malka Jahan Karbala	Lucknow
175.	51. Nasir-ud-din Haider's Karbala, Daliganj	Lucknow
176.	52. Nagram mound	Lucknow
177.	53. Pahamagar Tikuria mound	Lucknow
178.	54. Sikehawali Kothi	Lucknow
179.	55. Jama Masjid	Mahoba
180.	56. Lake of Kirat Sagar	Mahoba

1	2	3
181.	57. Lake of Madan Sagar	Mahoba
182.	58. Lake of Vijay Sagar	Mahoba
183.	59. A flat roofed temple at Urvara	Mahoba
184.	60. Large tank at Pathari Kadin	Mahoba
185.	61. Isauli Mosque	Sultanpur
186.	62. Large Dih called Majhangaon with brick towers on four corners	Sultanpur
187.	63. Mound known at Kutti Satruhan Das	Sravasti
188.	64. Small round shaped mound, Tandwa	Sravasti
189.	65. Tomb of Qurban Mohammed at Banger Mau	Unnao
190.	66. Old Nawabi Mosque	Ambedkar Nagar
XV. Mumbai Circle (Maharashtra)		
191.	1. Sholapur Fort	Distt. Sholapur
192.	2. Ardhanari Nateshwar Temple	Velapur, Distt. Sholapur
193.	3. Raigad Fort	Distt. Raigad
194.	4. Kolaba Fort	Alibag, Distt. Raigad
195.	5. Mound locally known as Sonar Bhat	Nalasopra (Gas), Distt. Thane
196.	6. Group of monuments, Agarkot	Distt. Raigad
197.	7. Jageshwari Caves	Distt. Mumbai Suburban
198.	8. Ancient site at Brahampuri	Distt. Kolhapur
199.	9. Bhuleshwar Mahadev Temple	Malsiras, Distt. Pune
200.	10. Hirakot Old Fort	Alibag Distt. Raigad
201.	11. Bassein Fort	Vasai, Distt. Thane
202.	12. Portuguese Monastery Over the Cave and Large Watch Tower on the Adjoining Hill, Mandapeshwar	Distt. Mumbai, Suburban

1	2	3
203.	13. Dllawar Khans tomb, Rajgurunagar	Distt. Pune
204.	14. Sindhudurg Fort at Malvan	Distt. Sindhudurg
XVI. Patna Circle		
(Biher)		
205.	1. Sher Shah Tomb	Sasaram
206.	2. Buddhist Stupa	Kesaria, Distt. Champaran
XVII. Ranchi Circle		
Jharkhand		
207.	1. Ancient mound locally known as Kulugarha, Baspur together with adjacent land, survey plot No. 1095 and 1096	Itagarh, Block Gamharia, Distt. Saraikela Kharswan.
208.	2. Site of an old Fort and ancient tank	Ruam, Block Musabani, Distt. E. Singhbhum.
209.	3. Asura Site	Khuntitola, Block Khunti, Distt. Ranchi
210.	4. Asura Site	Kunjala, Block-Murhu, Distt. Ranchi
211.	5. Asura Site	Saridkel, Block Khunti, Distt. Ranchi
212.	6. Asura Site	Kathartoly, Block Murhu, Distt. Ranchi
213.	7. Asura Site	Hansa, Block Murhu, Distt. Ranchi.
XVIII. Raipur Circle		
214.	1. Danteswari temple	Dantewada Distt.
215.	2. Chalturgarh Fort	Lepha, Distt. Korba
216.	3. Kotmi Fort	Kotmi, Bilaspur
217.	4. Ram Chandra temple	Rajim, Raipur
218.	5. Sita Bengra Caves	Ramgarh him Udayapur, Sarguja
219.	6. Jogimara Caves	Ramgarh him Udayapur, Sarguja

1	2	3
XIX Srinagar Circle (Jammu and Kashmir)		
220. 1.	Ancient Fort and Samadhi of Queen of Raja Suchet	Ramnagar, District Udhampur
221. 2.	Ancient Palace	Ramnagar, District Udhampur, Jammu and Kashmir State
222. 3.	Ancient Site and Remains	Burzhom, Srinagar
223. 4.	Hemis Monastery	Hemis, district Leh
224. 5.	Phyang Monastery	Lamayuru, district Leh
225. 6.	Likir Monastery	District Leh
226. 7.	Lamayuru Monastery	Phyang, district Leh
227. 8.	Rock-cut sculpture of Maitreya	Mulbeg, district Kargil
228. 9.	Buddhist Monastery at Alchi, Ladakh Jammu and Kashmir State	A modern residential building has been constructed along with guesthouse within the monastic complex. The management also opened a restaurant in the courtyard of Manjuashri and Lotsva Lakhang.
229. 10.	Shey Palace	Shey, Ladakh
XX Shimla Circle (Himachal Pradesh)		
230. 1.	Gauri Shankar Temple	Naggar, teshil-Kullu District- Kullu
231. 2.	Narbadeshwar Temple	Sujanpur Tehsil-Tira Sujanpur, District-Hamirpur Himachal Pradesh
XXI Trissur Circle (Kerala and Tamil Nadu)		
232. 1.	Bekal Fort 16th Century AD	Pallikkara, Pallikkara Panchayat, Kasargod
233. 2.	Remains of Fort 16th Century AD	Thangassery, Thangassery Panchayat, Kollam Taluk, Kollam
234. 3.	Fort (Yakkara Desam) 16th Century AD	Palakkad, Palakkad Municipality, Palakkad
235. 4.	Angengo Fort 17th-18th Century AD	Anjengo, Anjengo Panchayat, Thiruvananthapuram

1	2	3
236. 5.	Jain Temple 14th Century AD	Kidanganad, Sultan Bathery, Sultanbathery Panchayat, Wynad
237. 6.	Burial Cave (Ancient Site) C.500 BC-AD 500	Kandanassery, Kandanassery Panchayat PO Mattam, Thrissur
XXII. Vadodara Circle (Gujarat)		
238. 1.	Malik Alam's Mosque	Ahmedabad,
239. 2.	Saiyed Usman Mosque Ahmedabad	Usmanpura/Ahmedabad
240. 3.	Small Stone Mosque, Ahmedabad	Paldi/Ahmedabad
241. 4.	Dariyakhan Tomb, Ahmedabad	Back of Dudheshwar/Ahmedabad
242. 5.	Achyut Bibi's Mosque, Ahmedabad	Dudheshwar/Ahmedabad
243. 6.	Bahlol Khan Mosque at Dholka	Dholka/Ahmedabad
244. 7.	Ancient Site Gohilwad Timbo	Amreli Distt.
245. 8.	Ruined Hindu temple and Jain Temples on the top of Hill	Pavagadh/Godhra-Panchmahal
246. 9.	Nawab Sardar Khan Roza with its compound Wall	Jamalpur/Ahmedabad
247. 10.	Mir Abu Turab Tomb, Ahmedabad	Jamalpur/Ahmedabad
248. 11.	Ram Laxman Temple, Baradia	Baradia/Distt. Jamnagar
249. 12.	Shah Kupai Masjid, Ahmedabad	Karian Khas Bazar/Ahmedabad

[Translation]

**Appointment of staff officers in
Bharat Petroleum Ltd.**

1835. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of staff officers working in the Bharat Petroleum Limited at National Level and the number

out of these staff officers belonging to the SC and ST category;

(b) whether all the reserved posts have been filled up;

(c) if so, the total number of appointments made in the last three years and the number out of these people, belonging to the SC and ST category appointed;

(d) whether there is backlog of reserved posts;

(e) If so, whether there is a campaign being carried out to clear the said backlog; and

(f) If so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) In Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., the total number of Officers of Executive level as on 01.10.2008 are 4699 and out of these 767 belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Castees and 270 to the Scheduled Tribe categories.

(b) Yes, all the reserved seats have been filled up.

(c) Total 922 appointments have been made during in the last three years. Out of these, 152 belong to SC and 63 belong to ST.

(d) Presently there is no backlog.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Excesses with Railway Passengers

1836. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT :

SHRI CHANDRA DEV PRASAD RAJBHAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of incidents of thrashing, misbehaviour, rape and molestation of passengers particularly women by the Railway Protection Force (RPF) Police/ Para-military personnel during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the action taken against Jawans, officers of RPF/Police/Para-military personnel found guilty in these incidents;

(c) whether local policemen travel without tickets in all superfast and Rajdhani trains and ticket checking officers normally do not take note of such illegal travel thereby causing inconvenience to passengers; and

(d) If so, the steps being taken by the Railways to prevent the cases of misbehaviour, excesses with passengers and illegal travelling by these personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Delay/Cancellation of Flights of Private Airlines

1837. DR. RAJESH MISHRA :

SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL :

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the private airlines do not inform the passengers about delay or cancellation of flights;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to warn such airlines about delays/cancellation of flights;

(c) the on Time Performance (OTP) and cancellation of flights of Jet Airways, Spice Jet and Go Air during the last three months;

(d) whether private airline serve refreshments in case of delays; and

(e) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) and (b) The passengers are informed by the airlines regarding delay/ cancellation of flights, if any, either through telephone or SMS at the number provided by them at the time of booking their tickets.

(c) As informed by Jet Airways, Spicejet and Go Air, the details regarding their On Time Performance (OTP) and unplanned cancellation of flights during last three

months i.e. from August, 2008 to October, 2008 are as follows:—

Month	Jet Airways		Spicejet		Go Air	
	OTP (%)	Fits. Cancelled	OTP (%)	Fits. Cancelled	OTP (%)	Fits. Cancelled
August, 08	80.6	51	84.0	Nil	59.0	38
September 08	87.3	28	88.0	Nil	52.0	102
October 08	80.3	Nil	81.0	18	72.0	86

(d) and (e) In case of flight delays beyond two hours, scheduled private airlines are providing refreshments to the passengers.

New Airport at Bangalore

1838. SHRI M. SHIVANNA :

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new airport at Bangalore has started functioning and is facing various problems;

(b) if so, the details of various facilities available at the new airport for the passengers and freight traffic and the number of flights likely to be handled by it;

(c) whether it is proposed to expand its functions in the near future;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is shortage of staff at the new Bangalore airport; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) and (b) The

new airport at Devenahalli (Bangalore) has started its operation from 24th May 2008. The airport is equipped with the required facilities which include a 4000 Mts long Runway, taxiways, 42 aircraft stands, Passenger Terminal with modern IT facilities, car park, PTC Tower, cargo handling facilities with an annual capacity to handle about 3 lakhs tonnes of cargo, 2 flight kitchens, etc. the annual passenger handling capacity of the airport is about 10 million.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The airport is committed to increase its capacity in the coming years, which primarily includes expansion of Passengers Terminal capacity, construction of a parallel 2nd runway. The airport has sufficient land for expansion.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Traffic Congestion at Airports

1839. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA :

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO :

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI :

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN :

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware of the huge traffic congestion and traffic problem in various airports including Delhi leaving large number of passengers missing their flights;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to ease the congestion around the airports and to improve the facilities of parking at the airports;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government propose to levy a congestion tax on those airlines that have a track record of late arrivals; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) and (b) Due to steep increase in air traffic in the past few years, some issues regarding the need to provide improved city connectivity have arisen at some of the airports, specially at Delhi, Bangaluru and Hyderabad.

(c) to (e) Issue of city side connectivity of airport pertain to State Governments/local authorities. However, the Government are making about efforts to coordinate with these agency for providing improved city connectivity to the airports so as to ease congestion. Some of the specific measures undertaken at IGI Delhi Airport include widening of the Entry road to the airport from Dwarka/NSG roundel from two lanes to five lanes and the exit road from two lanes to four lanes, creation of dedicated approach road for parking area. Besides, dedicated Metro Airport Expressway link is under construction. The State Governments of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have taken/planned various measures such as widening of Highways, construction of High Speed Express Rail link from City Centre to the new airports at Bangaluru and Hyderabad.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

Maintenance of Small Airports

1840. SHRI M. APPADURAI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether many small airports in the country are not properly maintained due to lack of the funds, lack of proper staff-and equipment etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The facilities at the airports are maintained following a laid down maintenance schedule at all operational airports. As regards, AAI managed 32 non-operational airports, M/s RITES have been awarded consultancy for study for revival to improve air connectivity.

Assessment of Welfare Programmes

1841. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the status and outcome of implementation of the programme for the benefit of the minorities since inception of the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI A.R. ANTULAY) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Minority Affairs was created in January, 2006. Exclusive schemes for minorities were formulated and implemented thereafter. The schemes have to be implemented for a couple of years before their outcome can be evaluated. However, the implementation of all the schemes and the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities is being monitored very closely.

Merger of Steel Companies

1842. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI :
SHRI S. K. KHARVENTHAN :

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the details of steel majors merged during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to merge the steel companies to become more efficient and to compete with the world over companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the units are likely to be merged and its impact on the workforce employed in those units?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) :

(a) to (d) Details of the Indian public steel sector majors merged during the last three years and the current year are as follows:—

- (i) Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited (IISCO) was merged with Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) with effect from 01.04.2005.
- (ii) Kudremukh Iron and Steel Company Ltd. (KISCO) was merged with Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL) with effect from 01.04.2007.

The process of merger of the following steel majors are in progress:—

- (i) Bharat Refractories Limited (BRL) with SAIL; the merger is expected to be completed by the end of the financial year 2008-09.
- (ii) Sponge Iron India Limited (SIIL) with NMDC Ltd.; the merger is expected to be completed by the end of the financial year 2008-09.
- (iii) In principle approval has been accorded for the merger of Maharashtra Elektrosmelt Limited (MEL) a subsidiary of SAIL, with SAIL and further steps are in progress.
- (iv) A proposal for merger of Nilanchal Ispat Nigam Ltd. (NINL) with a larger Steel Public Sector Undertaking is under consideration.

These mergers are expected to bring in better synergies resulting in faster growth and enhanced global competition. The workforce of the separate companies would be absorbed by the merged entities.

[Translation]

Rajdhani Express between New Delhi-Gorakhpur

1843. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways propose to run Rajdhani Express on New Delhi-Gorakhpur route;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be started;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor

(d) whether the Railways will have to make additional expenditure on this count; and

(e) if so, the detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to operational and resource constraints.

(d) and (e) Introduction of new train involves additional expenditure in rolling stock, locomotives, manpower etc.

[English]

Subsidy on LPG Cylinder and Kerosene to Poor People

1844. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI :
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU :
SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up an independent regulator for fixing prices of petroleum products and to provide direct oil subsidy on LPG cylinder and kerosene to the poor and the middle class categories of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(d) the details of subsidy given on kerosene/LPG during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise and details of action taken so far to check the misuse of subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) to (c) Government has set up Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) to regulate the refining, processing, storage, transportation, distribution, marketing and sale of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas excluding production of crude oil and natural gas so as to protect the interests of consumers and entities engaged in specified activities relating to petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas and to ensure uninterrupted and adequate supply of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas in all parts of the country and to promote competitive markets and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has been set up w.e.f. 1.10.2007 under the PNGRB Act, 2006.

(d) Government is providing uniform subsidy on PDS kerosene and domestic LPG under the notified PDS kerosene and domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002. The details of subsidy given on kerosene and LPG for the period 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

In order to check the black marketing of Public Distribution System (PDS) kerosene, the Central Govern-

ment have made provisions in the Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, according to which the dealers cannot sell PDS kerosene at a price higher than the price fixed by the Government or OMCs and that the PDS kerosene dealers should prominently display stock-cum-price board at the place of business including the place of store at a conspicuous place.

Under the Control Orders issued by the Government to prevent diversion and black-marketing of kerosene under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, State Governments are empowered to take action against those indulging in black-marketing and other irregularities.

With a view to checking diversion of subsidized kerosene and in order to monitor the movement of Tank Trucks transporting petroleum products, the Government have advised the public sector OMCs for installing Global Positioning System (GPS) based vehicle tracking system on all the tank trucks. The essential features of the system is that the vehicle carrying PDS SKO is fitted with a device and can be tracked on real time basis from the time it leaves the supply location and till it reaches the destination.

To check adulteration in auto fuels, and also to check diversion of subsidized kerosene, Government have also advised OMCs have commenced introduction of marker in kerosene on all India basis with effect from 1.10.2006. Under the new system, Marker is being put in kerosene in all depots. This system heralds the introduction of world-class technology to curb and eventually eliminate the menace of adulteration of transportation fuels along the supply chain. With the marker's presence, adulteration even with very low levels of kerosene can be detected. MS/HSD Control Order, 2005, SKO Control Order, 1993 and MDG 2005 have been amended for making provision regarding introduction of marker system in Kerosene to check adulteration. Oil Marketing Companies in the Private sector have also been simultaneously asked to introduce

marker in Kerosene as is being done by Public Sector OMCs.

In order to stop black marketing of LPG cylinders, the Government has enacted "Liquefied Petroleum as (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000" and formulated "Marking Discipline Guidelines, 2001" which provides for penal action against LPG distributors indulging in black marketing of LPG.

Whenever OMCs receive complaints, these are investigated and if the complaint is established, suitable action is taken against the LPG distributor(s) in accordance with the provisions of the MDG. MDG provides for following action against the distributor:—

- Fine of Rs. 20,000 plus the price of LPG diverted at commercial rates for 1st offence.
- Fine of Rs. 50,000 plus the price of LPG diverted at commercial rates for 2nd offence.
- Termination of the distributorship for 3rd offence.

In addition to the action taken by the OMCs, State Governments are empowered under the LPG (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000 promulgated under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to take action against black marketing of domestic LPG. Similarly, the Weights and Measures Departments of the State/UTs initiate legal action against those LPG distributors found supplying under-weight LPG cylinders. The State Governments have been alerted from time to time to take steps against the black-marketing of domestic cylinders for unauthorized usage.

Government have issued advertisements cautioning the public that use of domestic LPG for non-domestic purpose is illegal, dangerous and against national interest. Through these advertisements, cooperation of the general public has also been sought to report any irregularity/malpractice to the OMCs.

The officials of OMCs carry out checks at distributors'

godowns, delivery points, as well as en-route to ensure that no pilferage takes place. The distributors of OMCs are under strict instructions to check the weight of cylinders at their godowns before delivery, and only cylinders with the specified weight are to be delivered to the customers. The distributors have also been instructed to ensure that the seals are verified and shown to the customers at the time of delivery. In case any under-weight cylinder is received by the customer, such cylinders are replaced with a fresh refill cylinder without any charges levied by the OMCs.

In order to have a more convenient, easy and effective way to enable the customers to register their complaints for redressal, OMCs have w.e.f. 02.10.2008 started the service of Toll Free Numbers for complaint registration through call centers. This service is now available across the country.

Statement-I

Estimated Subsidy on SKO from Budget

State	Total (Rs./Lakhs)		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar ISL	77.96	71.27	67.99
Andhra Pradesh	4,890.05	4,935.91	4,889.78
Arunachal Pradesh	125.75	101.92	101.94
Assam	2,824.90	2,885.40	2,939.53
Bihar	7,843.43	7,821.08	8,020.76
Chandigarh	133.25	123.58	103.45
Chhattisgarh	1,515.26	1,513.45	1,515.34
Delhi	1,829.95	1,858.19	1,904.75

1	2	3	4
Daman and Diu	58.83	17.38	17.44
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18.32	20.22	21.24
Goa	190.65	190.21	188.76
Gujarat	6,726.44	6,893.84	6,757.56
Haryana	1,857.40	1,639.22	1,636.61
Himachal Pradesh	576.43	585.43	570.23
Jammu and Kashmir	1,450.92	884.18	865.07
Jharkhand	2,424.52	2,409.16	2,417.97
Karnataka	4,435.65	4,427.72	4,421.26
Kerala	2,009.55	2,011.60	2,013.20
Lakshadweep	1.27	8.53	7.11
Maharashtra	11,974.61	11,955.94	11,929.10
Madhya Pradesh	5,316.28	5,305.89	5,269.81
Manipur	223.19	213.94	211.93
Mizoram	76.51	72.84	72.81
Meghalaya	340.79	222.95	225.69
Nagaland	157.87	158.74	156.58
Orissa	3,299.06	3,309.13	3,255.99
Pondicherry	111.06	108.78	110.33
Punjab	2,800.21	2,769.04	2,757.72
Rajasthan	4,204.05	4,242.72	3,927.59
Sikkim	113.10	61.06	60.88
Tamil Nadu	5,341.64	5,342.95	5,321.57

1	2	3	4
Tripura	366.91	367.54	367.95
Uttar Pradesh	14,987.57	15,002.62	14,986.32
Uttaranchal	1,017.28	1,070.28	1,019.25
West Bengal	8,330.43	8,328.73	8,299.34
Sill over/Carry forward/IBP	8,067.38	35.57	1,343.14
Total Subsidy paid from Budget	105,722.00	96,967.00	97,776.00

Statement-II

Estimated Subsidy on LPG from Budget

State	Total (Rs./Lakhs)		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar ISL	69.33	73.90	77.15
Andhra Pradesh	12831.47	13276.32	13776.90
Assam	3903.72	3661.00	3664.86
Bihar	4705.20	4994.12	5461.39
Chhattisgarh	1163.19	1686.20	1919.22
Delhi	5364.20	5470.36	5727.16
Goa	570.17	588.56	610.73
Gujarat	6698.76	6908.72	7253.95
Haryana	7426.99	8931.61	9124.73
Himachal Pradesh	656.30	1078.83	1005.56

1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	1608.37	1727.25	1934.59
Jharkhand	1595.69	1419.84	1581.40
Karnataka	8692.32	9130.06	9923.61
Kerala	5055.19	5166.89	5356.00
Maharashtra	16098.23	16534.26	17375.44
Madhya Pradesh	5864.19	6134.89	6633.20
Nagaland	75.65	350.84	303.52
Orissa	2049.17	2146.13	2184.96
Pondicherry	380.26	344.17	385.50
Punjab	9351.36	9907.63	10526.18
Rajasthan	5803.20	5913.65	6229.63
Sikkim	314.73	314.88	313.18
Tamil Nadu	13962.43	16936.54	17959.67
Tripura	365.81	374.21	391.02
Uttar Pradesh	18510.31	20008.46	21274.36
Uttaranchal	1921.59	2014.65	2119.95
West Bengal	9065.65	9723.90	10022.02
Sill over/Carry forward	16374.52	590.13	3148.12
Total Subsidy paid from Budget	160478.00	155408.00	166284.00

TAPI Gas Pipeline Project

1845. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the present status of Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) gas pipeline project;

(b) the funds likely to be invested in this project; and

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued from this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) India has been formally admitted as a member of the Project in the 10th Steering Committee Meeting (SCM) to the Project held in Islamabad on April 23-24, 2008. Further, Gas Pipeline Framework Agreement has also been initialled by the Ministers of all the participating countries in the 10th SCM.

(b) The capital cost of the project up to Indian border is estimated at US \$ 7.6 billion.

(c) India is likely to get 38 mmcmd gas from the Project, which would help in reducing the gap between demand and supply of natural gas in the country. As such, it will help in enhancing the energy security of the country.

Centrally Protected Monuments In Orissa

1846. SHRI B. MAHTAB : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of centrally protected monuments in Orissa;

(b) the number of proposals received from the State Government of Orissa for financial assistance for conservation of monuments;

(c) the details of the progress made so far on restoration of each monument in Orissa; and

(d) the details of the work to be undertaken in the current year for conservation of historical/cultural monuments in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI) : (a) There are 78 centrally protected monuments in Orissa.

(b) No, such proposal has been received from the State Government of Orissa.

(c) and (d) Conservation of monuments is a continuous process depending upon the need and requirement of the monuments and the availability of resources. The work-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The details of the works to be restoration/undertaken in the current year for conservation of historical/cultural monuments in Orissa

SR(P)

Sl. No.	Name of the Work	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Cumulative expenditure upto 30th November, 2008	%age of expenditure against estimate
1	2	3	4	5
Konark Sub Circle				
1.	Fixing of Brass railing pipe on the southern side of Jagamohan of Sun Temple, Konark	19,80,000	18,88,925	95.40%
2.	Khandolite stone flooring at south side of Jagamohan at Sun Temple, Konark	19,84,802	8,11,086	40.86%
3.	Structural Repair of main entrance of Jagamohan and other structure of Sun Temple, Konark	18,61,000	8,41,741	45.23%
4.	Structural Repair of Pidha deul (Jagamohan) south side of Sun Temple, Konark	9,98,000	3,76,607	37.74%
5.	Khandolite stone flooring around Chhaya and Maya Devi Temple of Sun Temple, Konark	17,98,924	17,53,505	97.48%
Puri Sub Circle				
6.	Khandolite stone flooring (west side) of Lord Jagannath Temple Puri	19,32,319	17,60,891	91.13%
7.	Group of Temples of Lord Jagamohan Temple, Puri	11,45,561	8,68,227	75.79%

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Structural repair of Jambeswar Temple, Bhubaneswar	9,28,943	6,26,661	67.46%
9.	Stone apron of Maya Rani Temple, Bhubaneswar	9,10,365	5,79,659	63.58%
10.	Structural repair of surrounding of Papanasini Tank, Bhubaneswar	14,97,557	9,52,178	63.58%
11.	Repair of Excavated Remains at Sisupalgarh	17,17,917	5,62,367	32.74%
12.	Structural repair of miniature shrines lying of Lord Lingaraj Temple, Bhubaneswar	15,02,735	3,63,734	24.20%
Khandagiri and Udayagiri Site				
13.	Group of Temples, at Kotakolla	3,28,142	87,648	26.71%
14.	Structural repair of Dakshya Projapati Temple, Banpur	3,01,851	2,12,262	70.32%
15.	Repair to steps from Ranmigumpha to assidal chaitya connecting Ganesh Gumpha at Udayagiri, Bhubaneswar	3,35,130	2,42,133	72.25%
16.	Repair and water tightening of Caves at Udayagiri, Bhubaneswar	2,97,058	1,19,766	40.32%
Cuttack Sun Circle				
17.	Structural repair and resoration of Rasik Ray Temple at Haripargarh	9,99,633	9,96,193	99.66%
18.	Restoration of inner side of Barabati Fort, Cuttack	16,58,274	8,16,892	49.26%
19.	Excavated remains at Jaripurgarh	5,29,312	2,15,481	40.71%
Excavated Sites at Lalitgiri, Ratnagiri, Udayagiri				
20.	Structural repair of Monastery II, Stupa at Ratnagiri	9,33,000	7,20,703	77.25%
21.	Construction of retaining wall and providing brick on edging for pathway at excavated site at Rantagiri	11,89,000	2,40,230	20.20%
22.	Development of Mahakal Temple at Ratnagiri	9,80,518	3,60,997	36.82%
23.	Construction of boundary wall with chin link fencing (crimped mesh) at excavated site at Rantanigri	9,32,358	3,497	0.38%

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Structural conservation of Chaitya and surrounding area of Monastery at Lalitgiri	19,99,500	8,10,031	40.51%
25.	Excavated Site at Langudi	15,61,767	1,31,941	8.45%
26.	Refurbishment of Monuments at Lalitgiri (const. of boundary wall) CPWD	8,00,000	8,00,000	100.00%
27.	Repair of excavated shrine at Udayagiri-II (Jajpur)	16,31,413	2,15,315	13.20%
	Boudh			
28.	Structural repairs of Group of Temples at Gandharadi	8,18,000	6,71,559	82.10%
	Dhenkanal Sub Circle			
29.	Bhrigeeshwar Mahadev Temple, Bajrakete	9,84,000	5,66,177	58.73%
30.	Restoration of old ancient steps and pointing to joints of Chandresekhar Jew Temple, Kapilash	3,81,000	5,71,575	150.02%
31.	Repair of Sunken and Wall Damaged Floor and Prakara Wall of Kanakeswar Temple, Kualo	13,58,469	4,26,759	31.41%
	SR(NP)			
	Konark Sub Circle			
1.	Maintenance of Temple and Sub Shrines of Sun Temple, Konark	7,43,000	6,27,009	84.39%
2.	Dwarf wall with M.S. Grill fencing around Konark Museum	9,14,574	8,59,139	93.94%
	Puri Sub Circle			
3.	Restoration of Group of Temples in the complex of Lord Jagannath Temple, Puri	5,00,000	4,43,589	88.72%
4.	Colour washing of Jagamohan Natamandap, Bhogamandap of Lord Jagannath Temple, Puri	3,83,810	3,42,588	89.26%
	Bhubaneswar Sub Circle			
5.	Restoration of Ancient Tank at Rameswar Temple, Bhubaneswar	14,55,000	13,30,654	91.45%

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Development of Ashokan Rock inscription at Jaugada	2,46,784	83,188	33.71%
7.	Crimped mesh fencing at Churagarh Fort	6,70,000	6,32,907	94.46%
Cuttack Sub Circle				
8.	Providing approach pathway from main gate to Pillared Hall of Barabati Fort, Cuttack	12,34,000	11,81,126	95.72%
9.	Partition roof of Fort Gate of Barabati Fort, Cuttack	75,000	45,903	61.20%
10.	Restoration of inner side Moat wall of Eastern Side of Barabati Fort, Cuttack	16,58,274	6,28,760	37.92%
Dhenkanal Sub Circle				
11.	Chandrasekhar Jew Temple, Kapilas	5,66,000	6,65,230	117.53%
12.	Annakoteswar Temple, Latadelpat	2,62,518	2,35,930	89.87%
13.	Construction of retaining wall all around Kapileswar Mahadev Temple, Hatuari	10,04,648	2,61,791	26.06%
14.	Construction of retaining wall side of Lord Anarita Sayee Vishnu, Saranga	5,33,877	1,96,841	36.87%
15.	Repairing of guard wall at hill top and repairing of stair case at Chandrasekharjew Temple, Kapilash	18,35,354	1,07,512	5.86%
AR(NP)				
Konark Sub Circle				
1.	AR to Sun Temple, Konark	13,37,980	9,69,450	72.46%
2.	AR to flood light charges of Sun Temple, Konark	4,94,240	2,68,839	54.39%
3.	AR to maintenance of toilet block in the complex of Sun Temple, Konark	1,30,000	47,506	36.54%
4.	AR to maintenance of flood lighting charges of Sun Temple, Konark (CPWD)	3,60,150	3,60,150	100.00%
5.	AR to Varahi Temple, Chourasi	71,832	43,716	60.86%

1	2	3	4	5
Puri Sub Circle				
6.	AR to Lord Jagannath Temple, Puri	4,30,667	3,09,667	71.90%
Bhubaneswar Cub Circle				
7.	AR to Lord Lingraj Temple, Bhubaneswar, Konark	7,00,000	3,15,770	45.11%
8.	AR to Brahmeswar Temple, Bhubaneswar, Konark	99,806	14,620	14.65%
9.	AR to Jambeswar Temple, Bhubaneswar, Konark	94,805	15,746	16.61%
10.	AR to Markandeswar Temple, Bhubaneswar	1,12,932	18,316	16.22%
11.	AR to Megheswar Temple, Bhubaneswar	78,235	11,246	14.37%
12.	AR to Siddheswar Temple, Bhubaneswar, Khurda	1,38,550	16,085	11.61%
13.	AR to Raja Rani Temple, Bhubaneswar	2,68,511	1,22,697	45.70%
14.	AR to Rock Cut Inscription at Dhauli, Bhubaneswar	1,34,400	14,620	10.88%
15.	AR To Sahasralinga Tank, Bhubaneswar	1,14,719	22,925	19.98%
16.	AR to Sari Deul, Bhubaneswar	73,953	—	0.00%
17.	AR to Nabakishore Temple, Bhubaneswar	49,180	23,920	48.64%
18.	AR to 64 Yagini Temple, Hirapur	1,00,130	44,372	44.31%
19.	AR to Rameswar Temple, Bhubaneswar	2,76,987	15,006	5.42%
20.	AR To Churungarh Fort	2,01,273	44,493	22.11%
Khandagiri and Udayagiri				
21.	AR to Khandagiri and Udayagiri Caves, Bhubaneswar	7,58,947	4,68,664	61.75%
22.	AR to Ashokan Rock Edict at Jaugarh, Distt. Ganjam	74,700	5,623	7.53%
23.	AR to Dakshya Projapati Temple, Banapur	1,96,815	8,248	4.19%
24.	AR to Gangadharswamy Temple at Kotakola	83,150	5,623	6.76%
25.	AR to Group of Temples, Mahendragiri	43,330	2,250	5.19%

1	2	3	4	5
Cuttack Sub Circle				
26.	AR to Barabati Fort, Cuttack	5,60,677	1,03,692	18.49%
27.	AR to Excavated Site, Bodhi	1,29,934	15,817	12.17%
28.	AR to Kedareswar Temple at Choudwar	88,468	0.00	0.00%
29.	AR to Lord Jagannath Temple, Jaipur	2,48,760	34,026	13.68%
30.	AR to Rock Cut painting at Sitabanjta	75,510	2,062	2.73%
31.	AR to Rock inscription at Vikrbrakhol, Jharsaguda	10,900	2,062	18.92%
32.	AR to Trilochaneswar Mahadev Temple, Jaipur	2,15,630	8,997	4.17%
33.	AR to Varahanath Temple, Jaipur	2,15,031	47,847	22.25%
34.	AR to Ancient Site at Baneswarnasi	0.00	2,062	
35.	AR to Ancient Site at Haripurgarh	1,68,775	2,062	1.22%
36.	AR To Saranath Temple at Gopinathpur, Cuttack	27,174	13,407	49.34%
37.	AR to Panchapandav Temple, Ganeswarpur	93,975	2,062	2.19%
38.	Bhubaneswar Mahadev Temple, Balia	37,162	7,112	19.14%
39.	Durgar Temple Bardeswar	21,114	1,530	7.25%
Boudh				
40.	AR to 64 Yagini Temple, Ranipur – Jharial	47,874	32,966	68.86%
41.	AR to Asuragarh Fort, Kalahandi	3,38,834	43,764	12.92%
42.	AR to Nilamadhav and Siddeshwar Temple, Gandhradi	1,92,537	35,033	18.20%
43.	AR to Group of Temples, Boudh	2,30,282	46,090	20.01%
Udayagiri District Jaipur				
44.	AR to Excavated Site at Udayagiri	6,37,047	1,01,605	15.95%
45.	AR to Excavated Site at Lalitgiri	6,78,246	2,93,849	43.32%

1	2	3	4	5
46.	AR to Excavated Site at Languri	35,790	29,805	83.28%
47.	AR to Excavated Site at Ratnagiri	1,79,439	54,299	30.26%
Dhenkanal Sub Circle				
48.	AR to Annakotakunwar Temple at latadelpur	1,44,976	33,882	23.37%
49.	AR to Brihgreswar Mahadev Temple, Bajrakote	40,287	36,559	90.75%
50.	AR to Chandrasekhar Jew Temple, Kapilas	1,68,298	54,410	32.33%
51.	AR to Mahadeswar Mahadev Temple, Kunle	83,565	14,195	16.99%
52.	AR to Palileswar Mahadev Temple, Hatauri	69,334	0.00	0.00%
53.	AR to Rock Cut Vishnu at Rasol, Angul	65,612	0.00	0.00%

Launching of All India Toll Free Number and Cells for LPG Consumer Grievances

1847. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to launch an all India toll free number and cells across the country to address consumer grievances over security LPG connections and cylinders and in the matter of availability of petrol, diesel and kerosene;

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

(c) whether the call centres will be operationalised region-wise to facilitate customers lodging complaints in the local language;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the aforesaid scheme will be operationalised across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) In order to have a more convenient, easy and effective way to enable the customer to register their complaints for redressal, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have started the services of Toll Free Numbers for complaint registration through call centers w.e.f. 02.10.2008. The numbers of the OMCs for both Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Motor Spirit (MS) and High Speed Diesel (HSD) are as under:—

IOC	18002333555
BPCL	1800222725
HPCL	18002333777 (LPG) and 18002333999 (MS and HSD)

(c) to (e) The scheme has been operationalised from 2nd October, 2008. At present, OMCs have 31 call centres to address complaints in all the regions and the

centres have facility to receive complaints in the local language.

Air India Express Flights

1848. SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the flights of Air India Express which provide low cost service are stopped by Air India company;

(b) If so, the details alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to restore those flights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Expansion of Thiruvanthapuram International Airport

1849. SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the expansion work going on at the Thiruvanthapuram International Airport, only three aerobridges are proposed to be constructed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has noticed the inadequacy of these three aerobridges to meet the growing volume of traffic;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Ministry would give instruction to the concerned to add five more aerobridges in the Aerodrome to mitigate the hardships of the passengers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f) As per present traffic requirement, three aerobridges shall be sufficient for New International Terminal Building. However, New Terminal Building (Ph.I and II) can accommodate 4 aerobridges and increasing the number of aerobridges in stages shall be taken up in future terminals based on the future traffic growth.

Amendments to the Disability Laws

1850. ADV. SURESH KURUP :

SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY :

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

(a) whether the Government has been inactive on the issues on the amendments proposed for Disability Laws in March, 1999 and July, 2006;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details of the steps taken by the Government to improve Disability Laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI SUBBULAKSHMI JAGADEESAN) : (a) to (c) The Government has taken various steps towards amending the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. The National Consultation for amending the Act was initiated in June, 2006 with the first consultation meeting at Patna with State Governments, experts NGOs and stakeholders. The second meeting was held in July, 2006 at Chennai and thereafter there were demands from stakeholders that the consultation process may be kept in abeyance till India signed the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD). This demand was accepted and the consultation process was again resumed after India signed

the UNCRPD on 30th March, 2007. The last two consultation meetings were held at Delhi and Goa in August and November, 2007 respectively. The suggestions received during the consultation meetings as well as provisions of the UNCRPD are being considered for amendment of the Act.

[Translation]

Setting up of Steel Plants

1851. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR :
SHRI GANESH SINGH :

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the target set by the Government for the production of steel during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Government intends to augment the production capacity of existing plants and set up new plants in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) : (a) As per the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) document, the estimated production of crude steel in the country is likely to be around 80 million tonnes by the end of Plan period i.e. by 2011-12.

(b) to (d) In a de-regulated, liberalized economy, production of steel is influenced primarily by demand conditions (both local and global markets) and also by availability of raw materials to achieve the required level of production. Decisions related to production are taken essentially by the steel producing units. The Government in such a market set-up has the role of a facilitator only - it provides the overall policy environment to promote industry growth. In order to promote the domestic steel

industry and to meet the projected demand, the Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG), under the chairmanship of Secretary (Steel), to monitor and coordinate the issues concerning major steel investments in the country related to infrastructure, raw material supply, environmental clearance and other resource constraints.

Government has no control on the augmentation of production capacities of steel plants or setting up of new plants except in public sector companies viz. Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL). Both SAIL and RINL do not have any steel plant in Uttar Pradesh.

Leading domestic steel producers, both in public and private sector, have announced plans to expand their existing capacities through both Greenfield and Brownfield ventures. As per the latest estimates, the domestic production of steel is likely to cross the 80 million tonnes mark much before and reach a level of 124.06 million tonnes by 2011-12. The break-up of the proposed production capacity expansions both in major public and private sector plants by the end of the 11th Five Year Plan is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Estimated Capacity Expansion in the Steel Sector

(In million tonnes)

Investor	Existing Capacity (2007-08)	Expansion Plan		Total Capacity 2011-12 (Most Likely)
		Brown-field	Green-field	
1	2	3	4	5
Public Sector				
Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)	12.84	12.00	—	24.84

1	2	3	4	5
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)	2.90	3.40	—	6.30
Sub-Total	15.74	15.40	—	31.14
Private Sector				
Tata Steel	5.00	5.00	3.00	13.00
Essar Steel Holdings Ltd.	4.60	3.90	6.00	14.50
JSW Steel Ltd.	4.10	6.90	—	11.00
Jindal Power and Steel Ltd.	2.40	3.60	4.45	10.45
Ispat Industries Ltd.	3.00	2.00	—	5.00
Bhushan Power and Steel	1.20	—	2.80	4.00
Bhushan Steel	0.60	—	5.40	6.00
Sub-Total	20.90	21.40	21.65	63.95
Others and Secondary Steel	22.91	2.00	4.06	28.97
Grand Total	59.55	38.80	25.71	124.06

[English]

Joint Venture between SAIL and BCCL

1852. SHRI UDAY SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has decided to have joint venture with Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) for the rich Kapuria block in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether the SAIL has estimated the quantum of coking coal in the Kapuria block in Jharkhand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which coal availability at Kapuria block will be sufficient for the various units of SAIL?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) :

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) have agreed to form a Joint Venture Company on 50:50 equity sharing basis for development of Kapuria underground block. The terms and conditions of the MOU are being finalized by SAIL and BCCL.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir, as per the Geological Report, Kapuria is understood to have total geological reserves of around 146 million tonnes. Kapuria has the potential to be developed into a State-of-the-art mine of around 2 million tonnes per annum capacity. The coking coal requirement of SAIL is estimated to increase to 23 million tonnes by 2011-12 and 50 million tonnes by 2019-20 against the present level of 14 million tonnes. However, out of the present requirement, only around 4 million tonnes is made available from indigenous sources and balance requirement is met through imports. The development of Kapuria will augment indigenous availability of coking coal.

[Translation]

Passenger Facilities at the Airports

1853. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that there has been sharp decline in the standard of passenger facilities at the airports, especially in the metropolitans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of complaints received from passengers in this regard during the last financial year; and

(d) the details thereof alongwith the measures taken for this redressal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. In fact, Government have restructured Delhi and Mumbai Airports through Joint Venture Routes to modernise and expand them to World Class standards. Other metro airports at Chennai and Kolkata have also been taken up for development/upgradation/modernisation by Airports Authority of India (AAI). Besides, AAI have also undertaken development and upgradation including the passengers facilities of 35 Non-Metro airports and 13 other airports in a time bound manner. New Greenfield airports at Hyderabad and Bangalore have also become operational. These measures are expected to provide facilities of international standards to the passengers.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected.

Railway Projects In Chhattisgarh

1854. SHRI AJIT JOGI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the budget allocation made for various railway projects in Chhattisgarh during the last three years;

(b) the year-wise and project-wise allocation made against the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) the project-wise details of the progress made in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) to (c) The project-wise progress, estimated cost and budget outlay provided during the last three years for various on-going New Line, Gauge Conversion, and Doubling projects falling fully/partly in Chhattisgarh are as given under:-

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Present Status	Anticipated Cost	Budget outlay 2006-07	Budget outlay 2007-08	Budget outlay 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Dallirajhara-Jagdalpur new line (235 Kms.)	The project has been transferred to Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL). In the first phase, work of Dallirajhara-Rowghat (95 Kms.) is to be executed, for which land acquisition has been taken up.	968.60	0.01	13.00	124.99
2.	Bilaspur-Urkura 3rd line (110 Kms.)	Bilaspur to Bhatapara (45 Kms.) has been completed and commissioned. Work between Bhatapara and Urkura is being executed by RVNL, where earthwork and bridgework have been taken up.	362.55	28.50	74.00	60.00
3.	Bilaspur-Salka Road Patch doubling (39.4 Kms.)	Bilaspur to Kalmitar (24 Kms.) has been completed and commissioned. Balance work between Kalmitar and Salka Road has been taken up.	144.19	16.50	25.00	50.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Salka Road-Khongsara patch doubling (26 Kms.)	Doubling from Salka Road to Anuppur is being executed by RVNL.	96.00	1.00	10.00	25.00
5.	Khodri-Anuppur with flyover at Bilaspur (61.6 Kms)	Final Location Survey (FLS) has been completed and Plans & Estimates have been taken up.	223.44	—	10.00	25.00
6.	Bhilal-Durg 3rd Line (13.15 Kms.)	Earthwork, bridgework and ballasting have been completed. Track linking, S&T and OHE work have been taken up.	50.00	6.50	24.16	25.00
7.	Champa bypass (5.85 Kms.)	FLS has been completed. Cost of land acquisition has been deposited to the State Government.	31.00	—	5.00	10.00
8.	Champa-Jharsuguda 3rd line (165 Kms.)	New work included in the Budget 2008-09. FLS has been taken up.	872.12	—	—	0.01

[English]

Gauge Conversion between Bhiladi-Samdari

1855. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :

SHRI HARIN PATHAK :

SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rail Vikas Nigam Limited has completed the gauge conversion between Bhiladi-Samdari;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which work of gauge conversion is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The work has been planned for completion

during 2008-09. This could not be done due to unforeseen site specific problems having been encountered. Gauge conversion of the entire stretch from Samdhari-Bhildi is now likely to be completed during 2009-10. The preliminary works to start the mega block have been completed and the mega block has already been started from November, 2008.

(c) The project is expected to be completed in 2009-10.

Agreement with Sri Lanka

1856. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Railways have signed any agreement with Sri Lanka to rebuild Lanka rail line hit by Tsunami;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the terms and conditions of the said agreement:

(c) whether Sri Lanka has also requested to give training to their personnel in Indian Railways establishments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of Ministry of Railways, namely, M/s RITES Limited and M/s Ircon International Limited have signed an agreement with Ministry of Transport, Government of Sri Lanka for rehabilitation of Coastal Railway line (Colombo-Galle-Matara Section) of length about 160 km. Execution of this work is proposed to be done in two phases, Phase I consists of supply of Diesel Multiple Units, Locomotives Spares, Human Resource Development and setting up of maintenance facilities for Diesel Multiple Units by RITES and execution of Re-habilitation of Galle-Matara Section by M/s Ircon International Limited. Work is to be executed with funding through 'Line of Credit' from Government of India.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Government of Sri Lanka has requested to give training to their personnel in Indian Railways establishments. Training of around 600 personnel from Sri Lanka Railways will be undertaken by M/s. RITES Limited at various Indian Railways establishments and training institutes in the country.

Increasing Role of Private Airlines

1857. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Private Airlines are getting priority for everything within the industry and Air India is now playing secondary role;

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

(c) whether last year the Private Operators made more profit than Air India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) No, Sir. Government has uniform policy for all domestic scheduled airlines.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The financial results of all the private airlines is not available with the Government and the profitability of the airlines are not compared by the Government.

Development of Tourism in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

1858. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the details of tourism projects received by the Union Government so far from the State Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh for grant of central financial assistance during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the financial assistance granted to each project;

(c) the tourism projects which are under consideration of the Union Government for granting financial assistance during 2008-09; and

(d) the time by which the financial assistance is likely to be released for such projects?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI) : (a) and (b) The development and promotion of places of tourism interest is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/UTs. However, Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance for the tourism projects in the States/UTs on the basis of projects prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administration under various scheme. The Central Financial Assistance sanctioned during the period

2005-06 to 2007-08 to the tourism projects in Uttar Pradesh is Rs. 8609.92 lakh and for Bihar Rs. 4344.27 lakh.

(c) and (d) The following projects which were complete as per the guidelines of MoT, have so far been sanctioned in the year 2008-09 to the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh:—

Bihar

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned
1.	Development of Lauriya Nandan Garh	134.87
2.	Development of Vaishali (Kolhua)	388.97
3.	Development of Sujata Kutir-Bakror, Bodhgaya	158.04
4.	Development of Tourism Infrastructure at Pragbodhi Hills, Bodhgaya	156.50

Uttar Pradesh

1.	Development of Sultanpur as a Tourist Circuit	423.13
2.	Development of Amethi as a Tourist Circuit	576.71

[Translation]

Impact of rising prices of crude oil

1859. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to charge more from luxury car owners for petrol and diesel as crude oil prices are expected to increase in the coming days;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken on this count?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) At present, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

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

Electrification work on Najibabad-Moradabad

1860. DR. SHAFIUR RAHMAN BARQ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of electrification work on Najibabad-Moradabad railway line;

(b) whether the Railways have introduced electric trains between Saharanpur and moradabad so far;

(c) if do, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the electric trains and electrification of the said route is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) to (d) Electrification of Najibabad-Harthala section (90 Route Kilometres) has been energized and work is in progress on Harthala-Moradabad section (8 Route Kilometres). Electric trains are likely to be introduced in year 2009-10.

[English]

Price Band Mechanism for Air Ticket

1861. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNaidu : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to increase in fuel prices the Indian Airlines and other Aviation companies have tremendously increased Airfare on long haul flights i.e. above 750 Kms;

(b) if so, whether Government has proposed to introduce a Price Band Mechanism and also to reduce the profit percentage of Aviation Companies to reduce the cost of Air Tickets; and

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the new system is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) The Government does not regulate the fares charged by the airlines. The airlines determine the fares keeping in mind the market forces. However, in view of the reduction in ATF price, Air India has reduced the Fuel Surcharge by Rs. 400/- on all its domestic sectors with effect from December 02, 2008.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Budgetary Provision for Gauge
Conversion In Gujarat**

1862. SHRI HARIN PATHAK :

SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI :

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY :

SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal to Union Government for making adequate budgetary provision for conversion/upgradation of broad gauge in respect of certain lines;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the budgetary provision for each line approved for conversion/upgradation; and

(d) the time by which the work relating to conversion/upgradation is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) to (d) As per available records, requests had been received in the past from Government of Gujarat for allotment of adequate funds for completion of following ongoing projects:—

Project	Outlay provided during 2008-09	Status and Target date for completion, wherever fixed
1	2	3
(i) Veraval-Somnath new line and Wansjalia-Jetalsar gauge conversion of Rajkot-Veraval gauge conversion	Rs. 80 crore	Varaval-Somnath new line completed, Wansjalia-Jetalsar gauge conversion is likely to be completed by 2009-10
(ii) Surendranagar-Dhrangadhara section of Surendranagar-Pipavav gauge conversion project	Rs. 1 crore	Main lien work completed, Surendranagar-Dhrangadhara target not yet fixed.
(iii) Viramgam-Mahesana—Patan gauge conversion project	Rs. 40 crore	Gauge conversion completed.

1	2	3
(iv) Bharuch-Dahej gauge conversion	Rs. 5 crore	Project is being implemented through Special Purpose Vehicle for which share holder agreement has been signed. Concession agreement finalized. Target date for completion is 2009-10.
(v) Rajpipla-Ankleshwar	Rs. 15 crore	Detailed estimate sanctioned.
(vi) Pratapnagar-Chhota Udepur	Rs. 55 crore	Pratapnagar-Dabhoi (35 Kms.) sections has been commissioned. Balance section is likely to be completed during 2009-10.
(vii) Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur	Rs. 0.01 crore	Included in the Railway Budget, 2008-09, Preliminary activities like preparation of plan, estimates, etc. have been taken up.

Necessary funds have been provided for various projects keeping in view availability of resources and priority of project.

Restriction on Supply of Petrol and Diesel to Petrol Pumps

1863. SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY :
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has restricted supplies of petrol and diesel to petrol pumps resulting in shortage and queues at the pumps; and

(b) If so, the extent of restriction in supply effected and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has reported that they have not restricted/curtailed supply of petrol and diesel to petrol pumps any where in the country.

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

[Translation]

Train service between Delhi-Sadulpur

1864. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any passenger train is plying between Rewari and Sadulpur at present;

(b) If not, whether the proposal for running trains from Sadulpur to Delhi via Rewari has been considered;

(c) If so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which train service is likely to be introduced between Sadulpur and Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 4705/4706 Delhi Sarai Rohila - Sadulpur express (Tri-weekly) has been proposed for introduction.

(d) The date of introduction has not been fixed.

[English]

**Customer Services at Delhi and
Mumbai Airports**

1865. SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOM : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the customer satisfaction level at Delhi and Mumbai Airports, is much below the international standards;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken during the last three years to improve the facilities at these airports; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to further improve the services at these airports to bring them at par with international standard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Additional terminal and air side capacity have been developed at these airports towards improving the facilities.

(d) In case of Delhi and Mumbai, agreements have been entered into under which they are obliged to improve the performance standard of the airport operations over a given time period, failing which penalties would be levied on them.

Conservation of Monuments

1866. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission had sanctioned a special Commonwealth fund of Rs. 25 crores to Archaeological Survey of India, for elaborate conservation plans for specific structures in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified the monuments to be conserved;

(d) if so, the details of such monuments;

(e) the allocation of funds monuments-wise; and

(f) the target set for carrying out conservation plans for specific structures in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI) : (a) and (b) In the context of the Commonwealth Games, 2010, the Planning Commission has conveyed in principle support and recommended allocation of Rs. 25.73 crores to Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) for conservation works at 46 monuments in Delhi.

(c) and (d) The ASI has identified 46 monuments to be conserved. They are listed at enclosed Statement.

(e) An additional provision of Rs. 99.80 lakhs has been received so far in the First Supplementary Demands for Grants, 2008-09. This provision is proposed to be utilized for the conservation of Tughluqabad Fort and Qila Rai Pithora.

(f) Subject to the availability of funds, the conservation works on the said 46 monuments are targeted to be completed by July, 2010.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the monument
1	2
1.	Purana Qila Complex, Mathura Road
2.	Khairul-Manazi'l-Mosque, Mathura Road .
3.	Sher Shah Gate, Mathura Road

1	2
4.	Humayun's Tomb Complex, Nizamuddin East
5.	Khan-i-Khana's Tomb, Nizamuddin East
6.	Subz Burj, Nizamuddin
7.	Nila Gumbad, Nizamuddin East near Nizamuddin Railway Station
8.	Bu-Halima Tomb, near Humayun's Tomb, Nizamuddin
9.	Arab-ki-Sarai, Nizamuddin West
10.	Bara Khambha, Nizamuddin West
11.	Group of monuments Hazarat Nizamuddin Complex
12.	Safdarjung Tomb Complex, Jorbagh
13.	Lodi Garden Monuments (5 nos)
	(i) Muhammad Shah's Tomb
	(ii) Bara Gumbad Masjid
	(iii) Shish-Gumbad
	(iv) Sikandar Lodi's Tomb
	(v) Athpula
14.	Najaf Khan Tomb, Aliganj, Kidwai Nagar
15.	City Wall, Kashmiri Gate, near ISBT
16.	Wazirabad Bridge, Tomb and Mosque
17.	Kotla Feroz Shah, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
18.	Delhi Gate, Daria Ganj, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
19.	City Wall, Daria Ganj Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
20.	Khuni Darwaza, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg near Kotla Feroz Shah

1	2
21.	Jantar Mantar Complex, Parliament street
22.	Lal Bangla, Golf Course, Golf link
23.	Ugrasen-ki-Baoli, Halley Road
24.	Red Fort Complex, Old Delhi
25.	Ajmeri Gate, Asaf Ali Road
26.	Salim Garh Fort, Red Fort
27.	Ashokan Rock Edict, East of Kallash
28.	Biran ka Gumbad, Green Park
29.	Dadi Poti, Hauz Khas
30.	Sakri Gumti, Hauz Khas
31.	Bara Khambha, Hauz Khas
32.	Mohamadiwali Mosque, Mayfair Garden
33.	Lal Gumbad, Malviya Nagar
34.	Teen Burji, Mohammad pur Village
35.	Siri Fort Wall
	(i) Stretch adjoining Panchsheel Park
	(ii) Stretch adjoining Asiad Village
	(iii) Stretch of the Wall from Asiad tower to Siri Fort Sports Complex
36.	Hauz Khas Complex, Hauz Khas
37.	Jahanpanah Wall, Adchini and Hauz Rani
38.	Qila Rai Pithora Wall, Ladoo Sarai
39.	Satpula, Khirki Village
40.	Qutb Minar Complex, Mehrauli

1

2

-
41. Jamali Kamali Tomb and Mosque, Mehrauli
 42. Ajim Khan's Tomb, Anuvrat Marg, Delhi Gurgaon Road
 43. Balban's Tomb and Ruins, Anuvrat Marg, Delhi Gurgaon Road
 44. Tughluqabad Fort, M.B. Road
 45. Ghiasuddin Tughluq's Tomb, M.B. Road
 46. Adilabad Fort, M.B. Road
-

[Translation]

Zonal office at Ranchi

1867. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are contemplating to set up a zonal office of the Railways at Ranchi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the work of this proposed Railway zone is likely to be started; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) New Zones are set up keeping in view factors like size, workload, accessibility, traffic pattern and other operating/administrative requirements etc. consistent with the needs of economy and efficiency without any regional considerations. The proposal when seen in the light of the above criteria has not been found feasible.

[English]

Losses Suffered by Numaligarh Refinery

1868. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Numaligarh Refinery is suffering losses from its 61 retail outlets opened in the North-Eastern States; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL) and incurred losses on retail marketing of Petrol and Diesel through its Retail Outlets (ROs), including their 61 ROs in North-East due to pricing under recoveries. However, with effect from November, 2008, NRL's retail marketing activities have become profitable in the country including North-East due to drop in international oil prices.

[Translation]

Category of Surat Railway Station

1869. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the category of railway stations under which the Surat railway station falls;

(b) the criteria fixed for determining the category for the same;

(c) whether even after being announced as category 'A' Railway Station, requisite facilities have not been provided at Surat Station;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Railways thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) Surat railway station has been categorized as 'A-1' based on the Annual Passenger Earnings of 2006-07.

(b) Non-suburban stations with an annual passenger earnings of more than Rs.50 crore are categorized under 'A-1' category.

(c) to (e) Earlier Surat railway station was categorized as 'A' class station. Based on the annual earnings for the year 2006-07, revised classification of 'A-1' has been done for Surat railway station. All minimum essential amenities as per category 'A' have already been provided at this station. Additional amenities as per category 'A-1' are planned for completion in due course.

[English]

Codes used by Air India and Indian Airlines

1870. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Air India and Indian Airlines integrated last year as still using two codes AI and IA;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to operate all flights on a common code;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which a common code is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Erstwhile Air India continues to use IATA code "AI" and erstwhile Indian Airlines continues to use IATA code "IC". Both the airlines continue to use their own

legacy Passenger Service Systems (PSS) as they are not compatible and use of a common code was not possible.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As a merged entity, it is proposed to operate all flights under a common code. Air India is currently in the process of implementing a combined new state-of-the-art PSS. All erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines flights will be migrated to this new PSS under a common code.

(e) The PSS (and with it, the common code) are scheduled to be implemented within the next 12 months.

Flights of Air India

1871. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Air India has recently decided to take several international cities off its network;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Air India also proposes to reduce the number of flights to some cities in the country also; and

(d) if so, the benefits likely to be accrued to Air India as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) to (c) In recent months, Air India has discontinued operations to Lahore, Seoul, Dar-E-Salaam, Los Angeles and Birmingham and has also rationalized its flights in the domestic sector.

(d) Air India's restructuring of many of its domestic and international routes and cutting down capacity by nearly 10-15% is expected to result in savings of Rs. 1200 crores per annum.

[Translation]

ROBs in Uttar Pradesh

1872. MOHD. MUKEEM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Road over Bridges (ROBs) being constructed at various places in Uttar Pradesh alongwith estimated expenditures involved therein;

(b) the amount sanctioned for each over bridge separately for the current financial year; and

(c) the time by which these over bridges are likely to be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) to (c) Details of ROBs sanctioned on cost sharing basis in Uttar Pradesh are as under:-

S. No.	Rly	Year of Sanction	Name of Work	Rly's share (In Cr.)	State Share (In Cr.)	Railway Portion Outlay for 2008-09 (In Cr)	Target for completion of Rly Portion	Target for completion of Approaches
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cost Sharing Works								
1.	NR	1999-00	Chaupala-ROB (span 8x18m + 1x26m + 1x13m + 1x17.5m + 2x41m) in lieu of LC No. 358-Spl, and 250/A	6.95	7.81	1.10	Completed	Completed
2.	NR	2002-03	Bijnor-Najibabad Road-ROB in lieu of L-xing No. 484-A	5.33	5.20	0.0001	Not Fixed NF	NF
3.	NR	2002-03	Amroha-ROB on Ghaziabad-Moradabad-ROB, in lieu of L-xing No. 26-A	4.35	3.67	1.30	Completed	Approaches near completion
4.	NR	2002-03	Akbarpur - ROB in lieu of existing L-xing No. 83-A	5.94	5.61	0.60	Completed	Completed
5.	NR	2003-04	Mehrauli-Dasna - ROB in lieu of LC No. 95	4.85	4.91	0.0001	NF	NF
6.	NR	2004-05	Lucknow - ROB in lieu of LC No. 1-B (Kanpur crossing) and 218-A (Hardoi crossing)	10.69	13.29	0.20	NF	NF

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	NR	2004-05	Delhi - Shamli - Saharanpur - ROB in lieu of LC No. 90 near Shamli	4.10	5.06	0.0001	NF	NF
8.	NR	2005-06	Sharda Nagar - ROB in lieu of LC No. 86-B.	4.20	4.53	2.03	Dec.-08	May'08
9.	NR	2006-07	Rai Bareilly - ROB in lieu of L-xing No. 176	5.85	5.73	0.42	NF	NF
10.	NR	2006-07	Meerut Cantt. - ROB in lieu of L-xing No. 30-A	8.91	8.45	0.01	NF	NF
11.	NR	2006-07	Muzaffar Nagar - ROB in lieu of L-xing No. 53-A	8.02	8.49	0.0050	NF	NF
12.	NR	2006-07	Meerut City - ROB in lieu of L-xing No. 26-A	10.50	11.10	0.02	NF	NF
13.	NR	2006-07	Hapur - ROB in lieu of L-xing No. 41-Spl. and 74-Spl.	9.35	9.06	0.0001	NF	NF
14.	NR	2006-07	Ghaziabad - ROB in lieu of L-xing No. 4-C	8.17	9.63	0.25	NF	NF
15.	NR	2006-07	Faizabad Yard - ROB in lieu of L-xing No. 120	5.61	5.71	0.42	NF	NF
16.	NR	2006-07	Ghaziabad - ROB in lieu of L-xing No. 98-Spl.	8.77	8.19	1.50	Jan.'09	Jan.'09
17.	NR	2006-07	Sultanpur - Partapgarh - ROB in lieu of LC No. 84-B near Chitblla.	3.29	10.63	0.01	NF	NF
18.	NR	2007-08	Rampur Road over bridge at level crossing No.413-A (2 lane)	5.08	7.77	0.01	NF	NF
19.	NR	2008-09	Construction of ROB in lieu of level crossing No. 4-B at km. 826/3-4 on Lucknow-Varanasi section at Jaunpur on NH 56.	8.09	8.80	0.15	NF	NF

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20. NR	2008-09	Construction of ROB in lieu of level crossing No. 150 at Km. 995/14-15 on Lucknow-Rail Bareilly section at Rail Bareilly	6.21	5.67	0.20	NF	NF	
21. NR	2008-09	Meerut-Hapur 4-lane road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No.A-55/E-3.	1.03	1.11	0.01	N. Works	N. Works	
22. NR	2008-09	Ghaziabad - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 99 Spl.	9.01	9.57	0.02	N. Works	N. Works	
23. NR	2008-09	Khatauli Jansath-Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No.44	5.18	5.62	0.02	N. Works	N. Works	
24. NER	2008-09	Baharaich-Riochia - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 42.	5.62	5.62	0.01	N. Works	N. Works	
25. NER	2008-09	Sahjanwa-Maghar - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 169-B.	5.53	5.53	0.01	N. Works	N. Works	
26. NER	2008-09	Tinich-Gaur - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 213-C/E-2.	5.50	5.50	0.01	N. Works	N. Works	
27. NER	2008-09	Gauri Bazar-Chauri Chaura - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 139-A.	5.32	5.32	0.01	N. Works	N. Works	
28. NER	2008-09	Basti-Gorakhpur - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 192-Spl/E-3.	5.75	5.75	0.01	N. Works	N. Works	
29. NER	2008-09	Maghar-Khalilabad - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 178-A.	5.00	5.00	0.01	N. Works	N. Works	
30. NER	2008-09	Basti-Govindnagar - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 201-A/E-3.	5.75	5.75	0.01	N. Works	N. Works	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
31.	NER	2008-09	Lakhimpur-Khirri Town - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 120-Spl.	5.44	5.44	0.01	N. Works	N. Works
32.	NCR	2008-09	Manzurgarhi-Harduaganj - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 85-B.	6.91	9.00	0.01	N. Works	N. Works
33.	NCR	2008-09	Wair-Dankaur - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 139-B.	7.51	9.93	0.01	N. Works	N. Works
34.	NCR	2008-09	Dadanagr - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 240-A.	7.32	8.73	0.01	N. Works	N. Works
35.	NCR	2008-09	Phaphund - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 8-B.	9.28	12.08	0.01	N. Works	N. Works
36.	NCR	2008-09	Jhansi-Agra - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 492-C.	6.12	8.39	0.01	N. Works	N. Works
37.	NCR	2008-09	Jhansi-Kanpur - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 147.	5.58	6.72	0.01	N. Works	N. Works
38.	NCR	2008-09	Hanuman Chowki-Nadoni - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 102-C.	7.46	10.23	0.01	N. Works	N. Works
39.	NCR	2008-09	Gwalior-Agra Cantt. - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 477-A.	6.12	8.39	0.01	N. Works	N. Works
40.	NCR	2008-09	Aligarh Jn. Bareilly Jn. - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 83-C.	8.19	11.62	0.01	N. Works	N. Works
41.	NCR	2008-09	Sasni-Vijaygarh - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 99-B.	7.46	10.23	0.01	N. Works	N. Works
42.	NCR	2008-09	Hathras City-Jalesar City - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 90-C.	7.56	10.33	0.01	N. Works	N. Works

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
43.	NCR	2008-09	Sikandra - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 503.	5.53	5.53	0.01	N. Works	N. Works
44.	NCR	2008-09	Fatehpur-Bindki Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 55-A	7.16	10.01	0.01	N. Works	N. Works
45.	NCR	2008-09	Shikohabad-Batkeeshwar Road - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 51-Spl.	10.45	18.49	0.01	N. Works	N. Works
46.	NCR	2008-09	Mirzapur-Vindhyachal - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 7.	8.22	15.71	0.01	N. Works	N. Works
47.	NCR	2008-09	Agra-Jhansi - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 472-C.	6.43	8.75	0.01	N. Works	N. Works
48.	NCR	2008-09	Naini - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 35-B.	9.40	12.68	0.01	N. Works	N. Works
49.	NCR	2008-09	Mirzapur - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 60-A.	9.92	13.70	0.01	N. Works	N. Works
50.	NCR	2008-09	Khapra Mohal - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 83-D.	11.71	13.79	0.01	N. Works	N. Works
51.	NCR	2008-09	Manzurgarhi-Harduaganj - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 84.	7.05	9.14	0.01	N. Works	N. Works
52.	NCR	2008-09	Manzurgarhi-Harduaganj - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 84.	7.17	9.25	0.01	N. Works	N. Works
53.	NCR	2008-09	Bikaner - 2 lane road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 139.	5.58	6.93	0.01	N. Works	N. Works
54.	NCR	2008-09	Jodhpur-Samdari-Barmer - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. C-325.	5.85	6.54	0.01	N. Works	N. Works

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
55.	NCR	1996-97	Hathras: ROB in lieu of L-xing No. 95-A at km 1296/29-31 on GZB-CNB section connecting Piliphit-Agra road (SH-33)	3.19	4.86	0.03	Completed	Completed
56.	NCR	1999-00	Meja Road: ROB in lie of L-xing No. 25-B on MGS-ALD Section SH-44)	3.63	4.17	0.1	Completed	Completed
57.	NCR	1998-99	Kanpur ROB in lieu of Lc No. 79-D on GT road at km. 1016/5-11 on Allahabad-Kanpur Section (NH-91)	7.94	22.59	0.91	Feb.-09	Feb.-09
58.	NCR	1998-99	Iradatganj ROB in lieu of Lc No. 430-A/1 on ALD-MKP section connecting Satna-ALD road on NH-27.	6.12	2.87	1.5	Dec.'08	Jun.'08
59.	NCR	2002-03	Aligarh: ROB in lieu of L-xing No. 112/C-3.	4.28	3.98	0.21	Completed	Completed
60.	NCR	2003-04	Kanpur: Widening of ROB No. 253 near Tat Mill Xing.	3.96	8.93	0.88	Completed	Completed
61.	NCR	2005-06	Etawah-ROB in lieu of Lc No. 27 Spl at Km. 1155/27-29 on Kanpur-Tundla Section.	5.30	6.96	0.72	Completed	Completed
62.	NCR	2006-07	ROB in lieu of L-xing No. 48 in Fatehpur distt. On Allahabad-Kanpur Section.	5.53	8.90	1.81	Sep.-09	Dec.-09
63.	NCR	2006-07	ROB in lieu of L-xing No. 81D in Kanpur On Allahabad-Kanpur Section.	4.49	7.27	0.25	Dec.-09	Dec.-09
64.	NCR	2006-07	ROB on Mathura-Palwal Section.	14.10	9.06	2.1	Jun.-09	Jun.-09
65.	NCR	2007-08	Chunar-Mughalsarai - Road over bridge in lie of level crossing gate No. 119-B.	9.17	12.90	3.5	Sep.-09	Dec.-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
66. NCR	2007-08	Allahabad - Kanpur - Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 62-A.		7.91	11.30	3.15	Dec.-09	Dec.-09
67. NCR	2008-09	ROB in lieu of LC No. 77 Km. 1014/0-1 at Shyam Nagar on Kanpur-Allahabad Sec.		15.50	0.00	0.1	NF	NF

The following one work of ROB is being constructed at Railway's Cost

1. UP	2007-08	Construction of ROB in lieu of level crossing No. 72 at km. 1249/1-3 in Tundla Yard (At Railway's		13.29	NA	4.15	Dec.-09	—
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In addition to above, 31 works are being carried out by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) and one work is being done on Deposit Terms in Uttar Pradesh

Legend:

NF - Not Fixed

N. Works - New Works

[English]

Complaints for Lack of Amenities

1873. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA :

SHRI CHANDRA DEV PRASAD RAJBHAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints regarding general amenities in AC coaches such as dirty bed rolls, foul smelling coaches, unavailability of liquid soap in toilets etc. have been reported to the Railways in last three years.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) Whether inspite of several complaints, Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has a casual approach towards this; and

(d) If so, the action initiated by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some instances of supply of unclean bed rolls, cleanliness in coaches and non-availability of liquid soap in toilets have come to notice. However, no separate statistics is maintained in this regard.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Reduction in Air Fare

1874. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to reduce the air

fare in view of the reductions made in the prices of aviation turbine fuel;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the measures being undertaken or already undertaken to ensure that the air fares are reduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) to (d) Air fares are not being regulated by the Government. Airlines are free to charge air fares as per their commercial judgement. However, Air India has recently reduced the fuel surcharge in the domestic sector by Rs. 400/-.

[Translation]

Archaeological Museums at Sholapur

1875. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to establish archaeological museums at Sholapur in Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (d) the time by which the archaeological museum is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI) : (a) Archaeological Survey of India has no proposal at present to set up its archaeological museum at Sholapur in Maharashtra.

- (b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Training Institute for Tourist Guides

1876. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH :

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the dearth of trained foreign language professional guides in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of number of trained professionals, language - wise;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps to improve the number of qualified guides in the near future to meet the shortage;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has a proposal to set up Tourism Training Institute in every State to train the tourist guides to promote tourism in the country; and
- (f) if so, the number of such institutes proposed to be set up during Eleventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of number of trained professionals, language — wise available, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism makes every effort to meet the requirement of qualified Guides including that of foreign languages, on the basis of market assessment by following a transparent procedure of examination and training.

However, as per the recent Order of the Court, the powers delegated to Ministry of Tourism under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act/ Rules, 1958 to appoint the guides, have been declared without any jurisdiction. The Government of India has gone in for appeal.

(e) and (f) At present on Institute for the training of guides, exclusively, is envisaged.

Statement**Language Guides Available**

S. No.	Region	Languages						
		Chinese	Russian	Korean	German	Japanese	French	Spanish
1.	North	19	19	03	145	95	210	120
2.	South	Nil	02	Nil	27	05	46	02
3.	East	Nil	03	12	10	25	14	10
4.	West	1	03	Nil	39	31	37	26
5.	North-East	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		20	27	15	221	156	307	158

Grand Total: 904 Guides

Source: Regional India Tourism Offices — Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Guwahati.

Stoppages of Trains

1877. SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIIDYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have any plans for having a commercial stoppage of both up and down Agartala-Lumding Express (Train no. 5695/5696) at Bhanga;

(b) if so, the time by which the plan will be implemented;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Railways are aware that passenger trains have withdrawn stoppages at many stations between Karimganj and Dharamnagar under North Frontier Railway including Kathaltali, causing tremendous inconveniences to the local people for their personal and commodities transportation;

(e) if so, whether any action is being taken to revive the stoppages at these stations; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal for provision of stoppage of 5695/5696 Agartala-Lumding Express at Bhanga.

(d) to (f) Two pairs of passenger trains (one day time and one during night) serve Karimganj — Dharamnagar section. The stoppage of only night service viz. 855/856 Manu-Lumding Fast Passenger has been withdrawn from certain stations due to poor sale of tickets, while the day time service viz. 863/864 Agartala-Silchar Passenger stops at all stations on the said section and is suitably catering to the needs of passengers.

Kathaltali halt station has, however, been closed w.e.f. 09-09-2002 for the lack of commercial justification.

Emergence of Business Hubs at the Airports

1878. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote all new airports in the country as business hubs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to promote the existing airports as business hubs; and

(d) is so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) to (d) In line with the international trend and the need to increase non-aeronautical revenues at the airports, the Airports Authority of India (AAI) and private airport operators have placed special emphasis on optimal commercial exploitation of existing and proposed Airport Terminals and city side of such airports.

[Translation]

Tax Rebate to the Oil Companies for Production

1879. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA :
SHRI KIREN RIJIJU :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any auction for New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP-7) was held on 30th June;

(b) if so, the names of companies which participated in it and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide tax rebate to the oil and gas licensee companies on their production;

(d) if so, the extent of likely tax rebate and the number of years for which it is proposed to be extended; and

(e) the extent of revenue loss likely to be suffered by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Government of India offered 57 blocks for International competitive bidding out of that 44 have been awarded to various companies. The names of Companies participated in Seventh round of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP-VII) and names of the awardee companies/consortium are given in the enclosed Statements I and II respectively.

(c) and (d) It was clarified to all the potential bidders to submit their bids under NELP-VII keeping in view the clarification regarding 7 year Income Tax Holiday on commercial production of Natural Gas issued on 27.6.2008 which is at Statement-III.

(e) It will depend on commercial production after discovery, if any, which cannot be estimated at this juncture.

Statement-I

The names of Companies participated in NELP-VII

(I) LIST OF FOREIGN COMPANIES:

Sl. Company No.	Company Name	Country
1	2	3
4		
1.	BHPBP BHP Billiton Petroleum (International Exploratory) Pty. Ltd.	Australia
2.	CEIL Cairn Energy India Pty. Ltd.	Australia
3.	NEON Neon Energy	Australia

1	2	3	4
4.	GGR	Geo Global Resources Ltd.	Barbodas
5.	BEN01	BENGAL ENERGY INTER-NATIONAL INC	Canada
6.	NIKO	Niko Resources Ltd.	Canada
7.	POE	PAN ORIENT ENERGY	Canada
8.	NOBLE	NOBLE ENERGY INTER-NATIONAL LTD.	Cayman Island
9.	SUIWA	Suiwah Corporation Bhd	Malaysia
10.	EEL	ESSAR EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION LIMITED	Mauritius
11.	HSL	HALL WORTHY SHIPPING LTD.	Panama
12.	MEPL	Moonstone Energy Pte Ltd.	Singapore
13.	SWEPL	SILVER WAVE WNERGY PTE. LTD.	Singaporé
14.	GSME	Global Services Middle East	UAE
15.	BP (ALPHA)	BP EXPLORATION (ALPHA) LTD.	UK
16.	PEARL	PEARL OIL (THERALITE) LIMITED	UK
17.	SALMA	SALAMANDER ENERGY	UK
18.	TIOL	Tullow India Opn. Ltd.	UK
19.	DEL	DEEP ENERGY, LLC	USA
20.	HEPI	Hardy Exploration and Production (India) Inc.	USA
21.	BEI	BENGAL ENERGY INC	Canada

(I) LIST OF INDIAN COMPANIES:

FIRST TIME BIDDERS AMONGST INDIAN COMPANIES

S. No.	Company Code	Full Name of Company
1	2	3
1.	AAPL	Arihant Arcade Pvt. Ltd.
2.	AEIPL	AMBER ENTERPRISES (INDIA) PVT. LTD.
3.	BRPL	BHARAT PETROSOURCES LIMITED
4.	BPRL	BHARAT PETRO RESOURCES LTD.
5.	CIL	CAIRN INDIA LTD.
6.	CMI	CAMBAY MARINE INTL. PVT. LTD.
7.	DEEP	DEEP INDUSTRIES LIMITED
8.	DOGL	DIVA OIL and GAS Ltd.
9.	EIL	ENGINEERS INDIA LIMITED
10.	ENRL	EPITOME NATURATAL RE-SOURCES LIMITED
11.	GVK	GVK Infrastructure Oil and Gas Ltd.
12.	HCGDL	HARYANA CITY GAS DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
13.	HDIL	HDIL OIL AND GAS
14.	HIPL	Harsh Intertrade Pvt. Ltd.
15.	HMEL	HPCL-MITTAL ENERGY LTD.
16.	ICPL	INTEGRATED COREINFRA PRIVATE LIMITED
17.	IMC	IMC LIMITED
18.	IOBL	Immaculate Oil Blocks Limited
19.	JCCPL	JASWANT LAL CHHOTALAL AND CO. PVT. LTD.

1	2	3
20.	JEL	JOHN ENERGY LIMITED
21.	JHCPL	Jaypee Hydro-Carbons Pvt. Ltd.
22.	JPIPL	J.P. Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
23.	JPL	JAIHIND PROJECTS LTD.
24.	JPPL	Jaypee Petroleum Private Ltd.
25.	KFPL	KANVEL FINANCE PVT. LTD.
26.	LERL	LESHA ENERGY RESOURCES LIMITED
27.	MIEL	MONNET ISPAT AND ENERGY
28.	NEOVPL	NEPTUNE ENERGY AND OIL VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED
29.	OMKAR	Omkar Natural Resources Pvt. Ltd.
30.	PEN 01	PENINSULA HATEWAYS PVT. LTD.
31.	PONGL	PRATIBHA OIL AND NATURAL GAS PVT. LTD.
32.	PRIM	PRIMERA ENERGY RESOURCES LTD.
33.	QQVS	QUIPPO OIL AND GAS INFRASTRUCTURE LTD.
34.	QUEST	QUEST PETROLEUM PVT. LTD.
35.	RSL	Rana Sponge Ltd.
36.	RTE 01	RT EXPORTS LTD.
37.	S1OG2	Synergy Oil and Gas Pvt. Ltd.
38.	SICCL	SAHARA INDIA COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED
39.	SEPL	SAVLA ELECTRONICS PRIVATE LIMITED
40.	SREI	SREI INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE LTD.

1	2	3
41.	SRPL	Shiva Regency Pvt. Ltd.
42.	U2911	SKIL INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED
43.	VAEPL	VECTRA ADVANCES ENGINEERING PVT. LTD.
44.	VIPL	Valdel Investments Private Limited
45.	VIPL-2	VECTRA INVESTMENT PVT. LTD.
46.	VOGPL	Valdel Oil and Gas Private Limited
47.	VRL	Vasundhara Resources Ltd.
48.	WOEPL	WINDLASS OIL EXPLN. PVT. LTD.
49.	ZOOM	ZOOM DEVELOPERS PVT. LTD.
OTHER INDIAN COMPANIES PARTICIPATED IN NELP-VII		
50.	ACL	Assam Company Ltd.
51.	AWEL	Adani Welspun Exploration Ltd.
52.	EPPL	ENSEARCH PETROLEUM PRIVATE LIMITED
53.	GAIL	Gas Authority Of India Ltd.
54.	GEECL	GREAT EASTERN ENERGY CORPN. LTD.
55.	GSPC	Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
56.	HL	Heramec Limited
57.	HOEC	Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Ltd.
58.	HPCL	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
59.	IOC	Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd.
60.	IPL	Interlink Petroleum Limited

1	2	3
61.	JAL	JAIPRAKASH ASSOCIATES LIMITED
62.	JEKPL	Jubilant Energy (Kharsang) Pvt. Ltd.
63.	JODPL	Jubilant Offshore Drilling Pvt. Ltd.
64.	JOGP	Jubilant PII and Gas Pvt. Ltd.
65.	JSLP	JSPL Oil and Natural Gas Pvt. Ltd.
66.	MPPL	MERCATOR PETROLEUM

1	2	3
67.	NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.
68.	OIL	Oil India Ltd.
69.	ONGC	Oil and Natural Gas Corpn. Ltd.
70.	OSWAL	Oswal Industries Ltd.
71.	PPCL	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.
72.	RIL	Reliance Industries Ltd.
73.	TPL	Tata Petrodyne Ltd.
74.	VIL	VIDEOCON INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Statement-II

Blockwise list of Awardee Companies

S.No.	Block Name	Ranking	Companies
1	2	3	4
1.	MB-DWN-2005/2 Single Bid	1	BHP Billiton Petroleum International Pty. Ltd.-GVK Oil and Gas Ltd.
2.	MB-DWN-2005/3 Single Bid	1	BHP Billiton Petroleum International Pty. Ltd.-GVK Oil and Gas Ltd.
3.	MB-DWN-2005/4 Single Bid	1	BHP Billiton Petroleum International Pty. Ltd.-GVK Oil and Gas Ltd.
4.	MB-DWN-2005/5 Single Bid	1	BHP Billiton Petroleum International Pty. Ltd.-GVK Oil and Gas Ltd.
5.	MB-DWN-2005/7 Single Bid	1	BHP Billiton Petroleum International Pty. Ltd.-GVK Oil and Gas Ltd.
6.	MB-DWN-2005/9 Single Bid	1	BHP Billiton Petroleum International Pty. Ltd.-GVK Oil and Gas Ltd.

1	2	3	4
7.	KK-DWN-2005/1	1	BHP Billiton Petroleum International Pty. Ltd.-GVK Infrastructure Oil and Gas Ltd.
8.	KK-DWN-2005/2 Single Bid	1	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.-Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation
9.	KG-DWN-2005/1	1	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.-Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.-Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation.
10.	KG-DWN-2005/2	1	BP Exploration (Alpha) Ltd.-Reliance Inds. Ltd.
11.	AN-DWN-2005/1 Single Bid	1	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.-Oil India Ltd.
12.	MB-OSN-2005/1	1	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.-Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation
13.	MB-OSN-2005/2	1	Adani Welpun Exploration Ltd.
14.	MB-OSN-2005/3 Single Bid	1	Essar Exploration and Production Ltd.-Nobel Energy International Ltd.
15.	MB-OSN-2005/5	1	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.-Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation
16.	MB-OSN-2005/6	1	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.-Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation
17.	KG-OSN-2005/1	1	ONGC, GSPC and HPCL - Mittal Energy Ltd.
18.	KG-OSN-2005/2	1	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.-HPCL Mittal Energy Ltd.
19.	AA-ONN-2005/1 Single Bid	1	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.-Oil India Ltd. - Assam Co. Ltd.
20.	PA-ONN-2005/1 Single Bid	1	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.
21.	PA-ONN-2005/2 Single Bid	1	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.
22.	WB-ONN-2005/2 Single Bid	1	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.
23.	WB-ONN-2005/3 Single Bid	1	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.
24.	WB-ONN-2005/4 Single Bid	1	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.-Oil India Ltd.
25.	GV-ONN-2005/3 Single Bid	1	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.-Tata Petrodyne Ltd.

1	2	3	4
26.	SR-ONN-2005/1 Single Bid	1	Deep Energy Lic, Deep Industries Ltd., Kanvel Finance Pvt. Ltd. and Savia Electronics Pvt. Ltd.
27.	VN-ONN-2005/1 Single Bid	1	GeoGlobal Resources (Barbados) Inc.
28.	VN-ONN-2005/2 Single Bid	1	GeoGlobal Resources (Barbados) Inc.
29.	RJ-ONN-2005/1	1	HOEC, BPRL, JSPL Oil and Natural Gas Ltd. and IMC
30.	RJ-ONN-2005/2	1	OIL, HOEC, HPCL and Mittal Energy Ltd.
31.	RJ-ONN-2005/3	1	GSPC and ONGC
32.	CB-ONN-2005/1	1	Interlink Petroleum Ltd., Moonstone Energy Pte. Ltd. and EnSearch
33.	CB-ONN-2005/2	1	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
34.	CB-ONN-2005/3	1	Mercator Petroleum Pvt. Ltd.
35.	CB-ONN-2005/4	1	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.-Gujarat State Petroleum Corpn.
36.	CB-ONN-2005/5	1	Omkar Natural Resources Pvt. Ltd.
37.	CB-ONN-2005/6	1	Omkar Natural Resources Pvt. Ltd.
38.	CB-ONN-2005/7	1	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
39.	CB-ONN-2005/8	1	Vasundhara Resources Ltd.
40.	CB-ONN-2005/9	1	Mercator Petroleum Pvt. Ltd.
41.	CB-ONN-2005/10	1	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.-Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation
42.	CB-ONN-2005/11	1	Quest Petroleum Pvt. Ltd., Quippo Oil and Gas Infrastructure Ltd., SREI Infrastructure Finance Ltd., Valdel Investment Pvt. Ltd. and Primera Energy Resources Ltd.
43.	PR-ONN-2005/1	1	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.-Tata Petrodyne Ltd.
44.	CY-ONN-2005/1	1	GAIL (India) Ltd., GSPC and Bengal Energy International Inc.

Note: Name of Operator is indicated in the **BOLD**.

Statement-III**Clarification regarding 7 year Income Tax Holiday on Commercial Production of Natural Gas**

Under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) and Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Policy, the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Government of India, has been assuring potential bidders of income tax rebate for a period of seven years from the beginning of commercial production. However, some Income Tax Authorities have disallowed the above relief in respect of production of natural gas due to lack of specific inclusion of the term "Natural Gas" under the related provision in the Income Tax Act. The matter is presently sub judice before different authorities, including Tribunals and Courts.

The Notice Inviting Offer (NIO) and Petroleum Tax Guide for the NELP-VII bidding round, for which bids are due to be received on 30th June, 2008 holds out the same assurance as in the previous bidding rounds. The Ministry of Finance has clarified that income tax relief of seven years will be available only on commercial production of "Crude Oil". In the light of the above clarification, Income Tax related provisions in the NIO and Petroleum Tax Guide issued by this Ministry for the NELP-VII bidding round may be read accordingly.

The Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas clarifies that all the potential bidders may submit their bids under NELP-VII, keeping the above clarification in mind.

Extraction of Oil and Natural Gas from Mehsana, Gujarat

1880. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of oil and natural gas extracted by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation from Mehsana district of Gujarat during the last three year and the current year;

(b) the funds released under Community Social Responsibility (CSR) alongwith the purpose for which the same was released; and

(c) the percentage of the funds released under CSR for Mehsana district with respect to those released under CSR during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) The cost of oil and natural gas extracted by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) at Mehsana district is as under:

Year	Cost of crude oil (Rs. per MT)	Cost of natural gas (Rs. per 1000 M3)
2005-06	Rs.4993	Rs.2161
2006-07	Rs.6727	Rs.2599
2007-08	Rs.8057	Rs.3430

(b) Details of funds released in Mehsana Work Centre of ONGC under Community Social Responsibility (CSR), alongwith the purpose, are as given below:

Rs. In Lakhs			
Purpose	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4
Education	12.24	40.85	45.07
Health Care	6.40	9.89	0.07
Community Development	19.04	3.00	5.76
Sports and Culture	0.80	2.50	Nil

1	2	3	4
Calamity, Hq sanction and Others	33.89	13.76	22.48
(A) Sub Total	72.37	60.00	71.38
(B) Annual Component	5.00	5.00	6.00
Plan			
(C) Infrastructure Development i.e. Approach Roads	40.89	46.82	193.80
(A)+(B)+(C) Grand Total	190.63	181.82	350.58

(c) The percentage of funds released under CSR for the last 3 years with respect to those released under CSR during each of the last 3 years is as under:

Years	Percentage of funds w.r.t. total expenditure on CSR by ONGC
2004-05	4.28%
2005-04	5.77%
2006-07	9.88%

Sulabh International

1881. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL :
SHRI MANSUKBHAI D. VASAVA :

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

(a) the assistance provided by the Ministry to Sulabh International Social Service Organisation under self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) and for the schemes related to the development of Scheduled Castes separately;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any review of the works undertaken with this assistance;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the provisions made to ensure the proper utilization of the funds provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI SUBBULAKSHMI JAGADEESAN) : (a) to (e) Under the Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS), the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) has disbursed Rs. 50.53 lakh to Rajasthan Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd., (RSCFDC) for undertaking skill development training programme through Sulabh International Social Service Organisation (SISSO). The duration of the training programme is one year, and would be completed in March, 2009. Work undertaken by SISSO under SRMS is reviewed by NSKFDC and RSCFDC.

Further, a grant-in-aid of Rs. 5 lakh was provided to SISSO for conducting a four day's International Conference on "World Toilet Summit" at New Delhi, from 31st October to 3rd November, 2007 under the Central Sector Scheme of Supporting Projects of All India or Inter-State Nature for Scheduled Castes Development (Research and Training). SISSO has submitted report of the International Conference to the Ministry.

Proper utilisation of funds is ensured through utilisation certificates which the grantee organisations are required to submit.

[English]

Extraction by ONGC in Cauvery Basin

1882. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has discovered petroleum in the Cauvery Basin deep water block; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

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

Airports in Andhra Pradesh

1883. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of major schemes undertaken by the Airport Authority of India (AAI) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the amount proposed and released for the said projects, Airport-wise and;

(c) the present status of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) to (c) The details of major schemes undertaken by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) during Eleventh Five Year Plan in Andhra Pradesh are as under (name of airport, scheme, amount proposed, amount spent upto September, 2008 and the progress made are in respective orders):—

Cuddapah—Operationalisation of airport for ATR 72 type aircraft which includes construction of runway, link taxiway, apron, Fire Station cum control tower cat V, boundary wall, new terminal building and allied works; Rs. 5 crores; Rs. 1 crore; runway work is in progress.

Rajamundry—Construction of new terminal building, car park, approach road etc.; Rs. 12.10 crores; Rs. 0.00; Award of work is in progress.

Visakhapatnam—Construction of new integrated terminal building; Rs. 75 crores; Rs. 52.44 crores, Work is in progress.

Vijayawada—Strengthening and extension of runway for A-320 type of aircraft within available land and associated works, construction of new terminal building complex, car park, approach road etc., Rs. 34.27 crores; Works are in progress/initiation stage.

Survey of Manmad-Sendhwa-Indore Railway Line

1884. SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the feasibility survey of the proposed Railway line on Manmad-Sendhwa-Indore route has since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the work on this project is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) and (b) Reconnaissance Engineering cum Traffic Survey for Manmad-Indore new line (350 km.) was completed in March, 2004. As per the survey, cost of this new line was assessed as Rs. 1001.20 crore with rate of return of 7%. The Railway has been advised to update the survey report at the present price level.

(c) Does not arise. This new line is not a sanctioned project.

Train between Delhi-Rourkela

1885. SHRI JUAL ORAM : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway have a proposal to provide train service between Delhi and Rourkela via Ranchi and connected Allahabad and Varanasi; and

(b) If so, the steps taken to consider the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Railway Station

1886. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have sought Chinese help in developing various railway stations in the country;

(b) If so, the railway stations identified of the same and the time by which these are likely to be developed including the stations under the Southern Railway;

(c) whether the Railways have any proposal to set up cinema halls at various stations on its unutilized surplus land; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) and (b) Indian Railways has sought Chinese Railways expertise in the design of Bhubaneswar and Baiyyappanahali (near Bangalore) Stations to develop them as World Class Station. The time frame for their development as World Class Station has not been decided. No Station of Southern Railway is

presently proposed for development through Chinese Railways assistance.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Fixing of time for New Passenger Trains

1887. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for fixing the time schedule for new passenger trains is under consideration of the Railway Time Table Committee at present;

(b) If so, the zone-wise details thereof;

(c) whether for all the passenger trains announced during the last year and the current year railway budget have been introduced; and

(d) If so, the zone-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Fixing of time for new Passenger trains

Introduction

Sl.No.	Train no.	Railway	Form	To	Nature	Frequency
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	2255/2256	SWR	Yeevantpur	Puducherry	Garib Rath Express	Tri-weekly

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	1401A/1402A	CR	Balharshah	Mumbai	Link Express	Daily
3.	2233/2234	NR	Lucknow	Delhi	AC Express	Tri-weekly
4.	2931/2932	WR	Ahmedabad	Mumbai	AC Express	Weekly
5.	2741/2742	SWR	Vasco-da-gama	Patna	Express	Weekly
6.	273/274	WR	Ahmedabad	Patan	Passenger	Daily
7.	2113/2114	CR	Pune	Nagpur	Garib Rath Express	Tri-weekly
8.	2187/2188	WCR	Jabalpur	Mumbai	Garib Rath Express	Bi-weekly
9.	2983/2984	NWR	Jaipur	Chandigarh	Garib Rath Express	Tri-weekly
10.	2213/2214	NR	Varanasi	Delhi	Garib Rath Express	Tri-weekly
11.	2257/2258	SR	Bangalore	Kochuveli	Garib Rath Express	Tri-weekly
12.	2877/2878	SER	Ranchi	New Delhi	Garib Rath Express	Bi-weekly
13.	5107/5108	NCR	Mathura	Chhapra	Express	Tri-weekly
14.	2447A/2448A	NCR	Khajuraho	Delhi	Link Express	Tri-weekly
15.	4019/4020	NR	Radhikapur	Anand vihar	Express	Weekly
16.	4019A/4020A	NFR	Delhi	Jogbani	Link Express	Weekly
17.	8415/8416	ECOR	Kendujhargarh	Puri	Express	Daily
18.	8419/8420	ECOR	Puri	Darbhangra	Express	Weekly
19.	8413/8414	ECOR	Paradeep	Bhubaneshwar	Express	Daily
20.	3415/3416	ER	Malda Town	Patna	Express	Tri-weekly
21.	2388/2390	ECR	Gaya	Chennai	Express	Weekly
22.	8603/8604	SER	Ranchi	Bhagalpur	Express	Tri-weekly
23.	5619/5620	NFR	Kamakhya	Gaya	Express	Weekly
24.	2981/2982	NWR	Udaipur	Delhi	Chetak Express	Tri-weekly
25.	5927/5928	NFR	New Dibrugarh Town	Kamakhya	Express	Tri-weekly

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	5901/5902	NFR	New Dibrugarh Town	Yesvantpur	Express	Weekly
27.	2879/2880	ECOR	Bhubaneswar	Mumbai	Superfast	Bi-weekly
28.	2361/2362	ER	Asansol	Mumbai	Express	Weekly
29.	5667/5668	NFR	Kamakhya	Gandhidham	Express	Weekly
30.	7211/7212	SCR	Machallipatnam	Yesvantpur	Express	Tri-weekly
31.	8613/8614	SER	Ranchi	Chopan	Express	Tri-weekly
32.	2287/2288	SR	Kochuvelli	Dehradun	Express	Weekly
33.	2483/2484	NR	Amritsar	Kochuvelli	Express	Weekly
34.	3113/3114	ER	Kolkata	Murshidabad	Hazar Duari Express	Daily
35.	4259/4260	NR	Varanasi	Rameshwaram	Express	Weekly
36.	6853/6854	SR	Chennai	Tiruchchirappalli	Express	Daily
37.	6735/6736	SR	Chennai Egmore	Tiruchendur	Express	Weekly
38.		SR	Villupuram	Mayiladuthurai	Passenger	Daily
39.	6775/6776	SR	Chennai Egmore	Nagore	Express	Daily
40.	8495/8496	ECOR	Bhubaneswar	Rameswaram	Express	Weekly

Extension

	Train no.	Railway	From	To	Nature	Extended to
1.	3240/3249	NR	Mathura	Lucknow	Express	Patna
2.	6733/6734	SR	Madurai	Manmad	Express	Okha/Rameswaram
3.	8311/8312	SER	Varanasi	Ranchi	Express	Sambalpur
4.	356/357	SWR	Dharwar	Gadag	Passenger	Bijapur
5.	2409/2410	NR	Nizamuddin	Bilaspur	Gondwana Express	Raigarh
6.	571/572	SR	Bangalore	Salem	Passenger	Nagore

Increase in Frequency

	Train no.	Railway	Form	To	Nature	Present/Proposed
1.	2431/2431	NR	Nizamuddin	Thiruvanthapuram	Rajdhani Express	2 to 3 days
2.	2151/2152	CR	Lokmanya Tilak (T)	Howrah	Samrasta Express	1 to 2 days
3.	2449/2450	NR	Nizamuddin	Madgaon	Goa Sampark Kranti Express	1 to 2 days
4.	2203/2204	NR	Amritsar	Saharsa	Garb Rath Express	2 to 3 days
5.	3403/3404	SER	Ranchi	Bhagalpur	Vananchal Express	5 to 7 days
6.	5109/5110	NER	Varanasi	Rajgir	Express	3 to 7 days
7.	2421/2422	NR	Bhubaneswar	New Delhi	Rajdhani Express	2 to 3 days

Upgradation of Palej Railway Station

1888. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are contemplating to modernize and upgrade Palej railway station falling between Bharuch and Vadodara;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) and (b) Upgradation of passenger amenities at Palej railway station has been planned. This includes augmentation of drinking water arrangements, toilets facilities and additional seating arrangements.

(c) Does not arise.

Euro-IV Standard Petrol

1889. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR :
SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Euro-IV standard petrol is being produced by the Public Sector Enterprise, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL);

(b) if so, whether indigenous technique is being used for this purpose;

(c) the time by which the production of Euro-IV standard petrol is likely to be started; and

(d) the manner in which the Euro-IV standard petrol is planned to be distributed and marketed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) to (d) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) is implementing refinery up-gradation projects in its both the refineries at Mumbai and Visakh for production of Euro IV petrol by 1.4.2010 by importing technology from various process licensors.

Industry members including HPCL, are working on the operational and logistic issues involved, to ensure supply of Euro-IV standard petrol in the country w.e.f. 1.4.2010.

Airports in Himachal Pradesh

1890. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the airports in Himachal Pradesh are very small and they have the landing facilities only for small and lighter aircraft in which air travel is costly;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to expand the airports of Himachal Pradesh so that it could allow landing of medium size aeroplanes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Due to terrain conditions and lack of adequate land availability as per ICAO requirements, it is not feasible to expand the airports in Himachal Pradesh to cater to medium size aircraft. However, the airports in Himachal Pradesh are being upgraded to the extent feasible subject to availability of adequate land to meet ICAO requirements, so as to enable operation of ATR type of aircraft without any load penalty.

[English]

Complaints of Disabled

1891. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints received from disabled passengers regarding lack of proper facilities during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the nature of such complaints and action taken on them;

(c) whether any specific facilities have been provided for disabled persons, particularly those in wheel chairs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) and (b) No separate

statistics are maintained. However, on receipt of any complaint in this regard, proper investigation is made and appropriate remedial action is taken.

(c) and (d) In pursuance of implementation of Disabled Act, all 'A-1' and 'A' category stations have been provided with standard ramp, parking lots, non-slippery walkway, signages, toilets, water taps, "May I Help You" booth and wheel chairs. These facilities have been planned for completion by March, 2009 at 'B' category stations.

Railways have planned to provide facility of inter-platform transfer through use of pathways provided at the end of platforms for disabled persons in wheel chairs to facilitate inter-platform transfer. Railways are also planning to provide smooth barrier free access at stations through provision of lifts/escalators over 26 major and important railway stations identified for development as world class stations.

Indian Railways have been manufacturing certain passenger coaches having a separate compartment specially designed for wheel chair borne passengers. These compartments have facilities like wider entrance door, wider aisle and knee space to permit easy movement of wheel chair, toilets adopted to need of such passengers, arrangements for securing wheel chair during the journey etc.

Allocation of Kerosene to Tribals in Gujarat

1892. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of population belonging to Scheduled Tribes have been provided LPG connections in Gujarat; and

(b) the manner in which the Government proposes to ensure that kerosene is given to all the tribals of Gujarat, mostly in remote and hilly areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they do not maintain data on

tribal families in the country including Gujarat who have LPG connections.

However, as on 01.10.2008, OMCs were operating 541 LPG distributorships in the State of Gujarat. Through these distributorships, OMCs are serving about 54.96 lakh LPG customers covering 50.22% population in the State of Gujarat.

(b) Kerosene (SKO) is one of the items distributed through Public Distribution System (PDS). Allocation of PDS SKO is made by the Government of India to different States/Union Territories (UTs) on a quarterly basis for distribution under PDS for cooking and illumination purpose only. Further distribution within the States/UTs through their PDS network is the responsibility of the concerned States/UTs.

[Translation]

Palanpur as a model Railway Station

1893. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway have declared Palanpur as a model Railway Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not providing facilities of a model station at this Railway Station so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) Palanpur railway station has already been identified as model station for the purpose of providing upgraded passenger amenities and instructions in this regard were issued on 29.5.2006.

(b) Following passenger amenities have been provided at Palanpur station under model station scheme:

Retiring room, cloak room, enquiry counter, interactive voice response system, public address system, book stalls, refreshment room, electronic train indication board, public phone, touch screen enquiry system, water coolers, catering stalls, Pay and Use toilets and computerization of complaints.

Following passenger amenities have been planned for completion by 31st December, 2009 at this station:

Waiting room with bathing facility (Upper and Second class), national train enquiry system, parking/circulating area with lights, provision of Automatic Ticketing Machines and Automatic Vending Machines.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

EMU's Services

1894. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have plans to operate Electric Multiple Units (EMU's) in the Southern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any possibility to operate EMU's in the Southern States on the line of Mumbai suburban Railway System;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Railways shall take up the matter of linking railway stations by buses where direct bus services to railway stations are not available at present with the Kerala State Transport Department; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) to (d) Electric Multiple Units (EMU) service are available on Chennai Central-Sullurpeta, Chennai Central-Arakkonam, Chennai Beach-Chengalpattu and Chennai Beach-Velacherry sections. With 63 rakes online, 651 EMU services are running in Chennai suburbs. There is no proposal at present to extend the Electric Multiple Units (EMU) services to other sections in Southern States.

(e) and (f) All major Railway stations in Kerala area have been directly linked with road transport. As and when new requirements shall arise, the matter will be taken up with the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation.

[Translation]

**Districts connected with broad gauge
Railway lines in Rajasthan**

1895. SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts of Rajasthan which have been linked with broad gauge railway lines during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the time by which the remaining districts of Rajasthan are likely to be linked with broad gauge lines; and

(c) the total number of districts linked with broad gauge lines alongwith the number of those that are yet to be connected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) to (c) There is no such policy to connect various districts by rail.

Khijdia-Amreli-Veraval Railway Station

1896. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khijdia-Amreli-Veraval Railway section on Western Railway is still deprived of modern railway facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways for the conversion of this section into broad gauge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. All Railway Stations on this section have already been provided with adequate passenger amenities depending on the category of the stations. Further, improvement/upgradation of passenger amenities at station is an on going process and is undertaken as and when so warranted by increase in passenger traffic and other relative priorities.

(c) Gauge conversion of this section has not been sanctioned.

[English]

Facelift of Ring Railway, Delhi

1897. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways are aware of the poor ridership in the Ring Railway, Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Railways are aware of the increasing demand for the Ring Railway due to inadequate transport system and also keeping in view of the forthcoming Commonwealth Games in Delhi;

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration for a facelift of Ring Railway;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) The number of passengers travelling on Ring Railway, Delhi has increased during the period April to October 2008 as compared to corresponding period of last year.

(b) The review of demand for services and their interactions with supporting transport systems is an ongoing process. The demand is likely to increase during the forthcoming Commonwealth Games.

(c) and (d) Platform lengths are planned to be increased to accommodate longer trains.

(e) In time to meet the passenger demand during Commonwealth Games 2010.

[Translation]

Hike in Prices of ATF

1898. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE :
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of increase effected in the prices of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) by the petroleum companies in the country;

(b) whether the Government is aware that common man is not preferring air travel and the number of air passengers is also decreasing due to the rising price of fuel; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) is a deregulated product. ATF price revisions are determined by the public sector Oil Marketing Companies on commercial considerations based on international prices of Jet fuel. Revision in prices was made earlier on monthly basis and now on fortnightly basis, either upwards or downwards, depending on international price fluctuations. Presently ATF price has come down to almost 50% of the peak in August, 2008.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Passengers carried by domestic airlines from January to October, 2008 were 346.81 lakhs as against 353.67 lakhs in the corresponding period of 2007. Domestic Airlines carried 31.80 lakhs passengers in the month of October, 2008 as compare to 36.01 lakhs in the month of October, 2007. ATF is a major component of operational cost of the Airlines. Airlines raised fare due to rise in prices of ATF. Now, with decreasing prices of ATF the Airlines have started reducing fares. However, passenger traffic is also affected by the global financial downturn of the economy.

Lichhavi Express

1899. SHRI CHANDRA DEV PRASAD RAJBHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway are contemplating to extend Lichhavi Express from New Delhi to Darbhanga;

(b) if so, the time by which the same will start; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) to (c) 4005/4006 New Delhi-Samastipur Lichhavi Express has already been extended upto Sitamarhi via Darbhanga w.e.f. 04-11-2008.

[English]

Retention of Railway Gates Near Gyareghalli Village (Karnataka)

1900. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has sent a proposal regarding retention of the existing Railway gate near Gyareghalli village, Holalkers Taluk, Chitradurga District in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal received by the Railways;

(c) the reaction of the Railways in this regard; and

(d) the time by which decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Agreement between Oil India Limited and National Oil Corporation of Libya

1901. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil India Limited has signed an agreement with National Oil Corporation of Libya for oil exploration; and

(b) if so, the details of agreement alongwith detail of exploration blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Oil India Limited (OIL) in consortium with Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has three Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) executed with National Oil Company of Libya for exploration of oil and gas in Libya as indicated below:—

Sl. No.	Block Name	Area	Exploration Period	Consortium
1.	Area – 86, Libya	7,087 SQKM (Sirte Basin)	31.03.2005 to 30.03.2010	OIL (50% – Operator) and IOC (50%)
2.	Block 102/4, Libya	2,710 SQKM (Sirte Basin)	10.12.2005 to 09.12.2010.	OIL (50% – Operator) and IOC (50%)
3.	Area 95/96 (4 blocks), Libya	6,629 SQKM (Ghadames Basin)	May, 2008 to April, 2013	Sonatrach (50% – Operator), OIL (25%) and IOC (25%)

ROB at Siddaganga Mutt

1902. SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNIAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have any proposal to construct a Road Over Bridge (ROB) at Siddaganga Mutt;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Railways to construct the said Road Over Bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Opening of CNG outlets in Bihar

1903. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CNG outlets opened in Bihar during the last two years and in the current year;

(b) whether the outlets opened so far are still below the target fixed for the purpose;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA

PATEL): (a) to (c) At present, no CNG outlets are functioning in Bihar. There is no trunk pipeline carrying natural gas to Bihar.

The expansion of CNG infrastructure in different states in the country, including Bihar, is being taken up in a phased manner. Providing of CNG facilities depends upon availability of gas, setting up of necessary infrastructure and economic viability. In order to promote investment from public as well as private sector for laying trunk natural gas pipelines and city/local natural gas distribution networks throughout the country, the Government of India has enacted 'The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006' and has notified the 'Policy for Development of Natural Gas Pipelines and City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks'.

[English]

Puri-Kendujhargarh Express Train

1904. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the newly sanctioned Puri-Kendujhargarh Express Train would be introduced;

(b) whether this train has no stoppage at Cuttack;

(c) if so, whether Railways would consider the running of the train via Cuttack and also extend that train upto Barbil at first instance and subsequently upto Tatanagar;

(d) whether the Railways have any proposal to introduce a direct train between Howrah and Puri via Barbil and Keonjhar; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to examine and consider such request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) It has been announced in the Railway Budget 2008-09 to introduce a daily express train between Kendujhar and Puri during the current financial year 2008-09 i.e. by 31.03.2009.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Installation of Integrated Runway Observation System at the Airports

1905. DR. M. JAGANNATH :

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU :

SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to install integrated runway observation system at the airports so that better prediction of the weather may be made and delay in flight may be prevented;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the airports where the above system is likely to be installed at the first instance;

(d) the details of funds allocated for this purpose; and

(e) the time by which the system is likely to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) Under the modernization plan of India Meteorological Department, it is planned to install Integrated Automatic Aviation Meteorological Instruments System (IAAMS) in the phased manner. IMD is in the process of installing IAAMS at eight airports namely Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Guwahati, Amritsar, Jaipur, Hyderabad (new) and Bangalore (new) airports. Installation of the IAAMS of five airports namely Delhi, Mumbai, Jaipur, Hyderabad and Bangalore has been completed and the remaining three airports namely Amritsar, Chennai and Guwahati are in progress. IAAMS costs Rs. 1.5 Crores (Approx.) per system for one airport.

Railway Kiosks

1906. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI :

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether only four companies are running about 80% of railway kiosks in the country;

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

(c) the number of kiosks allotted to each of these companies;

(d) whether a large number of small businessmen/vendors who are earning their livelihood through their existing stalls/vending licenses in stations are facing problem;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the remedial measures taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) to (c) The details of Automatic Vending Machines commissioned and allotted to each of the licensees over Indian Railways are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Statement

Railway Zone wise Commissioned AVMs

S. No.	Railways	Amagamated Bean Coffee Trading Co. Ltd	Balan Natural Food (P) Ltd.	Devayani Internal Ltd.	Haldiram Foods International Ltd.	Hindustan Coca Cola Beverages (P) Ltd. CCBPL	Hindustan Unilever Ltd.	Nestle India Ltd.	Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Suraya Food and Agro Pvt. Ltd.	Shree Additives (Pharma and Foods) Pvt. Ltd.	Tata Coffee Ltd.	Total
1.	South Central	11	69	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	90
2.	Southern	26	17	—	—	—	—	16	—	90	—	—	149
3.	South Western	23	6	—	—	—	26	6	—	—	—	—	61
4.	Northern	—	3	5	3	20	—	—	—	—	3	—	34
5.	Northeastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
6.	North Central	—	2	—	—	16	—	—	—	43	—	—	61
7.	North Western	40	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	46
8.	Central	24	12	—	—	—	—	6	—	18	—	—	76
9.	Western	2	2	—	—	—	—	7	—	4	—	—	37
10.	West Central	—	—	—	10	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	44
11.	North Frontier	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
12.	East Central	—	34	—	—	—	—	9	—	15	—	—	58
13.	Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
14.	South Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
15.	East Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
16.	South East Central	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	10
Total		126	174	5	14	36	26	95	0	198	3	0	677

Note: 11 Nos. of AVMs allotted to M/s FHCL cancelled (SR)

Sale of Railway Tickets through IOC

1907. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been entered into between the Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) and the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) to sell railway tickets through its Indane Gas outlets and petrol pumps across the country including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) If so, the detail thereof;

(c) whether sale of tickets through petrol-pumps has started in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) If not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to operate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 657 outlets of Indian Oil Corporation have been registered, out of which 34 are in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Incident of Fire in Gautami Express

1908. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA :

SHRI MOHD. TAHIR :

SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV :

SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether large number of passengers were burnt alive when Secunderabad — Kakinada Gautami Express caught fire near Warangal in Andhra Pradesh as reported in all the newspapers recently;

(b) If so, the details of casualties occurred and

whether any preliminary investigation into the cause of the accident has been done;

(c) If so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI. R. VELU) : (a) to (c):

(i) 31 passengers died due to fire in Gautami Express on 01.08.2008.

(ii) Commissioner for Railway Safety, Secunderabad has conducted statutory enquiry into the cause of fire. He has passed the following remarks in his preliminary report—

(1) The fire in the coaches of Train No. 2738 Gautami Express between Kesamudram-Tadalapusalapalli Railway stations in Kazipet-Vijayawada double line, Broad-Gauge electrified section of Secunderabad Division of South Central Railway appears to be due to some unidentified highly combustible substance (in liquid or solid form) present in the S-10 coach, which was kept there by some unidentified person or persons while the train was running at a speed of 75 kilometers per hour, the fire appeared to have originated from the floor level, at Nekkonda.

(2) The accident falls under the Category "failure of person/persons other than Railway staff".

(iii) Government Railway Police/Warangal have also registered a case vide CR No. 191/2008 under classification-accidental fire and under section 174 of the Criminal Procedure Code dated 01.08.2008. It is under investigation with the Deputy Superintendent/Railway Police.

- (d) — Frequent drives are conducted against carrying of inflammable materials and dangerous goods in trains and cases are registered under section 164 of the Railways Act by the Railway Protection Force.
- Regular checks are conducted against smoking in trains and cases are registered under section 167 of the Railways Act by the Railway Protection Force.
- Railways are providing fire extinguishers under the charge of the Guard in the Rear Second-class Luggage Room and in Air conditioned coaches for fire fighting in case of any incident.
- Travelling public is being briefed/educated through Mega phones and public address system not to carry inflammable articles on trains.
- Surprise checks are being conducted on the two-wheelers booked for transportation on trains and action is being taken if vehicles are found with petrol.
- All train escorting staff as well as station duty staff are briefed to inform the nearest fire service station to meet eventuality, whenever fire incidents are reported on running trains.
- Wide publicity is being given through print/electronic media against the danger of carrying inflammable articles/explosives in trains.

[Translation]

**Handing over of units of FCIL to
Private Sector**

1909. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL :
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to handover the closed down units of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) to the private sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) and (b) The Government has constituted an Empowered Committee of Secretaries to look into the financial models for revival of each of the closed units of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) along with looking into the linkages including gas.

[English]

Wagon Requirement of the Railways

1910. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have chalked out plans to meet the future wagon requirement of the Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith expected number of wagons to be required by the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the Railways have decided to take over Bharat Wagon and Engineering, a sick wagon manufacturing company of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigan Limited (BBUNL) to meet the future wagon requirement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken/ proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total wagon requirement during the 11th Five Year Plan has been assessed as 1,55,000 wagons in four wheeler units.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Bharat Wagon and Engineering Limited (BWEL) has been brought under the administrative control of the Ministry of Railways w.e.f. 13.08.2008. As part of financial restructuring proposal approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, Railways have planned following investment in BWEL:—

- (i) Rs. 6.83 Crores as Plan equity.
- (ii) Rs. 6.83 Crores as Plan loan to BWEL.
- (iii) Rs. 5 Crores as non plan advance to BWEL to meet the working capital requirement without interest for five years.

Ship Breaking Industry

1911. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the performance of Indian ship breaking industry during the last three years and its future prospects;

(b) the capacity available for ship breaking in Government and Private Sectors and availability of skilled manpower for the jobs;

(c) whether the Government proposes to further strengthen the industry to make it internationally competitive and take measures for personal safety of workers engaged in danger-prone operations of ship breaking; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) :

(a) to (d) Based on the reports received from Iron Steel

Scrap and Ship-breakers Association of India and Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB), it is estimated that the private agencies have a total capacity to recycle ships to the tune of around 4 million Light Displacement Tonnage (LDT) per year. The actual tonnage broken during the last three years from 2005-06 to 2007-08 was however around 1.7 million LDT. In the current year 2008-09, ship breaking amounted to around 0.5 million LDT till October. Ship-breaking activities in India are confined to the private sector only. Skilled man power is presently available in this field. Strengthening and modernizing of the ship-breaking industry is a continuous process. Pursuant to the directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, various measures had been put in place for attenuating the hazards of ship breaking and substantial improvements have taken place in respect of safety measures at the ship breaking yards. Further, as and when any shortcomings are noticed, remedial steps are taken.

Dual Pricing Policy for Diesel

1912. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH :

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :

SHRI K.S. RAO :

SHRI UDAY SINGH :

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY :

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has assessed the consumption of diesel in the agricultural sector;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the losses suffered in different sectors like auto and domestic segments for supply and distribution of subsidized diesel and uniform price in the market;

(d) whether implementation of dual pricing policy for

diesel can recover some of the losses being incurred by the oil companies;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to withdraw the subsidy on diesel for the private sector; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Diesel is sold to agriculture sector mainly through Retail Outlets (ROs). To assess sectoral demand of Diesel through ROs the erstwhile Oil Coordination Committee (OCC) had commissioned a study through Indian Market Research Bureau (IMRB) in 1998 which estimated that agriculture sector accounted for 23.5% of total retail sale of diesel in 1998-99.

Recently, in June/July 2008, as quick survey was conducted by Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to assess sector-wise demand of Diesel sold through retail outlets in the country. As per this survey percentage of Diesel sold through retail outlets to agriculture sector was estimated to be 13.8%. Considering the size and short period of about a week taken for the study, the estimates generated by this study are indicative in nature.

There is no system at present of capturing details of sector-wise sales from ROs.

(c) The gross under recoveries of the PSU OMCs on the sale of diesel during 2007-08 and first half year of 2008-09 is as under:—

Rs. in Crores

	2007-08	Apr-Sept., 2008
Diesel	35166	55265

*Gross under-recoveries without considering oil Bonds and upstream assistance.

(d) to (g) The High Powered Committee on financial position of oil companies set up by the Government have recommended sale of diesel to industrial and commercial users at market prices to be negotiated on commercial considerations. The recommendations of the Committee is under examination of the Government.

Modernization of Railway Stations in Kerala

1913. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN :

SHRI P.C. THOMAS :

SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN :

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme for modernization of railway stations in Kottayam, Ernakulam, Kollam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode and Alapuzha districts of Kerala is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Minimum essential amenities have already been provided at all railway stations on Southern Railway. Moreover, 19 Railway Stations in Kerala State have been identified for modernization under Model station scheme and Touch and Feel scheme. District-wise data is not maintained on the Indian Railways. The stations identified under these schemes are always, Kozhikode, Cannanore, Chengannur, Ernakulam Jn., Ernakulam Town, Kottayam, Palakkad, Quilon, Trichur, Thiruvananthapuram Central, Kanniyakumari, Varkala, Shoranur, Tellichery, Tiruvalla, Badagara, Tirur and Alleppey. Besides, Thiruvananthapuram Central has been identified for development as world-class station.

[Translation]

Loss-making PSUs

1914. SHRI SURAJ SINGH :

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :

SHRI M. APPADURAI :

SHRI AJIT JOGI :

SHRI DEVWRAT SINGH :

DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL :

SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOM :

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK :

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are incurring sizeable losses;

(b) if so, the quantum of losses incurred by those units during the last three years and the current year, PSU-wise;

(c) the reasons for incurring losses;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the performance of these loss making PSUs; and

(e) the State-wise details of the PSUs earning profit as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA) : (a) and (b) The losses of loss-making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for the three years i.e. 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07, are given below:

Year	No. of Loss Making CPSEs	Losses of loss making CPSEs (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
2004-05	73	9003

1	2	3
2005-06	63	6845
2006-07	59	8223

The CPSEs wise information on loss-making CPSEs is given in Statement Number 6 of Volume-1 of Public Enterprise Survey, 2006-07, which was laid in the Parliament on 29.2.2008 and is a public document.

(c) Reasons for losses are manifold and may vary from unit to unit. However, some common problems faced/ being faced by the loss making enterprises include obsolete plant and machinery, outdated technology, resource crunch, low capacity utilization, low productivity, excess manpower, heavy interest burden, stiff competition, weak marketing strategies etc.

(d) Enterprise specific steps for revival of sick/ loss making CPSEs are taken by the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments and the CPSEs as well, which may include financial and business restructuring such as waiver of loan and interest including penal interest, conversion of loan into equity, Government guarantee, grant of moratorium on payment of interest/ loan, formation of joint ventures, merger/closure, modernization, improved marketing strategies, rationalization of manpower, change of management, fresh cash infusion, etc. In addition, the Government constituted the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in December, 2004 in pursuance to the stipulations made in the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) for inter alia examination of the cases for revival of CPSEs and to make appropriate recommendations to the Government.

(e) The State-wise list of CPSEs, as per their registered office, and their profits for the period 2006-07 is enclosed as Statement.

Statement**Net profit of profit making CPSFs (State-wise)**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	S.No.	Name of CPSE	2006-07
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	3274
	2.	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	12837
	3.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	2319
	4.	National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	232021
	5.	Praga Tools Ltd.	9192
	6.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	136343
	7.	Sponge Iron India Ltd.	403
Arunachal Pradesh	8.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	23
Assam	9.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd.	4
	10.	Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	18498
	11.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	56880
	12.	Oil India Ltd.	163998
Chhattisgarh	13.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	126
	14.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	123689
Delhi	15.	Airports Authority of India Ltd.	85986
	16.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	241470
	17.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	780587
	18.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	16661
	19.	Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd.	192
	20.	Central Electronics Ltd.	285
	21.	Central Warehousing Corporation	8870

1	2	3	4
	22.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	512
	23.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	70382
	24.	Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.	18873
	25.	Educational Consultants (India) Ltd.	279
	26.	Engineers India Ltd.	14299
	27.	GAIL (India) Ltd.	238667
	28.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	566
	29.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	8101
	30.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	30093
	31.	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.	31013
	32.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	798
	33.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	347
	34.	India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	7522
	35.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	4763
	36.	Indian Oil Technologies Ltd.	72
	37.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Ltd.	2023
	38.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	39870
	39.	Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd.	3460
	40.	Ircon International Ltd.	8687
	41.	Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Ltd.	859
	42.	MMTC Ltd.	12680
	43.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	68174
	44.	National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation	2060
	45.	National Building Construction Corporation Ltd.	8088
	46.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	17610

1	2	3	4
47.	National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation		201
48.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd.		92480
49.	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated		3773
50.	National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation		1015
51.	National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.		440
52.	National Research Development Corporation		11
53.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation		312
54.	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation		524
55.	National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation		1089
56.	National Seeds Corporation Ltd.		1305
57.	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.		284
58.	NTPC Electric Supply Company Ltd.		293
59.	NTPC Ltd.		686471
60.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.		651
61.	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd.		157078
62.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.		1564292
63.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.		105256
64.	PEC Ltd.		2755
65.	Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.		953
66.	Power Finance Corporation		98614
67.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.		122937
68.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.		359
69.	Rail Tel Corporation India Ltd.		4085
70.	Rites Ltd.		11818
71.	Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd.		66026

1	2	3	4
	72.	Security Printing and Minting Corporation India Ltd.	26838
	73.	State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.	30
	74.	State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	8827
	75.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	620229
	76.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	122
	77.	Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Ltd.	1187
Goa	78.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	4069
Himachal Pradesh	79.	Satluj Lal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	73271
Jharkhand	80.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	4958
	81.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	64973
	82.	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	259
	83.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	1530
	84.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	286
	85.	Mecon Ltd.	2038
	86.	Projects and Development India Ltd.	1005
	87.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Ltd.	30
	88.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	2750
Karnataka	89.	ANTRIX Corporation Ltd.	10559
	90.	BEML Ltd.	20493
	91.	Bharat Electronic Ltd.	71816
	92.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	114876
	93.	HMT (International) Ltd.	137
	94.	HMT Ltd.	5430
	95.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	420
	96.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	98

1	2	3	4
	97.	Kudremukh Iron Ore Corporation Ltd.	1377
	98.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	52552
	99.	STCL Ltd.	1200
	100.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	104
Kerala	101.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	5812
	102.	Hindustan Latex Ltd.	1747
	103.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	3192
Madhya Pradesh	104.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd.	24
	105.	Narmada Hydroelectric Development Corporation Ltd.	45431
	106.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	136649
Maharashtra	107.	BEL Optronics Devices Ltd.	816
	108.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	180548
	109.	Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.	1551
	110.	Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd.	36970
	111.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	20812
	112.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	1704
	113.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	157117
	114.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	749947
	115.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	6423
	116.	Maharashtra Elektros melt Ltd.	1850
	117.	Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.	13421
	118.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	16808
	119.	Millennium Telecom Ltd.	3
	120.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	5957
	121.	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	994

1	2	3	4
	122.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	14874
	123.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd	101458
	124.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	68238
Meghalaya	125.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	21864
Orissa	126.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	136845
	127.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	238138
Pondicherry	128.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd.	26
Rajasthan	129.	FCI Aravalli Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.	631
	130.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	189
	131.	Rajasthan Electronic and Instruments Ltd.	232
Tamil Nadu	132.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	56527
	133.	Ennore Port Ltd.	3064
	134.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	56678
	135.	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation	439
Uttar Pradesh	136.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corporation of India	430
	137.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	1911
	138.	Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	1
	139.	Broadcast Engg. consultants India Ltd.	62
	140.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	104
Uttaranchal	141.	Indian medicines and Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd.	27
	142.	Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Ltd.	11748
West Bengal	143.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	7022
	144.	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.	929
	145.	BBJ Construction Company Ltd.	122
	146.	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	25

1	2	3	4
	147.	BIECCO Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	231
	148.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	57
	149.	Bridge and Roof Corporation (India) Ltd.	447
	150.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	26288
	151.	Coal India Ltd.	282281
	152.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	11060
	153.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	12014
	154.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	31394
	155.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	12
	156.	MSTC Ltd.	5900

[English]

Doubling of Railway Lines

Irregularities in Issuance of Licences to Private Airlines

1915. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether irregularities have been detected in the issue of licences to some private airlines belonging to the country's top corporate houses for the import of aircraft under the duty waiver scheme;

(b) if so, the facts and the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

1916. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the work on doubling of railway lines from Shomur to Mangalore, Emakulam to Kottayam, Kottayam to Kayumkulam, Emakulam to Alapuzha and Alapuzha to Kayumkulam; and

(b) the time by which the said projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) and (b) On Shoranur-Mangalore route, doubling of the entire route except Netravati-Kankanadi section has been completed. The work of Netravati-Kankanadi is targeted for completion during 2009-10.

Doublings of Emakulam-Kottayam-Kayankulam has been taken up in patches. Doubling of Emakulam-Mulanturutti section has been completed. Balance doubling is likely to be completed in phases in next 2-3 years.

On Emakulam-Alleppey-Kayankulam route, doubling of Kayankulam-Ambalapuzha has been taken up in patches and is likely to be completed by March, 2012.

[Translation]

**Sale of Medicines/Medical devices on
exorbitant prices by MNCS**

1917. SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA :

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA :

SHRI M. APPADURAI :

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the multinational companies are selling the medicines and medical devices at exorbitant rates despite availing of hefty tax concessions;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to withdraw the tax concessions given to them;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to bring down the prices of medicines?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) : (a) to (d) Under the provisions of the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1995 only the prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulation containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. NPPA/Govt. fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. No one can sell any scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA/Govt.

In respect of drugs not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 i.e. non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers are free to fix the prices by themselves

without seeking approval of Government/NPPA. Such prices are normally fixed depending on various factors like the cost of bulk drugs used in the formulation, cost of excipients, cost of R&D, cost of utilities/packing material, sales promotion costs, trade margins, quality assurance cost, landed cost of imports etc. However, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of ORG IMS and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever any abnormal prices increase is noticed, necessary action is taken. The manufacturer is impressed upon in such cases to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, if justified, action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995. This is an ongoing process.

No specific information relating to selling of medicines by the multinational companies at exorbitant rates despite the heavy tax concession has been brought to the notice of the NPPA.

(e) In order to bring down the prices of medicines, Government has revised the allowable price increase limit in case of non scheduled formulations from earlier 20% increase per annum to 10% increase per annum w.e.f. 1.4.2007. In addition The Govt. has delegated its power under paragraph 10 of DPCO, 1995 to National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) on 15.01.07 in pursuance of paragraph 26 of DPCO, 1995. Accordingly, the NPPA can cause enquiry, call for information and fix retails price of a non-scheduled formulation if it considers necessary so to do in public interest. As a result NPPA has fixed price in case of 27 non-scheduled formulation packs under para 10(b) and companies have reduced price voluntarily in case of 60 formulation packs. Thus, in all, prices of 87 packs of control free drugs have got reduced as the result of the intervention of NPPA. The NPPA has also stepped up enforcement activities and a separate enforcement division has been started which purchases medicines from the market to check that prices fixed by NPPA are implemented.

[English]

Setting up of New Airports

1918. PROF. M. RAMADASS :

SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA :

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA :

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from several States Governments for setting up of new airports as well as upgradation/expansion/modernisation of airports and airstrips in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon, State-wise, airport-wise during the last three years;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has accorded sanction to the aforesaid projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith total amount to be spent thereon;

(e) whether the private sector is also included in these schemes;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per list enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) These new Greenfield Airports in North Eastern Region (NER) are to be developed in accordance with the approval of Planning Commission for funding pattern of 90:10 [90% from Government of India and 10% from Airports Authority of India (AAI)'s internal resources].

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g) City side development at 24 identified non-metro airports have to be taken up under PPP Mode. To begin with, Amritsar and Udaipur airports have been taken up. Model Concession Agreement is under preparation with expected date of completion of the process by 2010.

Statement**Airports being Developed in Accordance with MOU with State Government**

S. No.	Name of State Government	Airport	Date of Signing of MOU	Status/Action taken/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	14.02.2007	Master Plan finalized. Land requirement projected to State Government of Andhra Pradesh. Land acquisition and handling over awaited. Pending Land acquisition extension of runway was taken up in the available land to make total length of 7500 ft. Initially. PDC June, 2009.
		Rajahmundry	14.02.2007	Master Plan finalized Land requirement projected to State Government of Andhra Pradesh. Tenders are being processed for shortly awarding the work for construction of Terminal Bldg. Land acquisition and handling over awaited.

1	2	3	4	5
		Warangal	30.03.2007	Master plan forwarded to Government of Andhra Pradesh for acquisition and hand over of required additional land.
		Cuddapah	30.03.2007	Master plan finalized. Additional land handed over by Government of Andhra Pradesh. Work awarded for Phase I development of new runway, apron and associated facilities for operation of ATR-72 type of aircraft. PDC March, 2009. The detailed estimation for construction of new Terminal Building is in progress for initiating tendering process.
2.	Gujarat	Surat	30.09.2003	MOU signed between Government of Gujarat and Airports Authority of India for its upgradation, development maintenance and operations of Surat airport.

The Airports for which MOU is pending to be finalised/signed with respective State Governments

1.	Karnataka	Hubli and Belgaum	The draft MOU duly approved by AAI Board has been forwarded to MOCA and their concurrence is awaited prior to signing with Government of Karnataka to undertake developmental works.
2.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	Draft MOU forwarded to Government of Tamil Nadu and final concurrence awaited for signing the MOU.
3.	West Bengal	Behala	MOU was forwarded to State Government on 24.5.2006 for acquiring 90 acres of additional land to develop Behala Airfield for ATR operations during September, 2006. Reply is still awaited. However AAI is undertaking Recarpeting of existing runway of 2800 ft and boundary wall work for Flying Club activities. The airport will be further developed with extension of runway by 1200 ft. for ATR type of aircraft operation on acquiring of additional land by State Government.
4.	Meghalaya	Tura	Work Completed. MOU is under process for operational lease of Tura airport

5. Mizoram	Lengpui	Aerodrome in operation. However, MOU yet to be signed by State Government for operational lease to AAI.
6. Uttarakhand	Pantnagar	Phase I work completed. MOU yet to be signed.
7. Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	New Greenfield Airport to be constructed at Itanagar at an estimated cost of Rs. 653 crores. Submitted for approval from Government.
8. Nagaland	Cheitu (Near Kohima)	Consultant has been advised to review the project cost for construction of new Greenfield Airport.

**Loss of Railway Property due to
Gujjar Agitation**

1919. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH :
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI :
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH :
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have made any assessment of loss suffered during Gujjar agitation in the country;

(b) if so, the details of railway property damaged by the agitators and the loss of revenue due to disruption of train services;

(c) whether the Railways have identified the persons responsible for causing such damages;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the expenditure incurred by the Indian Railways on maintenance of such damaged railway property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a), (b) and (e) Yes, Sir. During the Gujjar agitation, Railway Property worth

approximately Rs. 7.88 crore was damaged and revenue worth approximately Rs. 81.53 crore was lost due to cancellation/part cancellation, diversion, disruption of train services in Eastern, North Eastern, Northern, North Central and Western Railways.

(c) and (d) Northern Railway have registered a case against 34 persons vide Crime No. 19/08 under various sections of the IPC and Railways Act.

In North Central Railway, six cases were registered in 2007 against agitators in which 22 persons were arrested. All these cases are under trial in the court of the SDM/Chhata. In addition, one case registered by the Government Railway Police, Gangapur vide crime 25/07 was closed on 10.7.2007 by the Sessions Court/Gangapur. In the year 2008, 6 cases were registered against 29 agitators identified to be responsible for damage to railway property, by the Government Railway Police which is investigating the case. Case has been registered vide crime No. 188/08 under various sections of the IPC and Railways Act.

In North Western Railway, 35 agitators (25 female and 10 male) who were involved in damaging Railway property, were arrested by Civil Police, Bandikul. A case has been registered vide crime No. 331/08. The Government Railway Police, Bandikul also arrested 4 persons and booked a case vide crime No. 25/08.

**Setting up of New Airport at Andal in
West Bengal**

1920. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL :

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a large deposit of coal beneath the proposed site of Andal Airport and its adjoining areas in Burdwan District of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry of Civil Aviation has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Coal;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Ministry is actively considering to shift the proposed airport to an alternate site;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) and (b) Government of West Bengal has informed that the proposed site will not impact future mining of coal in any significant way. Even if there are coal reserves below the project area, these are at great depths compared to the current underground mines (most of which are less than 300 meters deep) and future mining can always include measures to mitigate problems, if any.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g) M/s Bengal Aerotropolis Project Limited had sent a proposal for setting up of a domestic greenfield airport at Andal-Faridpur Blocks of Bardhaman District in West Bengal. The proposal was considered in the 4th

Meeting of the Steering Committee held on 3rd December, 2008 and the Committee has accorded its 'In-Principle' approval to the project.

Demand for New Trains in Gujarat

1921. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways are planning to start Garib Rath train from Jamnagar to New Delhi via Viramgam-Mehsana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways are planning to start a train from Dwarka (District Jamnagar) to New Delhi via Viramgam-Mehsana daily on the lines of Ashram Express;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Railways are planning to start an Express train from Okha (Dwarka) to Rameshwaram (Tamil Nadu);

(f) if so, the time by which these trains will commence; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g) Extension of 6733/6734 Madurai-Manmad Express (weekly) upto Okha on one side and upto Rameswaram on the other side has been announced in Railway Budget 2008-2009 to provide direct train between Okha and Rameswaram.

Production of Steel

1922. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA :

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN :

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the major steel companies in the country have cut down production due to a steep decline in demand and the global economic slow down;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the plant-wise production, both in the public and private sectors, during September, October and November, 2008 and its comparison with the same period during the last year;

(d) whether certain steel plants have cut off jobs also due to the above said reasons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) :

(a) and (b) As per the available production figures of crude steel in respect of major steel companies in the country, both in public and private sectors, for the months of September, October and November, 2008 given in the enclosed Statement-I, there is a small increase in production in the month of October, 2008 in comparison

to the production in the month of September, 2008. However, there is a decline of 11.3% in the production by both public sector steel companies namely Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) and an increase of 23% in the production of Tata Steel Ltd. (TSL) in the month of November, 2008 in comparison to their production in the month of October, 2008.

As per the production figures of crude steel in respect of major steel companies for the period from April to November, 2008 (including estimated figures for the month of November, 2008 in respect of ESSAR, ISPAT and JSWL) and for the corresponding period of the year 2007-08 is given in the enclosed Statement-II, there is a marginal decline of 1.8% in the production by major public sector companies namely SAIL and RINL and there is an increase of 8.5% in the production by major private sector steel companies namely, TSL, ESSAR, ISPAT, JSWL in the year 2008-09.

(c) The available production figures of crude steel in respect of major steel companies, both in public and private sector, for the months of September, October and November, 2008 and their comparison with the corresponding months of the last year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) and (e) There are no job cuts by both the major public sector steel companies namely SAIL and RINL. The data regarding job cuts in the private sector is not maintained by this Ministry.

Statement-I

Production of Crude Steel (in thousand tonnes)

Producer	September			October			November		
	2007	2008	% Change	2007	2008	% Change	2007	2008	% Change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Public Sector									
SAIL	1140	1172	2.8	1227	1198	-2.4	1212	1079	-11.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RINL	257	263	2.3	275	269	-2.2	236	205	-13.1
Sub total (A)	1397	1435	2.7	1502	1467	-2.3	1448	1284	-11.3

B. Private Sector**(i) Major Producers**

TSL	419	445	6.2	429	488	13.8	418	514	23.0
ESSAR	287	334	16.4	329	347	5.5	304	NA	
ISPAT	238	242	1.7	245	246	0.4	226	NA	
JSWL	258	272	5.4	286	278	-2.8	268	NA	
Sub Total (B) (i)	1202	1293	7.6	1289	1359	5.4	1216		
(ii) Others	1840	1952	6.1	1963	2029	3.4	1837	NA	
Sub Total (B)	3042	3245	6.7	3252	3388	4.2	3053		
Total (A + B)	4439	4680	5.4	4754	4855	2.1	4501		

Source: Joint Plant Committee NA = Not Available

Statement-II**Production of Crude Steel (in thousand tonnes)**

Producer	April — November		
	2007	2008	% Change
1	2	3	4
A. Public Sector			
SAIL	9158	8978	-2.0
RINL	2051	2027	-1.2
Sub total (A)	11209	11005	-1.8

	1	2	3	4
B. Private Sector				
(i) Major Producers				
TSL		3281	3609*	10.0
ESSAR		2364	2555*	8.1
ISPAT		1857	2019*	8.7
JSWL		2045	2179*	6.8
Sub Total (B) (i)		9547	10362	8.5

1	2	3	4
(ii) Others	14632	14853	1.5
Sub Total (B)	24179	25215	4.3
Total (A + B)	35388	36220	2.4

Source: Joint Plant Committee

*Include estimated figures for the Month of November, 2008.

Comparative Study on Domestic Passenger Traffic

1923. SHRI AMITAVA NANDY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the comparative study on domestic passenger traffic reported during the last three years of Air India and the private sector airlines; and

(b) the steps taken by the public sector airlines to compete with the private sector airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) The details of domestic passenger carried by Air India and private scheduled airlines from 2005 to 2008 (till October) are as follows:—

Year	Passengers Carried (lakhs)		Market Share (%)	
	Air India	Private Airlines	Air India	Private Airlines
2005	67.85	155.22	30.4	69.6
2006	69.03	257.65	21.1	78.9
2007	81.26	351.63	18.8	81.2
2008 (till October)	55.39	291.42	16.0	84.0

(b) The following measures have been taken by National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL), to improve performance and compete with private sector airlines :—

- (i) Induction of new fleet of 111 State-of-the-art aircraft with better facilities and amenities vis-a-vis seats, latest in flight entertainment system etc. 42 aircraft have been received so far.
- (ii) Refurbishment of existing aircraft.
- (iii) Introduction of Hub and Spoke flights from interior points in India to international traffic points viz. Mumbai and Delhi.
- (iv) Facilities such as Through Check-in, Advance Check-in, E Check-in, I Check-in, Self City Check-in etc.
- (v) Star Alliance Membership— This will involve augmenting systems and process to meet the Star Alliance benchmarks, resulting in upgrading of facilities and services to customers.
- (vi) Introduction of a number of enhancements to the Frequent Flyer Programme for convenience and greater value to AI passengers.
- (vii) Customer friendly schedules to provide multiple frequency on high density sectors, two class aircraft on most of the sectors, etc.
- (viii) Rationalization of General Sales Agents (GSAs) of National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL).
- (ix) Entering into Multi-lateral Interlining Transport Agreement (MITA) with other Airlines to have better presence in global market and easy flow of interlining.
- (x) Promotional offers and schemes comprising of

pricing initiatives, short term and long term schemes and loyalty programmes.

- (xi) Integrated Passengers Service System to enhance handling reservation, ticketing, inventory and departure control of both the Airlines (erstwhile Air India and erstwhile Indian Airlines) through a single introduced.
- (xii) Intergrated Call Centre is being introduced.
- (xiii) Introduction of non-stop flights on the India-USA route.

Kolkata Airport

1924. SHRI SUNIL KHAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Airport in Kolkata is proposed to be newly constructed with provision for its domestic and international terminal building alongwith 2nd and 3rd runways;

(b) if so, the time by which the project is likely to be started and the target set for its completion;

(c) whether there are proposals for introducing flights from Kolkata to China, England, Japan, Germany and other European and Gulf countries; and

(d) If so, the time by which the said flights are likely to be operated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) As per the expansion and modernisation plan of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Airport, Kolkata an Integrated Terminal Building for domestic and international operations of 1,80,000 sqm area to handle 20 million passengers per annum (mppa) is proposed to be constructed. The existing domestic terminal building of 4.06 mppa, will continue to be used with appropriate modifications. The existing 2nd runway is also proposed to be extended by 400 mtrs., under the plan.

(b) The runway work, awarded on 22.08.2008, is under execution. The work for construction of integrated terminal building has been awarded on 06.10.2008 and the work is expected to start soon. The completion period of project work is estimated to be 30 months.

(c) and (d) At present, Kolkata is available as point of call to the designated airlines of 48 countries including China, UK, Germany, France, Netherlands, UAE, Kuwait, Oman etc. However, actual operation by any carrier is always guided by its commercial judgement. Currently, the designated airlines(s) of UK, China, UAE (Dubai), Baharin and Germany are providing air services connectivity on Kolkata-Europe/Gulf/China/Sections,

[Translation]

Air Services to Kuwait

1925. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL :
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India's budget service Air India Express has started air services to Kuwait;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to start air services to Kuwait from Kozhikode, Kochi and Mangalore in India: and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Air India Express operates 3 flights per week from Kozhikode and Kochi to Kuwait, 2 flights per week from Kozhikode and Mangalore to Kuwait and 2 flights per week from Kozhikode and Chennai to Kuwait.

[English]

**Passenger Trains between
New Delhi and Kolkata**

1926. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have made any assessment regarding the increase in the number of passengers between the mega cities particularly Kolkata and New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways are proposing to increase the number of the coaches in the existing trains to meet the situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) and (b) During the period from April to October 2008, there has been an increase of around 18% in the passenger traffic between Delhi and Howrah, as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

(c) and (d) Augmentation of train services is an ongoing process subject to operational feasibility, availability of resources and commercial justification. Besides, special trains are run to clear the extra rush during vacation, festivals etc.

Setting up of Museums

1927. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH :
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI :

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up regional, State and local level museums in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of assistance proposed to be provided by the Government for setting up of such museums in the country;

(d) the number of proposals for setting up of museums received so far;

(e) the criteria fixed for the approval of such proposals; and

(f) the details of funds allocated for the said purpose during the 11th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI) : (a) to (c) The Government has a *"Scheme for Financial Assistance for Setting Up, Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums"* which, inter alia, provides for financial assistance for setting up of new museums by the Registered Societies or Autonomous bodies under State Governments. Under this Scheme, an eligible institution can be provided financial assistance upto a maximum Rs. 6.00 Crore and Rs. 3.00 Crore, for setting up of category-I and category-II museums, respectively.

(d) No proposal has been received yet.

(e) A Registered Society or an Autonomous body under the State Government having laid in its own name, is eligible to apply for setting up of new museums.

(f) Rs. 60.00 crore has been allocated under the 11th Five Year Plan.

Airport Management

1928. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to separate the functions of airport management and air traffic control which is presently done by a single agency; and

(b) If so, the details of the proposed bifurcation of airport management and air traffic control functions as finalised by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) and (b) The issue of corporatisation of Air Navigation Services, by separating them from the Airports Authority of India (AAI), has been under consideration of the Government. A Committee headed by Shri Naresh Chandra, former Cabinet Secretary had made recommendations on this count. Subsequently, AAI had engaged a Consultant to advise in the matter. The Consultant has suggested that ANS may be hived off as a separate Government entity in a two step process i.e. in the first step, all ANS activities should be aggregated under a separate Member (ANS) and subsequently be hived off into a new Government Corporation. The recommendations of the Consultant have been examined and found, prima-facie, acceptable.

[Translation]

Encroachment on Airport Land

1929. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU :
SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and city-wise details of land/buildings acquired by the Airports Authority of India (AAI);

(b) whether the cases of encroachment of land of the AAI has come to light in the country, State-wise particularly in Mumbai;

(c) If so, the total area of encroached land in respect of which the Estate Department of the authority has issued evacuation notice;

(d) the action taken by the Government to prevent encroachments upon the land of the AAI;

(e) whether the State Government and not the AAI is responsible for tackling the said encroachments; and

(f) If so, the coordination mechanism in place to deal with such encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) to (f) Information is being collected.

[English]

Events at Historical Monuments

1930. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI :
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI :
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH :
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) permits use of protected monuments for the conduct of certain events on payment;

(b) If so, the criteria fixed for giving permission for use of such sites;

(c) the details of events for which ASI gave permission during the current financial year; monument-wise; and

(d) the revenue earned by ASI from such events during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI) : (a) and (b) The Archaeological Survey of India permits use of specific protected areas of selected centrally protected monuments/sites for holding cultural events of a high standard, preferably classical music, dance and drama. A copy of guidelines issued by the Archaeological Survey of India in this regard is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) The information is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) Revenue amounting to Rs. 33.70 lakhs has been earned during the said period.

Statement-I

The Guidelines issued by the Archaeological Survey of India alongwith list of Centrally Protected Monuments/ Sites where cultural events could be permitted

1. As a matter of course, the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) will not like to permit the use of monuments and land attached to such monuments for holding functions/events. The circles may, however, permit such use only as an exception if the DG, ASI/SA, Circle is fully satisfied that the function/event is unlikely to cause any damage, whatsoever, to the monument, its land and other built structures standing thereon.
2. The circles would accord permission in only those monuments, which are identified for holding cultural events. They will also delineate the area/parts of the monument where such events can be held.
3. The DG, ASI/SA, circle may refuse permission to hold functions in the identified monuments/sites in case ASI had undertaken recent renovation/beautification works and the holding of such event may interfere with the work/damage the renovations.
4. If a monument is not listed for allowing the holding of cultural events, the DG, ASI may grant such permissions after calling for a report from the concerned SA. The DG, ASI however reserves the right to disallow any such request. His decision will be final.
5. Permission can be granted for holding cultural events of a high standard, preferably classical. For this purpose, cultural events would mean classical music, dance and drama. In deciding whether an event is a culture event or not, the decision of the DG, ASI would be final.
6. No permission would be granted for any function/event where the admission is regulated by sale of tickets or by levy of admission charges.
7. No permission would be granted for any event which involves any commercial/religious activity like sales, exhibition – cum – sales etc.
8. Permission for holding functions would be granted only to Government departments and public bodies. No permission would be granted to private individuals, private bodies or other commercial organizations. In deciding whether the requests for holding a function is from a public body or not, the decision of the DG, ASI would be final. While considering the requests from public bodies, the DG, ASI/SA, Circle would consider the previous history and activities of the organization the purpose for which the event is being held and the nature and duration of the cultural event.
9. Permission issued will be valid only for one day except in exceptional cases where for reasons to be recorded, such permissions may extend to more than one day. All temporary structures must be constructed and removed within the same day by 11 p.m. All function must conclude by 10 p.m. No music or loudspeaker etc. will be allowed thereafter. Any violation will lead to a police complaint by ASI officials.
10. No construction activity of any type will be permitted except for putting up a temporary rostrum or stage, which can be moved away. In putting up such temporary structures there will be no masonry activity.
11. As the conduct of the event within the monuments or its precincts is likely to cause damage to the built infrastructure and its environs, the ASI would levy the following charges for usage:—
 - (a) For conducting an event in the land attached (outside) to a protected monument Rs. 25000/- per day and where a part of the built monuments (inside) is also likely to be used along with the land Rs. 50000/- per day would be charged. (in select monuments in Delhi).

- (b) In other circles for conducting cultural event, Rs. 10000/- would be charged per day (for one day only) for using the area attached (outside) to a protected monument and where a part of the protected monuments is also likely to be used, Rs. 25000/- per day would be charged.

D.G., ASI may decide if other differential needed.

In additional to the above, ASI would also demand a refundable security deposit of Rs. 50000/- per day in all monuments in Delhi. In other circles, this refundable security deposit would be Rs. 30,000/-. The security deposit would be refunded within a week after the function after deducting expenditure, if any that the ASI has incurred in clearing the area of litter/garbage etc. or in repairing damages, if any.

The ASI would be free to impose appropriate conditions on various aspects like parking, maximum number of visitors, noise and luminous levels etc. to ensure that the monument and its environs are protected and preserved and the conduct of the event would not cause any damage to the monument (physically) or its cultural integrity.

A list of monuments where cultural events could be permitted is enclosed as Annexure. This list is not exhaustive and the ASI may amend this list as and when required.

The above guidelines have come into force with effect from on 14th January, 2005.

Annexure

List of Monuments where cultural events could be permitted

1. Agra Circle

- i. Ram Bagh
- ii. Akbar's Tomb (outside)
- iii. Diwan-I-Aum (Agra Fort)

iv. Kankali Tila, Mathura

v. Open area outside Badshahi Gate, Fatehpur Sikri

2. Aurangabad Circle

i. Lawns of Bibi-Ka-Maqbara, Aurangabad

ii. Open area in front of Rock-cut caves, Ellora

iii. Open area Fort, Daulatabad

3. Bangalore Circle

i. Open area Elephanta Stable, Hampi

ii. Open area Vithala Temple Complex, Hampi

iii. Open area east of Keshava Temple, Somnathpur

iv. Open area Hoysaleswara Temple, Halebidu

v. Open courtyard, Chenna Keshva Temple, Belur

vi. Open area and cloistered court of Bahubali statue, Shravana Belgola

vii. Open area surrounding the Bahubali statue, Karkala

viii. Open area Fort, Chitradurga

ix. Open lawns, Tipu's Palace, Bangalore

x. Open area surrounding Tipu's Tomb, Srirangapatna

xi. Open area — Daulatabad Bagh Palace, Srirangapatna

xii. Shri Harihareshwara Temple Harihara

xiii. Eshwara Temple, Arasikere

xiv. Fort Devanahalli

xv. Someshwara Temple, Kolar

xvi. Open area Group of Temples, Nandi

xvii. Anantapadmanabha Temple complex, Karkala

xviii. Fort, Bellary

xix. Open area around monuments, Hampi

4. Bhopal Circle

i. North of Chiragupta Temple Khajuraho

ii. Tansem Tomb, Gwalior

iii. Open area around Sas Bahu Temple, Gwalior

iv. Open area to the west of Shiva Temple, Bhojpur

v. Open area Jahaz Mahal, Mandu

5. Bhubaneswar Circle

i. Open area around Raja Rani Temple, Bhubaneswar

ii. Open area Mukteshwar Temple

iii. Parashu Rameshwar Temple

iv. Open area Sun Temple, Konarak

v. Sita Bhanji

vi. Haripur Garh

vii. Site at Ratnagiri

6. Chandigarh Circle

i. Open area surrounding Jal Mahal, Namaul

ii. Fort, Nurpur

iii. Open area, Kangra Fort

iv. Dakhni, Sarai

v. Fort Bhatinda

7. Chennai Circle

i. Brihadishwara Temple, Tanjavore

ii. Brihadishwara Temple, Gangaikonda Cholapuram

iii. Aravateshwara Temple, Darasuram

iv. Group of Temples, Rock cut caves, Mahabalipuram

v. Open area Group of Temples, Moovar Koil

vi. Fort area Sadras

8. Delhi Circle

i. Arab ki Sarai (Humayun's Tomb Complex)

ii. Outer lawn Isakhan Tomb (Humayun's Tomb Complex)

iii. Jahaj Mahal

iv. Roshnara Garden

v. Open area Qutb Minar Complex

vi. Lawn and outer open area, Purana Qila

vii. Open area Qilla Raipithora

viii. Open area Red Fort (area of Ram Lila and Inside)

9. Dehradun Circle

i. Rudranath Temple Complex, Gopeshwar, Distt. Chamoli

10. Dehradun Circle

i. Open area Durga Temple complex, Aihole

ii. Open area Jyotirling Group of Temples, Aihole

iii. Open area north of temples, Pattadakal

- iv. Open area between Group of Temples, Ashtur
- v. Open area within the Fort Gulbarga
- vi. Open area Mahmud Gawans Madarasa, Bidar
- vii. Open area surrounding Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur
- viii. Lawns of Imbrahim Rauza, Bijapur
- ix. Open area, Navaraspur
- x. Open area Group of monuments, Lukkundi
- xi. Open area around Mahadevi Temple, Ittagi
- xii. Open area towards west of Siddeshwara Temple, Havelli
- xiii. Madhukeshwara Temple complex, Banavasi
- xiv. Mukteshwara Temple, Chandadanpur
- xv. Open area Fort, Souda

11. Goa Circle

- i. Open area within the Fort, Aguda
- ii. Mahadev Temple complex, Tambdi Surla
- iii. Open area Safa Masjid, Ponda

12. Hyderabad Circle

- i. Area within Golconda Fort
- ii. Siddhout Fort, Cuddapah
- iii. Sankaram, Vishakhapatnam
- iv. Ramappa Temple, Palampet
- v. Area within the Fort, Warangal
- vi. Open area around transplanted monument Nagtarjunkonda and Anupa (during day only)

- vii. Area surrounding Amaravati, the stupa site

13. Jaipur Circle

- i. Anna Sagar, Baradari
- ii. Ancient Site at Bhangarh
- iii. Deeg Palace, Deeg, Distt. Bharatpur
- iv. Fort, Bayana
- v. Group of Temple, Badoli
- vi. Mahanal Temple, Menal
- vii. Group of Temples, Bijolia
- viii. Fort, Chittaurgarh
- ix. Fort, Kumbalgarh
- x. Fort, Ranthambore
- xi. Fort, Jaisalmer
- xii. Archaeological Site, Ludrava
- xiii. Ghat/Jahangiri Mahal, Puskhar

14. Kolkata Circle

- i. Open area in front of Cooch Behar Palace
- ii. Open area surrounding Bishnupur Group of Temples, Bishnupur

15. Lucknow Circle

- i. Residency Lucknow
- ii. Open area Fort, Jhansi

16. Mumbai Circle

- i. Open area Elephanta
- ii. Fort Raigarh

iii. Palace complex Shaniwarwada, Pune

ii. Open area of the Fort, Ramnagar

17. Patna Circle

i. Archaeological Site, Sarnath

ii. Archaeological Site, Nalanda

iii. Open area Sher Shah Tomb, Sasaram

22. Trissur Circle

i. Open area within the Fort, Bekal

ii. Area within Fort St. Angelo, Kannur

iii. Fort at Pakkad

18. Raipur Circle

i. Group of monuments, Sirpur

19. Ranchi Circle

Nil

20. Shimla Mini Circle

i. Open area Vice Regal Lodge, Shimla

21. Srinagar Circle

i. Palace Ramnagar

23. Vadodara Circle

i. Open area/Garden around Sun Temple, Modhera

ii. Open area within the citadel, Pavagarh

iii. Fort, Diu

iv. Fort area, Moti Daman

v. Fort area Nani Daman

vi. Area around step well, Patan

Statement-II

Details of Cultural events conducted at Centrally Protected Monuments and sites during the current Financial Year (2008-09)

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Name of Monument	Details of Cultural events
1	2	3	4
1.	Bangalore Circle	Elephants Stable, Hampi	Light and Sound Show organized by Government of Karnataka
2.	Chennai	On the southeastern side within Vellore Fort, Vellore	Public meetings, exhibitions etc. by various Government and Private agencies.
3.	Delhi Circle	Purana Qila	Cultural Programme by DG, ICCR
		Purana Qila	Cultural Programme by Director, National School of Drama
		Purana Qila	Ananya Festival by Sahitya Kala Parishad

1	2	3	4
	Purana Qila		Delhi Painting Competition by Director, Onset Solution Pvt. Ltd.
	Jahaz Mahal at Mehrauli		Phool Walon Ki Sair Festival by Anjuman Sair-e-Gul Faroshan
	Purana Qila		Cultural event organized by Ministry of Culture
	Purana Qila		Cultural event by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through ITDC
	Purana Qila		Cultural programme organized by ITDC
	Red Fort 15 August Park		Celebration of Ramilla by Lav Kush Ramilla Committee
	Red Fort 15 August Park		Celebration of Ramilla by Nav Dharmic Lila Committee
4.	Shimla Circle	Ruined Fort (Nurpur), Distt. Kangra (Himachal Pradesh)	Krishna Janmastmi organized by Municipal Corporation, Nurpur
5.	Bhopal Circle	Tomb of Tansen, Gwalior	Tansen Samorah organized by Ustad Allaaddin Khan Sangeet Kala Academy, Bhopal

[Translation]

Resuming of Indian Airlines Services

1931. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to resume air services to locations where Indian-Airlines flights were discontinued;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to resume air service in Bilaspur;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) and (b) In the recent past erstwhile Indian Airlines has temporarily suspended services to Agatti only. The services to Agatti had to be suspended as the Dornier aircraft was phased out. Services by another type of aircraft are to resume very soon.

(c) to (e) NACIL or Alliance Air do not presently have plans to introduce air services to/from Bilaspur due to the fact that NACIL operates regular air services to/from Raipur, which is about 100 Km. from Bilaspur. NACIL operates regular services linking Raipur with Delhi, Mumbai, Nagpur and Bhubaneshwar.

[English]

Tourism and Employment Generation

1932. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY :
SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether tourism accounting for 5.83% of the Gross Domestic Product and 8.27% of the employment in the country;

(b) if so, the scope of tourism potential as a source of employment;

(c) the number of people employed directly or indirectly with the tourism industry in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to develop tourism as an employment intensive sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) to (c) As per Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) for India, tourism contributed 5.83% of total Gross Domestic Product and 8.27% of total employment in the country during 2002-03. Travel and Tourism industry directly caters to services for hospitality, transport, accommodation, catering, entertainment, recreation and other travel related areas. There are also other sectors in the economy which are indirectly associated with the travel and tourism industry. All these services generate considerable employment. As per TSA, the number of jobs generated by tourism in the country in 2002-03 was 38.6 million. However, estimates of State-wise employment in the tourism industry are not available.

(d) and (e) Employment potential of the tourism sector is well recognized. The steps being taken by the Government to develop tourism in the country, and consequently enhance the employment opportunities in the tourism sector, include:—

Development of tourism infrastructure at tourist sites with the cooperation of other Ministries/ Departments and State/UT Governments;

- Focusing on growth of hotel infrastructure, particularly that for budget hotels;
- Enhancing connectivity through augmentation of air capacity and improving road infrastructure to major tourist attractions;
- Direct approach to the consumers through electronic and print media through the "Incredible India" Campaign;
- Production and distribution of publicity material;
- Direct co-operative marketing with the airlines, tour operators and wholesalers in overseas markets;
- According greater focus to the emerging markets, particularly of China, North East Asia and South East Asia;
- Participation in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions;
- Use of internet and web marketing; and
- Re-inforced hospitality programmes including grant of air passages to invite media personnel, tour operators on familiarization tours to India to get first hand knowledge on various tourism products.

[Translation]

Gauge Conversion work of North-Eastern Railway

1933. YOGI ADITYA NATH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gauge conversion work on Gorakhpur-Nautanwa-Gonda section of North Eastern Railway have been started;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Earthwork, bridge works, ballasting etc. have been taken up in the entire project section. The overall physical progress is 27%. An expenditure of Rs. 110.73 crore has been incurred in this project upto March, 2008 and an outlay of Rs. 25 crore has been provided for this project during the current fiscal year.

(c) The target for completion of entire project has not yet been fixed.

Surplus Funds with CPSUs

1934. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :

SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE :

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI :

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the surplus funds available with Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) as on date;

(b) if so, the manner in which the surplus funds were invested by the CPSUs;;

(c) whether the Government has issued any guidelines for investment of surplus funds by CPSUs

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the response of the CPSUs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA) : (a) As per the Public Enterprises Survey 2006-07, the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) had a cash and bank balance of Rs. 203260 crores as on 31st March, 2007.

(b) Boards of concerned CPSEs take decision for deployment of surplus funds as per guidelines issued by the Government.

(c) to (e) Government has issued guidelines for deployment of surplus funds by COSEs from time to time. In April, 2008, instructions were issued to CPSEs advising them, inter-alia, that at least to the extent of 60% of available surplus funds should be placed with public sector banks.

[English]

Infrastructural Facilities at Airports In Kerala

1935. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR :

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has any plan to improve the infrastructural facilities at airports in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the schedule for completion of these projects;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to develop any other airport in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India has undertaken the improvement of infrastructure facilities at Trivandrum International Airport and Calicut International Airport in Kerala State. Construction of world class Integrated Terminal Building with four aerobridges, new apron for parking of wide bodies aircraft is in progress at Trivendrum International airport. At Calicut airport, extension and modernisation of international/domestic terminal buildings, expansion of apron have been completed. Strengthening of runway and provision of Engineered Materials Arresting System (EMAS) for safe operation of B-747-400 aircraft is in progress.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The proposal of Government of Kerala to set up a Greenfield airport at Kannur has been considered and "in principle" approval has been granted by Union Government vide notification dated 19.02.2008. Government of Kerala has to take further necessary action in this regard.

[Translation]

Nanded-Pune bound train

1936. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is not profitable to run a Nanded-Pune bound train on daily basis;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether keeping in view the importance of Guru Ka Gaddi occasion, the Central Railway is considering to run a train on daily basis in the route;
- (d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be started; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It was owing to poor patronization that the frequency of 2729/2730 Nanded-Pune Express had to be reduced from tri-weekly to bi-weekly from 01.07.2006.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) Not commercially justified.

[English]

Pre-flight Medical Test for Pilots

1937. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY :
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :

SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU :
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether a pilot on the Delhi-Patna flight was found in drunk state recently leading to the cancellation of the flight and causing great inconvenience to the passengers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether pre-flight alcohol test on pilots is mandatory before they begin operations;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether there have been any instances of pilots being caught drunk;
- (f) if so, the facts and the number of such cases that have come to light during last three years and the current year; and
- (g) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. No such incident has been reported wherein the pilot was found also positive leading to the cancellation of flight.

(c) and (d) Pre-flight also test is carried out on pilots on random basis. If found positive the pilot is not permitted to operate the flight and action is taken as per the procedures elaborated in the Operations Manual of the Operator.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. 37 incidents during 2005 to 2007 and 23 incidents during 2008 have been reported wherein cockpit crew were detected also positive.

- (g) If found positive, the pilot is not permitted to

operate the flight and action is taken as per the procedures elaborated in the Operations Manual of the Operator which includes even termination from the service with the operator.

[Translation]

Unutilised Railway land

1938. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether substantial Railway land is lying vacant and unutilised under various railway zones in Maharashtra and other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof, zone-wise, during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Railways have any proposal to allot the unutilised land on lease to the people belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action-taken/proposed to be taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) and (b) Railways have 29679 hectare of land lying vacant upto September, 2008. However, the vacant railway land is required by Railways for its future development works. Zone-wise details for the last three years are as under:

Railway	Vacant Railway land (in hectare)		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (upto September, 2008)
1	2	3	4
Central	79	79	79
Eastern	1547	1525	1526

1	2	3	4
Northern	3337	3337	3337
North East	Nil	Nil	Nil
North East Frontier	3457	4741	4681
Southern	Nil	Nil	Nil
South Central	3921	4248	4248
South Eastern	2331	1789	1591
Western	7389	7388	7388
East Central	4019	4013	4015
East Coast	1938	1939	1932
North Central	Nil	Nil	Nil
North Western	398	398	397
South East Central	486	486	485
South Western	Nil	Nil	Nil
West Central	Nil	Nil	Nil

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Development of Tourism in Gujarat

1939. SHRI BHUPENDRASINGH SOLANKI :

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI :

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY :

SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :

SHRI HARIN PATHAK :

SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD :

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tourism projects/proposals received by the Union Government so far from the State Government of Gujarat for grant of Central Financial Assistance;

(b) the tourism projects considered for Central Financial Assistance till date, indicating the amount of assistance granted to each project;

(c) the tourism projects which are under consideration of the Government for financial assistance to Gujarat during the year 2008-09;

(d) the time by which the financial assistance will be released; and

(e) the amount sanctioned/released so far against such projects/proposals and the physical achievement made in developing tourism destinations, circuits, etc. during the last three years and the current year, event and item-wise, separately?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI) : (a) to (e) The development and promotion of places of tourist interest is primarily undertaken by the State Governments themselves. However, Ministry of Tourism provides funds on the basis of projects prioritized in consultation with the State Governments every year under various schemes. Project proposals, which are complete as per scheme guidelines are processed on inter-se-priority and funds released, subject to availability under the respective heads.

From the project proposals received from the State Government of Gujarat, the following projects of infrastructure of tourist destinations/circuits have been sanctioned during the current financial year (till date):—

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Development of Champaner-Pavagadh under destination development scheme in Gujarat	360.00
2.	Destination development of Tametar District Surendra Nagar, Gujarat	310.60
3.	Integrated development of Dwarka-Nageshwar-Bet Dwarka as a major tourist circuit in Gujarat	798.90
4.	Integrated development of tourist facilities at Ambaji in Gujarat	353.94
5.	Integrated development of tourist facilities at Patan in Gujarat	295.22

The brief details of the projects sanctioned during the last three years are as under:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1.	2005-06	2011.58	1433.04
2.	2006-07	443.65	359.51
3.	2007-08	474.25	379.00
Total		2929.48	2171.55

The list of projects sanctioned for the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Implementation, execution and maintenance of the projects constructed with Central Financial Assistance is the responsibility of the concerned State Government.

Statement**List of Projects sanctioned during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Scheme	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
2005-06				
1.	Infrastructure works to be taken up like Roads and Allied services at Mandvi District Kutch in Gujarat	Destination	428.31	342.64
2.	Dinosaur Fossil Park at Balasinor in Gujarat	Destination	345.00	100.00
3.	Destination Development of Dandi	Destination	380.27	304.00
4.	Development of Theme Park at Adalaj, Gandhinagar	Destination	480.00	384.00
5.	Destination Development of Saputara	Destination	378.00	302.40
Total			2011.58	1433.04
2006-07				
1.	CFA for integrated development of tourist circuit on Junagadh-Veraval-Porbandar-Dwarka in Gujarat	Circuit	329.83	263.86
2.	Celebration of Sharad Utsav, 2006	Festival	2.90	2.32
3.	Celebration of Tametar Festival	Festival	2.90	2.32
4.	Celebration of Navaratri Festival	Festival	6.55	5.24
5.	Celebration of International Kite Festival	Festival	5.55	4.44
6.	IT projects	IT	45.92	41.33
7.	Rural Tourism at village Dandi, District Navsari	Rural Tourism	50.00	40.00
Total			443.85	359.51
2007-08				
1.	Development of Ambardi Wildlife Interpretation Park in District Amreli, Gujarat	Destination	474.25	379.00
Total			474.25	379.00

[Translation]

Demand and Supply of LPG

1940. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of demand and supply of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) for domestic, commercial and industrial use and other purposes in the country, region-wise;

(b) the measures taken for the availability of LPG in the rural areas so far alongwith the present status in terms of number of families having access to LPG in rural areas;

(c) the estimated demand of LPG gas in the next five years alongwith the action plan for meeting the said demand;

(d) the dates on which the price of LPG for domestic, industrial and commercial use was increased during the last three years; and

(e) the amount by which price per cylinder was increased on each occasion alongwith the quantity of gas supplies in each cylinder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) At present, the indigenous production of LPG is inadequate to meet domestic requirements. The shortfall in availability is met through imports. The region-wise details of demand/actual sales in the country during the period from April, 2008 to September, 2008 are as under:

(Figures in Thousand Metric Tonnes (TMT))

Regions	Domestic LPG	Commercial LPG	Industrial LPG	Auto LPG
1	2	3	4	5
North	1705.50	55.12	7.64	6.01

	1	2	3	4	5
East	672.60	20.78	7.75	1.31	
West	1308.12	94.41	67.56	22.67	
South	1447.10	129.28	44.15	55.62	
Total	5133.32	299.59	127.10	85.61	

(b) Government have advised Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to draw up Marketing Plans for covering semi-urban and rural areas. OMCs have finalized a common industry marketing plan covering 1340 locations in the country for setting up LPG distributorships. About 78% of these distributorships will be covering rural areas. The advertisements for all the locations in the country have been released and selection for the same is in progress as per policy. As on 01.11.2008, 247.3 lakh rural customers across the country have access to LPG.

(c) The estimated demand of LPG for the next four years in the country are as under:-

(Figures in TMT)

Year	Demand
2008-09	12100
2009-10	11700
2010-11	12200
2011-12	12800

However, the estimated demand/sales of LPG for the year 2012-13 is not available as the same has not been done beyond XI Plan Period.

The Oil Industry has reviewed the emerging conditions in the LPG sector and with the expansion of several

ongoing upgradation and expansion projects, the production of LPG in the country is expected to increase to 12.8 MMT in 2011-12.

(d) and (e) The retail selling prices of domestic LPG were revised in the last three years as under:-

Date	Price (Rs.)/14.2 kg. cylinder in Delhi.
05.11.2004	281.60
01.04.2005	294.75 (Due to VAT implementation)
05.06.2008	346.30

However, in some of the States, the increase in the rate of domestic cylinders was absorbed to some extent by the States. Accordingly, w.e.f. 09.06.2008, the retail selling price of 14.2 kg domestic LPG cylinder in Delhi is Rs. 304.70.

The price of commercial LPG cylinders is reviewed every month and if needed prices are changed from 1st day of every month. There can be intermediate revision also based on revision in statutory levies like duties/taxes etc.

Domestic LPG cylinder contains 14.2 kg LPG and non-domestic cylinder for commercial use is marketed in 19 kg and 47.5 kg capacity cylinders. OMCs also market domestic LPG in 5 kg capacity cylinders to meet the demand of low income groups in urban, semi-urban and rural pockets and also extend LPG reach to hilly terrain and interior areas on account of convenience in transportation.

[English]

Bangalore-Satyamangala Railway Line

1941. SHRI M. SHIVANNA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work on Bangalore-Satyamangala Railway line is not progressing due to pending clearances from other departments;

(b) If so, details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken for early completion of the said work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) to (c) On Bangalore-Satyamangalam new line project, survey of the line has been conducted from Bangalore to Gattewadi (from Bangalore end) and from Satyamangalam to Bennari (from Satyamangalam end). However, survey between Gattewadi and Bennari (58 Kms.) got held up on account of non-receipt of permission from the Forest Department of Tamil Nadu. Railway had approached Central Empowered Committee, constituted under the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court for permission to conduct survey. Central Empowered Committee after conducting a number of hearings gave its decision on 14.5.2008 whereby it had inter-alia not recommended the survey works to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Further survey will be possible only after necessary permission is granted.

Import of Jet Fuel

1942. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA :

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY :

SHRI M.K. SUBBA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to import jet fuel to cut down operational cost of flights;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which such proposals will come into effect;

(d) whether the Government has decided to cut

jet fuel prices due to slow down in aviation industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Civil Aviation does not have any proposal to import Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) as ATF is available in the country.

(d) and (e) Government does not regulate the prices of ATF. However, with the fall in global crude prices, the Oil Companies have been reducing Air Turbine Fuel (ATF) prices since September, 2008.

In August, 2008 the ATF price were Rs. 77661/KL. in Chennai, Rs. 73674/KL. in Mumbai, Rs. 71028/KL. in Delhi and Rs. 80763/KL. in Kolkata. In October, 2008 ATF prices were Rs. 62051/KL. in Chennai, Rs. 58479/KL. in Mumbai, Rs. 56448/KL. in Delhi and Rs. 65678/KL. in Kolkata. From 1st November, 2008 ATF prices were Rs. 48656/KL in Mumbai and Rs. 47017/KL. in Delh. In December, 2008, ATF prices have come down to Rs. 36899/KL in Delhi.

Production of Fertilizers

1943. SHRI HITEN BARMAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the different varieties of fertilizers being produced by the fertilizer producing plants in the country along with their locations, plant-wise;

(b) whether there are any varieties of fertilizers for which there is a demand but those fertilizers are not produced in the country;

(c) If so, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the time by which the country is likely to achieve

self sufficiency in the production of requisite varieties of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) Major fertilizers being produced in the country include urea, Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP), complex grade fertilizers and Single Super Phosphate (SSP). Details regarding location of the plants producing these fertilizers are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) For requirement of Muriate of Potash (MOP) for which there is demand, the country is totally dependent on imports as there are no economically exploitable reserves of Potash in the country.

(d) While no definite time frame can be prescribed for increasing production of fertilizers to attain self-sufficiency, Government is working towards increasing the production capacity of chemical fertilizers, mainly urea. This is sought to be done through revival of the closed units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) as well as through establishment of new plants.

The Government has announced a new investment policy based on Import Parity Price (IPP) for investment in urea sector in order to promote investment in this sector and consequently to increase the indigenous production.

Production of phosphatic fertilizers in the country is dependent upon availability of raw materials/intermediates in the international market. Hence, additional capacity creation for production of DAP and complex grade fertilizers can not be anticipated definitely. However, possibilities of joint ventures with countries rich in phosphatic raw materials are being explored on a continuing basis.

Statement*Plant-wise fertilizers being produced by the manufacturers in the country*

Name of Unit/Plant	Product Name
1	2
Public Sector:	
National Fertilizers Limited (NFL): Nagai-II	Urea
National Fertilizers Limited (NFL): Bhatinda	Urea
National Fertilizers Limited (NFL): Panipat	Urea
National Fertilizers Limited (NFL): Vijaipur-I	Urea
National Fertilizers Limited (NFL): Vijaipur-II	Urea
Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (BVFCL): Namrup-II	Urea
Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (BVFCL): Namrup-III	Urea
Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT): Udyogamandal	20:20 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT): Cochin-II	20:20 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF): Trombay	15:15:15 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF): Trombay-IV	20.8:20.8 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF): Trombay-V	Urea
Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF): Thal	Urea
Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL): Chennai	Urea
	17:17:17 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
	19:19:19 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
	20:20 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
Cooperative Sector:	
Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Limited (IFFCO): Kandla	10:26:26 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
	12:32:16 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
	Dia-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP)

1	2
Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Limited (IFFCO): Kalol	Urea
Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Limited (IFFCO): Phulpur-I	Urea
Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Limited (IFFCO): Phulpur-II	Urea
Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Limited (IFFCO): Aonla-I	Urea
Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Limited (IFFCO): Aonla-II	Urea
Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Limited (IFFCO): Paradeep	Dia-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) 20:20 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO): Hazira	Urea
Joint Venture Sector	
Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. (GSFC): Vadodara	Urea Dia-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) 20:20 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. (GSFC): Sikka-I	Dia-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP)
Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. (GSFC): Sikka-I	12:32:16 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. (GSFC): Sikka-II	Dia-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) 12:32:16 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd. (GNFC)-Bharuch	Urea 20:20 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
Kribhco Shyam Fertilizers Ltd. (KSFL): Shahjahanpur	Urea
Private Sector:	
Coromandal Fertilizers Ltd. (CFL)-Vishakhapatnam	28:28 (Complex Grade Fertilizer) 14:35:14 (Complex Grade Fertilizer) 20:20 (Complex Grade Fertilizer) 10:26:26 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
Shriram Fertilizers and Chemicals (SFC)-Kota	Urea
Duncans Industries Ltd. (DIL)-Kanpur	Urea

1	2
Zuari Industries Ltd. (ZIL): Zuari Nagar, Vasco, Goa	Urea 19:19:19 (Complex Grade Fertilizer) Dia-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) 10:26:26 (Complex Grade Fertilizer) 12:32:16 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
Southern Petrochemicals Industries Corporation (SPIC): Tuticorin	Urea Dia-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) 17:17:17 (Complex Grade Fertilizer) 20:20 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (MCF)—Mangalore	Urea Dia-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) 20:20 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
Coromandal Fertilizers Ltd. (CFL)—Ennore	16:20 (Complex Grade Fertilizer) 20:20 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
Tata Chemicals Ltd. (TCL)—Haldia	Dia-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) 28:28 (Complex Grade Fertilizer) 14:35:14 (Complex Grade Fertilizer) 12:32:16 (Complex Grade Fertilizer) 10:26:26 (Complex Grade Fertilizer) Single Super Phosphate (SSP) 15:15:15 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
Godavari Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. (GFCL): Kakinada	Dia-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) 14:35:14 (Complex Grade Fertilizer) 20:20 (Complex Grade Fertilizer) 10:26:26 (Complex Grade Fertilizer) 12:32:16 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)

1	2
Indo Gulf Fertilizers (IGF)—Jagdishpur	Urea
Hindalco Industries Ltd.: Dahej	Dia-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP)
	20:20 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
	10:26:26 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
	12:32:16 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
Deepak Fertilizers and Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (DFPCL): Taloja	23:23 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. (NFCL): Kakinada-I	Urea
Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. (NFCL): Kakinada-II	Urea
Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. (CFCL): Gadepan-I	Urea
Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. (CFCL): Gadepan-II	Urea
Tata Chemicals Ltd. (TCL): Babrala	Urea
Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. (PPL): Paradeep	Dia-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP)
	20:20 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
	16:20 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
	14:35:14 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
	28:28 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
	12:32:16 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)
	10:26:26 (Complex Grade Fertilizer)

Plant with location producing Single Superphosphate (SSP)

Sl.No.	Name of Plant	Location
1	2	3
1.	Shrikrishna Fertilizers Limited	Muzaffarpur
2.	The Jay Shree Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (Unit-I)	Khardah, 24 Parganas (N)
3.	The Jay Shree Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (Unit-II)	Khardah, 24 Parganas (N)
4.	The Phosphate Company Limited	Hooghly

1	2	3
5.	Tata Chemicals Limited (Hind Liver Chemicals Limited)	Haldia, Midnapore
6.	Teesta Agro Industries Limited	Jalpaiguri
7.	Sai Fertilizers Pvt. Limited	Kharagpur
8.	Asian Fertilizers Limited	Gorakhpur
9.	Khaitan Chemicals and Fertilizers Malwa Unit ®	Fatehpur
10.	Natraj Organics Limited	Muzaffarnagar
11.	V.K. Phosphate Limited ®	Shahjahanpur
12.	Khaitan Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited	Jhansi
13.	Jubilant Organosys Limited	Gajraula
14.	Kashi Urbarak Limited (NP)	Lucknow
15.	The Andhra Sugars Limited	Tanuku
16.	Chemtech Fertilisers Ltd.	Medak
17.	Krishna Industrial Corporation Limited	Nidadavole
18.	Subhodaya Chemicals Limited	Gauripatnam
19.	Pragati Fertilizer Limited	Visakhapatnam
20.	Priyaanka Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited ®	Visakhapatnam
21.	Prathyusha Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited ®	Visakhapatnam
22.	Agri Green Ferts and Chemicals ®	Cuddapah
23.	KPR Fertilizers (P) Limited	Balabhadra
24.	Tungabhadra Fertilizers and Chemicals Company	Koppal
25.	Coimbatore Pioneer Fertilizers Limited	Coimbatore
26.	Coromandal Fertilizers Ltd. (EID Parry (I) Limited)	Chennai
27.	Liberty Phosphate Limited (Formerly: Hind. Rasayan)	Nandesari, Vadodara
28.	Nirma Limited (Formerly Kisan Industries Ltd)	Ahmedabad
29.	Sona Phosphate Limited	Sarigam, Valsad

1	2	3
30.	Aarti Fertilizers Limited	Valsad
31.	T.J. Agro Industries Ltd.	Navsari
32.	Narmada Agro Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	Mangrol, Junagarh
33.	Liberty Urvarak Ltd.	Nirman
34.	Khaitan Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited	Nirman, Khargone
35.	Rama Phosphates Limited	Indore
36.	Swastik Fertilizer and Chemicals Limited	Indore
37.	Mexican Agro Chemicals Ltd.	Mandsour
38.	Madhya Bharat Agro Product Limited ②	Sagar
39.	Madhya Pradesh Orgochem Limited ②	Nayagoun, Neemuch
40.	Madhya Bharat Phosphates Ltd.	Diwanganj, Raisen
41.	Agro Phos. (India) Ltd. ②	Dewas
42.	Mukteswar Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited ②	Ujjain
43.	KMN Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	Raisen
44.	Arihant Fertilizer and Chemicals India Limited	Kanawati, Neemach
45.	Rewati Minerals and Chemicals Limited	Hirapur, Banda
46.	Jairam Phosphate Limited ②	Farhad, Rajnandgaon
47.	BEC Fertilizers Limited	Bilaspur
48.	BEC Fertilizers Limited	Phulgaon
49.	Bharat Fertilizers Industries Limited	Thane
50.	The Dharamsi Morarji Chemicals Company	Ambemath, Thane
51.	Rajlaxmi Agrotech India Limited (NP)	Jalna
52.	Rama Krishi Rasayani	Loni Kalbhori
53.	Shiva Fertilizers Limited	Nanded
54.	Basant Agro Tech (India) Limited ②	Akola

1	2	3
55.	Shri Bhavani Mishra Fertilizers Limited	Nanded
56.	Balaji Fertilizers Private Limited	Nanded
57.	Liberty Phosphate Limited ②	Pali, Rajgarh
58.	Jalram Phosphate Limited ②	Nagpur
59.	Shri Gajraj Fertilizers Pvt. Ltd. ②	Yavaparnai
60.	Shree Datta Fertilizers and Chemicals Pvt. Limited	Amaravati
61.	R.C. Fertilizers Pvt. Limited	Nasik
62.	Manglam Phosphate Ltd.	Hamirgarh
63.	Liberty Phosphate and Fertilizers Limited	Udaipur
64.	Rama Phosphates Limited	Udaipur
65.	Shurvi Colour Chemicals Limited	Udaipur
66.	Shri Ganpati Fertilizers Limited ②	Jaipur
67.	TEDCO Granite Limited	Bhilwara
68.	Arawali Phosphate Limited	Udaipur
69.	Arihant Phosphate and Fertilizers Limited	Chittorgarh
70.	Bohra Industries Limited ②	Udaipur
71.	Gayatri Spinners Limited ②	Bilwara
72.	The Dharamsi Morarji Chemicals Co. Ltd.	Khemli, Udaipur
73.	Sadhana Phosphate and Chemicals Limited ②	Udaipur
74.	Liberty Phosphate Limited ②	Jagpura, Kota
75.	Khaitan Chemicals and Fertilizers ②	Nimbaheda
76.	Jubilant Organosys Limited	Chittorgarh
77.	Indian Phosphate Limited ②	Udaipur
78.	Prem Sakhi Fertilizers Ltd.	Udaipur

Note: NP — Not in production;

② — New Unit

**Pending Electrification of Railway
Line in Tamil Nadu**

1944. SHRI M. APPADURAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals for electrification of railway lines in Tamil Nadu are pending with the Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said proposals are likely to be cleared alongwith amount allocated during the current year for the State of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) to (c) Following Railway Electrification projects are in progress in the State of Tamil Nadu:—

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Project	Route Kilometers in Tamil Nadu	Cost	Expenditure till 31.03.08	Outlay for 2008-09	Anticipated dates for completion
Villupuram-Tiruchchirappalli (178 RKM)	178	96.67	34.08	26.52	March, 2010
Tiruchchirappalli-Madurai (154 RKM)	154	96.85	0.25	57.37	March, 2010
Ernakulam-Trivendrum Incl. Trivendrum-Kanyakumari and Trichur-Guruvayur (429 RKM)	57	255.54	200.24	42.37	(1) Ernakulam-Trivendrum- Already completed (2) Trichur-Guruvayur- March, 2009 (3) Trivendrum-Kanyakumari – September, 2009
Madurai-Tuticorin-Nagercoil	262	146	—	0.01	Included in Supplementary Demands for Grants October, 2008.
Vellore-Villupuram	151	97	—	—	Recently sanctioned (in December 2008) as material modification to Gauge Conversion work.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Train speed

1945. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA : Will the Minister

of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trains upgraded from passenger train to fast passenger and fast passenger to superfast during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the details of proposal received by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Bio-Diesel Purchase Policy

1946. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has announced any Bio-Diesel Purchase Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is not able to get any benefit from this policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has decided to review the Bio-Diesel Purchase Policy; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) To encourage production of bio-diesel in the country, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has announced a Bio-diesel Purchase Policy, in October, 2005, which became effective from 1.1.2006. Under this scheme, Oil Marketing Companies will purchase bio-diesel for blending with High Speed Diesel (HSD) to the extent of 5% at identified purchase centres across the country. OMCs would buy bio-diesel at a uniform landed price, which is to be reviewed every six months. At present the purchase price of bio-diesel is at Rs. 26.50 per litre w.e.f. 22.8.2006.

The Policy has identified 20 purchase Centres of the public sector Oil Marketing companies (OMCs) all over the

country. The OMCs would purchase bio-diesel meeting the standards prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), from those bio-diesel manufacturers who register with them after satisfying the technical specifications, at a specified delivered price. Depending upon felt need and preparedness, the OMCs could also open more purchase Centres.

(c) and (d) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies have not been able to purchase bio-diesel at the identified purchase centres so far, as the parties who have expressed interest are not willing to supply at the declared price. Facilities are not yet ready with other parties who have expressed their interest.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Attacks of Minorities in Orissa and Karnataka

1947. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE :

SHRI P.C. THOMAS :

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI :

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Minorities Commission has visited Orissa and Karnataka where attacks on the minorities took place recently;

(b) if so, whether the Commission has since submitted its report on the serious attacks on churches across the country to the Government;

(c) if so, the salient features of the report; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI A.R. ANTULAY) : (a) to (d) A team of the National Commission for Minorities visited Orissa and Karnataka from 11th to

13th September, 2008 and 16th to 18th September, 2008 respectively. The reports of the Commission recommending preventive and remedial action have been sent to the State Governments concerned for necessary action.

[Translation]

Suspension of Train service

1948. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have suspended train services to some parts of the country in the recent months due to security reasons, disruption of law and order and flood conditions etc.;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the losses incurred to the Railways as a result thereof, division-wise;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the Railways to restore the suspended train service;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Assumed revenue losses for services not run is not maintained.

(c) to (e) Railways make all efforts to restore the running of suspended train services, as soon as the situation normalizes. For this purpose constant liaison is maintained with the State Government authorities to get their clearance for restoration of services in cases involving security and law and order problems. In cases where train services get affected due to natural calamities like floods, cyclone, earthquakes etc., the entire railway infrastructure eg. tracks, bridges etc. are checked for on the view of safety and train services are restored only when these are certified by concerned authorities.

[English]

Doubling of Barang-Cuttack Section

1949. SHRI B. MAHTAB : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways are doubling the Railway line on Barang-Cuttack Section in Orissa;

(b) if so, the amount of funds allocated and expenditure incurred thereon in current financial year; and

(c) the time by which the said work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount of fund allocated in the current financial year – Rs. 35.00 crore.

The expenditure incurred as on 31.10.2008 – Rs. 21.69 crore.

(c) 2009-10.

[Translation]

Demand/sale of Steel

1950. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO :

DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL :

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE :

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel consumers in the country have been divided into various categories for purchasing steel;

(b) if so, the details of such categories along with the identified consumers in each category;

(c) the average annual quantity of steel out of total

production sold to consumers of each category during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the demand of the consumers are not being met;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to fulfill their demands?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) :

(a) to (c) No, Sir. There is no formal categorization of steel consumers for purchasing steel.

(d) to (f) In a de-regulated, liberalized economy, production of steel is influenced primarily by demand conditions (both local and global markets) and also by availability of raw materials to achieve the required level of production. Decision related to production are taken essentially by the steel producing units. The Government in such a market set-up has the role of a facilitator only - it provides the overall policy environment to promote industry growth. In order to promote the domestic steel industry and to meet the projected demand, the Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG), under the chairmanship of Secretary (Steel), to monitor and coordinate the issues concerning major steel investments in the country related to infrastructure, raw material supply, environmental clearance and other resource constraints.

The excess demand of steel not fulfilled by the domestic supply is bridged by imports. The data on import of finished carbon steel during the last five years is as under:-

Qty. '000 tonne				
2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (Prov.)
1753	2293	4305	4927	6921

Leading domestic steel producers, both in public and private sector, have announced plans to expand their existing capacities through both Greenfield and Brownfield ventures. As per the latest estimates based on these capacity additions, the crude steel production capacity is likely to reach around 124 million tonnes by 2012.

[English]

Gas Distribution Network

1951. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has launched Gas distribution network in some States:

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

(c) whether the GAIL proposes to expand its gas distribution network; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposals under the consideration of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) to (d) GAIL (India) Limited has formed eight Joint Venture companies, namely, Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL), Mahanagar Gas Limited (MGL), Bhagyanagar Gas Limited (BGL), Central Uttar Pradesh Gas Limited (CUGL), Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited (TNGL), Green Gas Limited, Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited (MNGL) and Assam Gas Company Limited (AGCL), which are supplying Compress Natural Gas (CNG) to transport sector and Pipeline Natural Gas (PNG) to domestic, commercial and industrial sectors. The Joint Venture Companies (JVC) are supplying CNG to the transport sector in various cities like Delhi, Mumbai and Pune in Maharashtra, Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra and Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad and Vijaywada in Andhra Pradesh, Agartala in Tripura and

Indore in Madhya Pradesh. Apart from this, PNG is being supplied to domestic as well as industrial consumers in the cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Agartala, etc. These JVCs are planning to augment the City Gas Distribution (CGD) projects in various cities. Further, to take up CGD business in a focused manner and to give a boost to CNG and PNG supply, GAIL (India) Limited has formed its wholly owned subsidiary, namely, GAIL Gas Limited. GAIL Gas Limited has already submitted the Expression of Interest (EOI) to Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) in June, 2008 for developing CGD network in 7 cities.

Second Phase of Kochuvelli Railway Terminal

1952. SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN :
SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken so far for developing the Kochuvelli railway station as the Satellite Terminal of Thiruvananthapuram Central Station;

(b) the amount allocated for the improvement of facilities at Kochuvelli railway station in the current financial year;

(c) the status of the development works proposed for the Kochuvelli railway station;

(d) If so, the details thereof; and

(e) If not, the reasons therefor?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) to (e) The development works at Kochuvelli Railway station have been proposed to be executed in two phases. The works under phase-I have already been completed and commissioned at a cost of Rs. 10.45 crores. These include a new station building on the eastern side, a full length platform with platform

shelter and bays, carriage watering facilities, a new pit line and two additional lines. Phase II of development of Kochuvelli railway station which has been sanctioned in 2006-07 at a cost of Rs. 34.68 crores provides for additional high level platforms with shelters, foot over bridge and passenger amenities like benches and water taps and improvement to circulating area. In addition maintenance facilities are also being strengthened. Rs. 3.4 crores has been allotted for 2008-2009 and tenders have been called for the phase-II works.

[Translation]

Profit earned by Private Sector Petroleum Products Refining Companies

1953. DR LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the private sector petroleum products refining companies are earning huge profits in India;

(b) if so, the manner in which the Government has made an assessment in regard to huge profits being accrued by such companies;

(c) the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to impose any kind of tax or windfall tax on these companies keeping in view of the accrual of such a huge profit by them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof;

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) to (c) Out of two private sector refining companies, namely, Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and Essar Oil Limited (EOL), the RIL has posted profits (before interest & taxes) amounting to Rs. 7722.59 crore and Rs. 10372.76 crore during 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively. EOL has

posted losses (before tax) amounting to Rs. 54.55 crore and Rs. 44.09 crore during 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively.

(d) and (e) At present there is no such proposal under consideration.

[English]

Curbs on Import of Steel

1954. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from the primary steel producers regarding imposition of curbs on import of steel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) :

(a) and (b) Ministry of steel has received a large number of representations from steel industry and industry associations regarding sudden fall in steel demand, sharp decline in international steel prices; and requesting the Government to take appropriate fiscal measures to avoid cheap imports of steel into the country.

(c) Government has imposed 5% import duty on steel w.e.f., 18.11.2008. Further, Government has withdrawn the duty on export of all steel items w.e.f., 31.10.2008, restored DEPB benefit on steel export w.e.f. 14.11.2008 put the import of Hot Rolled Coils in the restricted list of imports w.e.f., 21.11.2008 and also reduced Excise Duty on steel items from 14% to 10% w.e.f. 7.12.2008.

Religious Tourism

1955. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has provided financial assistance to the State Governments for promotion of religious tourism and the infrastructure development for religious places;

(b) if so, the funds allocated during each of the last three years and the current year State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has sanctioned projects of religious tourism during the last three years to Maharashtra;

(d) if so, the project-wise details during the above said period;

(e) the details of projects under consideration during the current financial year; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to promote religious tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI) : (a) to (f) Development and promotion of tourism including infrastructure development at religious places is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance to States/Union Territories for tourism projects based on the proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter se priority. Details of projects sanctioned in various States/Union Territories including Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year (upto September, 2008) are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively. A list of projects sanctioned for the State of Maharashtra for development and promotion of tourism including religious tourism during the last three years is enclosed as Statement-III.

In addition, a project of Rs. 299.00 crore (approx.) for Ajanta-Ellora conservation and tourism development phase-II with the loan assistance from Japanese Bank of International Cooperation is also being implemented.

Statement-I

*The projects sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism from
2005-06 to 2007-08*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
		No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	2,615.82	3	1540.56	9	2629.48
2.	Assam	10	2140.00	9	2453.39	5	1271.90
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	2240.16	12	1887.80	10	3330.12
4.	Bihar	3	1212.23	2	1937.29	3	1194.75
5.	Chhattisgarh	7	1775.59	16	3540.17	4	1274.09
6.	Goa	1	10.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	5	2011.58	7	443.85	5	576.58
8.	Haryana	7	639.71	5	1836.16	11	2260.27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6	1645.00	8	1871.00	12	2286.22
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	6,656.01	29	5233.82	36	6851.15
11.	Jharkhand	5	1227.27	3	956.35	7	1130.47
12.	Karnataka	8	1706.52	4	1323.89	5	2004.71
13.	Kerala	13	4858.88	18	4474.02	10	3124.31
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12	3047.39	10	3668.47	16	3952.66
15.	Maharashtra	9	2075.04	13	2839.05	5	1279.44
16.	Manipur	2	49.80	9	939.35	5	1110.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Meghalaya		1	5.00	9	1435.29	2	674.40
18. Mizoram		10	2273.41	9	2613.38	5	1692.94
19. Nagaland		9	2528.97	8	2340.32	21	2241.35
20. Orissa		10	2309.61	13	2826.84	12	2376.30
21. Punjab		5	1437.67	13	3223.37	1	397.89
22. Rajasthan		7	2591.87	8	953.84	2	1554.46
23. Sikkim		14	2844.56	13	2609.42	27	6036.48
24. Tamil Nadu		19	4264.62	11	1866.41	13	2831.80
25. Tripura		3	716.26	4	291.27	11	1110.76
26. Uttarakhand		13	2738.00	16	1907.50	5	2081.04
27. Uttar Pradesh		18	3905.23	7	3329.06	7	2833.03
28. West Bengal		5	989.35	10	2978.32	12	3243.17
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1	6.25	0	0.00	0	0.00
30. Chandigarh		1	13.70	2	15.00	2	20.00
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		2	29.79	0	0.00	0	0.00
32. Delhi		2	20.00	5	2400.09	7	749.08
33. Daman and Diu		4	262.28	0	0.00	0	0.00
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	1	7.00	1	782.73
35. Pudducherry		2	469.39	1	500.00	6	1610.88
Total		253	61316.96	278	64242.08	277	64513.23

Statement-II

*The Projects Sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism
in the year 2008-09
(upto September, 08)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09	
		No. of projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	8629.79
2.	Assam	2	1321.97
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	2031.12
4.	Bihar	1	389.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00
6.	Goa	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	4	1823.44
8.	Haryana	4	551.21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	3477.66
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	2706.25
11.	Jharkhand	0	0.00
12.	Karnataka	2	3758.21
13.	Kerala	4	633.82
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6	1721.12
15.	Maharashtra	0	0.00
16.	Manipur	1	5.72

1	2	3	4
17.	Meghalaya	6	1238.54
18.	Mizoram	4	318.38
19.	Nagaland	7	2410.46
20.	Orissa	1	3022.80
21.	Punjab	1	1585.53
22.	Rajasthan	2	721.98
23.	Sikkim	15	5777.93
24.	Tamil Nadu	5	1374.59
25.	Tripura	5	355.94
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3	1757.84
28.	West Bengal	6	2832.73
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	1	10.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	19.88
32.	Delhi	1	15.00
33.	Daman and Diu	1	12.50
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
35.	Puducherry	1	20.00
Total		119	48523.86

Statement-III*List of Projects Sanctioned during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 for the State of Maharashtra*

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
2005-06		
1.	Elephanta Festival in Maharashtra during 2005-06	5.00
2.	Development of Matheran under Destination Development Scheme	451.42
3.	Konkan Riviria Part III Circuit comprising of Ganaptipule-Valneswar-Sindhudrug-Tarkarli	594.17
4.	Pune Festival 2005 under Event	15.00
5.	Celebration of Ellore-Aurangabad Festival 2005-06	5.00
6.	Rejuvenation of Sinhagad Fort under Destination Development Scheme	470.11
7.	Destination Development of Kerala, Dist. Pune, Maharashtra	485.02
8.	Construction of Tourism Reception Centre in Mumbai, Maharashtra	44.32
9.	Kalidas Festival Celebration for 2004-05	5.00
Total		2075.04
2006-07		
1.	Development of New Mahabaleshwar Hill Station	15.00
2.	Celebration of Kalidas Festival	5.00
3.	Celebration of Ellore-Aurangabad Festival	10.00
4.	Celebration of Elephant Festival	10.00
5.	Celebration of Chikhaldare Festival	5.00
6.	Integrated development of Mumbai Fort Circuit-Sewari Fort, Ghodbunder Fort, Worli Fort and Bandra Fort	728.44
7.	Destination development of Kunkeshwar	314.04

1	2	3
8.	Infrastructure and Destination development of Mahabaleshwar (phase II), Distt. Satara	480.57
9.	Integrated development of Kolhapur Circuit	704.03
10.	Development of Aurangabad Art and Craft Centre	442.16
11.	Development of IT Projects	54.81
12.	Development of Rural Tourism at village Morachi Chincholi, Distt. Pune	50.00
13.	Development of Rural Tourism at village Morachi Chincholi, Distt. Pune (CBSP)	20.00
Total		2839.05
2007-08		
1.	Development of Art and Craft Village at Goregaon film city Mumbai	386.62
2.	Destination Development of Mandhardev, Tal-wai, District Satara	498.40
3.	Integrated Development of Bhandardara Tourist Circuit, Ahmednagar	374.42
4.	Chikhaldara and Kalidas Festivals	10.00
5.	Ellora-Aurangabad festival	10.00
Total		1279.44

[Translation]

Railway Project in Uttar Pradesh

1956. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR :

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the cities of Uttar Pradesh connected with rail network alongwith the number of stations modernized and expanded by the Railways during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the total length of the metre gauge lines in Uttar Pradesh, section-wise;

(c) whether the Railways have received any proposal from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh with regard to gauge conversion projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) The date regarding rail connectivity to different cities is not maintained. However,

there is vast rail network in the State of Uttar Pradesh which provide connectivity to various cities in the State. The information regarding the number of station modernized and expanded during the last three years and current year is being collected.

(b) Metre Gauge sections existing in the State of Uttar Pradesh are as follows:-

S. No.	Name of the section	Length (in Km.) approx.
1.	Mathura-Kasganj	104
2.	Kasganj-Bareilly	106
3.	Bareilly-Mailani	131
4.	Bhojipur-Lalkua (part)	39
5.	Mandhana-Brahmavart	8
6.	Pilibhit-Tanakpur (part)	28
7.	Pilibhit-Shahjahanpur	83
8.	Aishbagh-Malani	194
9.	Malani-Gonda	266
10.	Gorakhpur-Gonda	220
11.	Nanpara-Nepalganj Road	20
12.	Anandnagar-Nautanwa	40
13.	Gainsari-Jarwa	15
14.	Kaptanganj-Thawe (part)	63
15.	Indara-Dohrighat	35
16.	Achnera-Mathura-Vrindaban	46
17.	Aurnihar-Jaunpur	60
Total		1458

The length of some of the sections is approximate as State boundary is between two stations.

(c) No, Sir. As per available records, no such proposal has been received from State Govt. in the recent past.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Theft Cases at Airports

1957. SHRI UDAY SINGH :

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cases of theft of baggage of passengers have increased in the past few months in renowned airports including Indira Gandhi International Airport Delhi in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents reported during the current year;

(c) whether the officials of security, customs and airport are deliberately stealing baggage of passengers at airports;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to enquire into the matter and book the officials responsible for such thefts; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) and (b) Information on the cases of theft are being collected from Police.

(c) to (e) Actions, as per law, are taken by CISF and local Police. To curb such incidents, all loaders are frisked thoroughly before and after the loading, vigilance has been

enhanced at airports, loading/unloading of checked-in baggage is done under supervision of security, automated in-line Baggage X-Ray Screening system is being introduced at major airports.

Double Track Railway Line in Karnataka

1958. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the present status of laying and surveying of double track railway lines in Karnataka;

(b) the target set for completion of these railway lines;

(c) the funds allocated and spent so far on each of the projects; and

(d) the steps taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) to (c) As on 01.04.2008, following projects for doubling of rail lines falling fully/ partly in the State of Karnataka were in progress. Outlay provided for these projects during 2008-09, expenditure incurred upto 31.3.2008 thereon and status alongwith target date for completion, wherever fixed is given as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Project	Expenditure incurred upto March, 2008	Outlay provided during 2008-09	Status/Target Date, wherever fixed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kengeri-Ramanagaram (32.43 Km)	50.91	5	Completed.
2.	Yeshwantpur-Tumkur 64 Km)	126.55	8	Completed.
3.	Bangalore-Whitefield-Bangalore City-Krishnarajpur am 23.08 Km)	0.016	0.01	Work will be taken up after obtaining requisite clearances.
4.	Dharwad-Kambargarvi (26.15 Km)	25.06	50	Land acquisition, earthwork, bridgework and ballast supply have been taken up. Work on Dharwad-Mugad (13 Km) is targeted for completion during 2008-09.
5.	Hubli-Hebsur (18.75 Km)	2.61	40	Land acquisition, earthwork, bridgework and ballast supply have been taken up. Targeted for completion during 2008-09.
6.	Arsikere-Birur (44.25 Km)	0.30	50	Final location survey has been completed and detailed estimate of the work sanctioned. Work has been taken up.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Ramanagaram-Mysore doubling (91.50 Km) including electrification of Kenjeri-Mysore	0.43	50	Land acquisition, earthwork, bridgework and ballast supply taken up.
8.	Guntakal-Hospet (115 Km)	242.75	21	Completed.
9.	Raichur-Guntakal (81.1 Km)	37	100	This work is being implemented by Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL). Land acquisition, earthwork, bridgework and ballast supply taken up. Planned for completion during 2009-10.

Status of the surveys completed in the recent past and in progress for doubling of rail lines falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka are as under

Sl.No.	Survey	Status
1.	Hospet-Hubli-Londa-Vasco (341 Km)	Survey completed. Action has been initiated to obtain requisite clearances.
2.	Yelahanka-Penukonda (120 Km)	Survey completed.
3.	Hassan-Mangalore (159 Km)	New survey included in the Budget 2008-09.
4.	(Daund) Hotgi-Gulbarga (225 Km)	The project is being implemented by Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. Bankability report of the work has been prepared. Final location survey has been taken up.
5.	Salem-Bangalore (218 Km)	Survey has been taken up.

(d) The necessary funds are being provided to expedite doubling works. Some projects have been entrusted to RVNL for speedy execution.

Social Welfare Scheme by OIL PSUs

1959. SHRI MANIK SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the works undertaken under social welfare

scheme for the public by Oil PSUs i.e. Indian Oil Corporation, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, Bharat Petroleum Corporation and Gas Authority of India Limited during the last three years in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the funds allocated/spend during the said period for such public welfare schemes/projects, company-wise; and

(c) the norms and criteria laid down for undertaking such works in public interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) to (c) Under the corporate social responsibility, Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas spent an amount within 0.75 to 1.0 percent of each company's net profit after tax of the previous financial year. The various schemes/activities that are undertaken for the welfare and socio-economic development of the economically down-trodden sections of the society are in the following seven thrust areas:—

Community development
Drinking water/sanitation
Educational aid
Infrastructure/Street Lighting

Healthcare/Medical
Environment Protection
Literacy enhancement/empowerment.

In terms of extant CSR Guidelines, programmes are identified in consultation with local/statutory/social groups like Gram Panchayat, Revenue offices, Collectorates, State authorities, District Hospitals/CMOs, school authorities and credible NGOs.

In so far as State of Madhya Pradesh is concerned, various welfare projects undertaken by Indian Oil Corporation, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, Bharat Petroleum Corporation and Gas Authority of India Limited are indicated in enclosed Statement-I. Details of funds spent on such social welfare schemes by major oil PSUs are indicated in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Community Development Activities in Madhya Pradesh during the last 3 years

Activity	Location/Institution
1	2
I. Indian Oil Corporation.	
1. Provision of clean drinking water facility to residential areas around Mangaligaon Depot.	Sanwar, Indore.
2. Cancer Awareness and Detection Camp	Global Cancer Concern India (GCCCI), Bhopal.
3. Provision of Clean Drinking Water to Colonies around Nishatpura Depot	Bhopal.
4. Contribution of water coolers, washing machine, CTV/VCD etc.	Children's Protection Home, Ujjain.
5. Contribution of water cooler and a computer with printer.	St. Joseph Co-Ed. School, Bhopal.
II. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation.	
1. Constructed boundary wall/kitchen for Happy Days School	Binouga, Shivpuri.

1	2
2. Provided administrative and therapy facility to neurologically impaired persons	Roshni, Gwallor.
3. Provided pickup van for mentally and deaf and dumb children.	Rewa.
4. Provided furniture.	Pre Examination Training Institute, Indore.
5. Provided computer with printer, water cooler and aqua guard.	Four boys and girls hostel Dewas.
6. Provided lab equipments, computer with UPS and printer.	Pram Baldev Bhandari Seva Vidya Mandir School, Govindpura, Bhopal.
7. Provided 200 Blankets for slum children from all over Bhopal.	MP Chhattisgarh Christian Forum, Bhopal.
8. Assistance towards providing drinking water.	Nishatpura.
9. Provided computers, UPS, printer, chairs, tables, water coolers, tank	Government Girls Higher Secondary School, Dussehra Maidan, Ujjain.
10. Provided sewing machines.	Vocational training Centers, Chinaware.
11. Distribution sewing machines.	NGOs, Chhindwara.
III. Bharat Petroleum Corporation.	
1. Undertaking a 'Need Assessment'. Setting up of non-fuel, non-electric flour mill. Non-fuel, non-electric, irrigation system. Setting up of ayurvedic health center and herbal garden	Village Neelgarh, District Raisen.
IV. GAIL (India) Limited.	
1. Provided Medicines for poor children	Jhabua.
2. Provided furniture.	Adivasi Sheikh's Sanskrit, Jhabua.
3. Monthly scholarship for tribal students.	Nirashrit Bal Ashram, Jhabua.
4. Drainage, sanitation and maintenance.	District Hospital, Guano.
5. Providing medical equipments.	PHC at Awan, Abjuring Gam and Mina.

1	2
6. Free consultation and distribution of medicines	Ahmedapur, Ahirkhedi, Bhaiana, Ikodia, Dongar, Vijaipur, Belka, Badarpur, Bhumlakhedi and Chinpura.
7. Distribution of toys and utensils.	Majre-Tolo.
8. Rain Water harvesting	Badarpur and GAIL Vijaipur.
9. Set up APRD diagnostic centers.	Gwalior, Indore and Ujjain.
10. Grant for Nirashrit Bal Ashram.	Mahila Mandal, Jhabua.
11. Installation of Borewell.	Government High School, Jhabua.
12. Impact Literacy and Schooling to destitute Tribal Children.	Jhabua.
13. Projects for eradication of water borne diseases	Ujjain.

Statement-II

*The funds allocated/spent for Public Welfare Schemes/
Projects in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the
last three years*

Rs. in lakhs.

Year	Expenditure
1	2

I. Indian Oil Corporation.

2005-06	2.5
2006-07	4.5
2007-08	6.65

II. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation.

2005-06	10.60
2006-07	00.91
2007-08	22.87

1	2
III. Bharat Petroleum Corporation.	
2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08	1.96
IV. GAIL (India) Limited.	
2005-06	239.45
2006-07	131.45
2007-08	175.19

[Translation]

**Delay in Exploration work of petroleum
products**

1960. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN :
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exploration work of petroleum products in being delayed despite its reserves are found in some states;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is incurring heavy loss due to delay in such exploration work;

(d) if so, the location-wise and state-wise details of the places where the reserves have been found but the exploration work is being delayed; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for timely exploration of petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no delay in the exploration work where discoveries have been made under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime.

(c) No, Sir.

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

(e) Under PSC regime, the time limit for each exploration Phase is well defined and operator has to complete the minimum work programme within specified time limits as per PSC.

[English]

Bogibeel Bridge Project

1961. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the status of Bogibeel Bridge project over the river Brahmaputra indicating the total allocation made during 2008-09;

(b) the target set for completion of the project;

(c) whether the payment of compensation to the people affected by land acquisition is completed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) and (b) The work on various activities connected with Bogibeel rail cum road bridge has been taken up including land acquisition, earthwork, minor and major bridges on the link lines. The land acquisition and boulder collection for guide bunds and protection works have almost been completed. Earthwork to the tune of 198.42 lakh cum out of 296.73 lakh cum, 19 major bridges and 90 out of 98 minor bridges, 10 out of 15 ROB/RUB (Road over/under Bridge) has already been completed. The work of main bridge sub-structure and south guide bund with approach embankment has been taken up. An expenditure of Rs. 952 crore has been incurred on the project upto 31.03.2008. An outlay of Rs. 75 crore (through Railway Gross Budgetary Support) has been provided in the Budget 2008-09. Further, an outlay of Rs. 58.25 crore has been provided in Supplementary Budget 2008-09 for this National Project as an additionality. The project is targeted for completion by March, 2012.

(c) to (e) Payment of compensation to the people affected by land acquisition has been completed except in two cases. Payment against land acquisition under DC/Dibrugarh for village – Banipur of South Bank. The above land was requisitioned additionally. Another case is pending under DC/Dhemaji at Dhulia Pukhuri village of North Bank. The payment of land compensation has not been made to land owners due to dispute of ownership, which has now been verified jointly with revenue authorities of Dhemaji District.

[Translation]

Restoration of Heritage Sites

1962. SHRI AJIT JOGI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement any project for identification and restoration of heritage sites and tourist spots in the country in order to attract more tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Chhattisgarh has submitted the names of any heritage sites or tourist spots for inclusion in the said project; and

(d) If so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI) : (a) to (d) Identification and development of tourist spots/heritage sites is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance to States/Union Territories for creation/improvement of tourism infrastructure at important destinations/circuits including heritage sites on the basis of proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter se priority.

The following infrastructure projects were sanctioned in the State of Chhattisgarh during 2007-08.

S. No.	Name of Project	Sanctioned Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Development of Ratanpur	249.57
2.	Development of Doongargarh	316.97
3.	Development of Tourist Circuit on Raipur-Mukthangan-Champan-Kodar	665.50
4.	Rural Tourism at Village Odh, District Raipur	42.05
Total		1274.09

[English]

New Railway Lines in Gujarat

1963. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :

SHRI HARIN PATHAK :

SHRI BHUPENDRASINGH SOLANKI :

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal in February 2008 for construction of 10 new Railway lines spread over various sectors of the State and also for providing required funds for the same;

(b) if so, that details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : * (a) As per available records, no such proposal has been received from State Government of Gujarat.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*Part (a) to (c) of the reply was subsequently corrected through a correcting statement made in the House on 19.02.2009. Accordingly, the reply has been corrected as under:

Statement

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Minister of Revenue, Disaster Management, Roads and Building Capital Project, Women and Child Welfare, Government of Gujarat had sent a letter in February, 2008 requesting for 10 new rail lines in Gujarat. The details and status of the proposed new lines is as under:-

S.No.	Proposal	Status
1	2	3
1.	Viramgam-Sankheshwar	No Survey for these lines have been taken up.

1	2	3
2. Daman-Nasik	No Survey for these lines have been taken up.	
3. Nadiad-Tarapur-Khoda-Matar	No Survey for these lines have been taken up.	
4. Godhra-Dahod-Indore-Devas	There is already a rail line between Indore-Dewas and Dahod-Godhra. Construction of new line from Indore-Dahod has been taken up.	
5. Tarapur-Mahemdavad	No survey has been taken up.	
6. Ahmedabad-Khedbrahma-Ambaji	A meter gauge line already exists from Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur. The gauge conversion of this line has been taken up. The survey for gauge conversion of Himmatnagar-Khedbrahma with extension to Abu Road via Ambaji has been taken up.	
7. Mahesana-Harij-Radhanpur	Survey completed. Proposal could not be considered due to unremunerative nature, heavy throw forward of ongoing projects and constraint of resources.	
8. Vejalpur-Botad	No such survey has been taken up.	
9. Rajkot-Jaipur-Marwar	There is already a railway line connecting Rajkot, Marwar and Jaipur.	
10. Porbandar-Probandar Port	Survey completed recently. Survey report is under examination.	

Demand and Supply of Petrol/Diesel/LPG

1964. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated supply and the projected demand of petrol, diesel and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether there is a wide gap between the demand and supply of such petroleum products;

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

(d) the steps being taken to improve the supply of such products to meet the projected demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) The estimated demand for Petrol, Diesel and LPG in the country for the period April — October, 2008 is provisionally is given below:—

Product	Demand (MMT)
Petrol	6.44
Diesel	29.26
LPG	6.90

The above demand was met through supply of products either through domestic production or through imports in case of deficit. State-wise sales (excluding

private imports) of petrol, diesel, LPG for the period April—October, 2008 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The shortfall in availability is met through imports. Details for the period April — October, 2008 are as under:—

	Import (MMT)	% of Demand
Petrol	0.27	4.2
Diesel	1.37	4.7
LPG	1.32	19.1

(d) Steps taken to improve domestic availability of products to meet demand include augmentation of production at existing refineries through expansion programmes and setting residue upgradation facilities and setting up of new grass-root refineries.

Statement

*State-wise cumulative sales of selected products
2008-09 (P) (April to October 2008) in MT*

State	LPG	Petrol	Diesel
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	546919	484752	3036655
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3263	4421	45932
Arunachal Pradesh	6396	8455	29356
Assam	101685	63637	303925
Bihar	160350	102632	758368
Chandigarh	19295	43194	43905
Chhattisgarh	66692	99194	503196

	1	2	3	4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7894	6847	38342	
Daman and Diu	4038	7471	32250	
Delhi	351369	454153	760333	
Goa	30547	46068	195816	
Gujarat	374636	461718	1731066	
Haryana	233626	280159	2064125	
Himachal Pradesh	53245	44885	221129	
Jammu and Kashmir	68771	59588	258303	
Jharkhand	61465	94158	558248	
Karnataka	464301	439168	1818746	
Kerala	308436	343664	926400	
Lakshadweep	138	0	6772	
Madhya Pradesh	261679	266978	1157104	
Maharashtra	1016451	902450	3121384	
Manipur	10172	12099	26683	
Meghalaya	8123	17375	101540	
Mizoram	9798	7129	18744	
Nagaland	8281	9340	14902	
Orissa	89711	129424	773166	
puducherry	17441	41521	186737	
Punjab	311398	287714	1597947	
Rajasthan	276103	301720	1888948	
Sikkim	5055	4749	18421	
Tamil Nadu	631650	607786	2655364	

1	2	3	4
Tripura	10537	10477	31395
Uttar Pradesh	691629	553663	2864010
Uttarakhand	82808	70010	260566
West Bengal	340308	173423	1167741
Grand Total	6634208	6440022	29217519

Stake given by ONGC to Foreign Companies

1965. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) proposes to give stake of its claim on Krishna Godavari basin blocks to foreign companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons has approved the request of ONGC in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) to (d) The Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) had proposed to give a stake to foreign companies in the following two Deep Water exploration Blocks.

Block	Existing Stake	Proposed Stake
KG-DWN-98/2	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC)-90% Calm India Ltd., 10%	ONGC-65% (operator), Calm Energy India Pvt. Ltd., (CEIL)-10%, Petrobras International Braspetro BV-15%, Norsk Hydro Oil and Energy India BV 10% PI
KG-DWN-98/4	ONGC-85% Oil India Ltd., (OIL)-15%	ONGC-55% OIL-15% British Gas Exploration and Production India Ltd., (BGEPIL)-30%

The above proposals have been approved by the Government of India.

Allocation of Kerosene, Diesel, LPG and Petrol to States/Union Territories

1966. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA :

SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE :

SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV :

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO :

SHRIMATI K. RANI :

SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly requirement of kerosene, diesel, LPG and petrol in each State/Union Territories;

(b) the quantity of kerosene, diesel, LPG and petrol supplied to each State/Union Territory during each of the last three years and current year;

(c) whether the Government is aware that there is acute shortage of kerosene, diesel, LPG and petrol in many States including Bihar, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and rural areas;

(d) If so, whether the Union Government has received requests from various States, particularly, Bihar, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Jharkhand for increasing the quotas of kerosene, diesel, LPG and petrol in favour of their States.

(e) If so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government thereon;

(f) the steps taken to check the diversion/black marketing of kerosene/LPG and to ensure availability of these items at fair price to consumers; and

(g) measures taken to increase the production of kerosene/LPG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) There is no State-wise quota fixed by the Government for the allocation of petroleum products except for Public Distribution System (PDS) kerosene. PDS kerosene is allocated to the States/UTs on a quarterly basis. The details of the States-wise consumption of Petrol, Diesel, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Kerosene during the last three years and current year (April – October, 2008) are given in the enclosed Statement-I to III.

(c) to (e) This Ministry has not received any complaint about shortage of kerosene in the country during the current financial year. However, Government has received some complaints about dry-outs of petrol and diesel in some States. However, the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they are meeting the full demand. Due to acute power shortage in some States, an increase in demand for diesel for power generation has been observed. OMCs are meeting such demand wherever it has been possible.

OMCs have reported that they ensure the availability of petrol and diesel in the country at all times and are supplying petrol and diesel to the ROs as per indents. OMCs have also reported that they have not restricted/

curtailed supply of petrol and diesel to their ROs anywhere in the country.

Since, there is no State-wise quota fixed by the Government for Petrol, Diesel and LPG, the question of increase the quota for the same does not arise. However, the Government has received the requests for increase the quota of PDS Kerosene from the State Governments of Bihar, Orissa and Tamil Nadu. No such request has been received from the State Government of Jharkhand recently.

Various State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) have requested additional allocation of PDS SKO to meet urgent and emergent situations arising out of natural calamities such as flood, drought, earthquake, etc. The Government has responded to these requests promptly and made additional allocations to meet the special needs.

(f) The possibility of black marketing of Kerosene and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) by some unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out due to huge price difference.

In order to check the black marketing to PDS kerosene, the Central Government have made provisions in the Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, that dealers cannot sell PDS kerosene at a price higher than the price fixed by the Government or OMCs and that the PDS kerosene dealers should prominently display stock-cum-price board at the place of business including the place of store at a conspicuous place.

Under the Control Orders issued by the Government to prevent diversion and black-marketing of kerosene under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, State Governments are empowered to take action against those indulging in black-marketing and other irregularities.

Government have also approved a pilot project for radically revamping the PDS kerosene distribution network

with the primary objective of ensuring that this heavily subsidized product is actually made available in the required quantities at subsidized prices to the intended beneficiaries; and secondly, to thus cap, reverse and eventually eliminate the diversion of PDS kerosene for adulteration. One of the salient features of this scheme is that supplies to the sub-wholesale points will be made under the direct supervision and responsibility of the public sector OMCs. The scheme has been launched on a pilot basis in 414 blocks in the country from 2nd October, 2005.

With a view to checking diversion of subsidized kerosene and in order to monitor the movement of Tank Trucks transporting petroleum products, the Government have advised the public sector OMCs for installing Global Positioning System (GPS) based vehicle tracking system on all the tank trucks by 31.03.2007. The essential features of the system is that the vehicle carrying PDS kerosene is fitted with a device and can be tracked on real time basis from the time it leaves the supply location and till it reaches the destination.

To check adulteration in auto fuels, and also to check diversion of subsidized kerosene, Government have also advised OMCs to introduced marker in adulterants. Public sector OMCs have commenced introduction of marker in kerosene on all India basis with effect from 1.10.2006. Under the new system, Marker is being put in kerosene in all depots. This system heralds the introduction of world-class technology to curb and eventually eliminate the menace of adulteration of transportation fuels along the supply chain. With the marker's presence, adulteration even with very low levels of kerosene can be detected.

The following measures have been taken to prevent the diversion/black marketing of domestic LPG cylinders for commercial purposes:—

- (i) Under the LPG (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000 promulgated under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 the diversion/

black marketing of domestic LPG cylinders for commercial purposes by the distributors of public sector OMCs is prohibited. The State Governments are empowered to take action against erring distributors under the provisions of this Order. The State Governments have been alerted from time to time to take steps against the diversion of domestic cylinders for unauthorized usage.

- (ii) The officials of public sector OMCs carry out random checks at distributors godown, delivery point, as well as en-route to ensure that no diversion/black marketing takes places. As per the MDG, in case established cases of diversion/black marketing of domestic LPG cylinder for commercial purposes, the following action is taken against the distributor:—

- (1) Fine of Rs. 20,000 plus the price of LPG diverted at commercial rates for 1st offence.
- (2) Fine of Rs. 50,000 plus the price of LPG diverted at commercial rates for 2nd offence, and
- (3) Termination of the distributorship for 3rd offence.

(g) To improve the production of petroleum products including kerosene/LPG, measures are being taken to improve the production of crude oil. Following steps are being taken to accelerated hydrocarbon exploration and production activities in the country to meet the growing demand:—

- (i) Carving out and placing on offer more and more areas for exploration under various rounds to New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP).
- (ii) Quicker development of discovered reserves for enabling commencement of production.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(iii) Use of stimulation technique for increasing production from existing fields.</p> <p>(iv) Application of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)/ Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) techniques for increasing recovery factor from existing fields.</p> <p>(v) Arresting decline from ageing fields.</p> | <p>(vi) Acquisition of exploration acreages and producing properties overseas to bring in equity oil.</p> <p>(vii) Substitution of oil through use of non-conventional sources of energy such as bio-diesel, ethanol, etc.</p> <p>(viii) By additional refining capacity and residue up gradation projects.</p> |
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Statement-I

State wise Petrol Sales (MT)

Period	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Upto October, 2008)
State	Quantity in MTs	Quantity in MTs	Quantity in MTs	Quantity in MTs
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	586318	641135	729529	484752
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6458	5800	7647	4421
Arunachal Pradesh	12619	11982	13047	8455
Assam	94973	95171	101057	63637
Bihar	122760	130899	151332	102632
Chandigarh	62171	63522	68266	43194
Chhattisgarh	117092	126059	146514	99194
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8387	10027	10639	6847
Daman and Diu	9435	10320	11384	7471
Delhi	676047	702498	748887	454153
Goa	66693	73517	79772	46068
Gujarat	620849	633405	684686	461718
Haryana	319177	367576	432407	280159

1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	59814	63652	69851	44885
Jammu and Kashmir	85677	89557	100342	59588
Jharkhand	124995	128323	143047	94158
Karnataka	513784	552258	630283	439168
Kerala	446623	477703	527578	343664
Madhya Pradesh	318401	337575	393231	266978
Maharashtra	1153111	1257975	1419252	902450
Manipur	15063	17924	19513	12099
Meghalaya	27441	28875	31867	17375
Mizoram	10248	10386	11095	7129
Nagaland	14552	14215	15904	9340
Orissa	159617	171967	197385	129424
Pondicherry	53824	64825	69426	41521
Punjab	411666	428668	470266	287714
Rajasthan	355235	394609	451761	301720
Sikkim	6274	6154	6818	4749
Tamil Nadu	761404	802551	907554	607786
Tripura	14701	15490	16382	10477
Uttar Pradesh	711380	736427	829868	553663
Uttarakhand	77325	89988	105920	70010
West Bengal	229617	242330	272984	173423
Grand Total	8253731	883384	9875493	6440022

Statement-II**State wise LPG Sales (MT)**

Period	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Upto October, 2008)
State	Quantity in MT	Quantity in MT	Quantity in MT	Quantity in MT
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	800669	847169	916958	546919
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4851	5238	4916	3263
Arunachal Pradesh	9521	10138	10933	6396
Assam	162243	167347	177005	101685
Bihar	243573	251712	266437	160350
Chandigarh	30601	32550	35085	19295
Chhattisgarh	97689	105835	116068	66692
Dadra and Nagar Havell	8827	9743	13378	7894
Daman and Diu	5464	6068	6952	4038
Delhi	566644	585041	619636	351369
Goa	44338	47905	52333	30547
Gujarat	579497	602629	655240	374636
Haryana	368532	391033	439092	233626
Himachal Pradesh	78438	82074	89962	53245
Jammu and Kashmir	105642	110814	123423	68771
Jharkhand	92179	95391	106400	61465
Karnataka	652967	707970	780005	464301
Kerala	455876	478784	516804	308436
Lakshadweep	174	243	209	138
Madhya Pradesh	390482	411292	452919	261679

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	1511123	1612385	1778282	1016451
Manipur	15937	15211	17487	10172
Meghalaya	12261	12868	13289	8123
Mizoram	17231	17801	17440	9798
Nagaland	12935	13634	14302	8281
Orissa	129502	134334	145372	89711
Pondicherry	23521	24358	30184	17441
Punjab	494468	521686	556800	311398
Rajasthan	422565	443694	503453	276103
Sikkim	7829	5624	8376	5055
Tamil Nadu	932718	977780	1070558	631650
Tripura	17844	18988	20061	10537
Uttar Pradesh	1052033	1113938	1202725	691629
Uttarakhand	126977	134491	148612	82808
West Bengal	501017	534474	571308	340306
Grand Total	9976168	10530044	11481982	6634208

Statement-III**State wise Diesel Sales (MT) PSUs Only**

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Upto October, 2008)
State	Quantity in MT	Quantity in MT	Quantity in MT	Quantity in MT
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	3232424	3838438	4655219	3036655

1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	73571	82584	95115	45932
Arunachal Pradesh	44682	47446	51419	29356
Assam	446960	476890	500496	303925
Bihar	921393	995772	1178729	758368
Chandigarh	63578	68772	73559	43905
Chhattisgarh	612097	690369	799519	503196
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	60403	69442	64186	38342
Daman and Diu	52055	50925	46237	32250
Delhi	1163193	1325796	1394204	760333
Goa	272535	324539	365376	195816
Gujarat	2056946	2491442	2685158	1731066
Haryana	2306747	2615083	3162360	2064125
Himachal Pradesh	306835	341706	377487	221129
Jammu and Kashmir	365778	381661	425593	258303
Jharkhand	889122	834060	924870	558248
Karnataka	2387767	2662480	2878647	1818746
Kerala	1333875	1377306	1456833	926400
Lakshadweep	4323	7196	15975	6772
Madhya Pradesh	1380531	1504411	1773596	1157104
Maharashtra	3345770	3999578	5024010	3121384
Manipur	31939	37630	42647	26683
Meghalaya	165090	174065	192264	101540
Mizoram	25825	28805	30125	18744
Nagaland	27045	26509	26977	14902

1	2	3	4	5
Orissa	966823	1092845	1263161	773166
Pondicherry	257920	304696	318699	186737
Punjab	2110946	2356316	2571661	1597947
Rajasthan	2412911	2783391	3131404	1888948
Sikkim	33293	28798	26959	18421
Tamil Nadu	2981109	3282840	3896291	2655364
Tripura	42941	49167	51989	31395
Uttar Pradesh	4014981	4183775	4596857	2864010
Uttarakhand	324086	378063	431243	260566
West Bengal	1593997	1704123	1914045	1167741

Import of Steel

1967. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has become a net importer of steel over the last few years;

(b) if so, the quantum of steel imported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether India is likely to import 50 MT of steel in the next few years due to growth in demand for steel; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to meet the demand particularly against the objectives set in New Steel Policy?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir. India has become a net importer of steel in 2007-08 and this trend continues in 2008-09.

(b) The table below shows import of total finished steel in the country during the last three years and the current year (April to November, 2008):—

Year	Import of Total Finished Steel (mt.)
2005-06	4.31
2006-07	4.93
2007-08*	6.92
April to Nov. 2008*	3.80

Source: Joint Plant Committee; * = provisional

(c) As per the Report of the Working Group on Steel Industry for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) prepared in December, 2006, the demand of steel in the country is estimated to reach 70.34 million tonnes and the supply of steel in the country is estimated to reach 80.23

million tonnes by 2012. However, as per the latest estimates, the domestic production of steel is likely to reach a level of 124.06 million tonnes by 2011-12.

(d) In order to promote the domestic steel industry and to meet the projected demand, the Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG), under the chairmanship of Secretary (Steel), to monitor and coordinate the issues concerning major steel investments in the country related to infrastructure, raw material supply, environmental clearance and other resource constraints.

Manufacture of Fibre Glass LPG cylinders

1968. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce translucent fibre glass LPG cylinders to enable the consumers to view the level of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) inside when delivered in order to check frequent consumer complaints of LPG cylinders being delivered underweight;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a Norwegian company has obtained the clearance from the Chief Controller of Explosives to manufacture the cylinders in India;

(d) if so, whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have received offers from other overseas manufacturers of LPG fibre glass cylinders conforming to the specifications set forth by the licencing authority in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the response of the OMCs thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA

PATEL): (a) and (b) Government has conveyed "in principle" approval to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for expanding the product line by way of introduction of composite (translucent fiberglass) cylinders for marketing domestic LPG, subject to there being no subsidy element in the LPG to be marketed through these composite cylinders. The composite cylinders will show the level of LPG present in the cylinder.

(c) to (f) OMCs have reported that as of now two suppliers of composite cylinders viz., M/s. Ragasco, Norway and M/s. Composite Scandinavia, Sweden have been approved by the Chief Controller of Explosives (CCOE). OMCs are in the process of evaluating the different technologies for finalizing the best suited technology to Indian conditions.

New Navigation System at Delhi and Mumbai Airports

1969. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new navigation system at the Delhi and Mumbai airports to enable more number of landing and take offs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the system is likely to be introduced and the amount of airlines fuel likely to be saved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A Ground Based Augmentation System (GBAS) is being installed at Delhi and Mumbai Airports. GBAS is a new technology based on Global Positioning Satellite System and is capable of providing precision approaches to all the runways at an airport where it is installed. This facility is also capable of providing curved approaches in addition to straight in approaches. Delhi system is planned to be

installed by June 2009 and Mumbai System by February 2010. However, the certified system for use by aircraft would be available by April, 2010.

**Gauge Conversion between
Ahmedabad and Udaipur**

1970 SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 3609 on April 17, 2008 regarding gauge conversion between Ahmedabad-Udaipur Railway line and to state :

(a) whether the gauge conversion work has been started on this line;

(b) if so, the details thereof including budgetary support for the anticipated cost; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) to (c) The work of gauge conversion of Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur (299.20 km.) has been included in the Budget 2008-09 at an anticipated cost of Rs. 742.88 crore and an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh only has been provided for this project during the current fiscal year. Preliminary activities like preparation of plan, estimates, etc. have been taken up. No target date for completion of this project has been fixed.

[Translation]

Accidents at Taranari Railway Station

1971. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether accidents are frequently taking place at Taranari Railway Station located on Gomo-Chandrapura Railway line;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways are contemplating to

construct an overbridge at Taranari Railway Station and a railway crossing near the main road;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which this work is likely to be started and the details of funds proposed and allocated under this head?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. No Railway Station with the name Taranari exists on Gomoh-Chandrapura Section of East Central Railway. However, during the last three years, only one derailment took place on 23.11.2008 on Gomoh-Chandrapura Section of East Central Railway due to rail fracture.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Commercial Production of Oil

1972. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA :

SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where oil production is being carried out;

(b) whether large scale of oil and gas reserves have been found in Barmer district of Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the details of the reserves thereof;

(d) the time by which commercial production is likely to start from Barmer-Sanchor basin in Rajasthan;

(e) the share likely to be given to the State of Rajasthan after the commencement of production; and

(f) the percentage of share being given to the oil producing States by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) Oil production is being carried out in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Oil and gas discoveries have been made in the block RJ-ON-90/1 in the Barmer district of Rajasthan. The commercial production from this block is likely to start by the second half of 2009. As on 1.4.2008, reserves of 79 MMT have been established.

(e) and (f) As per the Production Sharing Contract (PSC), profit petroleum share is to be received by the Central Government, being a Pre-NELP block. The Government of Rajasthan shall be entitled to royalty and other taxes as per applicable laws.

GAGAN Project

1973. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has introduced the GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation (GAGAN) Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total cost of the project;

(d) whether this system would meet the growing air traffic; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) The Government has approved GAGAN project which is to be executed by Airports Authority of India (AAI) in collaboration with Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO).

(b) GAGAN Project is an Indian Satellite Based Augmented System (S-BAS) to provide Navigation System

for all phases of flight operations over Indian Flight Information Regions (FIR) and adjoining areas. The first phase of this programme i.e., Technology Demonstration System (TDS) has already been completed in August, 2007 and the final phase i.e., Final Operation Phase (FOP) is scheduled to be completed by May, 2011.

(c) The total cost of the project is Rs. 774 crores in which AAI's share is Rs. 604 crores and ISRO's share is Rs. 170 crores.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The GAGAN programme will:—

(i) provide coverage of oceanic areas which is not possible by terrestrial systems.

(ii) improve efficiency and flexibility by increasing use of operator-preferred trajectories at all altitudes.

(iii) increase safety of aircraft operations by using three dimensional (3D) approach operations.

(iv) enhance reliability and reduces delays.

(v) reduce workload and improves productivity of air traffic controllers.

(vi) achieve uniform and accurate levels of navigation performance over the entire airspace.

(vii) enhance runway capability.

(viii) provide fuel efficient corridors.

(ix) provide CAT-I approaches without ground element support.

(x) assist in upper air space management.

Fire in LPG Filling Station

1974. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a major fire broke out in the LPG filling station at Shastri Nagar, Jaipur as reported in the Hindu dated 13 October, 2008;

(b) if so, the details of casualties and loss of properties therein;

(c) whether the proper safety measures are not being adopted in LPG filling stations throughout the country;

(d) if so, whether the Government has conducted inquiry into the cause of fire in the LPG filling station; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. A fire broke out at Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC's) Auto LPG Dispensing Station (ALDS) at Subhash Nagar, Jaipur in the night of 11.10.2008.

(b) IOC has reported that there had been three casualties and two cases of minor burn injuries. The loss of property is as under:-

- (i) Total damage to the canopy structure of the retail outlet (RO) and minor damage to the showroom at the RO.
- (ii) Partial damage to dispensers.
- (iii) Damage to two cars and one motor bike parked in the near vicinity.
- (iv) Breaking of window panes in a few houses in the vicinity of the RO.
- (v) Total loss of Tank Lorry with approximately 7 Metric Tonne (MT) product.
- (vi) Loss of about 2 MT LPG in the underground tank.
- (c) The design of ALDS being set up is in line

with the guidelines prescribed under the Static and Mobile Pressure Vessel (SMPV) Rules and prior to construction, approval for the layout is taken from Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation. A licence is obtained for the ALDS prior to its commissioning and safety equipments are positioned at each ALDS as prescribed by the Oil Industry Safety Directorate Standard 210.

(d) and (e) Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has conducted an inquiry into the cause of the accident. The detailed investigation and analysis of site and systems are being carried out by OISD.

Profit earned by the Railways

1975. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of profit earned by the Railways during the last three years;

(b) the factors responsible for enhancing profit earned by the Railways;

(c) whether Tatkal Reservation System has helped the profit earned by the Railways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) The surplus generated during the last three years is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Surplus	6193.32	10206.32	13431.09

(b) Increase in surplus during the above period is attributable mainly to significant increase in traffic earnings and controlling the expenditure within the reasonable level.

(c) and (d) Approximate earnings from Tatkal scheme during the last three years has been increased as under:—

Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (upto October, 2008)
Earnings (Rs. in crore)	207	396	356

[Translation]

New Railway line from Barhaj to Doharighat

1976. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have conducted any survey to construct a new railway line from Barhaj to Doharighat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the progress made so far in this work; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A survey for construction of a new line from Barhaj to Faizabad via Doharighat was completed in the year 2006-07. As per survey reports, the cost of construction of 194 Kms. long line was assessed as Rs. 782 crore with the rate of return (-) 6.06%. The work could not be taken up due to its unremunerative nature, heavy throw-forward of ongoing projects and constraint of resources.

[English]

Recreation of Ancient Monuments

1977. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is considering to recreate monuments with the help of archival pictures and documents as appeared in the 'Times of India' dated 5th November, 2008; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of monuments recreated so far?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI) : (a) and (b) There is no specific proposal to recreate monuments with the help of archival pictures and documents only. Heritage conservation is a complex issue where any particular approach cannot be applied in all the cases. Each case requires to be examined independently and in-depth to determine the nature of intervention on the basis of available evidence and structural requirements. Specific cases of small scale restorations are attempted only when a substantial quantity of original fabric as well as authentic evidence is available.

[Translation]

Air Service from Sholapur

1978. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps or propose to take any steps to connect Sholapur city of Maharashtra with Air Service;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which Sholapur city is likely to be connected with Air Service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) The Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services and taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions in the country. All airlines are free to

operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance with the Route Dispersal Guidelines.

Some private airlines have shown interest to operate to/from Sholapur.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Production of Chemicals

1979. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY :

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to increase the production of chemicals in the country;

(b) if so, the target set and the achievements made during each of the last two years and current year;

(c) whether performance of chemicals producing units are not satisfactory;

(d) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : (a) to (e) Chemical sector is delicensed and de-regulated except for few hazardous chemicals like Hydrocyanic acid and its derivatives, Phosgene and its derivatives and Isocyanates and di-isocyanates of hydrocarbon for which industrial licence is required. In chemical sector, 100% FDI is permissible. To promote investment in the chemical sector, Government has announced the Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Region (PCPIR) Policy which seeks to attract domestic and foreign investment by promoting high class infrastructure and a competitive environment conducive for setting up chemical and petrochemical units in an integrated manner. In the budget 2008, Government reduced excise duty on chemicals from 16% to 14% to promote growth of the sector. Production of major chemicals during the years 2006-07 and 2007-08 is given below:—

(Unit in 000 tons)

Year	Alkali Chemicals	Inorganic Chemicals	Organic Chemicals	Pesticides (Tech.)	Dyes and Dyestuffs	Total Major Chemicals
2006-07	5269	602	1545	85	33	7534
2007-08	5443	609	1546	83	44	7725

(Source: S&M Division of DCPC)

Patents on Drugs for treatment of AIDS

1980. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) has stated that in case the Patents are

granted on drugs used to treat AIDS and related diseases, the cost of drugs might increase significantly and this may create problems for HIV patients in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN) :

(a) and (b) National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) is of the opinion that in case the patent are granted, the cost of Antiretroviral drugs will increase significantly and this will impose lot of financial burden on the National ART programme particularly with regard to second line ARV drugs. The patients who are taking treatment privately will also be affected due to extra financial burden.

The ARV drugs under the potential threat of patent are:—

- (i) Tenofovir
- (ii) Tenofovir + Lamivudine
- (iii) Tenofovir + Lamivudine + EFV
- (iv) Lopinavir/Ritonavir
- (v) Ritonavir heat stable
- (vi) Atazanavir

Also the newer antiretroviral drugs not being used presently but are likely to be used in next few years include:—

- (i) Raltegravir
- (ii) Elvitegravir
- (iii) Rilprivirine
- (iv) Etravirine
- (v) Vicriviroc
- (vi) Maraviroc
- (vii) Darunavir
- (viii) Valganciclovir

(c) The Patent Act 1970 contains adequate provisions to safeguard the interest of the Patients.

Illegal Mining

1981. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the illegal mining activities taking place

near the 13th century heritage site in Bateshwara Temple in Morena, Madhya Pradesh identified by the Archaeological Survey of India;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the concrete steps taken by the Government to stop the illegal and unlicensed dynamite blasting for sandstone; and

(d) the annual budget for the maintenance of the 100 ancient temples in Bateshwara?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI) : (a) and (b) Eight cases of stone quarrying activities were identified by Archaeological Survey of India as detrimental to the centrally protected monuments i.e. Group of Temples, Bateshwara and Garhi Padhawali in Morena District, Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The District Administration of Morena has cancelled all the 08 licenses/mining leases. A caveat has also been filed in the Hon'ble High Court.

(d) An amount of Rs. 30.95 lakhs has been earmarked for the maintenance/repairs of the Bateshwara Group of Temples during the current financial year.

Asian Development Bank

1982. SHRIMATI K. RANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has agreed to finance for construction of certain rail routes in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise and zone-wise; and

(c) the details of works to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is funding projects on Indian Railways involving a loan amount of US \$ 212.3 million¹ as part of Railway Sector Improvement Project with the objective of enhancing capacity of the rail network and improving

operational efficiency/safety.

The details of Railway projects for which assistance from Asian Development Bank is being received are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Railway Zones	States	Length Km.	Type of Project
1.	2nd bridge over river Mahanadi	East Coast	Orissa	3	Bridge
2.	Cuttack-Barang Doubling	East Coast	Orissa	14.3	Doubling
3.	Rajatgarh-Barang Doubling	East Coast	Orissa	29.32	Doubling
4.	Gooty-Pullampet Doubling	South Central	Andhra Pradesh	151	Doubling
5.	Barang-Khurda Road 3rd Line	East Coast	Orissa	32.32	3rd line
6.	Bhatapara-Urkura 3rd Line	Southeast Central	Chhattisgarh	60	3rd line
7.	Aligarh-Ghaziabad 3rd Line	North Central	Uttar Pradesh	106.15	3rd line
8.	Thiruvallur-Arakkonam 3rd Line	Southern	Tamil Nadu	26.83	3rd line

Delay in Railway Projects

1983. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the execution of large number of Railway projects are getting delayed due to delay in acquisition of land;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated loss suffered by the Railways;

(c) whether the Railways have taken any steps for the early completion of all the pending projects in the country including those in Tamil Nadu;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) and (b) Timely availability of land is one of the issues connected with execution of projects. The land acquisition and forestry clearance (in case of forest land) take considerable time which delays the project implementation. A number of projects particularly new lines are getting affected due to delays pertaining to land acquisition. There may be other reasons also alongwith land acquisition and the cost overrun is not feasible to be assessed.

(c) to (e) Periodic meetings are conducted with the State Government and Forest officials to expedite the settlement of issues with them. In the recent past, amendment has been carried out in the Indian Railway Act, 1989 through Railway Amendment Act, 2008 in order to speedily acquire land for special railway projects. Besides, a number of steps have been taken like Public Private

Partnership, cost sharing by State Government and/or declaration of Projects as National Projects to generate additional resources. With these initiatives, completion of the ongoing projects including those in Tamil Nadu will get expedited.

[Translation]

**Pilferage of Natural Gas and
Oil In Gujarat**

1984. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether natural gas and oil is being pilfered at large scales from gas and oil well of North Gujarat in connivance with the officers;

(b) the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(c) the number of cases of such pilferage which have come to notice and the details of punishment given to the guilty persons during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) to (c) Government has directed National Oil Companies (NOCs) to take all steps to stop pilferage of oil and gas from their installations. As far as Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) is concerned, the total number of theft/pilferage of crude oil cases detected/ reported and number of persons arrested by ONGC Security/Police during the last three years including the current year in Gujarat are as follows:-

2006	-	36 cases	-	68 Persons arrested
2007	-	34 cases	-	29 persons arrested
2008	-	48 cases	-	53 persons arrested
(30.11.2008)				

Criminal cases have been registered against all above persons with the jurisdictional Police Stations and the police has initiated action against them as per Law.

[English]

Impact of Recession on Aviation Industry

1985. SHRI JUAL ORAM : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the global recession has hit hard the Indian airlines industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) and (b) The domestic passenger growth has declined to negative 1.94% during the period January to October, 2008 as compare to growth of 46.5% and 32.5% in the full calendar year 2006 and 2007 respectively.

(c) To meet the challenges of slow down in the aviation industry, the Government has taken various steps which inter-alia are as under:—

- (1) Custom duty on Import of ATF has been abolished.
- (2) The State Governments have been persuaded to reduce the sales tax on ATF. Government of Andhra Pradesh and in certain cases Government of Rajasthan have reduced the sales tax on ATF to 4%. Government of Maharashtra has also reduced sales tax on ATF from 25% to 4% for flights originating from airports other than Pune and Mumbai.
- (3) The Oil Companies have also staggered the dues of Airline Companies over six months.

- (4) With the fall in global crude prices, the Oil Companies have been reducing ATF prices since September, 2008.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Kota Railway workshop

1986. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the on-going plans for upgradation and modernisation of the railway workshop located at Kota, Rajasthan;

(b) the details of the amount sanctioned alongwith target date fixed to complete the said work; and

(c) the extent to which the capacity of the workshop is likely to be enhanced after completion of the said work and benefits likely to be accrue thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) A work has been sanctioned in the year 2007-08 for modernization of Kota workshop at an anticipated cost of Rs. 48 crores.

(b) Detailed estimate for modernization of Kota workshop amounting to Rs. 66.56 cr. has been prepared and under process for sanction. Proposed work is likely to be completed in three years after obtaining the sanction of detail estimate.

(c) There will be no increase in shop POH (Periodic Over Hauling) capacity after completion of modernization. However the improvements/benefits in shop due to above investment are as under:

- (i) POH capacity of workshop for body wagons like BOXN, BCN will increase. The workshop can take better mix of body wagon and tank wagons from current level of 40%.
- (ii) Average shop cycle time for POH will reduce by 30% from present level.

(iii) Workshop can undertake POH of container wagons which are plying on Kota route.

(iv) Working condition in workshop will improve and workplace will become cleaner. Material handling will improve.

[English]

Light and Sound Show

1987. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to introduce light and sound programmes at the important tourist places in Gujarat in association with the State Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the Government intend to formulate such plans?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI) : (a) to (c) The development and promotion of places of tourist interest including mounting of Sound and Light shows in the country is primarily undertaken by the State Governments themselves. However, Ministry of Tourism provides funds on the basis of projects prioritized in consultation with the State Government under various schemes.

On the basis of project proposals received from the State Government of Gujarat, Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the following projects for mounting of Sound and Light Shows in the State of Gujarat:—

Sr. No.	Name of the project	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Sound and Light show at Somnath Temple, Junagadh in 1998-99	93.77

1	2	3
2.	SEL at Sabarmati Ashram as part of Gandhi circuit (sanctioned in 2003-04, revised sanction in 2008-09).	180.00

[Translation]

Train service between Kodinar and Junagarh

1988. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no train service between Kodinar and Junagarh even though the Railway line exists;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to start train service on this section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU) : (a) Train service are available between Junagarh and Kodinar with a change over at Prachi Road.

(b) and (c) Introduction of train between Junagarh and Kodinar has been examined but it has not been found feasible at present due to resource constraints.

[English]

Losses Suffered by Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited

1989. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN : Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited (BHPVL) is running into losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to revive BHPVL;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the above unit is likely to be revived?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA) : (a) and (b) The financial performance of Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited (BHPV) for the last three years is as under:—

(Rupees in crore)

Items	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Turnover (without excise)	115.35	173.98	191.33
Profit before Tax	-71.38	-34.36	-55.89
Profit after Tax	-71.38	-34.70	-56.05

Reasons for losses:

(i) Heavy interest burden on account of Government of India past loans;

(ii) Provisioning of sundry debtors during 2007-08 as directed by Government Auditors;

(iii) Insufficient order book position leading to idle capacity;

(iv) Problems in working capital due to non-availability of Bank Credit resulting in delay in execution of orders in hand; and

(v) Low employee morale due to 1992 scales of pay.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir.

(i) A revival package has been approved by the Government which includes, waiver of loan and

interest amounting to Rs. 415.61 crore, Government Guarantee of Rs. 250 crore to raise bonds, takeover of both assets and liabilities of BHPV by BHEL by making it their subsidiary.

- (ii) Time limit cannot be indicated as this is a BIFR Company and rehabilitation scheme is yet to be approved by BIFR.

[Translation]

New Places Connected with Air Services

1990. SHRI CHANDRA DEV PRASAD RAJBHAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places which have been connected by air and flights have been introduced from January, 2008 till date;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to provide air connectivity in all the districts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of such districts in which work for connecting these districts with air services has begun?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) From January, 2008 till date Jaiselmer, Latur, Nanded, Nasik and Pathankot are the new stations connected by air.

(b) to (d) Government has laid down route dispersal guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. The airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of route dispersal guidelines issued by the Government. .

[English]

Subsidy to Food Processing Industries

1991. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of subsidy and other facilities provided to the entrepreneurs during the last three years for setting up of Food Processing Industries in various parts of the country State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has conducted a detailed study in this regard State-wise;

(c) If so, the details thereof; and

(d) the names of the Food Processing Industries which are practically and economically viable in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY) : (a) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries under its Plan Scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Modernization/Establishment of Food Processing Industries, extends financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 25% of the cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs in general areas or 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs in difficult areas to implementing agencies/entrepreneurs for setting up/modernization/technology upgradation of Food Processing Industries. The details of the grant-in-aid state-wise provided to the entrepreneurs during the last three years in the country are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has not conducted any specific study/survey to assess the estimated requirement and availability of food processing facilities in the country, State and UT wise. However, survey/studies/evaluations have been conducted by the Government as a measure for development of Food Processing Industries in different states of the country like

Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal and Jharkhand. In the 11th Plan, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing various schemes to encourage investment in the Food Processing Sector for development of the sector.

(d) The names of the Food Processing Industries including that for Karnataka are not centrally maintained.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	725.215	936.357	605.645
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Assam	57.240	957.810	446.645
Bihar	24.510	0	7.730
Chandigarh	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	91.760	91.640	84.310
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Delhi	36.770	36.590	49.830
Goa	47.575	22.575	0
Gujarat	282.245	422.630	217.360
Haryana	88.795	282.450	218.070
Himachal Pradesh	110.100	180.735	203.490
Jammu and Kashmir	63.655	42.550	26.810
Jharkhand	48.280	25.000	4.335
Karnataka	295.575	439.530	197.530
Kerala	351.580	614.235	636.140

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	208.810	149.240	77.730
Maharashtra	866.130	1399.640	1182.720
Manipur	11.770	68.505	0
Meghalaya	13.260	21.850	37.760
Mizoram	10.150	0	0
Nagaland	17.350	58.805	27.485
Orissa	22.260	25.000	36.250
Pondicherry	7.170	16.300	31.300
Punjab	476.615	512.890	287.155
Rajasthan	106.795	471.060	381.300
Sikim	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	362.235	493.615	814.245
Tripura	0	0	13.865
Uttar Pradesh	627.590	561.855	485.607
Uttarakhand	160.205	427.642	625.365
West Bengal	392.200	381.055	441.530

MoU between India and UAE

1992. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and United Arab Emirates (UAE) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the revised air service operations between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) and (b) Yes,

Sir. The delegations representing the Government of India and the Government of UAE met in New Delhi on 23rd April, 2008 to discuss India — UAE (Dubai) air services matters and signed a MoU. The MoU provides for increased capacity entitlements of the designated airlines of each side from 31,300 to 54,200 seats/week in each direction in a phased manner over summer 2008 to winter 2009-10 schedule and formalization of grant of Calicut as an additional point of call for the designated airlines of UAE (Dubai).

11.03 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) Recent Terrorist Attack in Mumbai

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to make a statement on the terrorist attacks that took place in Mumbai between November 26, 2008 and November 29, 2008. With deep regret, I have to report to this House that 164 persons (civilians and security personnel) lost their lives and 308 persons were injured. Among the civilians killed were 26 foreigners belonging to many nationalities. Besides, nine terrorists were killed in the operations by the security forces. One terrorist was overpowered and captured.

At the outset, I wish to pay homage to the innocent civilians who were killed and the brave security personnel who laid down their lives in order to save the lives of many others. I offer my heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families. The Government of India and the Government of Maharashtra have announced a set of measures as compensation for the terrible loss suffered by the families. Monetary compensation and free treatment have been offered to the injured. While words of sympathy and money can never adequately recompense the loss,

I sincerely hope that our gesture will bring some comfort to the affected families.

The broad facts of the horrific tragedy are, by now, known to the Honourable Members and the people of India. According to information gathered during the course of the investigations, it appears that 10 Pakistani nationals belonging to the Lashkar-e-Toiba, a proscribed terrorist outfit, had left Karachi on November 23, 2008; boarded a launch by the name of *Al Hussaini*; accosted and hijacked an Indian fishing vessel, *M.V. Kuber*, off the coast of Gujarat; killed its occupants; and a few miles short of the coast of Mumbai abandoned the fishing vessel, got into an inflatable rubber dinghy, and landed near Budhwar Park, Colaba, Mumbai between 8.00 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. on November 26, 2008. The terrorists split into four groups and the main targets of the four groups were (i) Chatrapati Shivaji Terminus (CST); (ii) the Leopold Cafe and Taj Hotel; (iii) the Oberoi - Trident Hotel and; (iv) the Nariman House. These attacks involved indiscriminate firing, throwing of grenades and bomb blasts at 13 locations. Considering the extensive publicity that the whole episode has already received in the media and through official statements, it may not be necessary for me to go into the details of what happened at each of these locations.

I shall now give you a brief account of the response of the authorities to the terrorist attack. At the CST, security personnel belonging to the Mumbai Police and the RPF confronted two heavily armed terrorists. After causing mayhem at CST, the two terrorists escaped via a lane opposite the station. Meanwhile, as soon as news of the firing at the CST and near Cama Hospital was received, police officers rushed to the sites. There was an unexpected - and fortuitous - confrontation between the two terrorists and the police personnel in which three officers were killed. Subsequently, the two terrorists were challenged by a police party and, in an exchange of fire, one terrorist was killed and one was captured alive. The name of the apprehended terrorist is Mohammed Ajmal Amir. Interrogation and investigation have revealed that he belongs to Village Faridkot, in District Ukada, in the province of Punjab in Pakistan.

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

As information about the terrorist attacks poured in from the Nariman House, Taj Hotel and the Oberoi-Trident Hotel, police parties were rushed to the places.

Shortly before 11 p.m. on November 26, 2008, information was received by the Central Government that there were incidents of firing in several places in Mumbai. Immediately, the Central Government authorities got in touch with the authorities of the Government of Maharashtra. At the request of the Government of Maharashtra, the local Army and Navy authorities were asked to provide assistance. Accordingly, the Army deployed 5 columns to cordon off the affected areas and the Navy deployed their commandos to deal with the terrorists. Meanwhile, at about 11.30 p.m., the Government of Maharashtra asked for the National Security Guards. The Central Government immediately alerted the NSG and mobilized their counter terrorist units, based at Manesar in Haryana. A group of around 200 men (which was reinforced the next day) was airlifted to Mumbai late that night. They were deployed at the various sites of the operation in the early hours of November 27, 2008.

The operations were conducted under very difficult circumstances: the terrorists were heavily armed, there was a hostage situation, and the terrorists had the advantage of shield and height afforded by the tall buildings that they had entered. Nevertheless, through their patience, skill and bravery, the security forces were able to neutralise the terrorists and rescued hundreds of persons who had been trapped in the buildings. The operations came to an end at about 8.20 a.m. on November 29, 2008.

Cases have been registered and the investigations have been entrusted to the Crime Branch of the Mumbai Police. The authorities of the Maharashtra Police and the Central agencies have extended their full support to the Mumbai Police in the conduct of the investigations. Hon. Members will appreciate that it would not be appropriate

to disclose any details of the investigations except to draw attention to the official briefings given by the Mumbai Police. Nor would I be able to comment on the many reports that have appeared in the media from time to time. I would respectfully urge patience until the investigations are completed and the reports are filed before the court of law.

I am, Sir, however, able to say that the finger of suspicion unmistakably points to the territory of our neighbour, Pakistan. The interrogation of the captured terrorist has yielded valuable material evidence. The origins of the ten terrorists who entered India have been established conclusively. There is also abundant evidence gathered from the inflatable rubber dinghy, the fishing vessel and the bodies of the terrorists that has enabled the investigators to reconstruct the sequence of events from the origin to the targets.

I know that Honourable Members - as well as the people of the country - would wish to ask a number of questions concerning the nature and extent of the terrorist threat to India, the intelligence gathering machinery, the preparedness of our security forces, the effectiveness of the operations, and on the path forward. There are genuine concerns on each of these matters. I share these concerns. In the last ten days, even while familiarising myself with the security situation and the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the intelligence agencies, the Central Paramilitary Forces and the State Police forces, I have initiated a number of steps that will, I believe, enhance security and restore the confidence of the people.

Honourable Members, in my assessment, South Asia is in the eye of the storm of terror. Several terrorist organisations operating from territories beyond India's borders have been identified as the source of the terrorist attacks in India that have occurred over the last several years. India told the United Nations Security Council yesterday that "India will act to safeguard and protect its people from such heinous attacks; however long and difficult that task may be. We have acted with restraint in

the face of terrorist attacks. We must do our duty by our people and take all actions as we deem fit to defend and protect them". That is our policy. My colleague, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Minister for External Affairs will intervene in the discussion and deal with the external and diplomatic aspects of the situation arising out of the terrorist attacks in Mumbai.

We have a number of intelligence gathering agencies. Intelligence is shared, evaluated and acted upon. However, I have found that there is a tendency to treat some intelligence inputs that are not specific or precise as not actionable intelligence. Further, the responsibility for acting upon intelligence inputs is quite diffused. In the case of the Mumbai attacks, intelligence regarding a suspected LeT vessel attempting to infiltrate through the sea route was shared with the Director General, Coast Guard and the Principal Director, Naval Intelligence. The Coast Guard made a serious effort, including deploying vessels and aircraft, to locate the suspect vessel, but was not successful. The Navy found that the coordinates of the vessel, as reported, placed it well within the territorial waters of Pakistan. Nevertheless, the Navy had committed several surface units and aircraft in the zone during the period November 19-20, 2008. In the absence of further inputs or information from the agencies concerned, the Navy concluded that no further action could be taken on the basis of the available information.

I wish to inform Honourable Members that all aspects concerning intelligence are under my examination. While the basic structure seems sound, there is a need to make intelligence gathering and intelligence sharing more effective and result oriented. Some changes have already been made and more are underway.

The NSG is our best trained and best equipped force to counter a terrorist attack. On many occasions in the past - and in Mumbai too - they have displayed exceptional courage and skill. They are hampered by the distance between their headquarters and the airport; the absence of a dedicated aircraft; and the poor logistics in the theatre of operations. Nevertheless, once deployed, the NSG is

a very effective counter terrorist force. I have initiated a number of steps to remove the logistical weaknesses in mobilising and deploying the NSG. A decision has been taken to locate NSG units in a few regional hubs. A decision has also been taken to draw upon the commando units of the Armed Forces to create more regional hubs until a decision is taken to locate NSG units in those hubs too. These decisions will be implemented as expeditiously as possible.

The Mumbai terrorist attacks have brought into sharp focus the vulnerability of our coastline that extends to 7,500 kms and the imperative need to enhance maritime and coastal security. A coastal security scheme was approved in January 2005 for implementation over a period of five years with an outlay of Rs.400 crore for capital expenditure and Rs.151 crore for recurring expenditure during the first five years. We have reviewed the scheme and we have concluded that there is a need to strengthen it and integrate it into a larger security system. A decision has been taken in-principle to create a Coastal Command for overall supervision and coordination of maritime and coastal security. The mandate of the Coastal Command will be to secure India's coast line.

I may also report to this House a number of other decisions that have been taken in order to enhance security:

- (i) Intelligence gathering requires human resources and technical resources. We have identified the gaps. Steps are being taken to fill the vacancies in the intelligence organizations expeditiously and to provide them with advanced technical equipment.
- (ii) India Reserve Battalions are being raised in a number of States with financial assistance from the Central Government. Government have already authorized that two companies of each battalion may be raised as special commando units for which additional assistance will be provided for training, equipment etc.

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

- (iii) It has been decided to set up 20 counter-insurgency and antiterrorism schools in different parts of the country for training the commando units of the State police forces.

A separate exercise is underway to strengthen the laws relating to terrorist acts. We are in the process of consulting different political parties and I hope to introduce in this Session, with the leave of this House, a set of Bills to strengthen the legal provisions relating to the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of terrorist acts. One of the Bills is for setting up a National Investigation Agency. I would urge this House to consider and pass these Bills in this Session. I would also urge this House to pass the Amendment Bill to the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

The Prime Minister, in his Address to the Nation on November 27, 2008 declared the resolve of the Government to take the strongest possible measures to ensure the security of the nation and the people. I promise, on behalf of the Government, that we will strain every nerve to carry this resolve into determined action. There is one thing that I wish to make clear: given the nature of the threat, we cannot go back to "business as usual". In the next few weeks and months, it will be my endeavour to take certain hard decisions and prepare the country and the people to face the challenge of terrorism.

I appeal to all sections of this hon. House and to the people of India to stand united and brave in the face of the challenge of terrorism. I ask you to remember the extraordinary courage of Assistant Sub-Inspector Tukaram Ombale who grabbed the barrel of the gun and took all the bullets in his chest to enable his fellow policemen to overpower Mohammed Ajmal Amir. I ask you to remember the supreme sacrifice made by Major Sandeep Unnikrishnan who ordered his men to stay back while he confronted the terrorists. Ordinary men and women like us cannot match their bravery, but we can stay united in our resolve and in our actions. Nothing should divide us - not religion, not

language, not caste. In our fight against terror, there will be need for self-restraint, discipline and even some sacrifice. I seek your support; and I have no doubt that, with your support and the support of the people, we shall overcome and vanquish the forces of terror.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9514/08]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA (Lakhimpur): Sir, I want to make a submission... (Interruptions) The Assam blasts issue has not been referred to in his Statement... (Interruptions) What about the North-East?

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you.

...(Interruptions)

11.19 hrs.

(At this stage, Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma, Shri Narayan Chandra Borkataky and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sonowal, do not show the placard.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I request you do not show the placard.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Sorry, I would ask you to go out then.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I would ask you to go out.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Listen, once.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Listen to me once. Just keep quiet. I will ask you to go out otherwise.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already directed the Government.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Listen to me.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is too much. There is not a simple respect for the Chair. You do not want the House to discuss this issue. I have directed the Government to make a statement.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are not listening to me.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. You go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You go to your seats, and do not show that.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, do not show that.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Please listen to me. ...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way to behave. Do not be so irresponsible.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please listen to me for a minute. The Business listed for the day says, so and so

to make a Statement regarding the recent terrorist attack in Mumbai. I am ready and willing to make a separate statement on Assam.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already directed.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. Unless you listen to me, I will ask you to go out.

(Interruptions)* ...

11.22 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Narayan Chandra Borkataky and another hon. Member went back to their seats)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already directed the Government to make a statement on Assam. They have already agreed. There will be a full discussion on Assam. You do not show the simple courtesy to the Speaker to tell you what has been decided.

11.23 hrs.

(At this stage, Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma and another hon. Member went back to their seats.)

(Interruptions)*...

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, has the Government been directed?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Advani, for your information I have already directed.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Thank you very much.

MR. SPEAKER: But I am not able to inform the Members that there will be a full-fledged discussion on Assam. I have directed the Government to make a Statement on Assam specifically.

*Not recorded.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): When will the Government make a Statement?

MR. SPEAKER: That will be done later. Mr. Acharia, let us go one by one. All cannot be combined in one place.

I am treating that this is a discussion under Rule 193.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : We have all given notices.

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you.

Now, I call Mr. Advani.

We are all trying to show that on this issue, at least, the country stands united and behaves in a manner which will show the concern of the political class which is under serious attack today, and we are behaving in this manner.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow this. Please keep quiet. Sit down. Nobody shall rise without my permission. Yes, only Mr. Advani's Statement will be recorded.

Now, the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

11.24 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Recent Terrorist Attack in Mumbai

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was quite natural for the whole country to expect on 10th December, when the house re-convened, a discussion on the ghastly terror attack on Mumbai which shook the entire country on 26th November.

First of all I would like to say that this is not just an

incident, this incident has highlighted that our country has been facing a war for many years. Therefore, it would be appropriate to call it a terror-war. That is why the Government decided perhaps for the first time to suspend the Question Hour and have the statement by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs right in the beginning so that maximum time could be utilized for discussion in the House. I would also like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to be the first speaker and I believe that now it is my duty to express the pain and anguish of the House with the hon. Minister of Home Affairs.

It was such a terrible incident that a number of Indians as well as foreigners lost their lives. Our security personnel faced them with great bravery and courage and these personnel included NSG commandos, personnel of Mumbai police, Army and Navy. All of them faced the terrorists collectively. I believe when we have to describe the situation, all those railway officials who displayed their courage when the incident took place at the railway station and hotel officials who put their lives in danger to help save people's lives, deserve the respect and gratitude of the country. I along with the Government and this House, express my sincere respect and gratitude to them.

Certain names have been discussed throughout the country in all the newspapers and magazines, the list includes the names of Hemant Karkare, Ashok Kamte, Vijay Salaskar and Sandeep Unnikrishnan, who cannot be forgotten. The Hon. Minister of Home Affairs rightly took the name of Tukaram who showed exemplary courage by overpowering a terrorist with only a lathi in his hands and capturing him alive.

I believe that it is time to make a thorough analysis of the terrorism which the country has faced over the years. I believe and as the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has stated that.

[English]

"The entire South Asia is in the eye of the storm of terror."

This is the phrase that you have used. Let us realize and say it very candidly that if South Asia is in the eye of the storm of terror, the epicentre of this storm is Pakistan. Let us not hesitate in saying that. Though in the United Nations Security Council when we have moved, we have not mentioned Pakistan – I do not know why – but I am happy that insofar as the draft resolution we have prepared and which has been circulated to several Party leaders, I have seen that we are very categorical in saying that the terrorist attack in Mumbai has been by terrorist elements from Pakistan. It is a right thing. Not only that; we have specifically mentioned in the Resolution the name of Lashkar-e-Toiba, a banned organization but which continues to function under different names.

It is a banned organization. It is banned even by Pakistan under pressure from the world, but it still continues to function. I will deal with it separately in my speech later.

[Translation]

Sir, on the basis of the information received in this regard, I can say that a country or a nation can only be truly tested in the times of crisis. The common people of Mumbai have shown exemplary courage in the time of crisis. Sometimes complaints are made that the television channels and newspapers only mention about big hotels whereas nearly half or more than half of people out of those who died were at the railway station, they were common people who became victims to such an attack as soon as they alighted from their trains. Last night I was watching a TV news channel which made a mention of the common people who died. The channel was showing a programme called "Hausla Tute Naa", probably it was 'Aaj Tak' channel, it was really a good programme. The entire programme focussed on those common people who had either arrived at the railway station or were departing for some place. All of a sudden they had to face such an attack. There was a couple who lived in Mumbai but belonged to Tamil Nadu. This man got married to the girl with a bullet in her body and later got her operated. There are many such stories which boost the confidence of the entire country. If in times of crisis a country gives such a befitting reply,

it makes the nation much more stronger. It creates confidence in the nation that we can face the crisis. At the end of this incident a TV Channel asked a Jawan as to how he was feeling and he replied that nothing was difficult for them. I think that when we pass a Resolution in the House in the evening, the same sentiment should be reflected in it that it is not difficult for the country to win this war of terror being waged against us for years and that we will definitely win it.

As I said earlier, Pakistan is the epicentre of it and that is why it is not just terrorism, rather it is cross border terrorism. General Musharraf was not ready to use this word in Agra. He said that he does not see it as cross border terrorism. Mentioning particularly Jammu and Kashmir he had said that it is a war for freedom. We did not agree with him and said that we consider it as cross border terrorism and that there could not be any agreement if he did not think so. You are right and have mentioned all the acts of terror committed in Jaipur and Bangalore. It is very good and I am also happy that the Home Minister has said that discussion on Assam will be taken up separately. A detailed discussion should take place on it. We cannot forget this incident. When I talked to the Leader of the House in the morning, I had said it would not be wrong if there could be a mention about Assam. Often ISI is behind the incidents taking place in Bangladesh and Assam. But, the Leader of the House had a view that perhaps it may dilute our focus from the Mumbai incident and Lashkar-e-Toiba. I agreed that there was no objection in having a separate discussion. But, whatever is happening in Assam is very serious and I have no objection to having a discussion on it separately though I think that our friends from Assam had an opportunity to express their pain and they did it.

I had also made a reference to the attack on our embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan in the month of August this year and I believe that it will definitely be mentioned in the motion to be moved in the evening. Generally, it was said to be the work of ISI. I do not know whether Zardari Sahab has accepted this or not but I believe that the

[Shri L.K. Advani]

persons who attacked Mumbai had come from Karachi. But, he says that they were non-state actors. He has used this term. Who are non-state actors? These non-state actors had carried out the operation as if they were Army Commandoes. The number of people present there and those who saw or faced them, all were of the view that they were not ordinary citizens, and not ordinary terrorists.

[English]

They had undergone elaborate preparation.

[Translation]

They must have taken much time in training.

I was shocked when Nariman House was mentioned besides the two hotels. On hearing the name of Nariman House, I immediately understood that the attacks were planned after a lot of surveillance. Otherwise, who knows that Jews, their families or people from Israel live there? The ambassador of Israel told me that there would have been more severe consequences, had this incident taken place on Friday which is the eve of Kosher Day for them. They pray together on the eve of Saturday. All the members of the Jewish families in Mumbai gather there and take food together. Thus, they would have been in large numbers. But, the terrorists knew that they lived there. Taj hotel and Oberoi hotels are 5 star hotels and anyone can recognize them. I do not know but someone told me that a person arrested in connection with the CRPF Camp attack in Rampur had mentioned that Taj hotel in Mumbai would be attacked. If it's true, then [English] this is an additional dimension, an additional bit of evidence or bit of information which should be probed thoroughly [Translation] then what happened after that.

I believe that this is an opportunity to make an analysis and also to send a message to the world. This is not just an incident but a war and the Government and the opposition stand united against it. A message to the effect that the whole country irrespective of caste, community,

language, region – is united against this war, should be sent to the world and this should be the objective of the Resolution.

Besides, the resolution should also indicate that our fight against the war will continue till the very end of it and we will bring it to a logical conclusion. Hon. Home Minister has mentioned in his last sentence that he will have to take hard decision in 2-4 months. On behalf of my party and NDA, I want to assure that the Government can take any hard decision and my party and NDA will support that decision which will bring victory to the country in this war. I am saying this not only today. Rather a meeting of our party's core committee was held four days after the Mumbai incident in which we had made this proposal. I quote from it:

[English]

"The four-day long terrorist attack on Mumbai, India's commercial capital, is a challenge that must be rebutted fully, visibly and tellingly. Given that Pakistan has totally rejected all requests of the Government, we expect the Government is assessing stern steps that are required to ensure that Pakistan desists from pursuing *Jihadi* terrorism. As a nationalist party the BJP shall stand by the Government in the effective steps it takes in this regard."

[Translation]

We may have a lot of differences and also criticize bitterly but we should never forget this episode from Mahabharat where Gandharvas had attacked the Kauravas and Pandavas and were defeating Kauravas and then Yudhishtir asks his brothers to help the Kauravas. Someone asked: why are you asking to help them? Then he said we have mutual differences but at this moment of war we are one hundred and five and not one hundred – "Vayam Panchadhikamam Shatam." For others, we are one hundred and five. This applies to everyone.

[English]

It applies to everyone.

[Translation]

I had mentioned that he had said that they were non-state actors.

[English]

ISI itself is a non-state actor in a way. After all it is not under the control of the elected Government of Pakistan. It is answerable only to the army.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Answerable to President.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : I doubt it. I really doubt it. I am not only saying myself but even the spokesmen of the American Government, who are expected to know the functioning of Pakistan perhaps better, also admitted this fact to me. When she (Dr. Condoleezza Rice, US Secretary of State) came here, I posed her this question.

[Translation]

I want to speak about a major problem related to Pakistan. I do not understand as to who is the authority in Pakistan? In democratic countries like ours everyone knows about the final authority. But in Pakistan, where coups have taken place from time to time and the country remained under military rule for several years. Though there are Prime Minister and President at present but it is not clear as to who has the authority. It is difficult to decide. It seems that the army chief is all in all in that country.

In this connection I would like to say one thing more and refer to a perceptive article by Wilson John and published in "The Pioneer" newspaper few days ago. Wilson John carries out research on security in Observer Research Foundation.

He has written:-

[English]

There is evidence of a cabal within the ISI which noted

Pakistani Scholar, Ahmed Rashid - who is an outstanding scholar and has written a book fitted 'Descended to Chaos'. How it has descended into chaos? He calls an ISI within an ISI. The cabal, - this body may be primarily responsible for formulating and executing the Pakistani States Jihadi strategy in Afghanistan and India while giving the cover of deniability to the army and civilian establishments. Ahmed Rashid is an outstanding Pakistani Scholar on the Taliban movement in Afghanistan and Pakistan. He has described the "ISI within ISI" phenomenon in his latest book DESCENT INTO CHAOS: How the war against Islamic terrorism is being lost in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Central Asia. This is something which needs to be studied in-depth.

[Translation]

It is just a denial tactic. We have not done this, LET has done, Lashkar-E-Taiyaba has done and some persons were put in jails, some others were put under house arrest [English] we should not be fooled by this kind of operation. [Translation] We should not be fooled by all this. This is not any operation, it is a show-off, an illusion, a deception and deceit.

It has not been written by only Wilson John and Ahmed Rasheed. I have seen an article written by Hussain Hakkani, the present Pakistan ambassador in U.S. few days ago where in he wrote-

[English]

'The most significant Jihadi group is Lashkar-e-Taiba which is backed by Saudi money and protected by Pakistani Intelligence Services'. This ISI is a Pakistani Intelligence Service. Hakkani wrote further in 2005 that 'the ISI gave money and direction to the Islamic group as it conducted attacks in India in the 1990.

[Translation]

After 9/11 ISI gave money to Lashkar-e-Taiba and told them to stop their activities for a while as 9/11 had just happened and they were under pressure. They have

[Shri L.K. Advani]

given money to them for this purpose. All these facts have been brought out by the present Pakistani ambassador to U.S.

[English]

So that no one can challenge it.

[Translation]

I am referring to these facts because now-a-days we are also trying to mount pressure on Pakistan and we understand that it will be more effective if we speak against them in United Nations Security Council. But I am scared of going to UN Security Council. This is because we must not forget our previous experience in the council with regard to Kashmir. We must do whatever we can do through diplomatic efforts and efficiency. We must use our strength against them but we should not expect the UN Security Council to protect us. This is our problem and we only should solve it. Had we tried to resolve the Jammu and Kashmir issue on our own at that time it would have been resolved. We know the outcome of going to UN Security Council and we have suffered a lot. We must not repeat such mistake. This is my humble request. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have asked me all of a sudden, that is why I am feeling a little bit inconvenient.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, you are an expert.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Not at all.

MR. SPEAKER: Sorry for the inconvenience. It is such an important issue. You should not feel.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : I am grateful to you.

[Translation]

We are not surprised when they do such things. We should keep in mind the statements made by the Lashkar-e-Taiba Chief and his associates. I am of the view and have said many times that terrorists do not have any

religion. Terrorism has its own religion but at the same time it is a fact that even when the organizations like Lashkar-e-Taiba patronized by Pakistan are banned on the one hand and on the other hand they are allowed to carry on their activities with other names. The government arrests the leaders of such terrorists outfits and put them under house arrest but when the things cool down the government releases them and even praises them. Hafiz Mohammed Sayyad, the religious supreme and political head of Lashkar-e-Taiba, had said in November prior to the December incident.

[English]

"The only language India understands is that of force; and that is the language that it must be talked to. This is what the supreme religious and political head of LeT said." Lashkar-e-Taiba issued a pamphlet. "While we are waging *jihad*" It further says, "Its ideology goes beyond merely challenging India's sovereignty over the State of Jammu and Kashmir; it also affirms that its agenda includes 'restoration of Islamic rule over all parts of India'".

This is the thinking. [Translation] This is the line of thinking and it should not be ignored. If we want to counter them then we should impress upon the Indian Muslims that the designs of the terrorists in the name of *jihad* are not good. [English] Spiritual Islam is to be respected, but political Islam of this kind has to be countered and combated. This has to be understood. [Translation] Terrorism has nothing to do with Islam. Miss Condoliza Rice, U.S. Secretary of State had come to meet me few days ago...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You can reply to that later. Let there be a proper discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : When she came to see me I told her that terrorism is a serious problem and we would like

U.S. to impress upon Pakistan as much as U.S. could. But I told her this also that different persons in Pakistan and the world refer to Kashmir issue for justifying the terrorism. It should be understood that Kashmir was not a disputed issue. There were 530 princely states in Hindustan. Whatever arrangement was made for those states, the King of Kashmir only did not take any decision but when the people's representative institution was asked, they decided to remain with India. If some parts of Kashmir is in Pakistani occupation it is because of naked aggression and invasion. In this regard a resolution was passed in the Parliament few years ago that the Pakistan occupied Kashmir is an integral part of India and not that of Pakistan, though it is under Pakistani occupation.

The world should recognize this fact, especially America, as from time to time America has been associated with the group of countries who feel that it is a problem of India and Pakistan, it is a problem of Kashmir and if Kashmir becomes an independent nation, the problem will be solved. They should not be under any wrong impression. India is not going to compromise on the issue of Jammu and Kashmir because it is an integral part of India. It is a unanimous resolution of our Parliament. Lakshar-e-Tayyaba in its pamphlet has declared India, America and Israel as its number one enemies. *[English]* as existential enemies of Islam. *[Translation]* And I am not surprised at it that they chose not only Taj and Oberoi as their target but also Nariman House. We should identify this act of terrorism and the terrorist attacks. We have been targeted mainly because of two reasons, first India's progress and rapid growth and second, because of the cordial way the followers of all the religions, sects live here together. Christianity came to India long-long ago and the first mosque in India was constructed in Kerala. I was living in Karachi, when India had not gained independence and it was still an undivided India.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not do that.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am controlling him. Shri Ramdas, do not do this.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is not right.

[English]

This running commentary will not be permitted. Whatever he is saying will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You speak.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : I was making a mention of Kerala, wherein, the first Church was built. Anyone, who goes to Kochin gets a glimpse of synagogue of Jews. I myself hail from Karachi, I was born there and I spent first twenty years of my life there. I had many Jews as my classmates. When I visited Israel, after a period of 50 years, I could trace one of them. These are my experiences, therefore, I understand it. India was divided on the basis of pockets having majority population of Hindus and Muslims respectively. Pakistan may have declared itself an Islamic state and accepted theocracy, but we have not accepted theocracy. We said that India will remain a secular state, wherein all the religions, sects and the followers of all the religions or sects will be treated equal.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please Mr. Ramdas, this is not the way to behave.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : This is the civilizational ethos of India.

*Not recorded.

[Shri L.K. Advani]

[Translation]

It is an attack on the civilizational ethos of India. We should recognize it. It is an attack on our progress. It is an attack on the civilizational ethos of India. We should recognize it and give a befitting reply to them and while doing so, we should also associate Indian Muslims with us. The more their number, the more befitting reply it will be. Recently, immediately after the attack on Mumbai, I found Indian Muslims agitated as to what the terrorists are doing? We are getting bad name because of them. They are creating differences here. Recently, a meeting of Imams and Maulvis was held in Hyderabad. It was convened by Jamiat Ulema-e-Hind. They passed a resolution against terrorism. Several people gathered there and staged demonstrations against terrorism. I welcome it. Famous journalist MJ Akbar is my friend. He is a regular columnist of Times of India. Recently, he wrote a story on it and I liked that a lot. He wrote a story in Toronto Star wherein he wrote,

[English]

"I am an Indian and a Muslim and proud to be both. Like any Indian, today I am angry, frustrated and depressed. I am angry at the manic dogs of war who have invaded Mumbai."

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

What he wrote is right and Chidambaramji also says that he is right and he will also agree with the contents of the following sentence; he wrote:

[English]

"I am frustrated by the impotence of my Government in Mumbai and Delhi. Tone-deaf to the anguish of my fellow citizens. And I am depressed at the damage of the idea of India."

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : No, it is not right.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Thanks. Therefore, I would like to say.

[English]

It is not just a failure of intelligence.

[Translation]

As I agree with the Home Minister, I will not raise any issue on the basis of questions raised in newspapers. It has been stated in the draft proposal given to me, wherein it has been stated that the Government will review the things as to what has happened and what led to the Mumbai attack. Therefore, I will not raise those questions, but I would surely like to ask the Government so that it may pursue the matter. I am not criticizing them.

[English]

I do not go by whatever has been published in the press.

[Translation]

Today's newspaper not only mentioned the vessel used by the terrorists but also about the coordinates of the vessel. The Home Minister said in his speech that the Navy was put on alert. Navy says that the vessel in question was not in our territorial waters at that time. But Navy also said that the vessel was stolen. The Kuber was an Indian ship belonging to Gujarat, which they had stolen. Do we have no right to take some action to get that vessel back from them?

[English]

I do not know. The simple fact that they are outside the

territorial waters of India, do they prohibit us from taking back our own vessel? Then from that point to the point where they reached by a rubber dinghy.

[Translation]

How long they travelled and how much time they may have taken. Has there been any shortcoming? Because in all, till now.

[English]

I do not know. It is not only that several seniors and veterans in the Government of India and the Government of Maharashtra have had to pay the price. But the Home Minister himself, the first thing he did and rightly so, was that he said, 'I apologise to the people of Mumbai for whatever failure has happened.' Similarly, the Naval Chief has said something which has to be taken cognizance of and therefore it is that I feel that accountability in a democracy should not be confined only to the Home Minister or to the Chief Minister of a State. We have not placed that issue at all relating to the Prime Minister because we feel that within a short time the people of this country would have the opportunity to decide who should form the new Government. Therefore, formally we have not said that.

But this must be understood [Translation] the people who think that public is not angry. Public is so much angry. People who think that BJP has lost in Rajasthan and Delhi, So [English] Terrorism is not an issue. We will be underestimating the wisdom of the Indian people if we think in those terms.

[Translation]

If we did not succeed in Delhi or Rajasthan I would not give the credit to the Congress, rather I would deem it as our mistake.

[English]

We have lost rather than Congress has won. But it is a different matter. It would be wrong to infer from this

that in the minds of the people terrorism is not an issue. Terrorism is an important issue...(Interruptions) Therefore, it is that the House would like...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Let it be discussed in a proper way.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : My colleague, Shri Arun Shourie, recently wrote a detailed article for the Indian Express wherein he has given reference of many questions raised in the House, pointing out that the Government had stated many times that the next attack would be from the sea-route. The Prime Minister, the Home Minister, the National Security Advisor as well as the Defence Minister had stated this possibility yet could not prevent it from happening. Why did this happen? I am happy that this issue is going to be reviewed by you.

[English]

The National Security Advisor, Shri M.K. Narayanan has warned saying:

"There are many new schools that are being established on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border which now specialize in the training of an international brigade of terrorists to fight in many climes. Training has become rigorous. It is almost frightening in nature. Studies are being carried out about important targets with regard to vulnerability, access to poor security, absence of poor counter-terrorism measures. The sea route in particular is becoming the chosen route for carrying out many attacks even on land."

This is what the National Security Advisor has said. I am simply quoting this in order to see that the review which the Government undertakes as per the proposed draft resolution should take into cognizance all these facts.

[Shri L.K. Advani]

[Translation]

I would also like to know as to why the NSG commandos took so long to reach Mumbai. They had got the news at 11 O'clock at night but they reached Mumbai very late in the morning. Similarly, certain points have been raised about the lack of co-ordination between IB and RAW and you have also stated a few things about the synergy between the intelligence agencies. I hope that corrective steps would be taken with regard to all these issues.

I would also like to know whether the demand for Dawood Ibrahim's extradition was made after the Mumbai attack or whether the Government had put this demand before the Pakistan government earlier too. It has been said many times that Dawood Ibrahim was not involved in this act of terrorism but the other activities in which he was involved had made him familiar with all the sea routes and the landing points along the shore. This aspect has unsurprisingly made him a suspect in the eyes of many Mumbaikars. Even if he was not involved, there is no denying the fact that Dawood Ibrahim has been named the main culprit behind the 1993 Mumbai bomb blasts by the Mumbai TADA court which has penalized many people in this case. Dawood is still absconding, he has not been caught. The whole world knows that he lives in a spacious bungalow in Karachi and Pakistan is sheltering him. There is no reason, no justification for their refusal to hand him over to us. We have sought the extradition of 20 other people. They should be handed-over to us. What action has been taken or is going to be taken in this regard and by when such action is likely to be taken?

In conclusion, I would like to tell the entire world and particularly our enemies who have waged war of terror upon us that the resolution passed by this House expresses the determination, and resolution of the entire country to show that the country stands united and unanimous to defeat terrorism. There is no difference of opinion between the government and the Opposition in this regard. There

is no difference on the ground of languages, religions and communities. This is our democracy and we take pride in divergence of views. I would like to emphasize that this is a war situation and we stand united.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Milind Deora, are you in your seat?

SHRI MILIND DEORA (Mumbai-South): No, Sir. I am sorry for it. Can I take your permission to speak from here?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI MILIND DEORA : Sir, I thank you for the opportunity to allow me to present my views on this important matter.

I understand that time is short and so, I will stay away from rhetoric and give as many suggestions as I can that the Government can implement to ensure the safety and security of the nation.

At the outset, I would like to agree with the Leader of the Opposition that the people of India are concerned. They are asking important questions from all politicians. "Yes", as an MP of South Mumbai constituency, which was most affected by these attacks, people are asking questions naturally from the Government. But it is important to remind the opposition parties that they too are under the people's scanner. If people are criticising the Government for an alleged failure of intelligence or for other security lapses, the people are also questioning the opposition for politicising the kind of investigation that were going on earlier and for changing their views from one point saying, we are against a particular person who is investigating these attacks and the next day joining the people of India and making those people martyrs.

If we politicise this issue, if we get into party differences, I think, we will never go beyond politics and we will fail to fight terrorism in its truest form. There are

many stories of Mumbai that bring about emotions of sorrow and stories that inspire the people of this country. There are stories of bravery and there are stories of heroic efforts by the civilians in the city. I think more than the number of people who died in the Mumbai city, the traumatic effect that the attacks have left on the people of India who had to watch this incident play out over a few days, is what we should address at this point. If we as Parliamentarians, if we as legislators and policy makers across the entire political spectrum cannot put aside our petty differences and unite, I think, that would be the single-handed failure in fighting terrorism.

India is a solid state and India is a strong state. I have no doubt that the Government of the day will reassure the people of India that they are going to undertake some of the most important steps to ensure that these attacks are prevented in the future.

I would like to make very pointed suggestions on what the Government of India should be doing. At the external level, we have heard about the United Nations refusing to ban certain terrorist outfits across the border. We have heard of another large neighbour's involvement in preventing these terrorist outfits from being proscribed. I think it is important that the Government, the Ministry of External Affairs, takes this up at the highest levels. Just before this discussion began, I was watching the news media and I learnt that now the United Nations Security Council has unanimously voted in favour of proscribing some of the most deadly terrorist outfits across the border, in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir.

At the internal level, it is very important that we in India, in the entire security establishment, both in the Defence Ministry as well as in the Home Ministry, take some very concrete steps. I think we need to re-look at our entire Intelligence's investigation capabilities and do our best to de-link them from politics.

There were questions raised about the NSG Commandos and the time they took to respond to these attacks in the Mumbai city. I am happy that the Home Minister

of India has made an announcement that there will be NSG-style commando out-fits raised in cities, like Mumbai, around the country. I think we have to spread them across the country, not just in western part of India, but also in other regions of India, like Kolkata in eastern region and in southern region so that we can rapidly respond to these terror attacks.

There are two parts to fighting terrorism. There is a preventive part and there is a response part. The response part involves everything, from a local police getting better equipment, better intelligence, better training, NSG-style outfit, etc. in different cities. But the key ingredient here is the preventive mechanism. That largely rests on the Intelligence's investigation capabilities. We all are aware that when it comes to maritime security, the Coast Guard of India is the lead Intelligence agency in preventing such things.

Based on reports going around, we must ensure that the coast guard continues to play this pivotal and important role and coordinates between the Intelligence, between the Navy itself and the State Police across different coasts around India.

Sir, I would like to laud the hon. Prime Minister's efforts and his consistent calls for a Federal Agency. I do not think any of us can stress the importance of having a Federal Agency that has not just intelligence-sharing and aggregation-capabilities, I repeat not just investigation-sharing and aggregation-capabilities, but I think more importantly prosecution capabilities. I think that is the key to having a strong federal anti-terror agency where the Central Government can work with the State Governments to ensure that while they have a pool of intelligence, they have a pool of investigative information, they can put that into action by ensuring effective prosecutions and convictions on time. I think to restore the peoples' faith in the entire security establishment — and I do agree that security establishment is much more than political leaders, it is much more than the Union Home Minister and Chief Ministers — the security establishment has a lot of faceless

[Shri Milind Deora]

people also. So, to restore the people of India's faith in the entire security establishment, I think we can take a cue from what had happened in the United States after 9/11 where they appointed a '9/11 Commission' that went into the exact reasons of why 9/11 happened, whether there were any security lapses and then placed that Commission's report before the public. Those works led to certain actions that have prevented further attacks on countries like the United States.

Sir, if the hon. Minister and the Government of India would agree, appointing a Commission, that is, perhaps apolitical, perhaps even political, it could be on the lines of the Joint Parliamentary Committee; that can study this and place these findings before the people, I think that will go a long way in reassuring the people of India that the Government has understood the core reason for this problem and is taking the necessary steps.

Sir, I was present throughout the places that were attacked in Mumbai from 10.15 p.m. on Wednesday, the 26th of November. There are many people who are heroes, who have done a great deal of service to the city and to the nation and yes, we must compliment the efforts of people from the Anti-Terrorist Squad of Maharashtra Police like Shri Karkare, Shri Kamte, Shri Salaskar and Major Unnikrishnan from the NSG. There are also others who today are unsung heroes. That person is there, as the hon. Minister of Home Affairs rightly pointed out, who shielded the terrorist bullets and who led to the capture of one of the ten terrorists, who is going to bring India a wealth of information in terms of planning and will allow India to improve its investigation capabilities. All these people are heroes and all these people deserve our utmost kudos.

Sir, I think very briefly that we are all demanding answers to very important questions. But I do believe that if we come together as a polity, if we come together as a Parliament and we ask the right questions, we will get

those answers. The key thing here is and I do agree with the hon. Leader of the Opposition on this point that if a terrorist belongs to a Muslim community, we should not say that they are linked to a particular community. We should see terrorists as terrorists and we should not defend anyone belonging to any community. That applies to all religions. That applies to the Hindus, to the Muslims and to the Christians. If there is any terrorist who is found across any religious community, no political party should come forward in defending that person. That I think is the key thing. If we can depoliticise this terror debate, that is the most basic thing that we, as politicians and leaders of this country, owe the people of Mumbai and we owe the brave NSG commandos, the Maharashtra Police personnel, the Government hospital staff and all the civilians who died in this attack.

Sir, with these few words, I conclude my speech and I am very confident that the Government of the day, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs in his reply, will ensure that many of these steps will lead to better national security and improving the entire security establishment.

[Translation]

MD. SALIM (Calcutta-North East): Thank you, Sir,

*"Kuch Na Kame se Bhi Chhin Jata Hai Eja-e-Sukhan,
Chup Rahne se Bhi Katil Ki Madad Hoti Hai".*

In the present Lok Sabha, every year since 2004, we have been discussing the terrorist attacks and blasts. The killings and the sacrifices made in such attacks. We have been assessing the situation and we keep on presenting proposals before the Government to take concrete steps to curb terrorism. For the last few days I was going through the discussions that took place in this 14th Lok Sabha on this issue and the points which we placed before the Home Ministry. I am mentioning all this because it was being projected from some quarters that the parliament, Members of Parliament, Politicians and Political Parties are not discussing this issue, people are being killed but they are

not taking any action. However, all that is misleading. I am not defending anyone, I am not defending the Parliament. Parliament was also attacked. Now the attacks are being carried out in other manners. Even the democratic institutions are being questioned which we have to strengthen. I saw that one T.V. channels was questioning as to where the Navel Force was at that time. Loopholes and lapses are there but mere analysis of their root cause will not solve the problem rather we have to remove those loopholes and increase our competence level if we want to fight against the Mumbai like terror attacks because it has been observed that our security arrangements have always proved insufficient in comparison to the preparedness, training, armament and the support they are getting.

First of all I welcome the statement given by the New Minister of Home Affairs. Earlier in all the discussions that took place since December till date, all these points were placed before the then Home Minister but the reply was same that it was not addressed properly. Those issues are not being assessed properly. Unfortunately, it often happens in this House. We appreciate the efforts being made by the new Minister. It is the beginning.

I also welcome the spirit manifested in the speech of the leader of opposition after the statement made by the hon. Minister. It was long awaited. For the first time we have discussed any issue cutting across the party lines and without trying to gain political mileage out of it. It is a major achievement for the Parliament and the country that we are all united on this issue. There are many other things on which we can do politics but not on this issue. The first discussion took place on 6th December, 2004 after the UPA Government came power. Now everything is recorded in the video. Last year on 13th December when the issue of terrorism was being discussed here, Members were indulging in mudslinging and were trying to hush up this issue by raising other petty matters. Everything is stored in video clippings. We took a lesson from it. The entire country should receive the message that Parliament, Parliamentarians, Political parties and political leaders are

rising above the politics and are trying to be national leaders. With one voice they are condemning this incident.

Secondly, to fight terrorism, we will have to raise questions but it doesn't mean that we are justifying someone. We cannot treat a disease till it is diagnosed properly. That is why many questions have cropped up after Mumbai terror attack also. I would not go into the live and extended telecast on television and newspapers going on for the last few days. We will not achieve anything through such a detailed description.

Our party associate itself with this August House and the entire country. We congratulate our security forces for fighting terrorism boldly and bravely and making supreme sacrifices. Despite all the problems they succeeded in their mission. However, we deeply mourn the loss of lives and pay homage to them and also express condolence to their families. We pay homage not only to the security forces but also to the deceased civilians and foreigners. The Government should take every step to support their families. We should not forget the sacrifices made by them for the country. It is the responsibility of both the central and State Governments rather it is the responsibility of entire country. As Shri Milind Deora has stated, we salute the supreme sacrifice made by these brave officers of ATS namely Hemant Karkare, Salaskar and Ashok Kamte alongwith Shri Sanjiv Unnikrishnan, particularly Tukaram of Maharashtra police. Mumbaiers exhibited indomitable courage in the face of the terrorist attack and we also express our solidarity with them as also with the people of the entire nation affected by it indirectly. At the same time I also express my solidarity with the RPF personnel posted at the railway station, the railway staff, rail passengers, various people engaged in their work at the railway station, the staff of the two hotels and the guests staying there and we will always remember their exemplary act of bravery.

Further, as said in the official statement. I would like to state that the first step to check such incidents is to tighten and strengthen our intelligence set up. I have

[Md. Salim]

referred to the intelligence because if Home Minister goes through the previous debates dated 6th December, 2004 and 13th December, 2007 in the Parliament, he would see that the questions relating to co-ordination among various agencies, the actionable cases and the courts have been raised. The issues relating to coordination between the State agencies and the Central agencies, military and civilian agencies, interministerial coordination and our coast-line have been discussed therein. The issue of security alongside the 3500 kilometre long coastline particularly the east coast and west coast is pending since 2003. We will have to assess as to whether the State police is to guard five kilometres, the coast guards are to guard twenty kilometers and the rest of area is to be guarded by the naval force. We have been telling this Government for the last four years that as we assess the threat perception with regard to the individuals, politicians and persons enjoying high status, the same assessment will have to be made with regard to the country.

Today, it sounded good when the Home Minister, while making his statement told for the first time that we needed to pay more attention to maritime and coastline security, otherwise all the joint exercises being carried out from Malakka to Swaz for the last five years would go in vain. We have been trying to strengthen our military defence but we had been neglecting the coastline security. We have often been talking about military security, that is there. If you look at the newspapers of the last few days, you will see the reports that our intelligence agencies had some inputs regarding the planning of LeT in Pakistan, the departure of LeT militants in the ship and their location in the sea. We do not know as to how many inputs of these reports are true or false, but these are the reports. After this incident we have seen all the agencies singing different tunes at the same time stating that it was not their fault and accusing the others. How long we will be kept in the dark. All this is not a part of political discourse but official statements made by either retired or the serving officers, may be under the pressure of media. Different

statement started pouring in that they had passed on the information but there was no follow up. They went from A to B, B to C and C to D but nobody knows where they missed out.

[English]

That points out a further coordination.

[Translation]

We know that we have a Multi Agency Coordination Committee (MACC) but the Government will have to see as to how effective the said committee has been in its functioning. When there are so many agencies, all the intelligence inputs need to be streamlined. Intelligence does not mean that we have to gather information only. We need to analyse those inputs and to cross examine those inputs with our imagination and past experiences and to draw actionable doubles from those and the doubles are then passed on to the concerned agencies. We look at NSE index for share-market. I had said in December, 2005 during a debate that we have a national security index. The security agencies and the National Security Council have to watch the sequence of inputs, the ups and downs in the activities and when there are more activities in North-East or in Kashmir or in Mumbai or along the West coast or in South because our opponents are always looking out for opportunities to attack and keep changing their strategy. Therefore, we cannot follow straight line. For this there are various inputs of our national security index like foreign policy perception, the strategy of other countries, the global opinion about our country, the internal political and social and economic situation in our country. Be it the criminal activities or terrorism or sectarian politics or their roles and the cross-border terrorism in our country – mean to speak about all these issues very quickly. The security index involves all these things and we have to act accordingly. There has been a failure or lapse on our part. I do not want to put anyone in the dock, there should not be any summary trial or even media trial and it is a good thing which you have said in your statement that everything relating to investigation should not be disclosed at present

and it is a new trend. We have seen during the last 10-12 years that whenever there is any bomb-blast or terrorist attack or any such incident, a press conference is held after one or two days and it is announced that we have arrested someone or commander-in-chief, we have put him in jail, we have busted the terror-network. It is often observed in the wake of some incident that someone from the Home Ministry, or a police commissioner of some city or state issues a statement the very next day that everything is fine. This is not advisable in a vast country, like ours, which is facing multifarious problems particularly in South Asian geo-political situation. Later on, a person making such a statement has to pay a heavy price for it. This happens frequently. This is a good thing.

[English]

This is also a new trend that you are setting. I must appreciate that.

[Translation]

We do not have to divulge anything at this stage. First, we have to work on the case, collect hard evidence, be it against people in our country or against the people in another country, and then take action against the culprits and force others to take action as well. This is a good thing. Milind Deoraji has said that National Security Council has been constituted to coordinate between all the agencies, a secretariat has been set up and national security advisors have been appointed. But only the Home Minister, Patil Saheb was made to go. Is this the end of the Mumbai terror story? Apart from the physical damage the Mumbai attacks other implications also. We should have pondered over other issues as well. To be specific, I would like to say that during the last four years, our National Security Adviser held meetings and briefings to discuss foreign policies with political parties rather than looking after the security of the country. He should be designated as foreign policy adviser. He should be shifted to another Ministry. He should work in the field in which he has expertise. We need an establishment which can provide the correct inputs and advice to the Prime

Minister to help him ensure the security of the nation. This is not a matter pertaining to an individual but an establishment. This establishment would have to be manned properly and accountability has to be established as well. We would not be able to go far without establishing accountability. Hence, without mentioning more names, I would like to say that establishing accountability is very important.

Recently there was a coastal attack on our country. We all know that the Kargil attack had taken place through land. This time it has been a coastal attack. Pakistanis had infiltrated from the Himalayan region. That attack was attributed to systemic failure. The Government of the day refused to take responsibility for the attack. I don't want to go into any details about that but since we talked of a Committee just now I am raising this point. A Committee was formed at that time, what happened thereafter? Whenever a minor incident occurs we attribute it to human failure and penalise lower level officials. But, whenever a major failure occurs, we attribute it to systemic failure and we don't get to see any human face in it. We do not tell the country and the Parliament as to what we have done to improve the system and what are the results thereof. We simply blame it on systemic failure. The system needs to be improved. For this we need to go to the root of the problem. Thereafter, the nation should be informed about the failure and the steps that have been taken to remedy the situation. What usually happens is that an agency is created after such an incident occurs. Another agency is created after some other incident occurs and so on. Due to our feudal mentality, problems crop-up amongst these agencies. I was reading a report in a newspaper which said that in the manner of the iron curtains, we tend to erect our own bamboo walls around us and demarcate our territory and in the process, coordination between agencies does not take place. Just as the iron curtain was not desirable we should also not force in our agencies behind bamboo-walls which give rise to territorial disputes. I am emphasizing this point since this affects coordination between the agencies.

[Md. Salim]

There is another point. It has become clear from all the information that the Government has gathered that these aggressors were trained in and by Pakistan, got ships from there and then perpetrated an attack on us. Our party said that emotions run high when such situations arise. As far as Indo-Pak relations are concerned operation Parakram was launched. It has been accepted that the 13th December attack originated from Pakistan and was named cross-border terrorism. Then operation Parakram was launched. We saw our army marching from Meerut cantonment. The jawans were anointed and garlanded. Then they took position at the border. The underground mines planted at that time caused problems for our farmers later on. We had to pay compensation to them and some lives were also lost. I am not a military strategist. If it was part of a strategy, it is alright. But what I understood was that the media tapped the operation Parakram launched by the Government of the day. This time the media itself launched a war and asked the Government to follow it. The Government also sent bombs and guns to wage war at its behest. This is a matter of international relations. It is an issue between two countries. Some people said carpet bombing should be done. They know the meaning of carpet and they know the meaning of bomb but they don't really know what is carpet bombing. Since our media is very strong it tried to sway the Government by citing experts. It is a good thing that the Government did not get swayed by media pressure. It is not that we cannot do anything at all. We have to do something. The common view, cutting across party lines, is that terrorism is an international issue. It is not a new issue. This menace has been growing for the last two decades. The second point is that the western countries such as USA and UK outsourced terrorism in the same way they outsource business and it has spread its roots in Asia. Now it has got linked to South Asia. It is a big challenge for South Asia.

Now, it has been linked to South Asia. It is a very big challenge for South Asia. We can not look at terrorism

through the eyes of religion, caste, language or region or even a particular country if we are to fight the terrorism today. We have become a victim of terrorism in South Asia. It is true that the land of Pakistan is being used for attacking India. For this, we should look at the resolution number 1373 passed by the United Nation's Security Council which says that action has to be taken against a UN member country if it allows its land to be used for attacking other country or to nurture terror network. I congratulate you that a proposal has been passed in the UN security Council just today. We are not asking to take some new initiative. This resolution was passed by calling a midnight session of the UN Security Council after 9/11 incident. Now when we have become a victim of terrorism in Mumbai, we can definitely refer it to the UN Security Council. Here, I differ from the hon. Leader of Opposition when he asked why the UN Security Council? He went on to his agenda by referring to the Kashmir issue, Nehru's issue etc. But, I think that the UN and the whole world is committed to fight terrorism after 9/11, atleast, on papers Therefore, when we become a victim of attacks, we should tell this to the whole world not to keep it just on the papers but to make it effective. We will not gain anything if we solely depend on America. Therefore, we will not be satisfied even if Condoleezza Rice visits India and plays the role of a midwife, whether there is war or peace between India and Pakistan. Rather we should tell it to the multilateral agency like United Nations. We have been associated with the UN from the beginning. We have to tell this to the UN too that one of its member States on our border is not following the Security Council's resolution. We have concrete proofs, only Pakistan needs to be forced and this gives diplomatic advantage also. Pakistan will also be forced. The present Prime Minister of Pakistan became PM because Benazir Bhutto was killed in a terrorist attack. The people and politicians of Pakistan should also understand that Pakistan too cannot remain immune if we are a victim of terrorism. He who digs pit for others, falls into it himself. So we have to tell it to the world including Pakistan. I was reading an article by Asif Ali Zardari in the New York Times. Atleast, he is saying something in his article and we, therefore,

will have to keep increasing our pressure that they must act. Besides terrorists, there are peace loving people also in Pakistan, therefore, a message should go to them from India that they should strengthen their Government which will be in the interest of both the countries. Why has Pakistan become a hot-bed today? Why such a situation has been created in South Asia? Why are we speaking about multilateral...? We can not dissociate ourself from whatever took place in Afghanistan in the last 20-25 years and use of Pakistan's territory for creating terrorist manufacturing system. Today, we will ask the same US to remove that very problem which was created by it...(Interruptions)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): This was their policy.

MD. SLAIM: This is all right, roles keep changing. A part of China – South-West Chinese province, Chechenya province of Russia, Iran's state on the border of Afghanistan, Pakistan itself and we are a victim of this kind of terrorism today which was nurtured by preparing a blueprint. Religion was used and it was said that Islam is in danger in Afghanistan and all of them got united in saving it. Nazibullah was hanged in a UN security camp after taking him out of the embassy. I feel sorry that then many members in the House had welcomed that by clapping when Mujahidin came and the destroyer Nazibullah was killed. I was a member of Rajya Sabha then. I had said that this situation in Afghanistan will not remain confined to Afghanistan alone, it will spill over to Pakistan. Terrorists are forcing the people in Fatah in Pakistan and the Pakistan army is fighting there unwillingly and not because of America. But, I had told that its spill over will reach our coast and our country. That is why, when terrorism was being discussed in the country last December, I had tried to say that the ripple effect and spill over of whatever was happening in Afghanistan and Pakistan will hit India and we should make preparations for that.

It is also true that this UPA Government has achieved success in Kashmir. Militancy, insurgency and terrorism

have been controlled to a large extent there and the terrorists have failed because the public there has not supported them. A rise in the percentage of people's participation was seen in the elections. It is obvious that those sponsoring cross-border terrorism tried to expand their base to cover more areas. Whether we will strengthen those areas is an important question. Today, "Islamic Terrorism" is being talked about in the world. A new element has come into being in the last ten years which the western world is calling clash of civilisations. On one hand they say that *[English]* Islam is in danger *[Translation]* Take RDX, swords and save it. On the other they say that *[English]* there is danger in Islam. *[Translation]* Then these clashes take place. In our country too, there are such forces which firmly believe that *[English]* Yes, there is danger in Islam. *[Translation]* and others who believe *[English]* Islam is in danger. *[Translation]* The fundamentalist religious groups have only one thought that religion should be used for this if need be. These groups can be anywhere – whether among Christians, Sikhs or Hindus *[English]* If we allow religious sentiments to be exploited as a tool for political mobilisation, social mobilisation, *[Translation]* it will get extended and overshoot. If we allow communal build up and fundamentalist build up, then it is not going to remain only an election plank and is bound to overshoot. Not only will one religion stand up against the other but the number of people of that religion will shoot up. Today, if any terrorist activity takes place in Pakistan, then it is not that only non-Muslims are targetted. When Mumbai was attacked and indiscriminate firing by AK 47 took place, nobody asked as to what was the language of the victims, were they Marathi, North-Indian or Muslims? Whenever an attack is perpetrated on us, it is not targetted keeping in view our language religion and State. Therefore, we will have to rise above all these and fight it out then only we can meet this challenge and retaliate effectively. It will be our own loss if we view this from different angles. We have suffered due to the terrorists coming from across the border and we can not send our children, young people to fight them.

[Md. Salim]

This kind of atmosphere develops when we cannot instill confidence in our people, cannot generate state machinery, cannot give justice to them and cannot fight those who make such a communal buildup political parties do not rise above the party lines then such atmosphere is created and some people will use it against our country. We have been saying this repeatedly. So we believe that.

[English]

Prevention is better than cure.

[Translation]

We should understand that it is not enough that we become more equipped and our country a security state, grant some more powers to the military and make the country a military state, though it is required. I would like to mention here that Pakistan itself is a security state; it does not have any experience of democracy, whenever democracy came there, it got aborted and its military got enormous powers. The security set up also got enormous powers. They did not secure the human rights or people's rights over there. But that does not mean that their country became secured. As hon'ble Advaniji has also stated that we have to save our cultural ethos and civilizational ethos which we have been protecting for thousands of years. We have to protect and preserve them. We cannot allow someone to cause any damage to it or to fiddle with it. The problem with Pakistan is that it has parted with its own values as well as the values of India but we cannot part with them. We will have to hold on to our secular fabric and secular institutions and only then we can face this challenge. The Government is talking about constituting a National Investigative Agency but what is more important is the relation between our Centre and States.

[English]

To get the States on board.

[Translation]

We can not bypass the State authority of any state. Better co-ordination and better mechanism is required in it. We have to see the copy of the Bill to know exactly as to what the Government is talking about and what exactly it wants to do.

We have said that we should worry about accepting the challenge in our country and stand united to deal with it.

[English]

Unity is the buzzword.

[Translation]

Alongwith this we will have to remove the conflicting issues and bring the common issues to the fore. This has been a big achievement for the Government that the entire nation has stood together and they will have to take this further also. In this session, no such issue should come from the Government which can divide this House. If prevention of money laundering exists then we will have to check their finances. But the Government should not take advantage of this situation that on this issue the entire country is unitedly standing behind them and they may move to dilute the insurance sector. They should also not bring those finance Bills on which there is no unanimity across the political spectrum.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Keep that for the occasion.

[Translation]

MD. SALIM : Do all those things where there is national consensus, they must execute those works where people are united. The issues on which consensus is not there, should be put on the back burner. I am extremely hopeful that the manner in which we all and the entire country have stood together in the discussions during this Session, we

will be able to send a strong message not to the Pakistan only but across the world that they should not disturb the unity of our country and the peace of our people. We have been giving the message of peace to the world for the last five thousand years and if anyone tries to destroy that peace, we will also not hesitate in teaching them a lesson.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Leader of the House, the Minister of External Affairs to intervene, Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. First of all, I would like to express my thanks to all the three hon. Members who have made their contributions up to now, and many more who would be participating.

While making his Statement, my colleague the hon. Home Minister pointed out that I would intervene to point out certain external factors and elements associated with this attack. Had it been merely confined to a law and order situation arising out of the violent attack, perhaps there would have been need of my intervention as the External Affairs Minister. But all of us are fully aware, and has been pointed out now that the epicenter of this attack and not only this one, but also series of attacks prior to this attack – is located in a neighbouring country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir before I proceed I would through you like to make an appeal. Perhaps, this is one of the debates of this House, which will draw maximum international attention : we are meeting immediately after the attack. Its international dimension have been noticed since 26th of November and is still continuing. Concerns have been expressed by a large number of leaders from the international community. More than 16 Heads of the States and Governments have spoken to the Prime Minister over telephone and expressed their concerns. Almost every Head of the State or Government have sent written messages. I have received a very large number of calls

from my counterparts all over the world, and most of them not only expressed their solidarity with us but they have also expressed their confidence that India would be able to overcome this problem.

MR. SPEAKER: I want to also inform that I have got messages from the Presiding Officers of the National Assemblies of many, many countries, who have shared then agonies with us.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Thank you, Sir.

So, this is the atmosphere in which we are discussing this issue. Democracy is always accompanied by dissension but at the same time there are occasions when keeping aside dissension on minor issues, we unite on major issues, and we express our views in a united manner. Therefore, this is one such occasion I would like to suggest to hon. colleagues that all of us should rise to this occasion.

Sir, 179 precious lives were lost. More unfortunately is that of these 179—every death is unfortunate but it is much more—more than 26 persons who lost their lives belong to other countries. They were our guests. When I expressed condolences to the Foreign Ministers of those countries, the first thing I did was that I conveyed my apology, my regret to the 13 Foreign Ministers whose citizens were killed, including the Foreign Minister of Israel. I said that they were our guests and we could not protect them, I sincerely apologize to you. Of course, most of them pointed out that it is not our fault because terrorism has assumed a dimension which is not confined to any individual country and not confined within the territorial boundary of any State. It has really become cross-border. It has really become an international phenomenon.

Of course, we have expressed our sense of outrage, and the anger which the Indian people have felt. Had it been a single occasion, perhaps, it would not have happened to this extent and would not have assumed that level of anger and sense of outrage which we have witnessed this time.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

13.00 hrs.

When this event was taking place, when the attacks were going on, just a couple of hours before that, I was in bilateral talks with the Foreign Minister of Pakistan who was in India as my guest and who has come to India on my invitation. The next day we were to attend a joint seminar at Chandigarh essentially to discuss how to further improve the people-to-people contact and improve the relationships between our two countries. This attack took place just then. Of course, after that, it was not possible for me to go to Chandigarh. The Pakistan FM returned after two days. I will come to this aspect a little later.

But, with reference to the depth of anger and the sense of outrage in the country, our people expect us, the people expect this country to come to the occasion and to come to a resolute action which will convey the message that the territorial sovereignty, the territorial integrity of this country cannot be played with, it cannot be ignored and nobody should dare to attack us. This message must be conveyed.

Look at the series of events which have taken place and the location of recent bomb attacks. Jaipur is a most important tourist centre, Bangalore is the hub of Indian intellectuals and science and technology, Ahmedabad is one of our important industrial centres and Mumbai is the financial capital, the commercial capital of India. Are these mere coincidences? Are these only accidental? Or, is there a design? There is a method behind these. This is not the time to dissect the entire framework because that will take some time. Most respectfully I would like to submit that whatever be the depth of our anger, we shall also have to keep in mind that this is a phenomenon which cannot be easily switched off or switched on. We shall have to patiently confront it. Those who have propagated the thesis of inflicting thousand cuts upon us after failing to win a battle or defeat this country in open armed conflict, they have done so as a deliberate exercise to cause great

harm to this country but this country has grown from strength to strength.

We are not provoked. We have no intention to be provoked. All sorts of propaganda have been built up. That we have mobilised our Armed forces, that we have suspended air link, stopped every other activity etc. Nothing in fact has happened. Yes, we have conveyed our sense of outrage and have conveyed the depth of our feeling. I talked to the Pakistan Foreign Minister over the phone on 28th of November and every word of it was from the written text as per the diplomatic norms and every word of this conversation is on record.

A canard was spread simply depending on a hoax call that India is going to attack Pakistan that our Armed Forces are mobilized; and that the Indian Foreign Minister has threatened the Pakistan President over the telephone. Most respectfully, I would like to submit that I have great respect for Mr. Asif Ali Zardari, President of the Republic of Pakistan, but I have conversation with him only once and that was when I visited Pakistan in May 2008 and called on him. This was before he became the President and he was the Leader of his Party. It was the first and the last conversation that I had with him. Nobody would believe and particularly in the case the establishment of a duly constituted Government as to how can the Foreign Minister of one country simply pick-up the phone and talk to the President of another country? These things cannot be done. These calls are fixed in advance. Even if the Foreign Minister speaks to another Foreign Minister, the time is fixed; the call is fixed; and all these things are routed through the Foreign office. This type of things does not happen. But what is worrying us is that if the establishment of a duly constituted Government believes in these types of things and tries to act on it, then it may sometimes cause major problems.

Various issues have been raised from the Foreign Ministry angle, and I would like to respond to some of them. Mr. Advani has suggested that we should go to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). Mr. Salim has suggested

that we should build-up an international campaign. I agree with both. Yes, we should build-up international campaign against terrorism; we should build-up campaign; and we should talk to all the countries concerned that this is not an India-Pakistan issue. This is not an issue related to the Jammu and Kashmir. This is an issue and a part of the whole issue of global terrorism. In almost every Annual Session of the UN General Assembly we, from India, have been tabling a Resolution that it is high time that there should be a Comprehensive Convention to deal with the problem of cross-border terrorism, it is the biggest menace to world peace and tranquillity in the post cold-war era. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to achieve this yet, but we are trying, and will continue to do so.

We must keep in view that international relations depend on very delicate relations, and we should not try to distort situation. We have our own domestic problems, and the Government of the day will have to deal with that. But this is an issue where adequate pressure has to be built-up and adequate pressure is being built-up.

This is an assurance that I can give you. I have spoken to more than two dozen Foreign Ministers and all of them agree – this is just not our view, this view has been shared by a large number of countries with whom we had interactions and with whom we had discussions – that they came from Pakistan and the whole exercise required long-term planning. It is just not that somebody comes with AK-47 rifle and indiscriminately fires and kills people and then try to run away, or killed. It is not like that at all in this case.

A most important dimension of this terrorist attack is that for the first time a terrorist attack in India has targeted foreigners – targets were the Jews and other foreigners present. I have talked to my counterparts and informed them of the steps we have taken. Formally, I spoke to the Pakistan's Foreign Minister on 28th evening around 7-7.30 p.m., which was followed up by what is described in the diplomatic language as a 'speaking note'. Thereafter, on the 1st of December, we lodged a formal demarche. There

we urged that they must take action against certain organizations which are indulging in terrorist activities and a number of fugitives who have committed crimes in India and who have violated the Indian laws are taking shelter there. We said: "Please arrest them and hand them over to us".

The Leader of the Opposition wanted to know whether we have taken up the extradition and return of Dawood Ibrahim. This has been done in every meeting with Pakistan at the level of the Home Secretary, at the level of the Foreign Secretary and at the four meetings of the Joint Anti-Terror Mechanism. We have given them a list of 42 persons – not one; not 20, but a list of 42 persons. We have also pointed out that mere denial is not going to resolve the issue. We said that you may deny, their existence but how are you going to convince your own people when these faces appear on the television screen?"

I have been asked or suggestions have been made to me as to why I am not responding when some arrests have taken place in Pakistan. As per newspaper reports, some camps have also been closed. My response is very simple. I was waiting for the Parliament to commence its sittings. I will respond here that Please follow it up seriously as exactly the same scene was played after the attack on Parliament in 2001. Therefore, action has to be carried to its logical conclusion by banning the organizations and by complete dismantling of the infrastructural facilities available on that side to facilitate the terrorist infiltration and terrorist attacks in India. Lashkar-e-Toiba is a banned organization in Pakistan. But by simply changing names and changing signboards, its activities have continued. How does that help us? Places are the same; ideologies are the same. The headquarters and activities are the same.

I am glad to inform you that this morning the UN Security Council has declared Jamat-ud-Dawa, the latest outfit of Lashkar-e-Toiba, as a banned organisation. Four people, including those who we suggested are listed as terrorists by the UNSC. We are told that in the names

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

included is that of Hafiz Sayed. We were told by an international interlocutor that there was information that this man was arrested. However, within twenty minutes I heard from our Mission that this man was appearing on the television screen in an interview.

Masood Azhar has been house-arrested. What does 'house arrest' mean? The law in Pakistan is the same as the Indian Penal Code. The criminal laws are the same. In criminal cases there are two kinds of custody that could be contemplated - one is judicial custody and the other is police custody. Is this a convincing step?

I have no quarrel with the democratic Government of Pakistan. We welcome the return of democracy to Pakistan. Perhaps I was among the first Foreign Ministers to visit Pakistan after this new Government was installed. On behalf of the Government of India I conveyed our sincere desire to take steps to move forward and to build up our cooperation. I invited the Foreign Minister of Pakistan to come and also to participate in a seminar in Chandigarh jointly to explore the possibilities of enhancing people-to-people contacts.

On the question of the non-state actors, are the non-state actors coming from heaven? Are they coming from a different planet? The non-state actors are located in the territory of a particular country. These non-state actors are operating from within a particular country. What we are most respectfully suggesting to the Government of Pakistan is that please act. Mere expression of intention is not adequate.

We have been assured by Pakistan in this regard not once but twice. On the 6th of January, 2004 - Shri Advani was the Deputy Prime Minister and Shi Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister then - President Musharraf in his joint statement with Prime Minister Vajpayee gave the solemn assurance that Pakistan's territory will not be allowed to be used by terrorists. This was reiterated on 24th September, 2008 by another

President of Pakistan, President Asif Ali Zardari. But, you find that terrorists are still coming from Pakistan.

The Home Minister has more information. It appeared in some newspapers that the controllers of these attacks, those who were conducting the attack when the action was underway, were instructing them to do this and do that, are in Pakistan. We do feel sometimes, I do agree with Mr. Salim in this, that we have to draw many lessons from this. In their anxiety to beat the other channels in publicity, some channels were showing crowds of people on the screens. Instructions then came to the terrorists to throw a grenade at the crowd so that they would run away.

Some lives were lost. Because of the anxiety to get publicity. If the camera was not focused there and if the crowd was not seen there by those who were monitoring from outside, perhaps these things would not have happened. So, we have to draw the lessons where to stop and where to pause.

Our brave soldiers have sacrificed their lives, a graphic picture of which has been given by the Home Minister: the way the Maharashtra ASI took bullets in his body to facilitate the capture of the terrorist by the other police personnel, we, the ordinary mortals, cannot even think of such sacrifices. Hats off to him. I salute our security people. When they were sacrificing their lives, from a safe distance, if somebody thinks that he will defeat his competitors by getting larger viewers by giving updated news, he may serve the interests of the company but surely he or she will not serve the interest of the nation. Most respectfully, I would like to submit that is the lesson we have to draw of where to stop and where we have not to go.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I read the article of President, Asif Zardari in the *New York Times*. I have full sympathy for him when he says that events of Mumbai reminded him of the time when Benazir was assassinated hot dead. There is a book written by Mrs. Benazir Bhutto and published in Great Britain by Schuster Limited in 2008. I am just

quoting one point that will reflect the internal situation. I quote:

"But in Pakistan things have almost never as they seem. There are always circles within circles. Rarely straight lines. This was meant to look like the work of Al-Qaeda and the Taliban and I do not doubt that they were involved. Elements from within the Pakistani Intelligence Services had actually created the Taliban in the 1980s and certain elements sympathised with Al-Qaeda ideologically and theologically. Some had recruited for and worked with it. I had identified those I suspect in my letter to the General....."

'General' means President Pervez.

".... before my return."

This is written by whom? If she was alive, she would have become the Prime Minister of Pakistan today or President.

Now, that may be the internal situation. This is exactly what I told my interlocutors that you shall have to appreciate it and do not try to have a general straightjacket formula that this is a dispute between India and Pakistan, Kashmir is the bone of contention, solve the problem of Kashmir and everything will be in place.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, most respectfully I would like to submit, I do not believe in this straightjacket simple formula. It is a complex situation. I have no doubt of that. We want to encourage democratic institutions and the democratic system in Pakistan but it is not for us to decide how. We cannot deliver this. It is for the people of Pakistan, it is for the institutions of Pakistan and it is for the civil society of Pakistan to undertake this job. And most respectfully I would like to submit that simply by raising hysteria that a big power is going to attack Pakistan and trying to divert the attention, taking the plea of a hoax call from the Indian Foreign Minister to the Pakistan President is not going to yield results.

We expect some positive steps from Pakistan. Of

course, it is for them to decide. Most respectfully I say that we have suggested several times, in all international and in all bilateral fora, in our dialogue and in our communication with them that please deny them sanctuary accept the facts and try to resolve the situation and that we are ready to help. While having discussions with the Prime Minister over phone, it was offered that Pakistan DG, ISI would be coming to India. But within hours, this was denied. That may be the internal problems of Pakistan, but how is it going to help India? If they are not able to resolve their internal problems, they will have to find a way out. The international community can only help them.

But we cannot completely ignore history. In the name of preventing the advance of communism, they are armed to the teeth, resulting in rise of the Taliban. I remember a conversation between two former Prime Ministers some time in the early 1980s. I can mention the names of the former Prime Ministers. It was Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Mrs. Thatcher. I was the eye witness and it was a breakfast meeting. In reply to a question Smt. Gandhi asked, "Tell me, is there a single shot from Pakistan that had been fired in any direction, other than India?" There was no answer.

We are fully aware of the situation I am not indulging in jingoism or I am not indulging in any such sort of things. But I am simply expressing my anger. This is the feeling of the Indian people. We have to deal with them – I know that I cannot change my neighbour and I cannot live with my neighbour in perpetual tension. That is the policy that we have been following. But we expect that the issues will be addressed, the issues cannot be ducked and issues cannot be sidelined.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these words, I conclude.

Sir, I most respectfully submit that I have circulated a draft of the Resolution to the hon. leaders. After this, we can sit with them, if they want to have some sort of a discussion. But as the very nature of the debate, the rule under which it is being discussed, it does not end in

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

the adoption of a Resolution. So, it cannot be the outcome of the discussions, because if I understand correctly, you are allowing this discussion under rule 193; and normally the Parliament expresses its sense through a substantive motion, either under rule 184 or something like that. But they are technical issues. It does not matter, and so, at the end of the debate, we can adopt the Resolution.

MR. SPEAKER: You may leave the issue of rules to me.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am leaving it to you, Sir. You are the master and you will look into it. We express our views on this.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South-Central): For how many days we will keep discussing with Pakistan? You have said that there is evidence against Pakistan, then why don't attack Pakistan?

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That is not the point. That is not the issue. I am making it quite clear that that is not the solution. Let us be very clear and frank that that is no solution. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Terrorists are entering in our country from that place...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

I also thank the Leader of the Opposition. I am obliged to all the leaders for their cooperation.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.15

13.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House would now take up Papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri T.R.Baalu, beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between Dredging Corporation of India and the Department of Shipping, Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9398/08]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited and the Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9399/08]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between Ennore Port Limited and the Department of Shipping, Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9400/08]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between Cochin Shipyard Limited and the Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9401/08]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between Hindustan Shipyard Limited and the Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9402/08]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 578(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 2008 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 49(E) dated the 3rd February, 2006, issued under Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9403/08]

3. A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:-

- (i) The Merchant Shipping (International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 220(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 2008.

- (iii) The Merchant Shipping (Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage) Rules, 2008 pub-

lished in Notification No. G.S.R. 219(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 2008.

4. Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9404/08]

5. A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Cochin Shipyard Limited, Kochi, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Cochin Shipyard Limited, Kochi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9405/08]

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri A.R.Antulay, beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the 44th Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, for the period from July, 2005 to June, 2006 under Article 350(B) of the Constitution.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9406/08]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Wakf Council, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Shrimati Ambika Soni]

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Wakf Council, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 9407/08]

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE
(SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): Sir, I, beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North East Zone Cultural Centre, Dimapur, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North East Zone Cultural Centre, Dimapur, for the year 2006-2007.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 9408/08]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 9409/08]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 9410/08]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS(SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri Praful Patel, beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow, for the year 2006-2007.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow, for the year 2006-2007.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 9411/08]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS(SHRI PAWAN KUMAR

BANSAL): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri M.S.Gill, beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9412/08]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9413/08]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9414/08]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):
Sir, I, on behalf of Shri B.K.Handique, beg to lay on the Table:-

A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Fertilizers Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9415/08]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9416/08]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Projects and Development India Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9417/08]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9418/08]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited and

[Shri Ram Vilas Paswan]

the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9419/08]

- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9420/08]

- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Madras Fertilizers Limited and the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9421/08]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited and the Department of Ayush, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9422/08]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9423/08]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the AIDS Prevention and Control Project, Voluntary Health Services, Chennai, for the year 2006-2007.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the AIDS Prevention and Control Project, Voluntary Health Services, Chennai, for the year 2006-2007, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the AIDS Prevention and Control Project, Voluntary Health Services, Chennai, for the year 2006-2007.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9424/08]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9425/08]

- (8) A copy of the Drug and Cosmetics (First Amendment) Rules, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 512(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 2008 under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.
- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9426/08]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Board of Examinations, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Board of Examinations, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9427/08]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Academy of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9428/08]

- (13) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 31 of the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry Act, 2008:-

- (i) The Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 573(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 2008.

- (ii) The Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry Regulations, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 574(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9429/08]

- (14) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954:-

- (i) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (5th Amendment) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 664(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 2008.

- (ii) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (6th Amendment) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 754(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9430/08]

- (15) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 730(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 2008 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 491(E) dated the 21st August, 2006 issued under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9431/08]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri Naranbhai Rathwa, beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
 - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Container Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Container Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Container Corporation of India and the Ministry of Railways, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9432/08]

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9433/08]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri K.H.Muniyappa, beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Union Government (Commercial)(No. PA 16 of 2008) Public Sector Undertakings, Public Private Partnership in Implementation of Road Projects by National Highways Authority of India (Performance Audit) for the year ended March, 2007.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9434/08]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi

and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956 :-

- (i) S.O. 280(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening-six-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 (Bangalore-Nelamangala Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (ii) S.O. 434(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 2008 authorising the Assistant Commissioner, Mangalore Sub-Division, Mangalore, as the competent authority to acquire land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 17 (Mangalore-Cochin Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (iii) S.O. 503(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th March, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 48 (Nelamangala-Hasan Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (iv) S.O. 334(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 2008 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 631(E) dated 18th April, 2007.
- (v) S.O. 336(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 2008 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 630(E) dated 18th April, 2007.
- (vi) S.O. 490(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, manage-

- ment and operation of National Highway No. 47 {(Tamilnadu/Kerala Border (Walayar-Thrissur Section)) in the State of Kerala.
- (vii) S.O. 505(E) and S.O. 506(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th March, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 17, including the bypasses in the State of Kerala.
- (viii) S.O. 849(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 2008 authorising Officers, mentioned therein, to acquire land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 in the State of Kerala.
- (ix) S.O. 77(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 2008 authorising Revenue Division Officer, Kadapa to acquire land for construction of approaches to Road Over Bridge of Chittoor-Kumool Road of National Highway No. 18 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (x) S.O. 2093(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th December, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Hyderabad-Bangalore Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xi) S.O. 2463(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 2008 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1884(E) dated 30th July, 2008.
- (xii) S.O. 2491(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 2008 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1869(E) (in Hindi version only) dated 29th July, 2008.
- (xiii) S.O. 1600(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 17 (Kodungallur Bypass) in the State of Kerala.
- (xiv) S.O. 2046(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th August, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 {(Tamilnadu/Kerala Border (Walayar-Thrissur Section)) in the State of Kerala.
- (xv) S.O. 2077(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 2008 authorising Deputy Collector (LA), Thiruvananthapuram, as the competent authority to acquire land on National Highway No. 47 (Thiruvananthapuram to Kerala/Tamil Nadu Border Section) for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of the above Highway in the State of Kerala.
- (xvi) S.O. 2078(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 2008 authorising special District Revenue Officer, Tirunelveli, with headquarters at Nagercoil, as the competent authority to acquire land on National Highway Nos. 47 (Kerala Tamil Nadu Border to Kanyakumari Section) and 47B (Nagercoil to Kavalkinaru Section) for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of the above Highways in the State of Tamil Nadu.

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- (xvii) S.O. 1249(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 2008 authorising District Revenue Officer, Sirsa as the competent authority to acquire land for construction of ROB over Railway crossing No. 143 at Rewari-Bhatinda Railway Line in Sirsa Town on National Highway No. 10 in the State of Haryana.
- (xviii) S.O. 1275(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 2008 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 514(E) dated 7th April, 2006.
- (xix) S.O. 1276(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. NE-II (Eastern Peripheral Expressway) (Sonapat Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (xx) S.O. 2179(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 2008 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 294(E) dated 14th February, 2007.
- (xxi) S.O. 2230(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 2008 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 1562(E) dated 26th June, 2007.
- (xxii) S.O. 2049(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th August, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (four-laning), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 (Nagpur-Dhule Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xxiii) S.O. 2304(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 2008 regarding rates of bridge fee to be recovered from the users of permanent Yenegur Bridge on the National Highway No. 9 (Pune-Solapur Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xxiv) S.O. 2229(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 2008 regarding for building of National Highway No. 7 (Kamptee-Kanhan bypass and Nagpur-Hyderabad Section) in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xxv) S.O. 2089(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 2008 authorising Officers, mentioned therein, to acquire land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xxvi) S.O. 2182(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 2008 authorising Officers, mentioned therein, to acquire land for building (widening/six-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 8 in the State of Haryana.
- (xxvii) S.O. 2062(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Faridabad Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (xxviii) S.O. 1197(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 2008 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1834(E) dated 25th October, 2007.
- (xxix) S.O. 1050(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/

four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 21 (Kurali-Kiratpur Section) in the State of Punjab.

(xxx) S.O. 1279(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 1 (Jalandhar-Amritsar Section) in the State of Punjab.

(xxxi) S.O. 1461(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of a four laned Railway Over-bridge National Highway No. 22 in the State of Punjab.

(xxxii) S.O. 2100(E) and S.O. 2101(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 1 (Jalandhar-Amritsar Section) in the State of Punjab.

(xxdiii) S.O. 868(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 2008 authorising Additional District Magistrate (Land Acquisition), Uttar Dinajpur District, as the competent authority to acquire land on National Highway No. 34 in the State of West Bengal.

(xxxiv) S.O. 1862(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31 in the State of West Bengal.

(xxv) S.O. 1867(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 2008 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1206(E) dated 16th October, 2003.

(xxvi) S.O. 1868(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31 in the State of West Bengal.

(xxvii) S.O. 1223(E) to S.O. 1225(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 1 (Jalandhar-Amritsar Section) in the State of Punjab.

(xxviii) S.O. 1199(E) and S.O. 1200(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 15 (Pathankot-Amritsar Section) in the State of Punjab.

(xxix) S.O. 1284(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 1 (Jalandhar-Amritsar Section) in the State of Punjab.

(xi) S.O. 1400(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway

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No. 21 (Kurali-Kiratpur Section) in the State of Punjab.

- (xli) S.O. 875(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 2008 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 1766(E) (in Hindi version only) dated 17th October, 2007.
- (xlii) S.O. 927(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 2008 containing corrigendum to the Notification No.1316(E) (in Hindi version only) dated 1st August, 2007.
- (xliii) S.O. 928(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 2008 containing corrigendum to the Notification No.1318(E) (in Hindi version only) dated 1st August, 2007.
- (xliv) S.O. 1113(E) and S.O. 1114(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 26 (Jhansi-Lakhanadon Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xlv) S.O. 1222(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Indore-Khalghat Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xlv) S.O. 1401(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation

of National Highway No. 6 (Durg-Nagpur Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh.

- (xlvii) S.O. 1555(E) to S.O. 1558(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 3 (Khalghat –M.P./Maharashtra Border Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xlviii) S.O. 1871(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Khalghat –M.P./Maharashtra Border Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (xlix) S.O. 1879(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Khalghat –M.P./Maharashtra Border Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (l) S.O. 2048(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th August, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6, including construction of bypasses (Sambalpur-Rajpur Section) in the State of Chhattisgarh.
- (li) S.O. 2051(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th August, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 75 (Gwalior-Jhansi Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

- (lii) S.O. 2231(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 3 (Dholpur-Morena Section) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (liii) S.O. 687(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 2008 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1372(E) dated the 24th August, 2006.
- (liv) S.O. 1092(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 2008 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2147(E) dated the 18th December, 2007.
- (iv) S.O. 1093(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway Nos. 23 (Saranga-Santhapada Section) and 200 in the State of Orissa.
- (vi) S.O. 1141(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 34 in the State of West-Bengal.
- (vii) S.O. 1554(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 2008 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1290(E) dated the 11th August, 2006.
- (viii) S.O. 1516(E) and S.O. 1517(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 215 (Rimuli-Rajamunda Section) in the State of Orissa.
- (lix) S.O. 1880(E) to S.O. 1882(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 215 (Panikolli-Rimuli) in the State of Orissa.
- (lx) S.O. 1649(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 200 (Duburi-Bhuban Section) in the State of Orissa.
- (lxi) S.O. 791(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 48 (Nelamangala-Hassan Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (lixii) S.O. 896(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 2008 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 556(E) dated the 7th June, 2000.
- (lxiii) S.O. 1032(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 (Mulabagal-Kolar-Bangalore Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (lxiv) S.O. 1074(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May, 2008 regarding

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acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different sections, mentioned therein, of National Highway Nos. 13, 17 and 48 in the State of Karnataka.

- (lxv) S.O. 1123(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 2008 authorising Chief Engineer (National Highways), Karnataka, Public Works Department or his authorized legal representative to collect the fees on behalf of the Central Government at the rates, mentioned therein, in respect of National Highway No. 63 in the State of Karnataka.
- (lxvi) S.O. 1569(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 13,17 and 48 in the State of Karnataka.
- (lxvii) S.O. 1698(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 2008 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of bridge across Sharavathi River on Panaji-Mangalore Section of National Highway No. 17 in the State of Karnataka.
- (lxviii) S.O. 1913(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 (Mulabagal-Kolar-Bangalore Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (lix) S.O. 2126(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ upgradation etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Hyderabad-Bangalore Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (lxx) S.O. 2128(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 17 in the State of Karnataka.
- (lxxi) S.O. 2190(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 2008 regarding rates of fee to be levied on mechanical vehicles for the use of the bridge across Nethravathi River on National Highway No. 48 (Bangalore-Mangalore Section) in the State of Karnataka.
- (lxxii) S.O. 2551(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building/construction, maintenance, management and operation of Kodugallur bypass on National Highway No. 17 (Chandapura-Kottappuram Section) in the State of Kerala.
- (lxxiii) S.O. 2552(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building/widening, maintenance, management and operation of on National Highway No. 17 [Chandapura-Kottappuram(Kodugallur bypass) Section] in the State of Kerala.
- (lxxiv) S.O. 2363(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Vijayawada-Machilipatnam Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(lxxv) S.O. 2364(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(lxxvi) S.O. 2365(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2008 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 631(E) dated the 18th April, 2007.

(lxxvii) S.O. 2545(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 9 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(lxxviii) S.O. 1695(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 2008 authorising Special Land Acquisition Officer and State Officer, National Highways, Bangalore to acquire land for construction of new major bridge across River Kabini on National Highway No. 212 in the State of Karnataka.

(lxxix) S.O. 1696(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 2008 authorising Special Land Acquisition Officer and State Officer, National Highways, Bangalore to acquire land for construction of approaches of the additional vents to Road Under Bridge on National Highway No. 4 in the State of Karnataka.

(lxxx) S.O. 1697(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 2008 authorising Special Land Acquisition Officer, National Highways, Dharwad to acquire land for

construction of bridge across River Malaprabha on National Highway No. 218 in the State of Karnataka.

(lxxxi) S.O. 2518(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 2008 authorising Special Land Acquisition Officer, National Highway, Dharwad to acquire land for the purpose of building, maintenance, management and operation of bypass road National Highway No. 4 (Hubli-Dharwad) in the State of Karnataka.

(lxxxii) S.O. 2597(E) and S.O. 2598(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 4 (Mulbagal-Kolar-Bangalore Section) in the State of Karnataka.

(lxxxiii) S.O. 2267(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 2008 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of four-laned stretch of National Highway No. 2 (Makhanpur to Etawah and Etawah Bypass Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(lxxxiv) S.O. 2268(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 2008 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of four-laned stretch of National Highway No. 8B (Bhiladi to Jetpur Section) in the State of Gujarat.

(3) Twelve statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (i) to (xii) of (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9435/08]

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- (4) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 543(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 2008 appointing Project Directors of National Highways Authority of India, mentioned therein, to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred on them in respect of National Highways mentioned in the Notification issued under sub-section (1) of Section 20 of the National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9436/08]

- (6) A copy of the Central Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Rules, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 521(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 2008 under sub-section (4) of Section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 together with an explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9437/08]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri V. Narayansamy, beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) Eleventh Five Year Plan, 2007-2012 (Volume-I) Inclusive Growth.
- (ii) Eleventh Five Year Plan, 2007-2012 (Volume-II) Social Sector.
- (iii) Eleventh Five Year Plan, 2007-2012

(Volume-III) Agriculture, Rural Development, Industry, Services and Physical Infrastructure.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9438/08]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Planning Centre of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Development Planning Centre of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9439/08]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9440/08]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, for the year 2006-2007.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9441/08]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri Prithviraj Chavan, beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-

- (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 2007 published in Notification No. G.S.R. No. 256 in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 2007.
- (ii) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 2007 published in Notification No. G.S.R. No. 257 in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 2007.
- (iii) The Indian Forest Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 2007 published in Notification No. G.S.R. No. 258 in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 2007.
- (iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2007 published in Notification No. G.S.R. No. 23(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 2008.

- (v) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 2007 published in Notification No. G.S.R. No. 108(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 2008.

- (vi) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Rules, 2007 published in Notification No. G.S.R. No. 109(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 2008.

- (vii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. No. 665(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 2008.

- (viii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. No. 691(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 2008.

- (ix) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. No. 692(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 2008.

- (2) Six statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9442/08]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under article 323 (1) of the Constitution:-

- (i) The 58th Annual Report of the Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) Memorandum explaining reasons for non-acceptance of advice of the Union Public Service Commission in respect of cases referred to in Chapter 10 of the Report.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9443/08]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri S.S.Palanimanickam, I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
 - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2006-2007.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9444/08]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Export-Import Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the of Export-Import Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9445/08]

- (4) A copy of the Bank of Maharashtra Officers' Service Regulation, 1979 Amendment Regulations, 2006 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. No. AX-I/ST/OSR/5207/2007 in Gazette of India dated the 30th

May, 2008 under sub-section(4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9446/08]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999:-
 - (i) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Obligations of Insurers to Rural or Social Sectors) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2008 published in Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Reg/1/42/2008 in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 2008.
 - (ii) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Obligations of Insurers to Rural or Social Sectors) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2008 published in Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Reg/2/43/2008 in Gazette of India dated the 29th January, 2008.
 - (iii) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Licensing of Insurance Agents) (Amendment) Regulations, 2007 published in Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Reg/2/39/2007 in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 2007.
 - (iv) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Insurance Brokers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2007 published in Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Reg/4/41/2007 in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 2007.
- (6) Four statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9447/08]

- (7) A copy of the Notification No. F. No. IRQA/RI/1/38/2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 2007 modifying the percentage cession of the sum insured on each General Insurance policy to be reinsured with the Indian re-insurer issued under Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9448/08]

- (9) A copy of the Special Court (Trial of Offences Relating to Transactions in Securities) Amendment Rules, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 291(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th April, 2008 under sub-section (2) of Section 14 of Offences Relating to Transactions in shares) Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9449/08]

- (10) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 678(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the first schedule of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 in order to introduce new tariff entries as per the requirements of Chemical Weapon Convention Act, 2000 and other user agencies under sub-section (7) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9450/08]

- (11) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2189(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification

No. 130(E) dated the 28th January, 2008 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9451/08]

- (12) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :-

(i) G.S.R. 204(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 2008 specifying vulnerability to smuggling of the area, mentioned therein, as specified area for the purposes of the Customs Act, 1962.

(ii) G.S.R. 261(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 2008 specifying goods, mentioned therein, in respect of which special measures for the purpose of checking their illegal export and facilitating the detection of the said goods which are likely to be illegally to be exported shall be taken in the areas specified in the India's land border with Bangladesh falling within the territories of West Bengal, Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9452/08]

- (13) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

- (14) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 :-

(i) G.S.R. 720(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 35/2001-C.E.(N.T.) dated the 26th June, 2001.

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- (ii) G.S.R. 721(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 14/2002-C.E.(N.T.) dated the 8th March, 2002.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9453/08]

- (15) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1277(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum reducing the rate of tax as specified in sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 from three per cent to two per cent with effect from 1st June, 2008, issued under Section 8 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9454/08]

- (16) A copy of the Acquisition of State Bank of Saurashtra Order, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 589(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 2008 issued under sub-section(2) of Section 35 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9455/08]

- (17) A copy of the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 201 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 2008 issued under Section 35 of the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9456/08]

- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9457/08]

- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9458/08]

- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras School of Economics, Chennai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Madras School of Economics, Chennai, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9459/08]

- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development Economics, Delhi School of Economics, Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Development Economics, Delhi School of Economics, Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9460/08]

- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9461/08]

- (23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9462/08]

- (24) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 751(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum appointing the Commissioner of Customs (Import and General), New Delhi as the Central Excise Officer and invests him with all the powers of the officers, mentioned therein, issued under sub-section(1) of Rule 3 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9463/08]

- (25) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :-

- (i) G.S.R. 744(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated the 1st March, 2002.

- (ii) G.S.R. 757(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 96/2008-Cus., dated the 13th August, 2003.

- (iii) G.S.R. 259(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 66/2008-Cus., dated the 10th May, 2008.

- (iv) G.S.R. 760(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe a specific export duty rate of Rs. 200 per tonne on Iron Ore Fines.

- (v) G.S.R. 761(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 79/2008-Cus., dated the 13th June, 2008.

- (vi) G.S.R. 763(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated the 1st March, 2002.

- (vii) G.S.R. 769(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 2008

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together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated the 1st March, 2002.

- (viii) G.S.R. 779(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 116/2008-Cus., dated the 31st October, 2008.
- (ix) G.S.R. 794(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated the 1st March, 2002.
- (x) G.S.R. 814(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st November, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 39/96-Cus., dated the 23rd July, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9464/08]

(26) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (7) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 :-

- (i) G.S.R. 736(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to levy anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of Chloroquine phosphate, originating in, or exported, from the People's Republic of China upto and inclusive of 2nd September 2009, pending finalization of Sunset review investigations being conducted by the

Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.

- (ii) G.S.R. 743(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend levy anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of Vitamin C, originating in, or exported, from the People's Republic of China upto and inclusive of 23rd October 2009, pending finalization of Sunset review investigations being conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (iii) G.S.R. 745(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on import of fully drawn yarn or fully printed yarn or spin drawn yarn or flat yarn of polyester of any specification, produced and exported by M/s H.K. Corporation, Korea RP.
- (iv) G.S.R. 746(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 69/2008/Cus., dated the 15th May, 2008.
- (v) G.S.R. 758(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on imports of phenol, originating in, or exported from, Singapore, South Africa and the European Union at the rates recommended by the Designated Authority in the final findings of Sunset Review Investigation.
- (vi) G.S.R. 762(E) published in Gazette of India

dated the 31st October, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on imports of Cable Ties, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China and Taiwan and imported into India.

- (vii) G.S.R. 806(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th November, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on imports of acrylic fibre, originating in, or exported from Thailand and Korea RP at the rates recommended by the Designated Authority in the final findings of Sunset Review Investigation.

- (viii) G.S.R. 815(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st November, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on Compact Fluorescent Lamps, originating in, or exported from China PR, Sri Lanka and Vietnam.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9465/08]

- (27) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 793(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 2008 making certain amendments in the Notification No. 41/2007-Service Tax dated the 6th October, 2007 under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, together with an explanatory memorandum

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9466/08]

- (28) A copy of the Pan Masala Packing Machines (Capacity Determination and Collection of Duty) Second Amendment Rules, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 741(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th

October, 2008 under sub-section(2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9467/08]

- (29) A copy each of the following Annual Reports and Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Rural Banks for the year ended the 31st March, 2008 together with Auditor's Report thereon:-

- (i) Ellaqual Dehati Bank, Srinagar.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9468/08]

- (ii) Mewar Aanchalik Gramin Bank, Udaipur.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9469/08]

- (iii) Rushikulya Gramya Bank, Berhampur.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9470/08]

- (30) A copy of the consolidated Review (Hindi and English versions) in respect of the above mentioned Bank for the year ended the 31st March, 2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9471/08]

- (31) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Small Industries Development Bank of India, Lucknow, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Small Industries Development Bank of India, Lucknow, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9472/08]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI SUBBULAKSHMI JAGADEESAN): Sir, I beg to lay to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation, Faridabad, for the year 2006-2007.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation, Faridabad, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9473/08]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation, Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation, Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at Item No. (a) of (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9474/08]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, for the year 2006 under sub-section (4) of Section 15A of the said Act.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9475/08]

- (5) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, for the year 2006 under sub-section (4) of Section 21 of the said Act.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9476/08]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA) Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 9477/08]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Heavy Pumps and Compressors Limited and Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries

and Public Enterprises for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 9478/08]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 9479/08]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bridge and Roof Corporation Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 9480/08]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Triveni Structurals Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 9481/08]

- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 9482/08]

- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 9483/08]

- (viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the HMT Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 9484/08]

- (ix) Memorandum of Understanding between the NEPA Limited, Nepanagar and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 9485/08]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 9486/08]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the NEPA Limited, Nepanagar, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the NEPA Limited, Nepanagar, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 9487/08]

[Shri Raghunath Jha]

- (c) (i) Statement regarding review by the Government of the working of the Scooter India Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Scooter India Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 9488/08]

- (d) (i) Statement regarding review by the Government of the working of the Tyre Corporation of India Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Tyre Corporation of India Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 9489/08]

- (e) (i) Statement regarding review by the Government of the working of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 9490/08]

- (f) (i) Statement regarding review by the Government of the working of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota, for the year 2006-2007.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 9491/08]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY):
Sir, I, on behalf of Shri Namo Narain Meena, beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre of Excellence on Medicinal Plants and Traditional Knowledge, Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre of Excellence on Medicinal Plants and Traditional Knowledge, Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9492/08]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. 865(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 2008 recognizing the laboratories, mentioned therein as environmental laboratories, issued under sections 12 and 13 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9493/08]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:-

- (i) The Environment (Protection) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R 414(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 2008.
- (ii) The Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. S.O. 2265(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9494/08]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri Anand Sharma, beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Broadcast Engineering Consultant India Limited and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9495/08]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Press Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9496/08]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (KUNWAR JITIN PRASADA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1)

of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Sponge Iron India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Sponge Iron India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9497/08]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Steel Authority of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Steel Authority of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9498/08]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Manganese Ore (India) Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Manganese Ore (India) Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9499/08]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008.

[Kunwar Jitin Prasada]

- (ii) Annual Report of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9500/08]

- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9501/08]

- (f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the MSTC Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the MSTC Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9502/08]

- (g) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the NMDC Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the NMDC Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9503/08]

- (h) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9504/08]

- (i) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the MECON Limited, Ranchi, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the MECON Limited, Ranchi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9505/08]

- (j) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Refractories Limited, Bokaro Steel City, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Refractories Limited, Bokaro Steel City, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9506/08]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATÉL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and

English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9507/08]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9508/08]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9509/08]

- (3) A copy of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in

Notification No. S.O. 1110(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 2008 issued under Section 59 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9510/08]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY):
Sir, I beg to lay on the Table -

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Zoo Authority, for the year 2006-2007.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9511/08]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling, for the year 2005-2006.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 9512/08]

14.24 hrs.

DECISION OF THE SPEAKER UNDER TENTH SCHEDULE TO THE CONSTITUTION

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of the decision dated 5th December, 2008 (English and Hindi versions) of the Speaker, Lok Sabha on the petition given by Shri Santosh Gangwar, MP against Shri Chandra Bhan Singh under the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution and the Members of Lok Sabha (Disqualification on ground of Defection) Rules, 1985.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 9513/08]

14.24½ hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS—Contd.

(ii) Status of Implementation of the recommendations contained in the 36th Report of Standing Committee on Railways on Demands for Grants 2008-09 pertaining to the Ministry of Railways*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. VELU): Sir, I beg to lay the statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 36th Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways in pursuance of Directive 73A, of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part II, dated 1st September, 2004.

The 36th Report of the Committee on "Demands for Grants 2008-09" presented to the Lok Sabha on 16.04.2008 contained 18 recommendations and Action Taken Notes thereon were furnished to the Committee on 5.09.2008 (English version) and on 17.09.2008 (Hindi version).

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No.LT 9515/08

Statements showing details of all the recommendations contained in the Report and implementation status thereof are being laid on the Table. Since the statements are voluminous, I request that the same may be taken as read.

14.25 hrs

(iii) Status of Implementation of the recommendations contained in the 20th report of Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on Demands for Grants 2008-09 pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): I am making this Statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 20th Report of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (14th Lok Sabha) in pursuance of direction 73A of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha vide Rajya Sabha Bulletin-Part II dated September 28, 2004.

The Twentieth Report of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (14th Lok Sabha) was presented to the Lok Sabha on 23.4.2008. The Report relates to the examination of Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2008-09.

Action Taken Statements on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Report of the Committee had been sent to the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on 29.7.2008.

There are 24 recommendations made by the Committee in the said Report where action is called for on the part of the Government. These recommendations mainly pertain to issues like according infrastructure status to E&P Sector, increased allocation for R&D activities of

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No.LT 9516/08

ONGC and IOC, induction of modern technology by ONGC, increasing the exploration and production of oil and natural gas, fixing of price of Ethanol on yearly basis, speeding up of activities on ethanol based ventures in Brazil, finalization of issues on Ethanol investment, finalization of National Bio-fuel Policy, pro-active role of PCRA in Bio-diesel promotion, setting up of National Technology Mission for Underground Coal Gasification projects, systematic expansion of PNG network, long-term contracts of LNG imports by GAIL and Petronet LNG, uniform taxation on petroleum products, strengthening the distribution network of LPG, increasing of high sulphur crude processing capabilities of refineries, setting up of a Monitoring Cell to monitor implementation of anti-diversion of kerosene measures, etc.

Present status of implementation of various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement, which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take valuable time of the House by reading out all the contents of this Annexure. This may please be considered as read.

14.26 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Matters under rule 377 may be treated as laid on the Table of the House and they will form part of the proceedings.

(i) Need to increase the Minimum Support Price of sugarcane

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): India is the home to Sugarcane and Sugar. Large number of farmers in the country are engaged in the production of Sugarcane. The States of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are leading in sugarcane

*Treated as laid on the Table.

production. During 1950-51, our cane production was 57.05 million tons, and now it has reached to 355 million tons. The number of sugar mills in the country has also increased from 29 in 1930-31 to more than 475 in 2007-2008.

The farmers engaged in cane production are instrumental in generating more foreign exchange to the Government by way of sugar exports. However, the farmers are not getting adequate support price for the sugarcane produced by them. The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) headed by Prof. T. Haque has recommended Rs. 1550 per ton as Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) and an incentive of Rs. 140 for cane farmers. Despite this, the Government has fixed the current MSP at Rs. 811.80 which is same as was last year and much below the price as recommended by CACP. Due to this sugarcane growers are on the warpath, particularly in Tamil Nadu and they are organizing demonstrations throughout the State. Thousands of farmers organized a rally and agitated in Delhi on 10 December 2008. Hence, on behalf of the sugarcane growers, I urge upon the Union Government to fix the MSP at Rs. 2,000 for a ton of sugarcane.

Further, I urge upon the Union Government to waive off all outstanding loans of sugarcane farmers, irrespective of whether they are small, medium, and big farmers.

(ii) Need to monitor the progress of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Aurangabad Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR (Aurangabad, Bihar): There has been slow progress in the implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in my Aurangabad constituency in Bihar despite my pursuing it most diligently with the district administration. Very few Job cards have been issued under this scheme and, where issued, the required number of jobs has not been awarded and, above all, hardly any allowance has been paid. Of a sum of Rs. 38 crores allocated for my district, only Rs.6 crores or so have so far been utilized. Since we claim that it is central

[Shri Nikhil Kumar]

scheme conceived of at a staggering cost of over Rs. 15000 crores for the benefit of the rural unemployed, public perceives its non-implementation has an adverse reflection on the Central Government though we do clarify that it is the state Government that has to implement it. Guidelines issued by the State Government, which come in conflict with Central instructions, created much confusion and led to delaying the scheme. Also, Panchayat Sewaks are hesitant in maintaining rosters which leads to non-payment of the allowances. All this calls for close monitoring by the Rural Development Ministry which could consider organizing training workshops for the district officers to clear the concept and ensure the smooth implementation of the scheme. In fact, there is an overall need for close monitoring by Central agencies - IRCON, Power Grid and other-handling works relating to infrastructure development. As for NREG scheme, the Ministry of Rural Development must devise a system to monitor progress in its implementation in a more effective manner.

(iii) Need to revise 'minimum wages' on periodic basis for below poverty line Card holders (BPL) corresponding to price rise with a view to check poverty and unemployment in the country

[Translation]

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA' (Nainital): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the fresh norms for defining the people living below poverty line in order to check poverty and unemployment.

The Union Government has notified 13 new norms for defining the category of people living below the poverty line. Minimum wage is an important parameter for measuring poverty. Keeping the increasing inflation in view, there is a need to make proportionate increase in the ceiling of minimum wages alongwith reconsidering the new norms. 13 new norms have been notified to define the category of below poverty line, for example, housing, clothes, food, security and minimum wages etc. It has come

to notice after a study that no second Gram Sabha meeting is held for approving the list and wherever the list is read, the villagers are not told as to what does the marks got by them mean. The number of marks they get will decide whether they will be included in the below poverty line category or not. If Gram Sabhas are not included in this procedure then, once again, well off and influential people will dominate the list of poor people. There should be transparency in this case. Minimum wage is an important parameter to measure poverty. I would like to request the Government that keeping the increasing inflation in mind proportionate increase should be made in the criterion of minimum wage so that poverty and unemployment can be removed completely within the fixed time limit and the poor class people can get the protection of BPL alongwith ensuring overall development of the poor class.

(iv) Need to provide funds for Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri new railway line project in Himachal Pradesh

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Minister of Railways towards the assurances given by hon'ble Prime Minister during his visit to Himachal, where he had given a commitment to declare the Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri broad gauge line a national project. In this regard, it was decided during the meetings held in the Ministry of Railway that Himachal Pradesh would have to contribute 25 percent of the total cost. As a result the state government had made the provision for desired funds in its budget for the year 2008-09 but the Railway Ministry neither made a provision for funds in the budget this year nor has it started the said project so far. I therefore would like to request hon'ble Minister of Railways to immediately make provision for adequate funds to start the said project this year itself so that the assurance given by hon'ble Prime Minister can be fulfilled.

(v) Need to augment the security along the Coastal areas of Gujarat

[English]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): Gujarat has a long coast line and having international border with Pakistan

assumes added importance concerning coastal security. It has been observed that certain areas between Jakhau and Chhad belt are not being covered effectively by any security patrolling. Neither the Coast Guard nor the Water Wing of BSF is able to patrol as the shallow water does not allow existing boats to operate. During the low tide certain land mass comes up and it becomes difficult to approach the areas which may be used by the terrorists and infiltrators for dumping contraband items. The security personnel in this area should be provided with appropriate equipment, particularly the boats so that they can effectively patrol the area. Besides, along the coastline number of small islands exist which need to be watched. The security systems available with the Ports are inadequate and in absence of specialized equipment, unwanted materials may be easily smuggled in. The small fishing harbours do not have basic facilities for security check and number of fishing boats are engaged in the coast round the year. The Customs departments have no such means to effectively check smuggling of any contraband item through such fishing boats. The Vessel Traffic monitoring system in the entire coast needs to be operationalised at the earliest.

The Gujarat State Government had sent a comprehensive scheme on 30.5.2005 on coastal security involving Rs. 392.47 crores to the Government of India which included setting up of 51 coastal police stations in 11 coastal districts of the State against which only 10 police stations have been approved. Against the proposal of 70 Outposts, only 46 Outposts have been sanctioned. The State Government also proposed camel patrolling system consisting of 53 camels and 106 camel riders, which has not been approved by the Government, of India. The State Govt, proposed to erect 90 watch towers, which have also not been approved by the Govt, of India. Against the Rs. 392.47 crores prospective plan, the Government, of India has approved only Rs. 58.42 crores.

Besides, State Government's proposal dated 29.12.2006 for upgradation of 39 existing Police Stations on the coastline has not been considered by Govt, of India as yet. Effective security requires dotting of coastline with facilities like

police stations, outposts etc. as many areas adjoining the sea are inaccessible and because of the heavy fishing activities, effective interception in the sea is difficult.

In these circumstances I urge upon to the Government to approve the proposal of the Gujarat State Government, immediately.

(vi) Need to approve the proposal submitted by the Government of Gujarat for developing Magdalla and other minor ports in the State

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR (Vadodara): The Government of State of Gujarat has sent proposal to the Govt, of India on 11.5.2005 to develop Magdalla port to facilitate Coastal Shipping in the region. Subsequently another proposal was sent by the State Government on 21.6.2005 for development of other minor ports consisting of Magdalla, Naviakhi, Porbandar and Veraval ports in the State. I urge upon the Government of India for speedy action on the proposals.

(vii) Need for four-laning of N.H. 9 (Pune-Sholapur-Hyderabad) and N.H. 13 (Pune-Sholapur-Bijapur) besides setting up Trauma Centres along these National Highways

[Translation]

SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH (Sholapur): Sir, a number of serious accidents have been occurring way frequently due to heavy traffic on the National Highway No. 9 (Pune-Sholapur-Hyderabad) and National Highway No.13 (Pune-Sholapur-Bijapur) in my Parliamentary Constituency Sholapur and a number of people lose their lives and a large number of people get seriously injured in road accidents.

Keeping in view the increasing heavy traffic on both these National Highways, they need to be converted into four lane. Besides, there is also a need to provide proper medical facility at every few kilometers distance keeping in mind the serious road accidents that take place.

[Shri Subhash Sureshchandra Deshmukh]

I would like to request the Government to make the National Highway 9 (Pune-Sholapur-Hyderabad) and National Highway 13 (Pune-Sholapur-Bijapur) four lane and take necessary action for setting up of medical centres equipped with proper facilities at a fixed distance.

(viii) Need to run express trains on Sadulpur (Rajasthan) – Hissar (Haryana) and Sadulpur-Delhi rail routes

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): Sir, gauge conversion of Rewari to Sadulpur, Sadulpur-Hissar railway line under North-West Railways has been completed long back. Only two passenger trains have been introduced between Sadulpur and Rewari. This is an important rail line. The passengers were facing problems since long due to shortage of trains.

Therefore, I request that express trains should be run on Sadulpur-Hissar and Sadulpur to Delhi rail routes so that the people of the area could get some relief.

(ix) Need to empower the fishermen community with gadgets with a view to strengthen the Maritime security in the coastal regions

[English]

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey): In view of the increased terrorist threat through the sea, in addition to strengthening the Indian Navy and Coast Guard, the fishermen, who are the natural inhabitants of the sea may be empowered and their services may be utilized for maritime surveillance and security. Even historically, fishermen were the first line of defence along the maritime boundary of the country. They are instinctively coastal protectors. The fishing community had always been cooperating with the security agencies. Often the fishermen were the first to notice mystery vessels on the high sea. They can be used as information providers to protect the country's coastlines by providing them powerful binoculars and other communication equipments. So I urge upon the Government to bring

the fishermen community in the national security loop, as informants.

(x) Need to undertake modernization and expansion of Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur, West Bengal

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): Alloy Steel Plant (ASP) at Durgapur is an asset for the Nation as well as for Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). This Plant which was supposed to be the best plant in India in 1960s and earmarked to produce 1 lac ton steel per year with optimum capacity of 3 lac tons for developing various grades of special steels & stainless steel to meet the requirements of Rail, Atomic Research Centre, Petro chemicals, Defence sector, Power sector and Automobile sector. ASP was set up with a view to stop the import of special steels from abroad and to save foreign exchange. In early 70s ASP's collectives started the movement for its expansion and modernization for installation of a seamless tube plant at ASP. SAIL board accepted the demand but due to some unknown reasons that seamless tube plant was installed at BHEL's Trichi Unit in Tamil Nadu. Later on the demand for expansion in Sheet Mill was also sanctioned. But it could not materialize as one new Sheet Rolling Plant was installed at Salem as a result of which both the ASP & Salem Steel Plant (SSP) have become non-viable. While Salem requires an integrated steel plant, ASP requires a finished mill but it has not been done. Now, a good decision has been taken to invest Rs. 1500 crore for Salem Steel Plant's backward integration but there is no decision for forward integration of Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur. So, all the Trade Unions unitedly started campaign against the decision of the management's attempt to close down the production. I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to fulfill the demand for full modernization and expansion of Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur with finishing units like modern bar mill with wire rod mill, updated forge shop with higher capacity, full-fledged sheet mill, stackle mill, seamless tube plant and direct transfer of liquid steel from Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP). In this way, the plant can be revived by optimum utilization of existing resources through synergy among SAIL-DSP-ASP-SSP.

**(xi) Need to undertake gauge conversion work
on Bareilly-Lucknow sector of North-
Eastern Railway**

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Kheri): I wish to draw the attention of union Government that the Indian Railways have a vital role in the economical and industrial development of the 'Terai' area of Uttar Pradesh. But unfortunately the progress has come to a halt due to delay in carrying out gauge conversion work on the Bareilly-Lucknow sector. This conversion will facilitate the regional farmers to have access to important export centres, airports and harbours. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to carry out gauge conversion work on the Bareilly-Lucknow sector of North-East Railways without further delay.

**(xii) Need to ensure adequate availability of
fertilizers to farmers in the country**

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Sir, this year the farmers were hopeful of harvesting a good crop due to good rains received in Northern India but all that would have been possible when the Government would have made adequate quantity of fertilizers available to the farmers. But fertilizers could not be made available to the farmers in time due to the lax policies of the Union and State Governments and the fertilizer which was available was NPK fertilizer and not DAP and that too was spurious. This led the farmers to use one and a half sack of NPK fertilizer in place of one sack of DAP. Because of this, the farmers had to spend huge amount on fertilizers.

In view of the demand of fertilizers by the farmers, the Government has not taken any steps in that direction. This is really a matter of concern. The Government should ensure timely availability of fertilizers to farmers each year and save the farmers from basic problems like shortage of fertilizers.

**(xiii) Need to enhance the honorarium paid to
teachers employed as "Shiksha Mitra" in
Uttar Pradesh under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**

SHRI MUNSHI RAM (Bijnor): Sir, 'Shiksha Mitras' in are appointed for teaching in primary and secondary schools in Uttar Pradesh under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Shiksha Mitras fully discharge the duty of Assistant Teachers. A substantial portion of funds under this head is spent under other heads by the State Government and the Shiksha Mitras doing teaching job are paid only Rs. 3000 per month. Such small remuneration is not enough for the livelihood of these Shiksha Mitras. Through this August House, I would like to request the Union Government to increase the amount of assistance to Uttar Pradesh so that the Shiksha Mitras can be paid a minimum of Rs. 6000 as honorarium so that they are able to discharge their responsibilities properly.

Through the House, I demand that after getting 5 years of experience Shiksha Mitras should be given permanent appointment as Assistant Teacher.

**(xiv) Need to undertake welfare measures for the
upliftment of landless people living below poverty
line and increase the budget allocation of SC and
ST Finance Development Corporation**

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Sir, there is nearly 8 crore hectares of surplus land in the country which is lying unutilised and at the same time there are crores of people belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and others communities who do not have any land.

The number of people living below poverty line in the country is more than 26 percent. In the coming 10 years a comprehensive scheme should be formulated to uplift the people living below the poverty alongwith increasing the budget of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation in order to make special employment opportunities available to the people of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

[Shri Ramdas Athawale]

I would like to request the Union Government to formulate a comprehensive plan for allotting the surplus land to the landless people of the country in order to bring them above the poverty line and also take steps to increase the fund allocation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation.

14.26½ hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Recent Terrorist Attack in Mumbai—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The debate will continue now. Shri Ramji Lal Suman may speak now.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, innocent citizens, security personnel and people not only of our country but also of other countries have been killed in the terrorist attack in Mumbai. First of all, we pay our humble homage to all those people. Through you, I would like to request the Government that there is need to provide more help to the families of the victims.

Sir, the essence of the discussion, the spirit of this discussion is that the entire nation has united to fight terrorism after the terrorist attack in Mumbai. It is true that we belong to different parties, we have different ideologies and think differently. When there is a discussion or debate on other issues, we express the view of our respective parties but this discussion means that if there is something more important than our parties, it is the people of the country. Security of the country, prestige of the country is more important than the party affiliations.

Sir, being an Indian, it is our duty that we all stand

up together in this hour of crisis. We want to send this message to the whole world and tell the Govt. of India that the entire country is with them and they can go to any extent to deal with terrorism. You have full freedom for this but people of the country should get relief from it.

Sir, just now Advaniji was speaking. Assembly election in five states were held recently. Terrorist attack on Mumbai took place during these assembly elections in five states. I was sure that this will definitely become an election issue because it was a serious matter. But, it was not so, simply because our style of functioning so far has been ineffective, whether it was the Govt. of Atal Bihari Vajpayee or Dr. Manmohan Singh. People have conceived this here in point and there is anger amongst the people that both are not serious on this issue and only make routine statements without any real action.

Sir, after the attack on this House Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji had given a call for a decisive war. People's trust has been shaken with the nature of statements that emanated from the Government after the Mumbai attack and they want that, let there be any Govt., but, it should wage a decisive war on this issue. This is what the people of the country want.

Sir, despite all that, it could not become an election issue. On one hand, we believe Pakistan to be responsible for this but at the same time I would urge the hon. Home Minister who is sitting here that our police system, police and security forces need a total revamp. Therefore, there is need to think afresh. These terrorist groups can attack with biological, chemical or nuclear weapons in future. Therefore, I urge that better results cannot be expected unless our security forces have modern weapons and techniques in the changing circumstances. Our army has its own intelligence agency. Another intelligence agency can be created on the same times. But, as I have urged you, we have to think afresh in the new context, in the changing circumstances. The saddest or the most painful aspect is that the security agencies do not have coordination among them. As hon. Home Minister has said

that RAW had before hand informed the Navy about the possibility of an attack through sea route while the Navy denies it. The coast guard, which is responsible for the security of the coasts does not have the required number of boats with faster speed. Its very sad that these schemes have been lying dumped in the files for years. I would request the hon. Home Minister that there is no need for further delay in these schemes and the Govt. should do whatever is needed for the coastal security.

One practical difficulty in this regard is that several states do not extend defined co-operation in releasing their share of expenditure. But, this is such a moment when the prestige of the country is at stake and innocent people are being killed. Effective action should be taken after ensuring that each state bears its share and if need be a meeting of Chief Ministers of all the states should be called. This is a real and fundamental question.

Although, it is a question for the Congress party and the govt. to tackle. Two Patils had to go after the Mumbai blasts but this not a solution of the problem. Let us address the root cause of the problem. Replacing Shri Shivraj Patil by Shri Chidambaram Saheb as Home Minister is not a solution of the problem. People of the country want an uncoated direct reply. We do not want to hear the kind of language used by you here, but it should be reflected in your action that you are truly honest in fighting terrorism. This is what the common man of the country wants. I would like to urge you that better results cannot be achieved until a complete makeover of our security system is carried out.

Apart from Rustamji Commission and Dharamvir Commissions, the State Governments constituted many commissions for police reforms. Why commissions are constituted when we do not implement their reports. So many commissions have been constituted in the country. In my view, these commissions are constituted to distract the people's attention but even the most important recommendations made by these commissions are not implemented. It should be our effort to ensure that the meaningful recommendations made by the various commissions on police reforms are implemented.

Shortage of lakhs of police personnel has been reported in the newspapers today itself. As per the international standards of security, there ought to be 222 policemen for one lakh population, whereas in our country this ratio is 126:1,00,000 and in developed countries it is 250 to 500 policemen for one lakh people. There is a severe manpower crunch in the police force in the country. If recruitment of police personnel is not made at this juncture then when would it be done. Hence, this work needs to be carried out expeditiously.

Chidambaram Sir, the Police Act, of 1816 enacted by the Britishers needs to be revised. This is prime time act being applied in modern times. Extensive revision and amendments are needed in the Act and modern thinking should be applied while affecting such changes. I would like to say that since terrorism is an international problem an international legislation needs to be formulated to deal with it. The existing laws are not sufficient, therefore, international legislation should be formulated in view of the new context. Further, the judgement with regard to the 1993 Mumbai blasts has been given after 14 years. A limit of one, two or three months should be fixed for passing of judgement in such cases. It is a common thing for a case to drag on for 20-25 years in our judicial system, if it pertains to a common man. There is no time limit for disposal of cases. In the matter of civil cases, the passage of 35-40 years is no big deal either. Hence, a time limit should be fixed for disposal of cases related to terrorism.

After the attack on the World Trade Centre, America had given a clear message to the rest of the world that those who are not opposing terrorism at this juncture, they are not our supporters but supporters of terrorism. I don't know if this Government can speak in this language or not but India should definitely send out a message that today, we are facing a crisis which could also linger other countries of the world in future. Therefore, it would be in the interest of the world to support us in such a time of crisis. This is not merely our problem but the problem of the whole world.

[Shri Ramji Lal Suman]

Sir, Pakistan was stunned after the Mumbai attack. When India pointed an accusatory finger at Pakistan, President Zardari and Prime Minister Gilani agreed to send ISI Director for discussion to India. But they changed their tune after 10th of December. What is the important role of this organization in Pakistan? After abdicating power, former President of Pakistan Pervez Musharraf had said that ISI is the front line of defence in Pakistan and weakening its position would not be justified at any cost. He said that this was the most useful organization in Pakistan. The very organization which is bent upon to harm us is the most important organization in the eyes of the rulers of Pakistan. Therefore, when we talk about ISI, we can safely assume that it is directly linked to the Pakistan Government.

The seriousness of the matter may be gauged from the reply of the Government to a question given yesterday, wherein it has been stated that the country had suffered 22,107 terrorist attacks during 2004 to October 2008 and the Mumbai attack is not included in this figure. Nothing can be more serious than the situation, when the innocent people, civilians are killed and there is no security of life.

Sir, another thing is that whatever action is taken it is only after the incident has already occurred. This is the state of our intelligence. The Government has also accepted that it had intelligence inputs but it could do nothing to prevent the incident. The discussion should center around the issue that if the Government has information about the possibility of an incident, what steps it takes to prevent it? There is not even a single incident, where the Government could take some effective action beforehand to check the incident. All steps are taken after occurrence of an incident.

The Government had received a report from IB on 21 December, 2006 which clearly stated that ISI and the Pakistani Navy is training 600 terrorists. This training was being given in three stages and went on for a duration

of twelve to eighteen months. In March 2007 the Director-General of coastal security group also admitted to the possibility of a attack through sea route. Shri Antony and the then Home Minister Shri Shivraj Patil mentioned about the possibility of a attack through sea route in the Lok Sabha in March 2007 and May 2007 respectively. What had the Government done in this regard? This is very sad. The new Home Minister has admitted to a lapse on the part of the Government. Efforts should be made to prevent the recurrence of such incidents. If we do not learn from past experience, we cannot expect positive results in future.

I know this is a very sensitive matter. It is my belief that there is no problem in the world that cannot be resolved through discussion, if, our intention is good. I think that Pakistan's intentions are not good. We should take the world community into at large confidence and should make efforts to control terrorism without bloodshed. But, I would like to urge you that there can be a temporary solution to this problem but not a permanent one unless terrorist activities cease from across the border and terrorist camps are destroyed. In the current situation, the Government should, therefore, find some solution diplomatically so that we can control the problem that our country is facing for the last two decades.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Samajwadi party I assure the Government that our party is with them.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jharkhand): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, terrorism has become a complex international problem today. The terrorist attacks on Mumbai on 26th November 2008 were not an ordinary attacks. These attacks are different from all other terrorist attacks that took place in the country recently because going by the kind of training imparted to the terrorists in Pakistan and the manner in which our country was attacked it can definitely be termed as part of world terrorism. 189 invaluable lives have been lost in the whole incident including 26 foreign nationals. 2 NSG commandoes and

18 brave security personnel including ATS Chief Shri Hemant Karkare, Shri Kamte, Shri Salaskar. Even the RPF security man Jillu Yadav showed exemplary courage with the ordinary rifle and saved 500 people at the station. I salute all the brave security men who laid down their lives. I salute those brave men be it ATS chief or others for the valour they displayed countering the terrorist attack in the country. I bow my head and pay homage to the departed souls and pray for peace to their souls.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in such an incident, it cannot be differentiated whether our own countrymen got killed or foreigners or NSG commandoes or brave ATS officials. Terrorists did not check who they were killing because they have no religion, caste and they just accomplish their mission.

Hon. Home Minister has just now explained the whole situation by making a statement. Today, I also saw the leader of Opposition, who tried to go back to his agenda a bit in the end. But, still I would say that his debate was of superior level. But, I want to tell the Government to be careful and Maharashtra State should also be careful. The Government has also accepted that there has been intelligence failure. Not only intelligence but there was carelessness on the part of Coast Guard too. Where were marines patrolling? How easily the terrorists entered our coast and captured the vessel named 'Kuber' and reached Mumbai and executed their plan. They accomplished their mission. There was total lack of coordination be it state police, coast guard or marine patrol. I believe that there was lack of coordination because the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) had, in its six reports from September to 19th November, hinted at the possibility of suicidal attacks through the sea route and also about the attacks on Taj hotel and CST station. There was lapse in security even after indications and there is no need to deny it. The Government should admit the lapse on its part. This lapse also needs to be investigated because the State Government says that it was not forewarned while the Central Government maintains that all indications of a possible suicidal attack on Taj hotel and CST station in

Mumbai were provided to it through reports. The State Government denies it and says that it was not forewarned. This coordination itself is a matter of inquiry and that is why I mentioned it. I had just said that the terrorists do not have any religion. Communalism and terrorism, both are twin sisters or two sides of the same coin. I, therefore, want to say as to how can we face our enemy, the external terrorist power, as long as there is no communal harmony in the country? We, therefore, will have to resolve in this House to remain united. There should be no difference in our word and deed. We also need to do some introspection. We all and the leaders of the political parties need to do introspection because such an 'important, sensitive and international issue is being discussed. Our country cannot remain united if we will try to divide this country in the name of religion, region or language and we cannot be fully successful in fighting the external terrorist forces. That is why it is of utmost importance that we should be united. It is painful to say and I do not want to mention it because the discussion is at its highest level today. But, it is painful to say that patriotism has not stirred any Chief Minister in the entire country. Patriotism stirred only one CM in the whole country whose name I will not mention here. When does his patriotism wake up? He offers assistance to the widow of the ATS Chief Shri Hemant Karkare after his death. The wife of that brave officer was also a brave lady. She refused the one crore rupees assistance offered to her. What could be more high example of patriotism than this? The ATS Chief was a very honest and highly dedicated officer who did not discriminate. The manner in which Malegaon incident has been investigated by him and the elements found to be involved in it have been disturbed. I say that the country should not be divided on religious lines. The resolution we are going to adopt today will succeed only when we do some introspection. We ought to rise above our parochial attitudes. We will also have to rise above party affiliations as this issue concerns the whole country and our resolve to combat terrorism in the country. This is a big question and we will have to shed our narrow mindedness. We will have to go beyond party politics and explore as to why this was allowed to happen.

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

I was very surprised that this issue was taken up. I never wanted the incidents relating to Delhi and Rajasthan to be discussed in this context. This issue should not have been compared with them. I don't know why hon. leader of the Opposition later on started applying this criteria in that context. I would have left this issue here itself yet I would like to make one point here as it is being repeatedly said that Azhar Masood is being kept under house arrest. Who is Azhar Masood? He is the same terrorist whom a Minister of our country had escorted to Kandhar to be set free. The morale of the terrorists had been boosted that day only. Our jawans are laying down their lives today because the morale of the terrorists had been bolstered that day. The Home Minister is present here in the House. We will have to frame a policy after studying and reviewing the anti-terrorist laws in force in other countries.

Should we agree to undermine the dignity of our country and set a terrorist free after escorting him to Kandhar. The same terrorist is again preying upon India and spitting venom against our country.

SHRI KHARBELA SWAIN (Balasore): Yadavji, that aircraft had nearly 150 passengers. Should we have allowed all of them to die?

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): It is our duty to protect the civilians but should we change the law for this purpose?...(Interruptions) There just cannot be any compromise with terrorism or terrorists.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, we should not enter into any agreement with the terrorists...(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARBELA SWAIN: Should we have let 150 passengers to die?...(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:* *

*...Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded.

...(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:.....**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This should be expunged.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded unless I allow it.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing is being recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Devendraji, a smooth debate was taking place. Please understand the seriousness of this.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Sir, I did not wish to discuss these matters...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Devendraji, instead of looking up, look at me when you speak.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I will expose all your secrets...(Interruptions)

* Not recorded.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair..

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Devendraji, look at me when you speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded.

...(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Devendraji, I am not allowing you. None of your statements are going on record.

...(Interruptions)...*

[English]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Lalaji was present in that meeting...(Interruptions). The hon. Prime Minister was also present in that meeting...(Interruptions).

[Translation]

Your party leaders were also there in the meeting in which this decision was taken...(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Alright, but it should be looked into seriously...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Devendraji, first you listen to me. Instead of looking-up, look at me while you speak. We are having a very serious debate, please maintain its seriousness.

* Not recorded.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am saying this with great regret that...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing is being recorded.

...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have expunged whatever he has said.

[Translation]

Devendraji, please maintain the seriousness of the debate.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Sir, these people do not bring people close to one another, these people create divisions in the nation. We bring people together. They should not alienate the people...(Interruptions)

They view a particular community in the country with suspicion. I did not want to discuss these issues...(Interruptions). If they create disturbance their leaders would not be able to speak out here either...(Interruptions). Do not take this debate on a wrong track. If they spread the communal virus how will the country remain united?

How would we be able to deal with security challenges posed by foreign countries if we are not able to ensure internal security? Hence, we will have to strengthen harmony between all the communities if we want to strengthen the internal security of the country. There is no need to cast doubts on any community. We can see that even people of minority community are protesting against this incident; they are also speaking out against terrorism. That is not a problem. The entire country is united on this issue.

* Not recorded.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Undoubtedly.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: You are right. But you are saying this today. Where were you hiding at that time? You have raised a huge Maharashtra Sena. The Indian Army demonstrated great courage and valour. You did not do anything. You used to raise nationalist slogans. I want to say that the country should be kept united, be it a Hindu or a Muslim or a Sikh or a Christian, there is a need to make a resolution that all of us should be united to combat terrorism. We need to make the terrorists bite the dust by keeping our social harmony intact. Ours is a great country. We can fight against the terrorists ourselves and we do not need the help of any other country. We do not need to depend on what strategy is being formulated in a country or what decision is being taken by U.N. Security Council. What we need is to strengthen the unity of the country. It is appropriate that we keep on making diplomatic efforts. But it is more needed that we take initiative to counter the terrorism. I did not want to refer to it but honourable Member has compelled me to do so. I want to say that it is essential to have a general consensus on terrorism. The political parties need to get rid of their trivial interests and make a resolution to combat terrorism unitedly. Therefore, we need to be united.

We have such an example that during the war against Pakistan, Captain Abdul Hamid had showed his patriotism and nationality by destroying the Pakistani tanks. Indianness, nationalism and love for nation run in the blood of every citizen belonging to any fraternity of this country. Hence, we cannot take divisive view and perceive it differently. That is why the persons killed in this attack belonged to all the fraternities. The Indians as well as the foreigners were among the killed. Apart from that the police and security personnel killed in this attack belonged to various religions.

As usual, Pakistani hand is suspected in this case. We have also got conclusive evidence in this regard. I want to say that the Government must take strict action, needed against the terrorists. It can be debated as to what

decision and action are to be taken against Pakistan. But now time has come to take a decisive stand against the ongoing terrorist attacks in India. If it happens so, we will not have to look to other countries rather we will be able to take concrete action on our own. Hence, strong resolve and will power are required for taking strict action. We will have to think over it. We need to be united against such attacks carried out in Mumbai or elsewhere in the country.

We have always preferred non-violence even in the past. Non-violence has been an integral part of our national policy. But what is the use if we do not throw the outsiders who attack our borders or intrude in to our country for this purpose. Dr. Lohia had said in 1963 that they had no option at that time, they might have options in future. A country, which faces threats from within as well as outside, must use its army for its security at right time. We are a sovereign country and we do not need other's permission for that. If a few Hindus do not understand this fact or argument that it is essential to be at friendly terms with the Muslims or the citizens of Pakistan for opposing Pakistan, it should be explained to them.

15.00 hrs.

We need not befriend the bureaucrats, terrorists, mujahideens, fidayeens or ISI but we need to befriend the people of Pakistan. The people of Pakistan are not against us. The terrorists being trained in the camps based in Pakistan are poisoned in their minds against India and they are against India, not the people of Pakistan. Pakistan gains strength from the facts of opposition and suppression of the Muslims and supporting two nations theory. The Government should take strict action against the communal rioters. We cannot combat terrorism effectively unless we strengthen our social harmony.

At last, I would like to say that there were many interruptions during my speech. Therefore, I want to request you that if there is any terrorist camp within our country, that must be identified. The Government should identify every camp on priority basis belonging to any religion, involved in terrorist activities. That camp, be it associated

with Abhinav Bharat or Drama or whatsoever must be identified. A nodal independent agency to deal with such cases should be set up by coordinating among various agencies like CID and local intelligence unit at State level and IB, CBI, Military Intelligence or Director of Revenue, Intelligence, RAW, Custom Intelligence, Income Tax Surveillance at central level.

The matter of including the police in the concurrent list should also be considered for maintaining law and order. A trained group of NSG jawans should be stationed in every state capital so as to combat the terrorists strongly. Necessary staff and infrastructure for that should be provided.

In the last I would like to mention that the criminal and terrorist cases should be treated as time bound and disposed at the earliest and only then we will be able to counter terrorism. Today we should resolve in the House to be unanimous and not to follow different lines. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV (Faizabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this issue. Sir, terrorism is an international problem and every problem should be solved in the manner in which it occurs. At it is an international problem, we would try to find its resolution at international level unitedly. We cannot diagnose a disease unless we get to the root of the disease and a disease cannot be treated unless it is diagnosed. Why terrorism was born, be it because of our mistakes or our friends' mistakes or the mistakes of any big nation, but somewhere mistakes have been made and that brought terrorism in to existence. If we look at Afghanistan, we find that the President of Afghanistan had sought help from Soviet Union for their security and due to this America promoted terrorism in Afghanistan with the help of Pakistan. When America created the problem, it had to face it. I want to say that we should also ascertain as if we are not making mistakes. What is the reason behind the terrorist attacks in India? The Government has not made it clear till date as to why the terrorists carryout attacks in India.

Sir, we had opposed Pakistan during Bangladesh war. Is Pakistan taking revenge of that or doing so because of Kashmir issue or communal extremism is giving rise to terrorist attacks? Why Pakistan is abetting the terrorists in carrying out terrorists' attacks in India? Our investigating agencies have not any clear idea in this regard till now. until and unless you know the exact cause, how this terrorism can be contained. Terrorism is coming to existence in one or the other part of our country and that is due to our mistake. Many hon. Members have said in the house that we should also focus on our internal security. How extremism came to existence in Punjab? I do not want to say how extremism went on the rise throughout the country, it happened due to Government's weakness. A price has to be paid for following wrong policies in order to remain in power. This August House had expressed its grief on terrorist attack in Mumbai and paid homage to the persons killed in the attack. How long we will continue to pay homage, we will have to find out a solution to this menace.

Sir, we should in not be miser praising the courage of the people including those killed in the terrorist attack and the officers who sacrificed their lives in countering the terrorists but it has to be admitted that our home department as well as the Home Minister were not efficient enough. Our Navy and Coastal management were also lax. Many things have been admitted. If the Home Minister of our country has been replaced, it means that the Government has admitted its fault. Our Navy and other agencies have also admitted their faults. Today the Government should also admit that terrorism is on the rise in the country due to their inefficiencies. We do not have proper equipments as well as mechanism which may be helpful in containing terrorism. I would like to request the Home Minister as well as the Government to consider it seriously. The State Governments also need to be vigilant. Attacks have been carried out in Uttar Pradesh, RPF in Rampur was attacked in which eight person were killed and five injured. The person arrested in this connection had given the details about the planning of Mumbai attack. His name was Fardim Ansari. He detailed everything and

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

several persons were arrested but the Government did not pay much attention to that. Not only this but there were more blasts at many places in Faizabad and Lucknow in December, 2007 and January, 2008. Thirteen people were killed in those bomb blasts. The persons arrested thereafter disclosed the names of places where terrorism was on the rise, persons behind the conspiracy, the targets in India. All these facts were reported in the newspapers and investigation reports but no action was taken thereon. Various facts came to light during the investigation of Gorakhpur bomb blast but none of those facts was taken seriously. I mean to say that when you do not treat an obvious disease, then it is bound to worsen. The Government must admit its fault and take the responsibility. Some people are of the view that Pakistan should be given a befitting reply. India and Pakistan both possess nuclear weapons. The day a war is started, India will also suffer at lot. This problem cannot be resolved through war. It can be resolved only when all the anti-terrorism forces in the world which are also present in Pakistan are brought under one umbrella and a public opinion is formed to combat terrorism which led to the assassination of Benazir Bhutto and others in Pakistan too. You can do it and you have just admitted that the Presidents and Prime Ministers of 24 nations have called on phone and offered their co-operation. When you are getting so much international support, you should not feel weakened in fight against terrorism. Our country is an example of unity in diversity as the people of this country speak different languages, have different cultures and living styles but all of them are with you in this hour of crisis and even after this if you cannot combat terrorism then we cannot call this efficient Government. It is right that you have the mandate. Today it is a general feeling in the whole country that the present Government is not as active, sincere and alert as it ought to be to fight against terrorism and the Government has not maintained desired coordination with the State Governments and in providing support to their organizations. This is our weakness and we are suffering such enormous loss of lives and property due to terrorism.

Efforts are being made to disturb the social harmony and political games are being played in the name of terrorism. If politics will be played on the issue of terrorism, then, this problem cannot be resolved. If a few political parties do so then the whole country will suffer. Terrorist attacks have taken place at various places in Uttar Pradesh. The U.P. Government combatted terrorism efficiently and made arrests on a large scale and busted the conspiracy. One and a half lakh posts have been created in police force, anti-terrorism squad was set up in the State. Uttar Pradesh Government has initiated a campaign with full force to combat terrorism but the U.P. Government is not getting the desired support from your side. The information furnished by the Uttar Pradesh Government has brought all the terrorist activities in the country to light. Hence, I request that when the whole country is unitedly with the Government, this Government should combat terrorism with full force. This menace should be dealt with utmost sincerity. You have admitted that the countries throughout the world have promised to stand with you. You should take them along with you. If there are terrorist elements in Pakistan, then, the whole world should fight against terrorism with the help of a strong intelligence network and success will be achieved and our country will win.

[English]

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperumbudur): Sir, I welcome the statement made by the hon. Home Minister, Thiru P. Chidambaram, which can be considered as comprehensive, constructive and forward looking. I join my other colleagues and friends who preceded me in condemning these dastardly acts of terrorism and commending the role of security forces.

There is no doubt that the country should be one in fighting against the acts of terrorism and defeat the nefarious tendencies of the people who are out to weaken our country, India, as emerging global force.

Today, we saw that our Opposition Leader, Advani// registered his valuable points in this House that we should be united at this juncture. Whenever he speaks, he always

speaks about religion—Hindu and Muslim. But today he spoke that terrorism is one of the other religions that we should fight against. I welcome Advanji's speech also.

Our leader, Dr. Kalaingar has also condemned these terrorist attacks and paid homage to the martyrs and commended the exemplary role of the security persons and other paramilitary forces in their fight against terrorists, and also he had written letter to the Prime Minister in this connection.

Sir, I stand here to condemn the most horrendous attacks at several places including Taj Hotel, Oberoi Hotel and Nariman House in Mumbai on 26th November which were repulsed by our Police, security forces, Naval Commandos and the NSGs. ... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): Sir, Vijay Kumar Malhotraji mentioned my name and the hon. Prime Minister's name amongst the leaders who were present in the all party meeting in which it was decided to send the terrorists to Kandhar...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): I can say with full confidence the Manmohan Singhji and Laluji both were there. The leaders of all parties were present in the meeting in which the said decision was taken...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Please show me the proof. You are wrong...(*Interruptions*) You have lost because of making false statement...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I was present in that meeting alongwith you. The steps to be taken by the Prime Minister were decided there...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I don't participate in such decisions...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Sir, he is misquoting my name.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I will give the list of names. It has the names of Manmohan Singhji, Mulayam Singhji and it contains your name as well...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I don't participate in such decisions...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: All the leaders were present there...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: No.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: How can you deny it?

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Only you can do such a thing...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Krishnaswamy may continue.

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY : Sir, in the bomb blasts and attacks on 26th November by terrorists, unfortunately, 164 people were killed and among them 26 were foreign nationals. No words are strong enough to condemn these ghastly incidents. We pay our humble homage to Major Sandeep Unnikrishnan of NSG who made a supreme sacrifice while confronting the terrorists. We also pay our respectful homage to the then Chief of Anti-Terrorist Squad and his other officers who had laid down their lives in their act of bravery for the sake of the country. We salute the brave soldiers and officers who have become martyrs while fighting against the terrorists and while saving and evacuating the innocent civilians and foreign nationals who had been taken as hostage at various places in Mumbai. We convey our condolences to the families of the bereaved. We also express our heartfelt condolences to the families of those victims including foreign nationals who were mercilessly killed by the terrorists.

[Shri A. Krishnaswamy]

Sir, I would request the Government to face the challenge posed by these terrorists resolutely and also urge upon the Government to strengthen the intelligence gathering mechanism both at the State and the Central level so that timely action can be taken by the respective security agencies. I appreciate the decision of the Government to raise India Reserve Battalions in a number of States with financial assistance from the Central Government. Similarly, special task force or outfits on the lines of NSG should be set up in all the States under the control of the State Government with the financial assistance from the Centre to deal with such menace effectively in future. I also welcome the proposal of setting up of training schools for training the commando units of the State police forces in various States. Modernisation of police force in various States is also a very important component as the National Police Commission has emphasised this point.

Sir, such a large-scale attack by terrorists cannot be tackled by the State Governments; wherever it happens it cannot be tackled by the State Police because the State Police looks after the law and order problems and other small offences. To augment and reinforce the anti-terrorist squad forces, the centre should extend the help and assistance with Naval commandos, NSG etc. But, at the same time, whatever measures are taken by the Central Government to strengthen the internal security and anti-terror steps, they should keep in mind that the rights and jurisdiction of the State Government should not be infringed upon.

Sir, before I conclude I would like to say that I have got a SMS message from one of the citizens from the State of Tamil Nadu. The message is : "An Olympic shooter, a sportsman gets Rs. three crore; but a real shooter dies fighting against the terrorists and his family gets only Rs. five lakh from the Government". This is the SMS that I got. A real shooter got Rs. five lakh only but a shooter in the sports got Rs. three crore. The reward and award

should be increased for the families of those who laid their lives. It should be done.

Sir, at the end, I would support the proposed Resolution which might be brought before the House for passing unanimously condemning the acts of terrorism and giving a clear signal to the world community that India is one and any attempt to weaken the unity and integrity of the country will not be tolerated.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the speeches given by Chidambaram Saheb and Pranab Mukherjee Saheb. Shri Pranab Mukherjee had adopted a strong and strict tone while touching various issues in his speech and many a time I felt that this speech was being made by our party member. There were so many similarities in it with the position taken by us.

Sir, the Mumbai attack is not only a matter of sorrow for the entire country but also a matter of national shame. Chidambaram Saheb apologized for it, Shri Shivraj Patil had to resign, the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra had to resign. This is not an ordinary incident. Lakhs of people gathered there, lit candles and used abusive language of a sort against all politicians. Undoubtedly, the country is angry. It also needs to be considered whether this was a sudden attack. Pranabji said that this attack was carried out in a systematic manner, through a conspiracy. It was also said that when Pakistan found itself unable to defeat India in four wars and ninety-one thousand of its soldiers were taken as prisoners of war, it decided to change its strategy. It decided to give India a thousand cuts and make it bleed so profusely that it would succumb to its injuries. Thereafter, terrorism was fostered and funded there as part of a State policy. Terrorist attacks were carried-out as part of this policy. The House should not get divided on this issue. It is true that the House should act unitedly on this issue. It is true that the House should act unitedly on this issue. But I would like to remind the House that earlier also, it

has passed two resolutions unanimously. One proposal was passed during the war with China. When the war was going on, Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru had moved resolution in the House in which it was stated clearly that India would not sit quietly till it won back every inch of the ground lost to China. What happened to this resolution? The members stood to pass a unanimous resolution in both the Houses but that proposal is nowhere in sight now. Forty thousand miles of our land is in the hands of China. We have simply been holding endless talks with it.

The other resolution passed in this House was regarding Pakistan. When such an incident occurred Shri Narsimha Raoji had moved the resolution about Pakistan in the House. It stated the intent to fulfil the one objective that remained before India, that is take back Pakistan occupied Kashmir. It stated that the entire country resolves to get back that land. Today no one talks of getting that land back. That is why I wonder what is going to happen to this resolution.

The Mumbai attack happened and the Home Minister resigned. What is the guarantee that such an attack will not take place again? Can anyone give the assurance that Pakistan would not carry-out another such attack. Also, no plan of action has been spelt out either in the proposal or by the government in the event of such an incident taking place again. I am mentioning these issues because the warning of such an attack was given not once but many times. My friends have also said here that just prior to the attack on 26 November, Shri Shivraj Patil had said on 22 November:-

[English]

"... to control terrorism in the hinterland, we have to see that infiltration of terrorists from other countries does not take place through the sea-routes and through the borders between India and friendly countries. The coast line also has to be guarded through Navy, Coast Guard and Coastal Police. The Special Force and CID should identify the persons, etc. ..."

[Translation]

He said this four days ago before this incident occurred. On 13 November 2008, 13 days before this, hon. Prime Minister was saying that:-

[English]

"Terrorism and threats from the sea continue to challenge the authority of the State."

[Translation]

This warning about attack from sea-route was given atleast 15 times before this. Pakistani nationals arrive there from the Lakshadweep route, set up their bases and then operate from there. Only a Guard and an Inspector has been deployed there in the name of security.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was said that the owner of the Taj hotel was warned about the attack on Taj. Our friend was saying that the person arrested in Rampur had said that Taj hotel will be attacked. Security arrangements were made at Taj hotel for seven days after which security was removed. Our friend was mentioning ATF and other things which I do not want to delve into. I want to ask as to why no attention was paid to these warning signals and why wasn't any follow up action taken in this regard? The revamp and strengthening of the Coast Guard has been going on since 2005 but no coast Guard Police Station has yet been set up till 2008. Funds should have been earmarked for setting up the Coast Guard Police Station which the Government has not done. Coast Guard is blaming the Navy, Naval Chief is blaming the RAW Chief who, in turn, is blaming the Home Minister. It is just like a civil war taking place. There is need to think as to where we went wrong. The Government has said that all these things will be analysed. No official has received information so far. RAW is saying to have passed the information to the Home Minister, Home Minister says information was passed onto the Navy which says it had informed the Maharashtra Government. Thus, everyone is saying that they had informed other but for how long has this been

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going on? It is clear that it is not a question of a single day. It has been going on for many days. I have said all this because there is a wave of anger in the entire country and you have presented this motion because of this wave. In this motion, you have mentioned that.

[English]

"India shall not cease her efforts until the terrorists and those who have trained, funded and abetted them are exposed and brought to justice."

[Translation]

People were asking for the terrorists to be blown to pieces but I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister as to what he means by saying.

[English]

"We will bring them to justice."

[Translation]

All the courts, right from the lower to the higher, have awarded capital punishment to Afzal who had attacked the Parliament but the Government has not executed sentence for the last four years. Why? This incident took place seven years ago and the Supreme Court pronounced capital punishment in 2005. If a terrorist is made to feel that first of all he would not be captured and if at all, he is captured then he is not likely to be convicted and if somehow his conviction takes place, the punishment order is least likely to be executed then.

[English]

Where is the will?

[Translation]

You are saying that attacking Pakistan is not the solution for weeding out terrorism. If that is not the solution then what else is the solution? File pertaining to mercy

petition has not been cleared for six years. Even though the terrorist was arrested and awarded capital punishment. Is this the way to deal with terrorism? I am referring to it because an encounter took place at Batla House recently. Police had all the information about it. Inspector Moolchand Sharma achieved martyrdom but even his integrity is being questioned. It was your own police and not Gujarat police which had raided the area where Moolchand Sharma got killed. Two persons were also arrested in that encounter. A day after, blasts took place in Mehrauli. How long such incidents will go on? The language used in the statement here that we are with you is used by your leader. What is the answer to this question that.

[English]

"India shall firmly counter all evil designs against the unity, sovereignty and total integrity..."

[Translation]

With the exception of Iraq, India is the most terrorism affected country in the world but even then you are saying that war with Pakistan will not be proper. Then, how are you going to deal with terrorism? What could be more shameful that there is no law in India.

India is the only unfortunate country where more than 80,000 people have lost their lives due to terrorism and this number is more than double the number our troops and jawans of para military forces that have been killed in four wars with Pakistan. We have raised this point very strongly. We pay homage to the martyrs who have laid down their lives while fighting terrorists. It is said that our jawans were fighting with 303 rifles while the terrorists had AK-47 rifles. Why did not we provide AK-47 rifles to our jawans? Why did not we provide all the facilities to our jawans, Coast Guard and other? Why no allocation was made to meet these demands in the budget of Home Ministry? We had this information for the last three years that there is a likelihood of attack from sea route. During the last three years the warning of attack from sea route was repeated, at least, twenty times. Advaniji had quoted

it just now. It is clearly written in the 2006 statement of Shivraj Patilji that India will be attacked through sea route. Why was not step taken to preempt this threat. Is passing motion instead of taking concrete steps to combat terrorism the right approach? If you do not want POTA then make some Chidambaram law or Rajiv Gandhi Anti terrorism law. Let there be, atleast, some anti terrorism law in the country. There is only such law in England which they have named as the Patriotic law. That law is more stringent than our law.

A question is raised here about violation of human rights. Violation of human rights applies to human beings and not to monsters. The entire House is expressing anger against the terrorists who killed even the women and children but is there any law against them? It is written here that the terrorists have access to unlimited funds and resources. They can buy people from that money, they can buy a vehicle, can come by sea-route and bring boats, they can do everything. Their Government is also supporting them. Pranabji has stated that they are non-state actors. Where have they come from? Have they come from heaven? Are they not from Pakistan? If Pakistan is given a warning then they change their base from one place to another. They have a lot of money. Where is the law to catch them? There can not be a bigger failure than having no laws against terrorism. This is like providing shelter to the terrorists ad to support them. They have not mentioned that they are going to enact a hard anti-terrorism law which can instill some fear in the minds of terrorists. The terrorists are fearless whereas the people and the entire country is terrorized. A few days before it was published that Delhi is on target. Yesterday a minor incident took place in Delhi and the entire city got shaken, people were calling each other. Somebody had placed some item over there. This terrorized the entire Delhi. This time people did not go to see Ram Lila and Durga Puja. Delhi is terrorized and so is the entire country. The Government says that it is going to put up a strong fight against them. Our leader has assured them of our support if they take any steps. At least they have to take some action, like bringing POTA, and we will support them. They should punish the terrorists and

we will support them. They take strict action against Pakistan and we will support them, but we will not support them if they let off the terrorists for vote bank politics, or do not take any action against them and allow terrorism to grow.

Narayanan Saheb has said.

[English]

"There are 800 modules in India being funded by ISI".

[Translation]

He must be knowing it and then only he would have mentioned that to you. You should smash those 800 modules. We will stand by you if you smash those 800 modules. Take any concrete step against Pakistan. We will support you, the nation will support you, but it will not be possible to support you if you do not take any steps. However this is not acceptable that let the sea coast unguarded open and infiltrators are allowed entry through Bangladesh and the freedom to wave Pakistani flag in Assam and still no action is taken against them. Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs, should it not be asked from you as to why no action was taken against the people who waved Pakistani flags in Assam and killed 150 people while doing so. This ghastly incident was telecast on television but no action was taken. No action is taken when Pakistani flags are waved in Kashmir. It is not possible if the Government expects support without taking any action against Bangladesh or Pakistan or any other centre, Terrorism is not going to be countered by rhetoric and paper resolutions only. Therefore, I would like to tell you that the entire country is supporting you right now. This is the time you took strong action. It was said here only that it can not be so. How are we going to deal with it if we do not adopt the policy of giving a befitting reply to them by retaliating through taking even more stringent action against terrorists. We have to do something. There is no mention about that. This is a resolution-we pass a resolution here that we will never allow terrorism to become successful. Such resolutions have been passed a number

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of times and as I have told you, a resolution was passed at the time of war against China, a resolution was passed regarding Pakistan, but the world forgets all those resolutions later. Are you ready to take the responsibility of the next incident if it ever takes place? Will we keep changing the Home Ministers after every such incident. There has to be a collective responsibility for this. The Home Minister is not responsible for all the things but at this moment we have not said so. Advani ji did not say that the whole of the Government should have come down. But, presently the condition in which you are working, there must be a talk to at least bring back POTA and to enact an Anti-Terror-Law. We also want that there should be a Federal Investigation Agency but what purpose will it serve without any Law? If a Federal Agency has to merely maintain Law and Order and catch some thief or dacoit and there is no law for that then it is a state subject. Why would any state agree? You must constitute a Federal Agency. There should be a strong Law behind that. We will be extremely happy if we have a law like England and America and we will fully support such Federal Agency provided it has some stringent law to check terrorism. Today, unfortunately, patriotism, patriot or nationalism have become like slangs. If some one talks about nationalism or patriotism, he is branded as communal, and such talk are termed as communal talk. I would like to request the hon'ble Home Minister that we have extended full support to them, the entire House and the country is supporting them. You should take some strict action and the action should be such that terrorism can be checked thereafter. It should not happen that another incident takes place and we have to pass another similar resolution. With these words, I extend my support to this proposal.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, India is the largest democracy of the world and being a democratic country, we have accepted the democratic norms here. Existence of ruling party and opposition party is quite natural in this type of system. In this democratic set up, where we come to power through

elections, it is natural to have election-issues. In a democracy, when an election issue arises, it is likely to create disputes and difference of opinions. That's why, we are seen fighting against each other in this House too and it has happened on several occasions. Often, we accuse each other. There are several issues on which we have different views and so, we accuse each other, but despite that, the history of our country shows that whenever our country has been attacked, we have got united to defend our country overlooking our difference of opinions, disputes and politics. Whichever party has been in power at those times, we have got united. This has been our history and the same is being repeated today in this House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Advaniji started this debate in the right perspective. Yesterday, this House paid tributes to the people who were martyred during the Mumbai terrorist attacks, be they police officers, police staff, N.S.G Commandos or other officials who fought against terrorists risking their own lives be they our own citizens. This operation continued for 60 hours and then our N.S.G. and police forces succeeded. We are proud of these heroes. This House and the entire country has paid homage to them. Shri Advaniji has mentioned that a media person had asked a commando about his feelings after completion of anti-terrorist operation. I would like to repeat his reply here. That NSG commando replied that we have the courage and the strength to counter any attack on us. We are strong enough to defeat our enemies. However, his reply gives another inference that our defence forces, NSG and police are capable, only political courage is required. The lack of political will is a major weakness today. We are unable to take right decisions. Unfortunately, political will required to take stringent action against terrorism is missing. That is why people of our country have resentment against us. They are expressing their anger against the politicians by sending SMSs. They have started feeling that politicians are incapable to check and combat terrorism. People across the country have such resentment. We have seen the anger and resentment among more than 2 lakh people who had gone there to pay homage without having any political support and have read about it in newspapers too.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would thank the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs for at least owning the responsibility of it. I remember that in all other terrorist attacks, be it in Mumbai trains in July, in Jaipur, thereafter, in Delhi, every time when discussions were held on these incidents, then the Minister of Home Affairs did not admit the failure of either the Government or the IB. After the Mumbai attack, the Home Minister for the first time admitted that it was the failure on the part of the Government and the I.B. This time, he personally visited Mumbai and apologised for the Government's failure to curb terrorism.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, It is not the question of seeking apology only. It is his greatness that he owned up the responsibility. I would like to mention one more thing about him. In his statement given in the morning he has mentioned to bring two Bills in the House. He also mentioned that the terrorists are receiving funds from Saudi Arabia and Pakistan's Intelligence Service, ISI is providing intelligence for carrying out terrorist activities. We require very tough laws to combat at both fronts. That is why he intends to these two Bills and is seeking support from the House to pass these Bills in this session itself. I would like to assure him that the House would definitely support any step or any Bill which would be brought to ensure the safety of the country. There is no point for either going against such Bills or making it a political issue. There is no question of playing politics in this regard.

Sir, in the morning, Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra was mentioning about POTA in his speech. I would not like to divert the discussion, rather, I would like to continue my speech in the direction set by Shri L.K. Advani while initiating the debate. I would like to state that stringent laws are required to deal with terrorism. The Government should muster all the courage to enact a stringent law to check the funding and intelligence support being provided to terrorists by Saudi Arabia and ISI respectively to carry out terrorist activities in our country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at present the country is under the constant threat of terrorism. There is anger

among the people and giving voice to that anger when one of the members suggested that we should attack Pakistan, this House got immediately a divided opinion on it. Our Minister of External Affairs and leader of the House denied it at once stating that attacking Pakistan is not a solution. Thereafter several other Members also expressed similar views that attacking Pakistan is not a solution to check terrorism.

Sir, leave aside the issue of attack. Today, the. Today, the people of the country want the Government to at least show the courage to convey the message that India will snap all relations with Pakistan if Pakistan does not stop to aid and abate terrorism and take appropriate steps to curb it. Our Government needs to convey this and snap all relations with Pakistan. Our Ministers of Home Affairs and External Affairs are stating that the roots of Mumbai attacks are in Pakistan and the President of Pakistan is also admitting that Mumbai attackers are Pakistani nationals. You must have read or heard the statement of Pakistani President Shri Jardari. Though he is admitting that terrorists are Pakistani nationals, he is also stating that Pakistan has no link with them. At the end of his statement, the President of Pakistan, warned us in a way by saying that Pakistan was fully prepared to counter any attack by India on this issue. What does it mean? Hence, first of all the Government should take a decision to sever all relations with Pakistan. Such a resolution should have been brought in the House today itself and the opinion of the House should have been taken over it.

Yesterday, I read a statement of our famous 'Gazal' singer Jagjit Singh in a newspaper. He has stated that Pakistan first sends AK-47 machine guns and then Harmonium. He is a Gazal Singer and Gazal Singers are always very sentimental and peace loving and do not believe in violence. But even the Gazal singer of our country was constrained to give such a statement. From now onwards, we should not allow Pakistani artists in our country. When a gazal singer of our country has given an opinion as to which direction we need to take, then we hardly need the opinion of anyone else.

[Shri Anant Gangaram Geete]

Today, the common people of the country are of the view that we should sever all relations with Pakistan. The day we will do this, it would be a big jolt to terrorism. Only then it would be proved that India has firmly stood up to fight against terrorism. Attacking terrorist training centres in Pakistan occupied Kashmir is not immediately required. First of all, we should sever all relations with Pakistan. We do not need any 'Samajhauta Express' or any bus commute from here. This is not an issue of agreement. Pakistan has always betrayed the hand of friendship extended by us.

I would like to thank the Government for making the statement that this attack is not on Mumbai alone, rather, it is on the whole nation. For the first time, we have realized that the attack on Mumbai is attack on India. For the past many years, Pakistan is aware of the fact that it cannot defeat us in declared war. That is why, it has chosen the path of terrorism. Proxy war by way of terrorism has been launched against India. They are saying that Lashker-e Taiba is carrying out such attacks and they have no connection with them. But in a way, it is an undeclared war against our country. If we really want to combat and curb terrorism, a message should be conveyed that it is not just a terrorist attack but it is a war being waged against us by Pakistan and it should be countered on a war footing. At least we should make such a statement. Otherwise it would be difficult to fight terrorism.

Something was found in Connaught place yesterday night and by 11 o' clock a breaking news was reported in the 'Aaj tak' that RDX some explosives meant for terrorism was found there. The entire Delhi could not sleep on that night due to this news. What is our situation today? We are a sovereign country with a population of more than hundred crores. We have got our defence forces capable to defend our borders and take on any of the forces of the world, our navy is equally competent and our police forces are too capable to ensure internal security, the only thing lacking is the political will. The country is weak in terms of political will. Now the time has come when we should strengthen and express a strong political will to take

on Pakistan for promoting terrorism. Two days back Condoleezza Rice visited our country and rebuked Pakistan. She made a statement during her Pakistan visit also. After returning to America, she again threatened Pakistan that America could attack Pakistan if it fails to close the terrorist camps running in Pakistan occupied Kashmir. The US Secretary of State can threaten Pakistan. Shri Advaniji has stated that we should fight terrorism on our own and should show the world that no compromise can be made for the safety of the country no matter what steps we will have to take in this regard. The House as well as the entire nation would support the steps taken by the Government in this regard.

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir there is no word to narrate the incidents of terror of Mumbai carnage.

Sir, it is reported in the statement of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that about 164 persons (civilians and security personnel) lost their lives and 308 persons were injured. Among the civilians killed were 26 foreigners belonging to many nationalities.

Sir, at the outset, I would like to pay my homage and respect to the families, the innocent civilians who were killed and the brave security personnel who laid down their lives in order to save the lives of many others.

Sir, now the country has coped with the aftermath of the horrors of Mumbai. One genuine cause of satisfaction must be that our countrymen of all religions have shown that they are united and it is most satisfying that they have expressed their anger and determination. But I wonder whether this was really a terrorist attack or something more? Hon. Leader of the Opposition, Shri Advani, has narrated the details. I think this event was looking a lot more like a Classical Special Forces or Commando style raid that it did like any terrorists attack that we had seen earlier.

Sir, I believe that the hijacking a fishing vessel, infiltrating *via* the sea, *via* inflatable boat, launching diversionary attacks, designed to pool the first responders out of the way of the subsequent follow on groups that struck Chatrapati Shivaji Terminal, the Oberoi, the Taj Mahal, the Nariman Centre and the equipment the terrorists carried and their attire were all in the vein of a covert special-forces raid, rather than a traditional terrorist attack.

Hence there is a little doubt that this was sponsored and planned with State support. Hon'ble Prime Minister and hon. Minister of External Affairs have already told the nation that the Government has in possession of clear and incontrovertible proof.

16.00 hrs.

They have already told the nation. They have told the nation that the Government is in possession of clear and incontrovertible proof that Lashkar-e-Toiba had carried out the attacks and the group's leaders were trained and supported by Pakistan's ISI.

Even, in the recent past, in the last August, 2008, a piece of evidence also surfaced after the bombing of the Indian Embassy in Kabul when the USA intercepted the communications between Pakistani Intelligence officers and the militants who carried out the attacks. So, there is ample proof that all these attacks are being planned and supported by Pakistan's ISI.

Lashkar-e-Toiba, a terrorist organisation that is listed in the UN Security Council Resolution 1267 and is banned in Pakistan and now functioning in different names. It is now needed that India should build international pressure on Pakistan to hand-over those who masterminded the Mumbai terror attack by going to the United Nations Security Council under Resolution 1373, adopted in September, 2001 by the UN Security Council, which is a counter-terrorism measure that mandates member-countries of the UN to initiate steps to curb terrorist activities. Since 2001, although this Resolution 1373 has been adopted by the UN Security Council, nothing has been

done. Pakistan is going ahead with terrorist activities. The entire thing is planned and supported by the Pakistan Government. Although the terrorist outfits in the banned organisation are banned in Pakistan, they are functioning in different names; they are being funded but nothing has been done. The Security Council is just silently observing all these things by just passing the Resolution 1373.

The challenge before India is to respond to the terror attack in an intelligent and peaceful way. India should make a case for approaching the international forum persuasively and democratically through the powerful instrument of Resolution 1373. This will expose India's diplomatic and political capabilities. It would be tested in the coming days. It would show how this Government is successful in the international forum to pursue and to utilise the instrument of 1373 which has been adopted by the UN Security Council. That will be a test for this Government how it is capable of pursuing it in the international forum.

In the matter of administration and maintenance of internal security too, which is the constitutional obligation of this Government under Article 355 of the Constitution, the capability of this Government is reflected with stories of failures.

In fact, India has since 2004 lost more lives to terrorist incidents that is equal to all the lives lost in the world put together, after Iraq. They should know this. Whatever terrorist attack it may be, the people and the civilians were killed. They are equal to the people suffered in the world after Iraq. More than 75000 Indian citizens, both civilian and security personnel, have lost their lives in the last two decades in terrorist attack. Even in the war, we have not lost so many people. In the last 20 years, the country has lost more than 75,000 citizens including security personnel. Hence an attack by terrorists on Indian citizens is an attack on India. We should consider it in that spirit. This attack is not on Mumbai alone. The attack is on India and this terrorist attack is not just a simple attack. They are declaring war against India.

[Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy]

So, we should be prepared to face these terrorists and we should see how terrorism can be wiped out completely in our country. During the rule of the UPA Government of more than 4 years, there have been 7,000 casualties in terrorist incidents and there have been 25,000 terrorist incidents that took place in the country according to the latest data available with the Union Home Ministry. This figure of 7,000 casualties in the course of 4 ½ years does not include the number of people died in the Mumbai attack.

Sir, we need a strong political will to deal with terrorism. Many hon. Members have referred to it and so I do not want to go into details. This Government lacks the political will to combat terrorism and without a strong political will it is not possible to fight against terrorism.

The terrorist attack of 26th November, 2008 in Mumbai is to India what 9th September, 2001 was to the USA. But in the USA, in the last 7 years, there has not been a single terrorist-related incident. In the aftermath of 9th September, 2001 attack, the security scenario underwent a sea change in the USA. Can India respond to the menace of terrorism like the USA? The Home Minister has learnt many things from the USA and now we shall have to learn many things from the USA to combat terrorism in our country. Mr. Minister can you implement the security arrangements of the USA in our country?

So, what needs to be done to prevent repeat of such attacks in our country? I would like to give answer to this question in the form of some suggestions. I would suggest that an urgent meeting of all the senior officials of the coastal States, Navy, and Coast Guard has to be convened by the Central Government to chalk out a comprehensive strategy for coastal security. Mr. Home Minister, are you prepared for a single window approach? A single window approach modelled on what is available in the USA is required to deal with terrorism. They have a Department of Homeland Security and they have a single window

approach. Can you also do it in the same way in our country?

Then, a strong anti-terror legislation is required with dedicated fast track anti-terror courts; only legislation will not suffice; there is a need also to have fast track anti-terror courts to decide the cases quickly. Otherwise, the cases will linger on for years together in ordinary courts. Then, legislation is also necessary for permitting the Indian Navy and the Coast Guard to stop and search suspected merchant ships before they enter Indian harbours. At present we do not have any such legislation for that. Some hon. Members have referred that our Navy was not able to do anything because such ships operate within the Pakistani territorial waters. So, legislation is required for this purpose.

Then, the Government should also enhance the strength of the Navy, Coast Guard, Marine Police and Intelligence Agencies. As the Home Minister said, there is shortage of manpower. Then, security of all the 13 mega ports must be handed over to the Navy. This is my request to the Government. Then, the security of 36 minor ports must be handed over to the Coast Guard. Can the hon. Home Minister consider this proposal? In addition, a single window National Marine Advisory Authority should be created. The hon. Home Minister stated that he is creating something like this. He said that they are trying to create a national maritime advisory authority or something like that.

Sir, we do not have national electronic anti-terrorist data link and data bank. So, we should have this thing also. We should also have cooperation with other marine nations who face the same threats of terrorism and piracy.

After Mumbai terror attacks, the intelligence agencies of the Centre and Maharashtra, the Coast Guards and the Indian Navy have much to answer for. Men of National Security Guards have shown tremendous bravery and courage, and we have paid our homage to them but it is strange that for no fault of theirs it took them nine hours

to reach Mumbai from Delhi — how efficient this Government is that from Mumbai to Delhi it is taking nine hours — during which time the terrorists had dug in and killed a lot of people.

It can be said about this Government clearly that there is no will, no resolve to act and worse, there are apprehensions of political protection. The Government's bumbling response to terror attacks both in preventing them and in bringing the merchants of death to book have shocked and frustrated the countrymen.

Let us hope that this Government will come out from the political trauma it is suffering from and good sense will prevail on them to give justice to the nation.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Sir, I rise to join the nation in unequivocally condemning the heinous terrorist attack on Mumbai perpetrated by the criminals who have been trained on the soil of Pakistan. We denounce the carnage that has taken place.

India is only one and shall remain one in fighting the terrorism that is confronting us. We shall defeat the attempt of those forces who want to destabilise India and put India in trouble. We salute the national heroes who have been instrumental in fighting terrorism. We pay our homage to those who have given their lives. We send our condolences to the bereaved families of those who have fallen victims, particularly, to those who had come from the foreign countries.

The House is speaking in one voice. That is the inherent strength of Indian democracy. But our indignation, as naturalities, must be accompanied by courage as well as patience. Our indignation cannot be allowed, my dear colleagues, to de-generate or to get de-railed into irresponsible reckless act. Our response has to be firm and responsible. We must work for the building up of international public opinion which can isolate really the mentors of terrorism in Pakistan.

Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is no one Pakistan today. There are many Pakistans. There is a Pakistan

of Bhuttos, there is a Pakistan of democracy, there is a Pakistan of Zaidis and there is a Pakistan of terrorists.

We cannot act in a way which will unite the entire Pakistan against India. Our friendship, bridge of friendship must be developed with the democratic forces of Pakistan who have also fallen a victim to terrorism in their own country. The hotel was sought to be destroyed in India; similarly a hotel was destroyed in Pakistan. Therefore, Sir, we must build a bridge of friendship and cooperation in the entire Subcontinent between the people who love democracy and freedom against the forces who want to destabilise this part of the world and who try to unleash terrorism on Indian nation.

Sir, I have heard the speakers who preceded me. Most interesting speeches have been made. I appreciate the statement of the Home Minister, and more so I appreciate the speech of the Foreign Minister. Over-simplification of the multi-dimensional problem is dangerous for India. Politicisation of the outrage is a nefarious game; it is being sought to be played.

16.16 hrs.

[**SHRI ARJUN SETHI** *In the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, but I must say that there is a prime question which the hon. Home Minister has to reply or think over. There needs to be introspection. The question is whether 26/11 incidents could have been averted. That is a prime question. The truth is that one particular intelligence agency has intercepted a number of messages from a well-known Al-Qaeda leader in Pakistan to unknown persons somewhere else. Three messages were intercepted. It is for the Government to find out. On September 18th, there was a message which the computers intercepted and it was a satellite conversation. It said that an operation is being planned on a particular hotel at the Gateway of India in Bombay. That was as far back as 18th September. Six days after, another message was recorded on the computer of one of the leading intelligence agencies in India which said that a criminal well-known to

[Shri Gurudas Dasgupta]

India was talking to another person and it was said that an attack was imminent. The next one was dangerous. On November 19th, merely seven days before the incident, a particular intelligence agency listeners picked up a message. The voice was clear. I quote what the voice said. The voice said: "We will be reaching Bombay between 9 and 11 in the night". This is for the hon. Minister to say whether there is any truth in it. But it is a matter of serious lapse. But let me tell you that no other person than the Defence Minister, Mr. A.K. Antony, while attending a particular Naval session in Kerala had made a statement. It came out in a premier daily *The Hindu*. I quote:

"Time was when the Himalayan region was thought of as border, but now the coastal region, more specifically the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), has become more significant in terms of threat perception. Therefore, we need to be more vigilant when we come to coastal security."

Sir, the point is that if three messages were intercepted by RAW, if the hon. Defence Minister made such a statement, then the conclusion is obvious that there is a gap, there is a definite gap between the intelligence agencies, intelligence system of the country and the security forces. It is quite clear that the information was not acted upon.

I think, a probe can only tell the truth. Therefore, I demand a probe, and the country should be made to know if there have been any lapses.

Last of all, Sir, there is a statement issued by the Naval Chief which says that there is systemic failure. We have heard of systemic failure in the economy but we have never heard of systemic failure in the operation of the Defence forces. Who is he? He is no other person than the Naval Chief. Therefore, Sir, when the nation stands totally united with the Government in fighting terrorism, in building up international public opinion, in forcing Pakistan to take action, there is another point remains to be answered. It

is that we must build up our own domestic preparedness. Our foolproof domestic preparedness is the only guarantee for preventing future assault on India. It is not eye for eye; it is not stone for stone; it is not for bomb against bomb; it is not a war-like hysteria. That is a guarantee. POTA is no guarantee. The guarantee is our preparedness. The guarantee is our political will. The guarantee is the unity of the nation. The guarantee is that the whole country is mobilized irrespective of the politics and colour to fight terrorism without allowing the people to take political advantage and without allowing the people to take partisan view of the situation. If it is so, that is the only guarantee.

POTA is no guarantee. There was POTA when Parliament was attacked. POTA is not the preventive. Our preparedness is the only preventive. Therefore, Sir, we must put our house in order. There is some disorder in the house. And not only one head should roll in Delhi and not only one head should roll in Maharashtra but there is a failure. The accountability has to be established. One person cannot be made the scapegoat. I do not hold any brief for any person who has lost his berth in the Cabinet. I do not hold any brief but the point is that it is not to put the blame on one person only. I agree that he has to take the moral responsibility but there are other holes, there are other pit-holes, there are other gaps which the Government has to take note of, and put the country into one hundred per cent foolproof preparedness to face such an eventuality in the future.

We want a composite monitoring system for ensuring collection of intelligence data and for guaranteeing that would be worked upon. We want a comprehensive system of collecting information and find out whether this information is being acted upon.

Sir, we should take all steps to ensure that 26/11 incident does not take place again. We should ensure that. Public opinion is to be aroused. Why is this Resolution? Some of my friends have been asking as to why is this Resolution; it is just on paper because similar Resolution was passed during the so-called Chinese

aggression, and similar Resolution was passed during the Indo-Pakistan war. Resolution is the only symbol of national unity which will inspire the entire nation to get united and fight terrorism in the country once for all. That is why, such a Resolution is needed. It should not be viewed for political angle.

Finally, Sir, international public opinion has to be created to compel Pakistan to liquidate the launching pad of terrorism on the soil of Pakistan. International public opinion has to be created.

Sir, Pakistan is also a victim of terrorism. Therefore, people of Pakistan must be distinguished from the terrorists who are operating against India perpetually.

Sir, there should be no war hysteria. We should dissociate ourselves from war hysteria. No war-like situation should be created. The call for economic boycott of Pakistan or severance of diplomatic relations is wrong.

The people of Pakistan are also the victims of the aggression of terrorism.

Sir, I agree with Mr. Pranab Mukherjee that it is a long way to go. There has to be a political vision. The road to tackle terrorism cannot be short-circuited. It can be used for a slogan to consolidate electoral advantage. It is not going to benefit the nation.

Therefore, Sir, I believe that the situation is too grave. We are living under the shadow of a great tragedy. Let the nation be united; let the Parliament symbolise, become the embodiment of national unity; let the Resolution be a new breaking ground; and let the whole world know that Indian nation is one, absolutely one, in dealing with the situation despite whatever differences may be there existing. That is the Resolve, that is the determination, and that is the only and the most important guarantee not to help the Government only. We are not helping the Government only, we are helping the nation, we are helping ourselves to prevent and avert such types of situations in the future.

Therefore, I support the Statement made by the hon. Home Minister, I support the proposal for having a Resolution, I call for national unity and while saying so, I feel that India is too strong to be destabilised and cowed down.

[Translation]

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT (East Delhi): Sir, today the whole of India, its Parliament, all the Members of Parliament, the entire leadership stand united to condemn the terrible attack on Mumbai and also to take a national resolution and to exhibit its unity not only to the country but to the whole world. After this dastardly attack on Mumbai the people of India showed a spirit of unity and consequently we have assembled here to discuss the said attack. When the leader of the opposition, made a speech in the Parliament after the statement of hon. Minister of Home Affairs, I, being a youth and also the Member of Parliament, felt that the speech of the leader of the opposition was not the speech of the leader of BJP, but it was as if a Leader of Opposition in the country was expressing his views before the House. I earnestly thank him. Thereafter, the Minister of External Affairs made a strong worded speech but with patience. He outlined the options available to the country, the international scenario, complexity of the entire situation. Without any kind of hesitation he also strongly stated that though the country was watching everything with utter patience, but if the situation warranted we had the resolve to take any appropriate action. I earnestly thank him also. Subsequently, several other Members also made their speeches. It is unfortunate that one or two speakers, did not miss this opportunity to politicize it. I do not want to speak in their tone but I wish that all the remaining speakers express their solidarity in national interest. Coming days are going to be quite crucial for the Home Minister. We have many options. During the course of this debate we should identify our target. But if we are not sure about our target, the perpetrators or sponsors i.e. the mother of terrorism, we may find it difficult to identify the culprit country. As speakers have said that there are not one but many

[Shri Sandeep Dikshit]

Pakistan. How strong is that Pakistan and what is its real face? It is said that we should wage a war against terrorism. Though I also support war, but war against whom? Is Pakistan Army our real enemy? Or are the generals sitting in Islamabad our real enemies?

Will we be in a position to defeat them? Will we be able to destroy the terrorist training camps operating from places 300-400 km deep into Pakistan's territory or in Pakistan occupied Kashmir or other people, organizations which are not operating from Pakistan but in middle-east countries? I would urge the Home Minister to identify such targets as it is the need of the hour. If we go to any part of the country, be it in Delhi or Mumbai, where the attack took place, whenever, there is a talk of terrorism, everyone, out of anguish wants military action, everyone wants war against terrorism. The Government takes the people in to confidence and explains as to what are its targets and what course of action it wants to adopt. We can channelise the anger of the public into positive action.

There have been many kinds of talks in last 5-10 days. Opposition is in favour of POTA but I have other opinion. Be it revoking POTA or strengthening Army, whatever it may be, we should only see it in terms of targets. My opinion is that if the Government feels there is a need to bring POTA it can bring it, otherwise not, but it should not be politicized. If there is a need to deploy the armed forces or to train them to combat terrorism the Government may do it, but it should not reflect politics. National interest should be kept above everything. Even today, I am unable to make it clear when people talk of some kind of action, as to what is their actual intention? In this crucial hour, our citizens are the political leadership. The anguish of the public can be seen as a hope also that in the days to come India will emerge stronger and will play a leading role in combating terrorism. It is our duty to utilize this opportunity. We may talk of strengthening our intelligence agencies, bringing in better coordination among them, making them of international level or anything else, I would

like to say one thing to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that the incident has hurt me a lot. Immediately after Mumbai attack, many responsible persons, including several chiefs of intelligence agencies, Director of RAW, IB and even retired defence officers came on television. They were openly critical of the Government which hurt me. What kind of comments can be expected from former chiefs of any organization, who are no more loyal to their respective organizations. It is indicative of the fact that two years after their retirement if they have such feeling about the organizations they served, then what can be expected from intelligence agencies. I would not like to hurt anybody's sentiment, but I would like to say that there are personnel in these agencies who do not want to work in certain states. Do our intelligence agencies have capable staff for analyzing and tackling any problem in any corner of the country? Are they capable of intelligence gathering? And are they aware of ground realities?

There is often talk of police reforms. Does it include strengthening of police forces also? So far as intelligence gathering, building social relations and gaining public confidence is concerned, will they be able to gather informations from the people who feel that police personnel are their enemy, people have lost faith in them. They feel that police officer is the last person with whom they would share some information. I think people have lost faith in police. This is a ground reality. The issue is – how they will get the inputs. The common perception is that if a person notices a suspicious element in his area he would hardly intimate the police as he feels that police is more suspicious than that suspicious element.

Hon. Dasguptaji has rightly said about fixing responsibility. It is applaudable and everyone has said that politicians, for any lapse on their part, should own moral responsibility. The Home Minister admitted it and resigned. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra alongwith the Home Minister tendered resignation immediately. Some senior officers may not be directly responsible, but they are responsible if there is any lapse on the part of the organization they belong to. Why no steps are taken in such

cases? In view of the said dastardly attack on the country why the people are not taken into confidence that not only the politicians, action will be taken against any individual found responsible for any kind of lapse.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, we need to change the character or nature of all the security agencies including the Army. The outlook was different at the time of constituting Army, Air force and Navy. The enemy was visible at that time. There used to be a border between us and our enemy and that border was visible. Earlier it was clear as to what was their uniform and what was ours, which plane they were using and which we were using, who was our commander and who was their commander. All this applied to the wars which took place in the past but now the outlook to war has changed. Now the wars are not fought at the border but right at our homes, in our colonies, schools and hotels. Today we cannot identify our enemy because he wears clothes similar to ours, speaks our language and looks like our own neighbour. Today, the same Army, Air force and Navy cannot prove themselves as powerful because they are not equipped to tackle such things or think about them. The intelligence agencies will have to change their outlook. The way we are coordinating internationally, it will have to change its stand. The Minister of External Affairs is also present here, therefore I would like to request for one thing. America has tried to help us and has said that it will put pressure on Pakistan. But we will have to mention two-three things to America. It is true that America has seen terrorism in a different light after the incident of 9/11. America will have to see one thing that if it wants all the countries to support its fight against terrorism then it will have to support the other countries in a similar manner if they are attacked. A strong friendship and sensitivity can only be formed if you take care of my health when I am sick and visit me at home with medicines and I also reciprocate the same by taking a doctor to see you at your home if you are sick. There would hardly be any country like India which has suffered so much due to terrorism and still it has shown so much of patience. This country has analysed things so deeply and remained so patient that no other country has done. Sometimes this is

taken as our weakness but today we should show certain leadership at the international level against terrorism. We need to strengthen ourselves. Hon'ble Minister of Finance has a good knowledge of management, he has seen all the Financial Institutions of the country. Today we need to have things like special purpose vehicle to deal with terrorism. It comes to our knowledge again and again that our soldiers do not get weapons and bullet proof jackets are not provided to SPG. I do not think it is a big issue. Hon'ble Minister, Sir, you are very knowledgeable, you are aware of these organizations and institutions and you should make such rules that whenever something is required for army men, soldiers, and officials, the things should be made available. There should be no bureaucratic hurdles because their needs are not just theirs, these are our needs, the needs of all the people sitting here in the House. It is a need of those people whom we represent. If a soldier uses a bullet proof jacket then it means our country is using it. If a policeman holds gun in his hands then he is protecting the country. He is protecting our women, our daughters, homes and the entire country. I would like to say that extra ordinary things are always required in extra ordinary times. I am sure that we will maintain our standard of talks that we have held with our neighbouring country and other countries. A lot of hope has arisen after the statement issued by hon'ble Minister of External Affairs in the morning. The strength and determination behind your voice has given us a lot of hope. I am hopeful that if other countries fail to take the expected measures then your tone of voice will certainly mean some business for the country in the coming times. Whatever steps we have to take, you should also take similar strict steps. The entire nation is with you and is looking up to you. With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI SHARANJIT SINGH DHILLON (Ludhiana) : Sir, my party Shiromani Akali Dal fully supports the resolution against terrorism tabled in this august House. The attack in Mumbai by terrorists has outraged not only India but the entire world. The terrorists are having a field day and

*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

[Shri Sharanjit Singh Dhillon]

striking at will in various parts of the country. The terrorists are using new strategies and new techniques to unleash violence in the country. Either the intelligence agencies have failed to provide the necessary inputs or our State Governments have not acted on those inputs. Apprehension was being expressed that the terrorists could strike via the sea-route. There were also reports that the Taj Hotel in Mumbai could be targetted. It is a matter of concern that the Hon. Home Minister has accepted that there has been some lapse on the part of those responsible for patrolling our sea-shores and high seas.

We have decided unanimously that we should together face the challenge posed by the terrorists. So, Shiromani Akali Dal wholeheartedly supports this resolution. But, the need of the hour is to take concrete steps to check the menace of terrorism.

Sir, in the past, Punjab has suffered a lot at the hands of terrorists. We have not been able to recover fully from those dark days. Our progress was a casualty. There was a time when people were afraid of visiting Punjab. But, by God's grace, we were able to come out of that phase and now peace prevails in Punjab.

Sir, the Government wants to set up a National Agency to tackle terrorism. But, Sir, will it be enough? I do not agree with this proposition. The need of the hour is to strengthen the states in the fight against terrorism. Liberal financial assistance should be provided to the states. Sir, the policemen in our country have out-of-date and obsolete weapons. These are weapons of the time of World War II. How then can our brave policemen face the automatic weapons of the terrorists? If the terrorists can brandish state-of-the-art weapons, why can't we equip our security forces with modern weapons?

Sir, more and more training academies should be opened in all states to train our valiant policemen in counter-terrorism. In Mumbai, the terrorists had maps of the entire area but our policemen were handicapped as

they did not have the maps of the affected area. We should look into this matter.

Sir, the need of the hour is to improve our intelligence gathering mechanism, provide modern weapons to our policemen and provide proper training to them in counter-terrorism techniques. Educated young men should be recruited in our police-force and training academies should be opened in all states for our policemen.

Also, sir, our laws need to be amended. These laws were framed during British times. There are so many loopholes in our criminal laws that the criminals and terrorists go scot-free. These laws need to be suitably amended in the light of changing times. Such stringent laws should be enacted that do not allow terrorists to walk free even after their arrests. Only then will the terrorists be convicted.

In the end, I will request the Government to convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers of all the States of India. The issue of terrorism should be discussed threadbare. This meeting of Chief Ministers should decide whether we should set up a National Agency to fight terrorism or we should strengthen the states to check the menace of terrorism.

Sir, Punjab today is in dire need of financial assistance as it had to spend a lot of money in the past for fighting against terrorism. I appeal to the Central Government to provide liberal financial assistance to Punjab.

16.47 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the manner in which the Pakistan sponsored ISI and Lashkar-e-Taiyba terrorists attacked Mumbai, the financial capital of the country, at 9.30 p.m. on the night of 26 November and killed innocent people besides police personnel and commandos of National Security Guards made the entire country plunge into a wave of sorrow.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, today the biggest challenge faced by our country is terrorism which the House has been discussing unanimously since morning. It was not just a terrorist attack on our country but it was a part of undeclared war waged by Pakistan on the Indian soil. We have been suffering for the last 20 years. This issue has been discussed here a number of times but those 60 hours made the country men express their anguish and they all have stood up united. People from all walks of life raised this voice which has motivated us to fulfill our duties more resolutely. Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs has moved this Resolution in the House under rule 193.

Subsequently, the manner in which two hon'ble Members of this House, our colleagues, respected Shri Advaniji and respected Shri Mukherjee ji expressed their views on this Resolution, made me feel that I have very rarely seen such unity against terror in the country. I am grateful to all those hon'ble Members, and today all of us will not just take a resolve, though one of my colleague was telling just now that taking a resolve is very important, but if we do not take any action alongwith such a resolution and fail to implement the same then it is of no use. I think we have taken such resolves a number of times. Today, the country is going through a very tough time. Nearly ten years ago the leader of opposition, Shri Advaniji had used the word, Proxy-war for the first time and probably many of my colleagues did not like this word at that time. Pakistan has waged a Proxy-war – an undeclared war, against India in the name of cross border terrorism. This is an open secret now. Now we need to stand united, rise above the party affiliation and party politics and work with a resolve and commitment and convert these resolutions into action so that the coming generation feel that we have done our duty well in this House and thus we will be able to cool down their anguish. A lot of discussion has been held on this issue. I would not like to take much time but alongwith this resolution, we also have to see to this that while Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs will bring this resolution saying that we will win this war and as Advaniji, Pranab ji and all other members have mentioned, and from here,

I would like to tell all those elements sitting in Pakistan that India has a population of more than 100 crore has different political parties, different religions, castes and communities but if any country of any organisation breeding in any country tries to eye our motherland or tries to destroy its unity, social harmony, constitution and culture, the people of India and its political parties will get united to finish that. We may have political differences, we may be entering or quitting politics, resigning from politics but no one can challenge this country. I have to give a few suggestions.

MR. SPEAKER: You may give suggestion.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: A lot of things have been said. I do not think it proper to give some of my suggestions to the hon. Home Minister in this House. It's not that I should not bring these points before the Members of the House. Some things are there in my mind as I, too, have spent a fairly long time in politics. We have also made some mistakes which should not be repeated. I will send him my suggestions in writing. Paramilitary forces and commandoes have done a very good job.

But, we saw some political immaturity before that action which, I think, had put the lives of many people at stake during those sixty hours. Our true tribute to the people, jawans and commandoes who laid their lives in the Mumbai attack on 26th November would be meaningful only when we can overcome our failures like not acting on information received from Rampur through interception, lack of coordination and lack of political will. The hon. Member is sitting here. He was also present. I was watching his interview. Rarely would have anyone slept on the night of 26th November. Entire country remained awake and we all were also awake. The question before us is why such a situation cropped up? Why the incident of 9/11 was not repeated in America?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I have started speaking just a shortwhile ago. I will not take much time. I will not repeat what I have said.

MR. SPEAKER: Ten minutes have already elapsed.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Why such incidents occur in our country every week if 9/11 was not repeated in the U.S.

[English]

Kindly review what has happened on the 26th of November 2008 in Mumbai. What are the loopholes?

[Translation]

Where did we wrong if 2-4 hours before it was said in Rampur that Taj Hotel, in Mumbai was going to be attacked? I would request the hon. Home Minister that instead of a resolution on this incident, a review, as hon. Advaniji has used this word, should be done. Whatever information is published in the newspapers, aired in the media and received from the intelligence agencies should be collated. I three suggestions. I do not want to make a long speech. I did not even want to speak, I had said no. But, anyway, I have three suggestions.

One of my friends and Geete ji have said just now and you have said in the morning in your resolution that we have to win this war in two ways. Firstly, we should speak of solidarity that we all are one and the whole country is united in this war. Secondly, most stringent steps will have to be taken to win this war. You have spoken about a National Intelligence Agency but what after that? Whenever reference is made to POTA, perhaps the Government does not like it, but, Geete ji and Advani Sahab had said that if we do not have the right kind of law, whether of Centre or State, and stringent enough to crush the terrorism then just creating a National Intelligence Agency will not do. I just want to say that a stringent law should be made. Molly ji is sitting here. There is a report presented

by Molly ji to the second Administrative Reforms Commission called "Combating terrorism and protecting by righteousness." There is the very first recommendation of the Committee, formed under the Chairmanship of Molly ji, on page 115 of that report. You may call it POTA, LOTA or TOTA or whatever but, atleast, make some law.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You may take note of page number 115.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK :It is in page 115, paragraph 4.1. 6, under the Summary of Recommendations.

MR. SPEAKER: You may note down page 115.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : I quote:

"A comprehensive and effective legal framework to deal with all aspects of terrorism needs to be enacted. The law should have adequate safeguards to prevent its misuse. The legal provisions to deal with terrorism could be incorporated in a separate chapter in the National Security Act, 1980."

[Translation]

You should make a law. We say that law and order is a state subject. Terrorism or divisive tendencies like naxalism should also be included in the law. States should also be given power to make laws.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the end, I would say that there are states like Gujarat, Maharashtra and others which have to deal with such terrorist incidents frequently. Gujarat has enacted the Gujarat Control of Organized Crime Act (GUJCOC) and Rajasthan and Maharashtra also have similar laws. The Central Government should strengthen the states by giving its assent to the stringent anti terrorism laws enacted by them. Otherwise, the Centre will remains stronger but the States will become weaker. I, therefore, want that the Government should give its assent to the

laws of Gujarat and Rajasthan by rising above politics...*(Interruptions)* The Government should take action in view of today's resolution and make it clear to Pakistan that double standards will not be accepted.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would conclude by quoting a 'doha' by Kabir. Kabir has said very nicely that —"Vinay Na maanat Jaladhi, Jach Gaye Teen Din Beeti, Bole Ram Sakop Tab, Bhaya Bin Hot Na Preeti." If someone does not accede to our frequent requests...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not add anything to Kabir.

[Translation]

Do not add anything to Kabir.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : I am not adding anything. It is a fact any is the culture of our country. Gandhiji has also said that.

[English]

I would conclude by quoting Mahatma Gandhi, "If there is a choice between violence and non-violence, I would prefer non-violence but if there is a choice between violence and cowardice, I would prefer violence"....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

It is a question of the safety and unity of the country...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have quoted Kabir and now you are speaking of violence.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: If you have objection to Kabir then I quote from Mahatma Gandhiji...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have still got a list of 25 more Members to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Pakistan should not consider peace and tolerance as our weakness. Today, we should stand united and resolve to counter the war waged against us by Pakistan and put our resolution into action.

With these words, I support the motion.

[English]

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI (Amethi): Mr. Speaker Sir, I thank you for this opportunity to air my views on what happened in Mumbai.

I would like to start by paying my respects to all the people who lost their lives in Mumbai. To all the people of Mumbai, I want to say that their spirit and courage inspire us. The country echoes a strong and united reaction to this outrage. 164 voices were silenced in Mumbai. Several hundred people will carry this scarce with them. They will suffer in silence long after the noise abates. Our brave men fought the terrorists. They will carry the horror of Mumbai with them. I salute the security personnel who laid down their lives doing their duty. My deepest condolences to the families of the Constable Ambadas Pawar; Constable Arun Chitte; ACP Ashok Kamte; Sub Inspector Bapusaheb Durugade; Constable Murlidhar Lakshman; Havildar Gajender Singh; Joint Commissioner of Police Hemant Karkare; Constable Jaywant Patil; Home Guard Mukesh Jadav; ASI Nana Sahib Bhosale; Sub Inspector Prakash More; Constable Rahul Shinde; Major Sandeep Unnikrishnan; Inspector Shashank Shinde; ASI Omble, Constable Vijay Khandekar, Inspector Vijay Salaskar; Constable Yogesh Patil; the staff of CST, the staff in the Hotels and the Hospitals; and the firemen of Mumbai. Our nation owes all these men and women a debt that it can never repay.

The terrorists attacked Mumbai; they attacked the people of Mumbai. But in doing so, they attacked our way of life. They attacked the freedoms we give our people. They attacked the progress we promise our people. All those people who were killed in Mumbai believed in this.

[Shri Rahul Gandhi]

country. A lot of them went to Mumbai for a better future, a better future that this country promises them and in a lot of cases delivers.

Terrorists did not just attack the people of Mumbai. They attacked all of us in this House; they attacked everyone in every State of this country. They attacked the idea of this country, an idea that we are all united in fighting for and an idea which we all stand behind.

The media has said that this was a new type of attack. They have said that this was a different attack. I would like to say that, "Yes", it is a different attack. It is a new type of war and it is a massive escalation of terrorism. But the Mumbai attack was different for other reasons. It was the first time that a terrorist attack used the institutions of this country. The central pillar of our nationhood is the freedom of our people, and by extension the freedom of our Press and the democratic nature of our politics. The terrorists chose their date very carefully. They chose a date when we were engaged in elections. They chose a date which was designed to show the differences between our politicians. The terrorist attack was also designed to be a public affair because it was designed to be confrontational and it was designed to happen over a long period of time.

The attack was designed in such a way so that our media would transmit this attack across the world and to our people. So, to me the biggest difference in Mumbai is the scale at which it happened, the loss of lives and the number of people who were killed, but more importantly, this attack was an attack on institutions of our country that we all are here to defend.

Sir, Mumbai, as I said, is different and the media also has said this, but in a lot of ways, Mumbai is the same. In the end, Indians were killed, the people who believed in this country died just like they have died in the attack on Parliament; in the hijackings; in Rampur and in other places. So, even though there is a difference in this attack,

there is a similarity and the similarity is that we are all hit by this new type of warfare. What worries me and as I have been watching what is happening and as I view these terrorists' attacks, not as a single event but as a sequence of events, and not as something that has started recently, but something that has been going on for a long time. I noticed that the real outrage is that, as a country, we have stopped valuing the life of an individual Indian. It is not only related to terrorism, it is connected to a lot of other things.

But with regard to terrorism, we should not need a 'Mumbai' to remind us that people are dying. We should not need this massive press explosion and 200 dead people to tell us that we need to, as Indians, as politicians, as people in this House that every single Indian is worth defending and every single Indian regardless who is, where he comes from is going to be defended with everything at our command. If you look at the failures – my hon. colleague, Shri Sandeep Dikshit, has pointed out some and others in the Opposition have pointed out some. If you look at the Central failures, they all arise from this one single fact that as a country and this goes beyond Governments and politicians, we are ready to tolerate and we are ready to accept these deaths. If we were not ready to accept these deaths, you would not be faced with the situation, for example, where Assistant Sub Inspector, Ombale, has all the courage in the world, who actually goes and physically grabs the rifle of the terrorist, but does not have the equipment to support that courage and does not have the equipment that will save his life. If we actually believed that every single Indian life was worth fighting for, we would not have systems that provide massive attention to VIPs that focus on what we all know as the *Lal Batti*, but do not apply the same focus on the trains stationed in Mumbai or on the streets of Mumbai. If we actually believed that every single Indian life was worth fighting for, our intelligence agencies would not let intelligence that was critical not reaching the place where it was supposed to reach or *vice versa*.

Our police establishment would not let that happen from their side. So, I think, the central theme that we have

to change is how we view the lives of ordinary Indians. As a group, we have to decide that we are not going to tolerate a single Indian's life going in vain this way.

Sir, the hon. Home Minister is here. I am confident that he will take this idea and push it deep into our Intelligence Agencies, all our institutions of security because it is this idea that we are actually talking about and fighting for. Our institutions are designed and operated in a hierarchial way. I have quite a lot of experience with these types of institutions. I am myself protected by some of these institutions. So, I would say that our institutions are designed to operate in a hierarchial way. The officer on the ground, the man who is actually facing the situation is not given as much importance as he should be given. So, what we need to do is that we need to fundamentally look at some of these institutions and we need to move this idea down these institutions that whether you are a junior officer or a senior officer, you are all a part of that institution that will protect the ordinary Indians from violence. I would like to add that it is not enough for us to protect the ordinary Indians but we need to go one step beyond that. The people who have done this, they need to understand clearly, whoever they are – I think we will find out that – that not only we hold the lives of our people highly dear but also they have to understand that there is a cost to killing innocent Indians; that India will not stand around and tolerate people coming into our cities and killing our innocent civilians.

There are two or three other things that I would like to add. We are the public representatives. So, as such, there is an important role for us in both putting across ideas and putting some of us in action in those ideas. There are two things that I would like to raise. It is a known fact that across the country, there is a politicisation of police force. There is interference in transfer; there is interference in promotions. There is a general attitude among us, the politicians to be fair, that we can interfere in these institutions. So, I think, as a young politician, I would like to put forth that in the interest of our country and in the interest of the innocent civilians, we should desist from that

type of an activity; that we should accept that there are Central institutions that are fundamental in the protection of our people in which we will not interfere. That is the first thing.

The second thing is that when the terrorists attacked Mumbai, they did not attack the young people or the old people or the Hindus or the Muslims or the Christians or the upper caste or the lower caste people but they attacked Indians.

If you were an Indian in Mumbai, they wanted to kill you and in the same way that our enemies view us as one, we have to act as one. So, the type of politics where we divide each other, the type of politics where we play one group against another is something we should not do. We should try and restrain that type of politics. Those are the two things that I wanted to say with regard to us, the politicians.

The final point that I want to conclude with is that, as I said before, this is a war on India. It is a national priority and requires a national response. As in war, we must put the nation first. The nation must follow Mumbai's lead and act together as one. In the beginning of my speech I paid homage to the people who died and I said that the terrorists have silenced their voices. The terrorists cannot silence their voices. There are a billion people in India who speak for them today. There are people from every single party, from every single religion and from every single region in this country that speak for those 200 people. I am very proud that today the House has stood together as one. India will fight this war against terrorism and India will win this war.

17.22 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBERS

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, before I call the next speaker, I have to inform the House that the following

members have resigned from the membership of Lok Sabha:

- (i) Shri Hari Rama Jogaiah elected member from the Narasapur Parliamentary Constituency of Andhra Pradesh *vide* his letter dated 17th August, 2008. I have accepted his resignation with effect from 6th November, 2008;
- (ii) Sarvashri Prabhunath Singh, George Fernandes, Rajiv Ranjan Singh 'Lalan', Kailash Baitha and Shrimati Meena Singh elected members from the Maharajganj, Muzaffarpur, Begusarai, Bagaha and Bikramganj Parliamentary Constituencies of Bihar, respectively *vide* their letters dated 7th November, 2008. I have accepted their resignations with effect from 11th November, 2008;
- (iii) Shri Vishvendra Singh elected member from the Bharatpur Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan *vide* his letter dated 13th November, 2008. I have accepted his resignation with effect from 14th November, 2008.
- (iv) Shri Brijbhushan Sharan Singh elected member from Balrampur Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh *vide* his letter dated 20th November, 2008. I have accepted his resignation with effect from 20th November, 2008.

17.24 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Recent Terrorist Attack in Mumbai – Contd.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I will try to accommodate every one of you who have given their names, but later on, probably we will have to regulate your time. Now, Prof. Ramadass will speak.

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is with a heavy heart that I participate in this discussion on the recent terrorist attack in Mumbai. The recent attack taking a heavy toll of 164 lives is an affront and an attack on this country and has aroused the conscience of the people of India.

At the outset, our party, PMK and its Founder President condemns this dastardly attack on the civilians as well as the foreign individuals who were killed there and we also condemn the perpetrators of this heinous crime.

We also join the entire House in paying homage to the civilians who were killed and also to our brave men of security forces and NSG who have laid their lives in this attack for defending the integrity of the country.

Now, the nature of Mumbai attacks has already been explained in different dimensions and we note that there are similarities and dissimilarities between this attack and other attacks. Our hon. Foreign Minister, this morning, explained how there are international ramifications in these Mumbai attacks and he was right in saying that the entire international community is with India in solving this problem or in facing the culprits of Mumbai blasts.

This attack is not only against the sovereignty and integrity of the country, but also against our efforts of developing this country. As the world countries have acknowledged, India is making rapid strides in her economy, in her society, in her polity and some of the forces hostile to India are inciting these kinds of elements to go against India's development. It is because of this that to detract and divert our attention from development all these things are happening. Therefore, unless these incidents of terrorism or any kind of extremism is curbed in this country, planning for development would be like writing on the sea-sands which are being constantly washed away by sea waters.

Therefore, we have to look into the entire malice from a greater perspective from both the long-run and short-

term measures. We should be able to take a holistic view on this issue and we should look into the permanent factors, the short-term factors which are contributing to this menace of terrorism in the country.

Sir, the country is very often witnessing these kinds of atrocities time and again and these things cannot happen without there being certain fundamental factors operating behind these attacks and these incidents. Therefore, we should look into the multifarious dimensions of this problem. There may be sometimes religious factors, there may be sometimes social factors, and there may be sometimes economic factors as well as political factors behind these kinds of heinous crimes. We should be able to devote some of our precious time in looking into and examining these factors and see what best we can do to solve these problems.

Sir, not only we should embark on short-term measures but we should look into the long-term measures which the Government can take. In the short-run, I would feel that in order to instil confidence in the minds of people, the Government should be able to nab the culprits who have committed this type of heinous crime and for this purpose it would be better that the Government takes the help of all the countries which are willing to help us.

Some of the hon. Members here said that we should snap our ties with Pakistan and we should take our own action. I think, that may not be a wise step because Pakistan also is our neighbouring country and the people who are living there are peace loving people and therefore, we should take the cooperation and coordination of Pakistani people in getting these people arrested.

Secondly, we have to probe into this episode in all its dimensions and all its aspects and we must know the causes of it and the consequences and the policy measures that we can take in the near future. We have to find out what package of measures and strategies we can introduce to curb this menace.

The first thing that I would say is that there should be coordination among all the agencies in the country and there should be coordination between the Centre and the States in nabbing these culprits. Various agencies are operating without proper cooperation and we should effect, through a mechanism, coordination among them.

Secondly, Sir, we should provide relief...

MR. SPEAKER: This is your second second.

PROF. M. RAMADASS Sir, I am just pointing out some of the short-term measures.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right, but it is again second.

PROF. M. RAMADASS : Sir, for those people who have lost their lives, I would feel that the Government of India should confer on them the Gallantry Awards.

We should also introduce a system of community self-policing which is working excellently in different places. At the micro level, this kind of community self-policing will help us to know the various activities of the terrorists and other groups. We should be able to do it.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. Shrimati Ranjeet Ranjan.

PROF. M. RAMADASS : The police force should be modernized and the police equipment should be modernized. All the police force should be given the infra-red guns and they should have robot surveillance cameras to detect these things.

We should give proper training to our police force and probably we may get the training methods prevailing in other countries and the same can be imparted to the people here.

MR. SPEAKER: Please cooperate; so many hon. Members have to speak.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. M. RAMADASS : The coastal security has to be strengthened. The experience of this episode shows that the fishing boats that were stationed there were not properly registered and that is why the culprits had traveled in a fishing trawler and came to Mumbai. Therefore, I feel that all the fishing boats in the coastal areas must be registered.

Finally, to strengthen the security forces in the country, the funds earmarked for the Ministry of Home Affairs should be enhanced from the present level and topmost priority should be given to augment the infrastructure of the security forces.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you for your cooperation.

PROF. M. RAMADASS: I hope that the UPA Government under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh and under the inspiring guidance of Madam Sonia Gandhi would be able to have the necessary political will to curb this terrorism and maintain the integrity of this country.

MR. SPEAKER: There will be five minutes each for the hon. Members from now onwards please.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN (Saharsa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this serious issue.

I would like to express the feelings of the common people about the Mumbai bomb blasts. I met many people. Although there is much anger in people regarding the Mumbai attack, there is much anger against the politicians. The common people are feeling cheated. The common man does not feel safe anywhere—be it on roads, in parks, theatres, ships or stations. He does not feel secure anywhere. When I place myself in the shoes of the common man, this incident and the situation during the last fifteen years, forces me to reach the conclusion that the time for debates and discussions has passed and the time for action has come.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have a tradition of forgiving our enemies and the Mumbai attack is the price we are paying for following this tradition. The public wants concrete assurances. I feel that we are not able to convince the people that we are serious about our assurances. We will have to take action to convince them that we are serious. I am satisfied with the steps taken by the Prime Minister and the UPA Government. I still, would like to say that although Condoleezza Rice came to India, and visited Pakistan, and that our Government gave Pakistan a list of 40 persons and asked it to hand them over to us even so, who should we believe? Should we place our trust in some person or federation which has been unable to find a way to resolve the Kashmir problem till date? Should we believe the person who disowned the defence personnel of his own country during the Kargil war and refused to accept them as Pakistani soldiers or martyrs? How can we trust such a country? It is our right to take the initiative or act in self defence and that is indeed, the need of the hour. We will have to take care of our people ourselves. The hon. Home Minister started his speech by saying that he salutes the martyrs and expressed his gratitude towards them. All the speakers saluted the martyrs. I would like to say that people are tired of such posturing, the martyrs are sick of such meaningless platitudes. Now it is time for our political parties to earn respect for themselves. People should feel that politicians have made some sacrifice and martyred themselves for the country. Only then can we safeguard the general public, not by debates and discussions. Our excessive mercy is showcased by the Kandhar episode. We catch terrorists, arrest them and treat them like guests even though they may have murdered many people. They hijack planes but we escort them to freedom. Hence, we need to take tough decisions and decisive actions. I read in newspapers that diplomatic action is our only option. I agree that diplomacy is one of the options. But my point is that in context of what Condoleezza Rice has said and what Pakistan has said keeping to its previous track record Pakistan does a volte face and says that it is not sheltering any terrorist. What will we do then if such a situation recur? Are we also mulling this scenario? On the one hand we say that war is not the solution. Is

this situation any less serious than war when the family of a person who has gone out of house cannot be sure that he will return safely?

I salute the Opposition for showing its solidarity and the fact that we are speaking in one voice over some issue for the first time in five years. We all talk of religion, caste and politics. I say that this problem cannot be resolved till the time we continue to play the cast and religion cards to get votes. If the Government does not take initiative, if it does not take action I fear that the anger of the common man will turn into action. Hence, if we want to improve our image, we will have to take action.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Nivedita Mane – not present.

Shri Ramdas Athawale – not present.

Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution. Today, this House is going to pass this Resolution unanimously.

Sir, we heard the speeches delivered by all the Members of this House. This House is democratic, the main foundation and the main institution in our country, but always a democratic institution will be based on democratic foundation. Today, the whole world is watching the performance of the Indian Parliament and also listening what the Indian Parliament is saying.

Sir, on behalf of our Party and on behalf of our people, we give our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families and specially we salute to our jawans who had lost their lives, and also to our guests who were the foreigners and who also sacrificed their lives.

[Translation]

The blood spilt in Mumbai was Indian blood. Anyone who died, whether that person belonged to Mumbai or elsewhere, was Indian.

[English]

At the same time, 26 people belonging to other parts of the country had also lost their lives. We must send a message today in one voice that terrorism must end, and we want to see the end of it. From American Center to Kandahar, from Parliament to Jammu and Kashmir, and from Mumbai to Bangalore, we have been observing disaster not only in our country but in other countries also. We must always remember that India is a peace loving country. What India thinks today, the world thinks tomorrow because India is the leader in the Non-aligned Movement and India is the leader in the world.

India always gives the ray of light. India always see the way of thought. From India, we have our best of scientist, we have our best of technocrats, we have our best of experts starting from the political field to every field, we have got the great potentiality.

But the problem in India is that we start taking care only after anything has happened. We do not take steps continuously. There must be some continuous process and monitoring going on. From NASA to Bhabha, where Indians are not there. Indians are everywhere. In the NASA, everybody knows how our great scientists are contributing in a great manner. It is the India's brain there. It is the state-of-art and India is producing all the brain for the whole of world.

But today we are fighting terrorism. It is not that we are fighting terrorism alone, the whole world is facing this problem of terrorism. I think, India must take the lead. We have to finish this problem of terrorism. Now, terrorism has been taking place in a sophisticated way. How do they do it? They have institutionalized all the things. So, it is a sophisticate terrorism, which is taking place. How do they perform? They are doing it even through satellite. They do it through every channels.

Therefore, we must not take this problem in a very casual way. It is a very serious matter. I do not want to discuss it in great details because all the hon. Members,

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

who have spoken before me, have covered almost all the points. Moreover, we have also the jurisdiction today that we should not discuss anything more. The hon. Home Minister has already said: "We are reviewing the situation. So, give us some time." I think, it is better to give them some time. Let them enquire; let them find out the details.

But there are two to three important things, which I would like to point out. Terrorism is a cancer of our society. Terrorism is the cancer of the world also. So, we have to see as to what is the answer to terrorism. Sometimes, the Government would change. Obviously, in a democracy, a Government would come and a Government would go. But the Government is a continuous process, which will carry on. So, firstly, I want to mention very categorically and I appreciate the point made by our young MP, Rahul Gandhi. Why do we not allow the people from Administration to work freely? Why would the politicians decide as to who would get the promotion? Whose job is it? It should not be for their political satisfaction. Administration is impartial. Let the Administration work always freely. Let them work according to their freedom. Now, we are busy not to control the terrorists, but we are busy to control the politicians, to control the voice of the people. Controlling voice of the people means, wherever there is Opposition, we are vigilant on them. The politicians are more vigilant on the Opposition political parties and not on the terrorists. Why? Sometimes, if anything untoward happens, we go for blame game; we give the whole blame to the Home Ministry. But it is not merely a matter relating to the Home Ministry.

India is a vast country. We have a large number of States. In every State, we have to gather intelligence very carefully. At the borders, yes, BSF and CISF personnel are deployed. But why am I saying so? In Punjab, we have a border; in the North-East, we have a border; in Bengal, we have a border; in Gujarat, we have a border; and in the coastal side also we have the borders. Even in Tamil Nadu also we have border with Sri Lanka....
(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, give me just two minutes more.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you may carry on. It is just the first warning by way of a bell.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Every speaker is getting five minutes. You may continue.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, from one party, so many speakers have spoken, and from my party, I am only the single Member.

MR. SPEAKER: This is the usual method, you know it.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Okay, Sir, I am grateful to you that you have given me the time.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You have the right to speak.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Thank you, Sir.

About the border areas specially, I would tell you one thing. Nowadays, in the border areas, the cross-border terrorism is increasing like anything. You just go and investigate as to which are the political parties, which are giving full shelters to these terrorists. I am not going to mention any name because today, we have the limitation, we have the jurisdiction. If you find that my political party is involved in this matter, you take action first against my party. I want to tell you very frankly that it is increasing, increasing and increasing. I do not know about the details about the Gujarat border or Punjab border. But I know about the North-Eastern border.

But I know the North-Eastern border. At least, you will appreciate that from childhood we have been in this background, in politics. Earlier I was in Congress. Now also, I am in Trinamul Congress. That is not the matter. The matter is this. I am raising this issue from the beginning. In border areas, I do not know whether there is border fencing. Where is the border fencing? Every day,

cross-border terrorism is increasing like anything. They have their own identify cards. They have so many SIM cards. If you see the operations of blueprint, from American Center to Kandhar or from Kandhar to Parliament, you will see where the main route is and how it is coming through some places. Sir, I am telling you again, please give more importance to the border areas of Northern and Eastern parts of our country.

You look at North-East. I belong to the State of West Bengal. From geographical point of view, it is very important. Bengal is a gateway of North-Eastern Region and North-Eastern region and Bengal are the gateways of Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal. Arunachal Pradesh is the gateway of China, Burma and North-Eastern borders. If you see, all the borders are open. There is no restriction even for the SIM card, for Identity Card and for voters' list. There is nothing left out. Everything is available there. If you go to a political centre, you will get everything. If that is granted, I think, if you blame the Central Government only, the State Government has to take the responsibility also. It is a joint federal system. Both the State Government and the Central Government have to take care. I cannot say that only the Central Government has to take care of security and not the State Government. The State Government will give the shelter and the Central Government will take the blame. This is not the way. Everybody has to take care of the security guarantee for the people. This is very important.

Sir, take North Bengal. You know when you were the Finance Minister, you went to the Reserve Bank of India once for investigation. The foreign currencies are going on in circulation. All the time this is going on. If you do not take any action, I am telling you that any day the North-Eastern and the Eastern parts of the country can be disconnected from the country. Why I am telling you this is, because you give some more vigilance. You take some special care.

Even regarding coastal area, I am giving you one information. Sir, if we want to give some information, if I have some information, where can I pass on this

information? Please tell us. The ordinary people also can give you the information. But how? What are the modalities? How will they give the information? The only institution, the police institution cannot give protection to the people. Even the Press, media and the ordinary people can pass on the information also but to where? Where will they give the information? Sometimes I get some phone call, and I know this phone call is not genuine. Though my phone is totally dead, there is a duplicate SIM card also. I am not discussing that. I will meet you personally. But I am telling you the difficulties that if somebody gives me a call, then I just cross-check whether that name is genuine or not. Sometimes when I feel that this is not genuine, because terrorism is increasing, I want to pass on this information. But I will send this information to whom? I sometimes lodge FIR also but there is no action. There is nothing.

Sir, there are two or three important points.

Please see so that there is an Information Window Centre for the public also so that the public can give you the information.

There is a place called Bay of Bengal. I am talking to you about the coastal area. There is a very vulnerable coastal place. The name of the place is called Janmu Dwip. Shall I tell you the story? I have said about this so many times but nobody cares. Who bothers? The Bangladesh Jihadis are coming. The ships are coming with Bangladesh flag. But when they cross the border, they use Indian flags. Like this, there is some operation going on. I cannot say more than that. If you ask me, I will give you full information. This is going on.

That is why, only if it happens, then everybody will blame. But when everything is ready, I cannot see my country to die like this. We want that our country should survive because we want to give a message to the people. I quote Rabindranath Tagore:

"Where the mind is without fear the head is held high;
Where knowledge is free; Where the world has not

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls; ...Where the mind is led forward by Thee into ever widening thought and action".

I want my country should awake.

Sir, we are not against any neighbouring country. But they have to understand. They should not give VIP treatment to the terrorists, to terrorism or to the terrorist organizations. They cannot play diplomatically a duplicate role. On the one side, they are giving protection to the terrorists. I believe that terrorism has no religion, no caste or no creed. They are the terrorists. The terrorism does not have any caste or any creed.

Here, I appreciate the people of our minority community that they are supporting the cause of the country and everybody is together throughout the country and they are supporting the cause of the nation.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, that is why we are united very much. But, we have to tell Pakistan not to give VIP treatment to the terrorists. The terrorists are the individuals and they do not have any caste or any creed or any community. With these words, I conclude.

Whatever cooperation you need, please give us some time so that we can give you the information also. Our Party may die, but the country cannot die. Let the Parliament go on forever. Let this message go everywhere that we are one, we are together and we will fight the battle together. Weakness is death; strength is our medicine. Strength is the medicine for the world diseases. We have to give a befitting reply to the terrorists, we have to tell that India is one and India will show the way to the world.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you very much. I invite Shrimati Priya Dutt to speak now.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Thank you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : In place of five minutes you have got 14 minutes.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Everyone is getting five minutes; you have got 14 minutes. You have snatched. You know how to snatch it. I know that. I admire you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Therefore, do not grudge.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, I do not come very often. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You should come more often.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, please give some affection to us also. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have full affection. I am asking you to be here so that you can speak every time.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Everybody has affection.

SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT (Mumbai North-West): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Sir, 26th November is a day this country may never forget. Sir, 26th November was like any other evening for many; children being put to bed, parents going for dinner, business as usual, Leopold full of young, youngsters of Mumbai sitting around, chatting. But nobody could ever predict what lay ahead. Nobody could predict that this was the beginning of three days of terror and for some an end to their lives.

Sir, on 26th November, not only Mumbai but the world watched as this terror unfolded in front of our television screens; those nights Mumbai lay awake with the victims, with the people caught inside the hotels, with their families. They lay awake to see it, they prayed, there was anguish,

there was anger, there was frustration, there was helplessness, as we saw bodies being carried out of the hotels, bodies being carried out of Leopold, as we saw the police officers felling to the bullets of these terrorists, initially faceless but soon their faces appeared on the television screen. An entire India and Mumbai looked at them, at their face.

Initially it was fear, fear of a war being waged against our country, some sort of an urban warfare. Everybody has said that this terrorism was a new kind of terrorism. I agree. We have not seen this kind of terrorism nor are we equipped to deal with this sort of terrorism. I think that it was quite clear, and the visuals exposed the lapses and our incapability to face this kind of terror.

I would like to reiterate that the first line of security in any State is its Police. It was our Police Force that came out first to protect the people from something like this, they did not understand as to what was happening — in the beginning. But sooner they got to know that it was a terrorist attack. The terrorists used automatic weapons while our Police Force stood with *lathis* and not more than World War II weapons. They were in the front-line protecting us without any equipment to protect themselves. I pay homage, and I salute those officers who went out on the front-line and laid their lives to protect us.

I must commend our hon. Home Minister who came to the city with a one-point agenda to assess and give corrective steps. I agree with all the points that he has noted because those were the places where we lapsed in our security whether it be the coastal security, delays of the NSG, as well as the lapses in the intelligence gathering and sharing. We welcome these changes, and I think that these changes are a very very big step forward to secure the internal security of this country.

There are three points, which I would like to put in. Firstly, I spoke about the Police. I feel that Police Reforms are a way forward, and they need to be carried out if we want our Police Force to be equipped to deal

with this new-age terror. We lost three of our best officers during these attacks, and this exposed the Police Force to the terrorists who were well equipped, well trained and very very determined. Therefore, a Special Trained Force of the Police is also a must to deal with this kind of terror.

The best tribute to these officers — who have lost their lives — will be to make changes that can be implemented in the Police Force. The primary duty of all of us sitting here is to provide the public with a honest, efficient, effective Police service that ensures the rule of law, and an environment of safety and security. As my colleague Shri Rahul Gandhi said that de-politicizing the Police Force — who secures us — is very very important. As we spend money on our Armed Forces or our Police Force, we are indirectly safeguarding ourselves, safeguarding our families and safeguarding our children. This money is never spent in vain.

Secondly, as regards our Judicial Reforms, this is seen for persons like Masood Azhar, who was in our jails for more than six years and became a bargaining point for terrorists. We saw him being handed over to hijackers, and today the same man is the boss of LeT, and may be the one who has trained these terrorists, who entered Mumbai.

Thirdly and most importantly, we saw the role of the media. I know that a handful of the news channels gave a very descriptive and very responsive account of what happened, but there were so many of them that used their discretion and sensationalised this event. Many times, we saw that it was jeopardising the operations because the movement of the Police and movement of our NSG was being broadcast, and this information was going directly to the terrorists.

18.00 hrs.

There were interviews happening from inside with the hostages which were coming on air. There were some channels who claimed to be speaking to the terrorists from

[Shrimati Priya Dutt]

inside. I think this jeopardises and has jeopardized the lives of the victims as well as the security forces. I think certain guidelines and certain norms should be followed where the media is concerned.

I thank you, Sir, for giving me the time.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you for your cooperation. Hon. Members, I have got nine more names before I call the hon. Minister to give the reply. I would be very strictly enforcing the five-minute time schedule.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR (Chimur): Sir, my name had come up.

MR. SPEAKER: Your party's time is over. Your time is not over.

[English]

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please cooperate with the Chair. There is a spirit of cooperation. The Chair also needs this cooperation. Anybody who wants to lay down their speeches are very much welcome to do so. Instead of reading it out and bothering themselves, they can lay it down.

DR. C. KRISHNAN (Pollachi): Thank you very much for permitting me to speak on this subject of 'Terrorists' Attack in Mumbai on 26th November, 2008 on Taj Hotel and elsewhere in Mumbai'. The terrorists have taken more than 150 lives including foreigners, and about 600 people were injured. The foreigners have come to improve our economy, and the civilians who died were all innocent people. These terrorist acts have to be condemned. I stand here to support the Resolution which will be tabled by the hon. Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram. We pay our

respectful homage for the persons who have died in the fight against terrorists. Many of those who gave their lives are very high ranking officials and other officials. All those who have laid down their lives to protect our country deserve our respects.

Sir, 26th November, 2008 was a very sad day. The setting up of Specialised Marine Police Stations with speed boats and personnel in eight States and four Union Territories, which covers up a total of 7,600 kilometres of our Indian coastline, is a welcome step. Enough number of coastal patrolling ships and aircraft should be deployed as a permanent measure. To promote public involvement in the sovereign security of the State and the safety of our civilians, we should appoint the fishermen as watch groups or watch squads with proper training and awareness to guard the Indian coastline.

It is high time to go for the strengthening our Coastal Guards with enough infrastructure and equipment which may be necessary to suit the present international standards and also to combat the terrorists who are using them. Massive Home Ministry force, like NSG, should be available in all the metro cities, and also regional NSGs should be formed in the required number with enough training for commando operations in hostage situations both on land and in the sea. We have now been alerted to keep our country protected from attacks from both land and sea.

Sir, I am speaking on behalf MDMK Party of Tamil Nadu headed by Mr. Vaiko who is the leader of the World Tamils. I want to stress again that we condemn the terrorists' attack on Taj Hotel and at other places in Mumbai. We stand unitedly on the fight against terrorism in our country. Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I support the proposals presented by the Government. I do not have words to describe the Mumbai

attack and the terrible loss of human lives. As I have little time, my first point is that I welcome the setting up of National Investigation Agency announced by the Government and I think that these terrorist attacks are not related to the State and the centre only but have become a big challenge for the country because the state police is not capable of investigating into the incident of the terrorist attacks properly. An example in this regard is that the bombs in Jaipur bomb blasts were wrapped in a Telugu newspaper and the state police did not know that it was a Telugu paper. There are many things because of which we welcome the setting up of National Investigation Agency.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second point is that one of the reasons for the Muslims of the country celebrating Bakrid in a rather muted manner this year was to give this message to the country that they are in on way related to those attacks. We have been saying it and we will continue to say that we have no relation with Pakistan. India is our country and our destiny is also linked to her. Even today people like to relate the Muslims of India to Pakistan but it has to be kept in mind that they did not opt for going to Pakistan sixty years ago. Why did not they go? They did not go there because Maulana Abul Kalam Azad had said in Jama Masjid of Delhi that we were deviating from culture in the name of pious 'Hizarat (migrating from one place to another). His those words echo in our ears even today. India is our country and no doubt we will remain here. Pakistan is sponsoring and abetting terrorism. If Pakistan does not stop helping the terrorists, one day Pakistan itself will face the disaster. Pakistan may be further dismembered but at the same time Mr. Speaker Sir, we would like to tell the Government, through you, that it should continue the talks with Pakistan. Talk to those people in Pakistan who support the Indian gestures. We need to go a long way and to bring all the killers to book.

Mr. Chidambaram Saheb has to face a new challenge as he is the new Minister of Home Affairs. But I would like to say that it is a poisonous challenge for him and

our best wishes are with him. Mr. Speaker, Sir, a young man in Hyderabad asked me that he heard the then Minister of Home Affairs saying on television that our N.S.G would reach Mumbai within three hours as their flight was scheduled to depart at 1.15 from New Delhi. That young man was actually trying to ask me whether such a statements by Minister of Home Affairs of the country was tantamount to giving a free licence to the terrorists to cause as much destruction as they could within those three hours. You will have to take note of this thing. One important point to be kept in mind is that the youth of the country have come to believe and this has also been published in the newspapers that National Security Advisor was attending a banquet at a Parliamentarian's residence while the terrorist attacks were taking place. He stayed there for two hours. The meeting of crisis management group is held at the Prime Minister's residence after three hours. How can we combat the terrorists with this kind of attitude? Our country has gone through a crisis. Mr. Speaker, Sir, a proper mechanism should be put in place for this. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the most dangerous thing that has emerged before us is that the people sitting in USA hold talks with the terrorists, who had held the people as hostage in Nariman House. Is this act not tantamount to an interference with the sovereignty of the country? How can the Jews sitting in USA hold talks with the terrorists in Nariman House? Why is our Government silent on that issue? I want to tell you that here several people were asking whether we would create Guantanamo in India as USA did after the 9/11 attacks. After 9/11 USA offensive against the terrorism is going to work for the advantage of the terrorists. Mr. Speaker, Sir, not one but thousands of terrorists will be born. India should not go that way.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I conclude I would like to say that the issue of political accountability also involves facing the responsibility for dictatorship. Where the Ministers were made to resign, what will the bureaucracy do? Mr. Speaker Sir, our Leader of Opposition has said that.

[English]

'Spiritual Islam is all right but not political Islam.

[Shri Asaduddin Owaisi]

[Translation]

If his statement is right then I think that.

[English]

Spiritual Hinduism is all right but not political Hindutva.

[Translation]

If you continue to relate everything to Islam, where will it come to an end? I would like request you to take the Indian Muslims into confidence and we are with you against the terrorists. If you have faith in us, you will have to dispel the doubts from your minds. How long will you doubt our integrity? I would again tell you that we have to move forward taking everyone with us. No doubt, by the grace of Almighty, we will be able to combat these terrorists.

[English]

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Calicut): Sir, thank you for giving me the time; I will not take much time of the House.

There were three terrorist attacks this year – in Mumbai. This one is very dastardly and inhuman; and we know that the terrorists have no religion.

We pay homage; our party pays homage; our nation pays homage to all those who gave their lives in defending our nation – from Unnikrishnan to Karkare and all those security men who bravely fought and lost their lives.

Why did this attack take place? What was the purpose of this attack? They never wanted any ransom; they never held anybody for ransom; they never demanded anything. The man who was caught by the police, when questioned told that they wanted to kill. They wanted to kill about 5,000 people. They wanted to kill indiscriminately at everybody who was in their firing line. Why? What was the objective and the aim of this?

They wanted to divide this country and separate this country between fundamentalists and liberals in short a communal divide. They should never succeed in this and the nation should stand united. This must be the only answer to them.

It is true that they were trained in Pakistan. We heard the Foreign Minister speak. We must distinguish Pakistan as a State and Pakistan as a people. The very creation of Pakistan is from the conservative minds. It is not a natural division. Right from Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to Mahatma Gandhi, they stood against partition. I do not want to go into all this. But I want to say that Pakistan is also the target of this attack. Benazir Bhutto lost her life. The Marriott Hotel was destroyed. They were also the victims of the terrorist attacks that we also face.

The civil Government in Pakistan should not be disturbed. What will happen if we disturb the civil Government? The military will come out, which will be very dangerous to us. We should raise this issue in the UN Security Council. The Home Minister said that he has all the information with facts and figures. All this information must be brought before the UN Security Council and told that this is what is happening. It is not only to protect us, but also to protect Pakistan. The ISI may be playing games which need not necessarily be in the knowledge of the Prime Minister or the President of Pakistan. This has to be taken into account. The military option is no option at all against Pakistan. We cannot have a neighbour which will be in perpetual war with us. We cannot destabilize a Government which is elected by the people.

Let us talk about intelligence. How could somebody come through our ocean, get out, take a boat, come to our shore, very coolly walk into the targets or the places where they wanted to and fire at the people? How could it happen? Can we get into a hotel like that? In our own country, we cannot do that. How could they do? There is lax in intelligence. Intelligence agencies must have

information. Everybody says that they had information 2-3 months back. Then how could this happen? This is a very serious question to ponder. It is not that I am very critical about them. But there is something very fundamentally wrong with our system. It has to be corrected. He said that he would look into it, I am very happy about it.

Lastly, why we want very stringent laws, like POTA and TADA. We had POTA; we had TADA, but how was Parliament attacked? With all the laws, Parliament was attacked. You can bring in any law, but we have the law which can deal terrorism. We had those existing laws, but innocent people become the victims in our country. They are the victims. If there are loopholes in the existing laws, they must be amended, but not laws like POTA and TADA. We should stand united.

*SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): The terror attack on Mumbai on 26-11-2008 targeted the economy of this country. There is a crucial difference between investigations into all previous terrorist strikes in India and one on the attacks on Mumbai. This time a wealth of information has become quickly available to the investigators. Based on the preliminary investigations there is a *prima facie* evidence against Pakistan. The Mumbai Terror Attack has totally pre-planned and it is widely believed by World countries that Pakistan has behind the attack. The major terrorist attacks in India:-

- 2000 — Delhi Red Fort Attack
- 2001 — Parliament House
- 2002 — Akshardam Temple, Gujarat
- 2006 — Ayodhya - Ram Temple
- 2008 — Mumbai attack and other serial bomb blasts in Delhi, Jaipur

Bangalore, Hyderabad and various other cities in the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

country were caused massive loss of life and properties. All the above incidents were well planned.

Hon'ble Leader of Opposition Shri L.K.Advani during his election campaign on 4-12-08 in Rajasthan mentioned terrorism as "terrorism was that the UPA at the Centre cannot keep the nation secure" but it is unfortunate that he had forgotten Kandahar Plane Hijack Attack. The terrorist organizations involved in the Mumabi attack and the hard core terrorists who were masterminded behind the incident were those terrorists who were involved in the Kandhar Plane Hijack Attack in the year 1999, 1C-814 was hijacked to Kandahar with hostage of passengers. During that time NDA was in power. Shri Advani was the then Home Minister of this country. For the above hostage the then Government released Maulana Masood Azhar now he is the most wanted accused and main man for Mumabi Terror Attack.

During the NDA regime they had failed to take steps to protect the Coastal Region. In the year 2003 Gujarat Government has sent a proposal of Rs. 311 crore to protect 1600 KM coastal line but the NDA Government at the Centre failed to take any action. This has resulted in the vulnerability of our coastal line and lapses in coastal security.

During discussion In Congress working Committee Meeting about the Mumbai Terror Attack Madam Soniaji emphasized to take bold decisions to control the terrorism.

Now India wants Pakistan to surrender "20 Most Wanted Terrorists" including International Terrorists Dawood Ibrahim, Chota Shakeel, etc. If Pakistan failed to produce them to India, our Government should declare war against Pakistan to remove all terrorists in Pakistan and to save the entire world.

Entire Nation wants to teach a lesson to Pakistan and Terrorists hiding in Pakistan. Our Government should not hesitate to take action against Terrorists.

Our Government decided to establish Federal Police to control these kind of crimes. It is a welcomeable

[Shri S.K. Kharventhan]

step. Furthermore, I request the Hon'ble Minister Shri P. Chidambaram to enact a Law with stringent provisions to control the Terrorist activities. Throughout the country, strength of the police to be increased. They should be provided with all kinds of modern weapons to face the terrorists. All police force to be modernized. Latest high speed vehicles to be provided for them. Now most of the men in NSG are running behind the politicians in the name of security. They are all diverted to provide security to public. Special Air Crafts with advanced technology to be provided for NSG men to reach urgently to the affected area. The legal heirs of the police officials who lost their lives in this attack and in this operation have to be paid very liberal compensation.

Our opposition members are insisting to bring back "POTA" but it is not the correct. After introduction POTA only the Parliament of India was attacked. Hence, a stringent law better than POTA to be drafted.

Hence, our Government must take suitable steps to contain terrorist activities in our country.

With these words I am supporting the resolution and concluding my speech.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry; the five minutes time allotted to each Member has become four minutes now.

SHRI SUBRATA BOSE (Barasat): I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak in this discussion here today.

I am very happy that the hon. Leader of the Opposition set the tone of the discussion today and mentioned that all Indians will be united in fighting terrorism. I am also very glad that the hon. Leader of the House intervened in the debate and told us some facts of how the Government of India has been dealing with

the Government of Pakistan, what are the difficulties faced, etc.

I think, this has given us the belief that we can all stand together and unitedly fight against terrorism.

As far as the incident in Mumbai is concerned, I would like to mention only two points. One point is regarding the so-called intelligence reports which had come in but not acted upon. I do not know whether this is true but if it happened I think the hon. Minister of Home Affairs will ensure that in future all intelligence reports, when received should be taken very seriously and acted upon immediately. If that is done I think many of the actions of the terrorists may be defeated and we shall come out successful in dealing with them. This will definitely cause disappointment in the minds of the terrorists and they will be disheartened. This in turn will have an effect on reducing the acts of terrorism.

I may also mention the fact that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has mentioned that he was intending to bring a Bill before the House very shortly, definitely in this Session, to speed up trials of all terrorists. This I think is very-very necessary because only deterrent action can to some extent, if not to a great extent, prevent acts of terrorism. I must say with regret that our normal judicial system causes a lot of delay. It is very necessary that all those who are accused of being terrorists should be given a very speedy trial and if they are found guilty, deterrent action should be taken against them to show that India will not feel shy in punishing the terrorists.

Since there is constraint of time, I shall not take more time of the House. I may assure on behalf of my Party to the Government that we shall give all cooperation, whatever its worth, to the Government to ensure that we fight terrorism. In this context, I would request that the Government set up a machinery to have exchange of views, opinion and information in future with all those parties who are in the Parliament so that we can really be united in taking action.

[Translation]

*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): The terrorist attack on Mumbai on 26 November, 2008 was virtually a declaration of war against the country. The people of Mumbai, who have faced numerous incidents of bomb blasts in the past years, were forced to witness 60 hours of battle. A shroud of fear covered Mumbai for 60 hours. Today, everyone is praising Mumbaikars for returning to normalcy but the fact is that even today the sense of insecurity is prevailing amongst the Mumbaikars. Preliminary investigation has confirmed that the terrorists had entered Mumbai through the sea route. Have our territorial waters become a safe highway for terrorists now? Out of the four Lashkar-e-Toiba terrorists arrested in March 2007 from Rajouri district adjacent to Loc, two had landed in Mumbai from Karachi using the sea route and then reached Kashmir from Mumbai. Had the security along the coastline been tightened after the testimony given by Abdul Majid of Nawabshah and Mohammad Jameel of Mansera, then the terrorist attack on 26 November, 2008 could have been prevented. Similarly, the Government had decided to establish 73 coastal police stations to guard the coast line. It was planned to set up 12 police stations in Tamilnadu and Maharashtra, 10 in Gujarat, 8 in Kerala, 6 each in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal, 5 each in Karnataka and Orissa, 4 in Lakshadweep, 3 in Goa and one police station each in Pondicherry and Daman and Diu. Have the said stations been set up? Chief of Anti-terrorism squad, Hemant Karkare, who was martyred during the Mumbai attack, had also submitted a proposal for establishment of police stations along the coast line which has been pending with the home Ministry in Maharashtra for months. Had action on the proposal been taken in time this tragedy would not have occurred. These issues should be investigated in view of the serious charges, level against a Minister of Maharashtra Government by the President of Maharashtra Macchimaar Sangathan (Fishermen Organisation) Tandel. We brought down the terrorists who held the financial capital of the country hostage for sixty hours but now we have to carry out indepth investigation

*Speech was laid on the Table.

and take action so as to raise the moral of the security forces and citizens. Whatever be the status of a person, he should not be allowed to go scot-free. We stand united in the face of this terrorist attack which has shaken the entire country alongwith Maharashtra. Shri Advaniji has reiterated that we all are with the Government. But as well as increasing the security of the coastline, the security forces also have to remain alert. The funds required for the purpose should be made available at once. Had the Mumbai police got modern weapons and other equipment then terrorists would have been killed earlier. The brave policemen of Maharashtra police force lost their lives needlessly because they were provided sub-standard bullet proof jackets. Terrorists cannot be defeated by batons. The police has to be equipped with the latest weapons and vehicles. At CST station too the police was not able to tackle the terrorists since they lacked modern weapons. In view of this fact, the Union Government should provide assistance to the State Government for providing modern weapons and facilities. It should also ensure that the people living in the financial capital of the country should not have to face attacks, bomb explosions etc. Remedial measures would have to be taken to keep them safe. I pay homage to the policemen, the security forces and citizens who were martyred during the terrorist attack and reiterate that we stand as one at this moment.

I respect the feelings of the citizens of Mumbai who expressed their anger. Mumbai is a microcosm of the country. The public representatives belonging to the party in power as well as those who are members of the Opposition should respect the questions raised about the efficacy and decision making process of the public representatives. All of us should not only ponder the issue in-depth but also take some courageous step. The Government should take such a step that neither Pakistan nor Pakistani terrorists dare to show such bravado again.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Arun Sarma is the next speaker. I hope you will express some regret for your behaviour

in the morning. Four minutes are available with you to speak.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA (Lakhimpur): Sir, I tender apology for what has happened in the morning.

MR. SPEAKER: I had raised the matter. Everything was fixed. You would not wait. You would not hear.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: But, Sir, there was no mention in the List of Business regarding the Statement by the Home Minister.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You know all this. Please start now.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : I regret what has happened. We had to express our anguish.

MR. SPEAKER: If you had given two seconds to the Speaker, you would have heard everything. That is the problem. Kindly start your submission now. You are given four minutes' time.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this issue. On behalf of AGP, myself and my colleagues I stand by the resolution of this House to firmly deal with the terrorists' attacks in the country, especially the incident of Mumbai and other parts of the country including Assam.

Sir, the terrorist attacks in Mumbai have exposed the loopholes in our country's security system. We have to find out the deficiencies of our security forces. For about sixty hours, the country was held to ransom by a few attackers. We have to find out the deficiencies very accurately. The newspaper reports have categorically mentioned that our security forces are not properly armed with sophisticated arms to deal with terrorist attacks. We also express our full sympathy to all those who have suffered in this incident and also in incidents that have taken place in other parts of the country. We also hope that the deficiencies in the intelligence, the lapses in the intelligence will be taken care of by the Home Ministry. The hon. Home Minister has said

that he would review this aspect of lapses so that we are better equipped in future to fight terrorism.

Sir, terrorism is not an issue of the recent times. It has been taking place for years together in the North Eastern region. In Assam alone there have been instances of 600 bomb blasts in the last four years. These are attempts by international terrorist forces. These are not isolated cases in Assam alone. Therefore, we are happy that you have allowed a special debate and a statement on Assam. We will be participating in that discussion. On this particular aspect of national concern, we stand by the Government. We stand by the entire House because it is a national issue. We have to be united and we firmly resolve to fight terrorism at all costs.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL (Dibrugarh): Sir, I also express regret for the incident in the morning.

MR. SPEAKER: The Assam matter will be the first thing to be taken up on Monday.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Sir, associate with Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no system of association in this case. You can associate yourself with his speech.

Shri Ramdas Athawale, you have missed your chance. You were not present when I called out your name.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Sir, I was in the lobby.

MR. SPEAKER: The people of Mumbai have not sent you here to be in the lobby. They have sent you to be present in the House. Anyway, you may start your speech. You have only four minutes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Baba Saheb Ambedkarji had handed the draft of our

Constitution to Dr. Randendra Prasad and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru on 26 November 1949. The attack by terrorists on 26th November was not only an attack on our country but also on the Constitution of the country. It was an attack against unity and secularism of India. On behalf of the Republican Party. I condemn this attack.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to remind the Government that this attack indicates intelligence failure. Those people arrived in Porbandar from Karachi and after that it took them three or four days to reach Mumbai. They should have been intercepted during this period. The country has withstood many bomb blasts but this was an open attack on the country itself. These terrorists had spread out in CST station, Hospital, and Taj Hotel. There were Four terrorists in the Taj Hotel, two in the Oberoi and two in Nariman House. Ten terrorist tried to shake up the country and the whole world.

Mr. Speaker, sir, I am grateful to Shri Advani Saheb for supporting the Government. I mean to say that he has extended his support to the Government over this issue. A similar stand had been taken regarding the terrorist attack on the Parliament when Atalji was Prime Minister and he was Home Minister. Such unanimity has always been evident whenever the country has been attacked. I salute Advaniji once again because he said that India is a multi religious and secular country. He had helped in construction of mosques. Hindus have helped in construction of Masjids, Bodh Vihars and Church and we have helped in construction of temples. Secular India means that all citizens should cooperate with each other. But his rath yatra had created the environment that led to the demolition of Babri Masjid.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a need to deal with such attacks with full might. When the attack was done, the Members of the Subordinate Legislation Committee were present there. Had I been there, I would have definitely killed two-four terrorists. This is what happens in such situations. One of the photographers was also saying that at the time he felt like facing the terrorists rather than clicking photographs.

So many of our people laid down their lives in Mumbai-Karkareji, Salaskarji, Kamteji, Shindeji, Unnikrishnanji, they have sacrificed their lives for strengthening the unity of the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the all party meeting called by the hon'ble Prime Minister, I had made a demand to attack terrorist camps located in Pakistan occupied Kashmir. These camps should be destroyed. If Pakistan fails to hand over the 20 suspects and Dawood to India, we will have to attack Pakistan...(Interruptions) the part which is in Pakistan's occupation, should be taken over by India...(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if they attack us, Members of all the parties will stand unitedly...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Luckily, you were not in that hotel. If you had gone to that meeting, you would have at least fainted there.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my demand is that there is a need to attack Pakistan if it does not listen to us.

[English]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Respected Speaker Sir, I am quite thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the terrorists attack in Mumbai which took place on 26th November, 2008.

On my own behalf and on behalf of three million people of Bodoland territory, I do condemn, in the strongest term, the sophisticated and preplanned as well as barbaric attack on the innocent people of Mumbai. This terrorists attack is not a casual one, rather but I do feel and I do declare

[Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary]

that it is a systematic and preplanned and unprovoked aggression against India.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this was a well conceived attack on the country. I condemn it very strongly. How those ten terrorists became successful in attacking 130 crore Indian people? Stringent action should be taken against the security personnel and intelligence agencies found guilty in this regard and the loopholes in our security system and intelligence agencies should be plugged. They took at least three days to reach Mumbai from Pakistan. What was done during these three days?

[English]

There is lack of communication and understanding between the Indian Forces and intelligence agencies.

[Translation]

Had timely action been taken as per the intelligence input, such a barbaric attack on Mumbai could have been averted.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 30th October, serial bomb blasts took place in Assam which started from Kokrajhar to Bongaigaon and from Barpeda Road to Guwahati. The officials of the Home Ministry had given some prior hints to the Assam Government that such incidents could take place in Assam, but nothing could be done to prevent those blasts. On 30th October, serial bomb blasts took place in which several people lost their lives.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I demand a high level inquiry into the bomb blasts that took place in Assam and it should be done either by the CBI or any sitting judge of the Supreme Court. The Minister of Home Affairs should take effective steps immediately to plug the loopholes in the security system of our country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a suggestion. Today, there is no guardian to take care of the internal security of our country. Therefore, the Central Government should take the responsibility of internal security in the country and there is a need to raise a new Central Force in the country with the name of Internal Security Force which should work with the police administration under the State Government

Sir, I would like to know one more thing from the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs as to the number of ISI trained agents operating on our soil as on date? We and the country want police station-wise, district-wise and state-wise details of the number of Pakistan-trained agents operating here. Any information received against a person, a political party or any other agency should be taken seriously and there is a need to take strict action in this regard. We will fully support any law or any act passed by the Government for the safety of the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, on behalf of my Party, I take this opportunity to support the Government and all the efforts taken to fight terrorism to the maximum level possible. We condemn what has happened in Mumbai. I am sure the Government will take it very seriously. Now that the country has come together on this matter, I am sure, a very strong message will go from this House today that every inch of India is very strong and very staunch to fight terrorism to the maximum. I am sure that the Government will act very stern in this regard by taking full effort to give the maximum organisational support with regard to the use of our technology for strengthening our forces in the defence sector and in the entire security sector.

I would also suggest that the people of India are so united today on this matter that we should take the people into confidence to the maximum. Information regarding these agencies should go to the people at the ground level.

People do not know about these agencies. There are a lot of agencies, which are working. People are ready to cooperate, but they do not know to what extent they can cooperate. Something should disseminate from this House and also from the Government to give more information to the people in order to take the full cooperation of the people in this regard.

I thank you for the opportunity given to me to support the Government on this matter on behalf of the Kerala Congress Party.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mohan Rawle, your party has no time. Since you come from that area and since you made a special request, I give you four minutes' time to speak. Please cooperate.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South-Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I pay homage to the fishermen, police personnel, railway police personnel, Indian Citizens, foreigners and the poor and common people killed in Mumbai terror attack.

Sir, I was present in the hospital for 59 hours where injured people were being given treatment and dead bodies were being brought into. I saw the dead bodies myself and counted the dead bodies for three days. I would like to pay my gratitude to the doctors, nurses and staff of the G.T. Hospital, Saint George Hospital and J.J. Hospital for the services they rendered to the victims of the attack. I would express my gratitude to this House also for expressing concern towards the people of Mumbai and of other countries. Being a Member of Parliament from Mumbai, I express my gratitude towards this House. Fire Brigade saved many people at the risk of their own lives amidst the indiscriminate firing and throwing of handgrenades. I would like to congratulate them. Hemant Karkare, Unnikrishnan and police personnel including Railway Police Personnel killed in the attack should be given gallantry awards. Tukaram Kamble belonged to my

area and bore five bullet shots in his body and it was due to him that we could catch that Skoda Car.

I urge you that gallantry awards be given to them also who got injured during the operation and who helped us in this regard such as Sadanand Date, Additional Commissioner and Arun Jadhav who informed about the Skoda Car. While lying in the Police Gypsy of Hemant Karkare, Kamte and Vijay Salusker. We got to get hold of the Skoda car because he took a chance and sent wireless message about it.

There should be a national policy to curb terrorism. However, we do not have any such policy. I have visited the place where Hemant Karkare and Kamte were killed. Their car was moving at a slow speed of 10 kms. The terrorists hiding there started firing as soon as they got out from the Kamte hospital and earlier from the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminal. A boy named Shinde was killed and a child taking meals was also killed. Then they arrived. If those officers had bulletproof car, they would not have been killed. Therefore, my submission is that speedboats, 9MM sub-machine guns, AK-47s, sophisticated assault rifles, bulletproof vehicles, light armed cars, mine-protected vehicles for protection against land mines be provided by the Government. At least, 1000 CCTV cameras should be installed in Mumbai and there should be provision for cantonment vehicles, wherein bombs could be carried safely. Besides, mobile vehicles, cyber internet, NSG battalions should be deployed in Mumbai. 10 NSG personnel protected 3-4 Americans who were of its embassy, one among them was a senior officer.

For how long will we keep counting dead bodies? The Government says it is the hand of the ISI. ISI belongs to which country? ISI is Pakistan's Inter-services Intelligence trained by the Pakistan Government. If the Government has concrete evidence, satellite pictures of 52 training camps operating in POK, then we should immediately attack them. If Pakistan is involved in it, we should not spare Pakistan also. I would like to give an advice in this regard. We have

[Shri Mohan Rawale]

launched Chandrayan. Two Indian scientists are set to go aboard Chandrayan. They provide good quality images of the rocks lying over there. If photographs are available of them, what is the problem in getting the photographs of these terrorists. Shri Shivraj Patil had held a meeting with the Naval and Coast Guard officers, including the officials of Maharashtra Government, in which this fact was discussed.

I am grateful to you that you gave me an opportunity to speak and I urge the Government to provide ex-gratia compensation of at least Rs. 10 lakh to the dependents of those who have been killed in the said attack.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri N.N. Krishnadas. He is the Chairman of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. He was in the hotel. I believe you have fought very gallantly.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am very happy that all our Members have come back. We are happy. Of course, I have expressed my great sorrow on behalf of the House to the Officer of the HPCL who was deputed to look after all of you. He had to give up his life. We have assured that from the Parliament, we shall try to help them also in other ways, if possible.

Shri Krishnadas, please be brief.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): Sir it was possible only because of the courage and sacrifices of our forces especially the security guards and other police personnel.

It was a very terrific experience. Due to time constraint, I am not going to share all the experience with the august House.

We were there, as you said, for some Parliamentary duty, for the meetings scheduled on 27th and 28th of the

Committee on Subordinate Legislation. Some of our hon. Members, Shri Solanki, Shri Patil, Shri Lal Mani Prasad were there. Everybody is here. Our senior leader Shri Gamang was yet to arrive the same night there. Some of the MPs were to come next day morning. So, we were having our dinner in the same Restaurant named Shamiana in Hotel Taj. While we were having our dinner only, we heard the firing very near and the terrorists entered the same Restaurant and started indiscriminate firing. We cannot say how we are here. I really said it only because of the courage and sacrifice of the security forces of our country that we are here today. It is a pride of our nation.
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, we salute them.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS : Definitely, I salute them, especially the martyrs, the ATS Chief and his colleagues, the commandos, Major Sandeep and the other police personnel. We salute everybody. We salute the other commandos, the security persons who have defeated the terrorists and saved our nation.

In my experience, I would say that this is the spirit which must be there. The nature of the debate that is taking place in the very same House bears witness to that. This is the time that we should all stand together to isolate and fight out terrorism which is against humanism, all human beings, it is against our progress and against everything. So, we should stand together to fight out maximum the terrorism in the country and the whole world itself.

Sir, this is not the time to say anything, making any kind of a criticism or blaming anybody. I know it. While making the Statement, the hon. Home Minister made it clear that this is not the time to disclose the Interrogation Report and to disclose the Investigation Report and anything of that nature. I know it. This is not the time to blame the Government or criticize the Government. But, in the light of the recent terrorist attacks that have taken place in Mumbai, the anxiety of the nation is emerging. The Government should address the anxiety of the nation,

the countrymen. So, wherever and whatever be the lapse, it must be looked into. I am not criticizing or blaming anybody. But I am carefully using the word. The system should be updated including the Office of the National Security Advisor, the system prevailing everywhere, the system in the Intelligence Department. We know that we are having an Intelligence Department. I am not mentioning the name of any Department. But I am carefully using the word that the Government should update all our systems to meet the challenge and to meet the present situation. The Government should come forward to update the existing system, whatever be the lapse. This is the only word that I would like to say.

I would like to share certain things with the other hon. Members also. I am coming to the point of the employees of the hotel. That is our experience. We congratulate and appreciate some of the hotel staff. With their balanced mindset and sense, they also helped us.

MR. SPEAKER: On behalf of the House, I have already sent it to them. They have appreciated that.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS : We should specially mention that. This is the situation of our country. As I have mentioned earlier, the country should stand together to fight out maximum the terrorism. We should not compromise with terrorism or the anti-national activities.

With these words, I conclude. I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER: I thank you very much. We are very happy that all our colleagues and friends have been able to come back. You are right that the security forces, the commandos have rescued our Members. But there are other forces. Even the Bombay Police and the hotel staff had put up a unique fight for the sake of others sacrificing their lives also.

They have sacrificed their lives. We are very happy and I am sure we shall not face any such situation in future.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, give me also an opportunity to speak...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Rajesh Ranjan, your party has no time. But anyway, I give you two minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I pay my earnest homage to the security personnel, officers who have sacrificed their lives in terrorist attacks be it an attack on Mumbai or elsewhere. At the same time, I salute the parents of those brave sons who laid down their lives for the sake of nation. I had been seriously listening to the debate on this issue going on since morning. So far as honour of the country is concerned, people like Abdul Hamid sacrificed their lives and guarded the nation. We boast of our past glories but forget the present. Today, people like Karkare have sacrificed their lives. We remember their sacrifice for some days and then forget to care as to what type of life their dependents are leading. People read about the family of Abdul Hamid in newspapers only. Same in the case with the families of soldiers from Haryana who laid their lives while fighting with enemy at border. We read about them in newspapers or see it on T.V.-that their dependents have no source of their livelihood, they have no house to live in. We remember them only when crisis is galore and later on we forget everything. Today, the whole nation, entire House, the ruling party and the opposition as well are in unison on the issue of combating terrorism.

I would like to make two-three points to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. I understand that all the hon. Members, be it from the UPA coalition or from the opposition are united on the issue of elimination of terrorism from the country. But the issue of security of a

[Shri Rajesh Ranjan *alias* Pappu Yadav]

common man is the most important. I have learnt that some people have been arrested or put on house arrest in Pakistan and a few of them may be those who were released from Indian jails and taken to Kandhar. I would like to ask the hon. Minister: are they really under house arrest? If, it is so, the Government is not taking cognizance of the fact that Pakistan may ask them to change their residence elsewhere and free them. Our Government should take measures to bring such people, who have been arrested or put under house-arrest to India without any delay, otherwise the place where they are under house-arrest should be destroyed by surgical attack so that they dare not raise their head against the Indians. I would like to say that today every Indian is worried about his safety. People expect the UPA Government to ensure that this was the last terrorist attack. The Government will definitely take steps to eliminate the terrorism. I urge the hon. Home Minister to take adequate care for the dependents of officers killed in the said attack so that their families do not have to meet the fate as the family of Abdul Hamid has met. Ex-gratia amount of Rs. 10 lakh should be paid to the dependents of people killed in the said attack...(Interruptions)

All of us should resolve to fight against the terrorism unitedly...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nikhil Kumar, your party's time is over. But since you are a former police officer, I give you sometime to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much. I express my gratitude to you...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will be grateful if you take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV:

Strongly supporting the Government, I again express my heartfelt homage to those who have been killed in the said attack.

[English]

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR (Aurangabad, Bihar): Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker Sir. I join the entire nation in paying homage to those who lost their lives in the Mumbai carnage. I join the nation in condemning with the strongest possible terms the Mumbai carnage. I also condole the deaths of the valiant security personnel who were involved in the operations in Mumbai. As Mr. Mohan Rawale mentioned, each one of these is worthy of adequate recognition for his act of valour and I am confident that the Government of India will bestow on them suitable recognition for their act of valour.

Having said this, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government something that has come to our notice. It seems that there is no cogent comprehensive policy on counter-terrorism. I would submit that there should be such policy. The Federal Investigating Agency should be an important part of this policy about which the hon. Prime Minister had made a statement and which has been referred to in the hon. Home Minister's statement.

Sir, there is a little misgiving about this Federal Investigating Agency. There are States which object to it on the ground that this will be an encroachment on their privileges as per the Constitution. This misgiving is justified given the constitutional position. But terrorism is not a mere law and order situation. It is not a mere incident which has taken place somewhere and therefore, should be covered by the subject of law and order and therefore, it should be a State subject.

The whole House has repeatedly said, 'Awar on the country is a war on nation, it should be treated separately.' When the Constitution was being framed by our founding fathers, this situation did not exist at that time. Had it then existed perhaps there would have been a different

approach to the system of drawing up a separate list. Even now we should be able to correct this, remedy this defect and it should be, if necessary, brought into the Constitution through a suitable amendment. Therefore, I wholeheartedly support the idea of a Federal Investigating Agency even if it needs amendment of the Constitution.

The second point is that the terrorists have been using most advanced technology to carry out their acts of terror. Even in the last Mumbai incident, a lot of new technology was used. We have a technology law in our country, but it is supposed to be now under consideration for amendment. This Information Technology Act was framed in 2000. There have been some suggestions made for its amendment. This is very important today, especially, when we hear of the use of satellite phones and the need for intercepting communication through the Internet. This business of intercepting Internet messages is very important today and very topical, so I urge upon the Government that the proposed amendments to the Information Technology Act 2000, which are pending, should now be brought before the House and it should be discussed so that we are in a position to view and effect these amendments which are very important and very topical indeed.

Finally, this is a time when we must express solidarity amongst ourselves. This has been done as has been reflected in this august House and even outside. But what is more important is that I acknowledge also the wonderful gestures by our minority community in celebrating *Bakrid* in a very subdued manner and sporting black arm bands. Here itself, I also wish to bring on record the fact that only the other day in Hyderabad we had an International Conference and it was attended by merely 1,300 international delegates to the Internet Governance Forum.

They could have well said that India is not safe and we will not go there. But they did not. They came here, and in doing so they expressed solidarity with us. I wish to place on record our sincere appreciation for the fact that even the English Cricket Team is here in India and playing its scheduled Test matches which I think is something that

needs to be acknowledged. And it is this spirit of solidarity that needs to be reflected in the whole country.

Sir, thank you very much once again. Time constraint prevents me from saying something else but I am indeed grateful to you for giving me this brief time. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Two minutes for Shri Lalmani Prasad. He was in the Hotel. I am very happy that he is back with us.

[Translation]

SHRI LALMANI PRASAD (Basti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on the terrorist attack on Mumbai.

Sir, I had also reached the Taj Hotel on 26th to join the inspection tour of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. Our Liaisoning officer and other officials helped me reach there. I was allotted room number 228 for stay. Our officials told us that the dinner will be served at 8.30 pm. or 9 pm. I came down at about 8.30 pm. and while I was having dinner, a friend of mine from the district Sant Kabir Nagar called me saying that they were coming to meet me. I told them not to come as it was late night but they said that since I was an MP from their area they will come to meet me in my room. While I was going to my room after the dinner, other people were coming down for dinner. My friends reached at 9.30 pm. to meet me. They asked me to go out and have dinner outside. I told them that I have had dinner and I cannot go outside now as I was on an official tour. I will check next day's schedule and will go with them if I have time. Just when they were going out after meeting me at around 9.30 pm, terrorists shot them. When shooting started in the hotel, the hotel staff asked me not to open my room as terrorists had entered the hotel. I was alone in my room at that time. There was an atmosphere of fear, television was blocked out, electricity was cut-off and only telephone was working. The entire room was filled with smoke at that time and I felt that I would not survive. It became difficult even to breathe because of the smoke in the room. I was breathing

[Shri Lalmani Prasad]

from the side of the curtain after moving it a little to remain alive. From there, I saw the view in the front the dome was burning, smoke was billowing out and there were whacking sounds near the door. Looking from the keyhole of the door I found that there was fire all around. It was an atmosphere of fear. Sounds of gunshots and bombs could be heard for the whole night on 26th and it seemed as if the hotel could crumble down anytime. My friends, officials and the President of the Bahujan Samaj Party Ms. Mayawatiji kept on talking to me throughout the night and told me not to panic. I used to listen to the mobile under the pillow under the quilt fearing that its sound could go outside.

19.00 hrs.

The atmosphere of the day and night of the 27th remained the same. I am unable to forget that terrible scene even today. Three commandoes arrived at 10 o'clock on 28th and told that they have come to take us out on the orders from the authorities. I was fearful wondering if I will survive or not. I was having a severe headache, as I had not slept for the last two nights. I was telling them repeatedly that I will not open the door. They told that I should believe them that they have come to rescue me. Then I saw three commandoes in the military uniform through the keyhole. I became sure that they have come to rescue me. I opened the door hesitatingly and found three military commandoes there. It took me about 15 minutes to collect my belongings. I feared if I will be able to come out or not. Anyway, when I came out, they asked me to keep my hands up and go out slowly. On hearing this, I told them that I am an MP then they told that I can put down my hands. The three commandoes took me in their custody. I started walking in their custody with my three suitcases after closing the room. They were talking quietly because there was sound of gunshots constantly. I will never forget that scene. I got a new life. We reached the lobby through the stairs within half an hour and the military officials there told me that I should not worry and that I was safe. They served me tea etc. then, I told them

that two of our officials were on the second and third floor. I do not know in which condition they will be and also the three friends who had met me. At 11 pm. on 28th it was confirmed that those three friends have been killed. About the two officials, the terrorists had knocked at their door. A bullet injured his hand when he opened the door. Silawatiji told that the bullet had wounded his hand, which was fired by the terrorists. Then, I came to know that they had tried to break open the door in the night. I have seen this fearful scene myself. Our party's national president Km. Mayawatiji has also expressed her views in the media in this regard. I just want to say that whether the terrorists are Indian or foreigners and whether the terrorist incident take place in some district or the entire country, we should rise above the party affiliation to rein in the terrorists. I strongly condemn these terrorists who have killed so many people. I pay my homage to the brave security personnel who laid their lives in this incident. With this, I conclude with a request that financial assistance should be provided to the families of the martyrs of Mumbai terrorist attack.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We are very happy that you have been saved and you held your courage. We are very happy about that

Now, the Home Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the Prime Minister is here to speak in this discussion, I request that I may be allowed to clarify a few points raised by the hon. Members and to perhaps answer a few questions that have been raised.

Sir, firstly let me thank Shri L.K. Advani, the hon. Leader of the Opposition and all other Members for assuring not only the Government but also the people of India that we stand united, that we support the efforts of the Government and that we have resolved to rid this country of this scourge of terrorism. I thank all of them once again.

Sir, as I said in the opening statement, the evidence unmistakably points to the territory of a neighbouring country, Pakistan. The fig leaf of non-state actors cannot hold for very long.

Even a non-State actor belongs to a State; he is not a Stateless person. Our investigation and the interrogation of a captured terrorist has conclusively established that the origin of all the terrorists was the province of Punjab in Pakistan. Therefore, I think, we must now, as a nation, recognise not only the source of the threat but the gravity of the threat that emanates from that part of the world.

Sir, I said in Mumbai and I say that again. We are in Government. This incident happened when we are in Government, and therefore, we are responsible. There have been lapses. There have been lapses of two kinds. One is mistakes in the system itself, the systematic mistakes, and the second is because of indecision. The way we conduct Government's business takes us down the road to a point where instead of making a decision, we end up with indecision.

I think, therefore, we owe it to our people that we mend our ways of conducting Government's business, and decisions are taken promptly, courageously; and without constantly looking over our shoulders whether the CVC will ask us questions or whether the CAG will ask us questions or whether the CBI will ask us questions, I think, it is important to take decisions. And, in the last few days, I have impressed upon the Ministry of Home Affairs that decisions must be taken, decisions must be implemented, and I assure the House that wherever I find that there have been lapses, we will take the decisions and we will report it to you from time to time.

Sir, on the question about compensation, both the Central Government and the State Government have announced compensation. The Central Government scheme for compensating victims of terrorists and communal violence is, in fact, available in a brochure. We will pay compensation according to the scheme. The State

Government has announced a very generous package of compensation. But as I said, money is not compensation, but this is a gesture. They have announced Rs. 5 lakh to every civilian, Rs. 25 lakh to every security personnel, and to personnel who died, full pay until their normal date of retirement will be paid to their families who will be allowed to retain their house, one job will be given to a dependent of the deceased security personnel and free education for children anywhere in India. The injured have been offered free treatment and monetary compensation.

I have impressed upon the Maharashtra Government that all compensations that have been promised must be paid by the 31st of December. They have sent me a note saying that in a large number of cases, compensations have already been disbursed. But I will ensure that by the 31st of December all compensations are paid to those who are entitled to compensation.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): What is the amount for the foreigners?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: About the foreigners, the embassies have taken the bodies abroad and that has to be dealt with by the Ministry of External Affairs. But we will deal with that. If they make a claim for compensation, that will also be considered. But I am only talking about the Indians because that is the most sensitive subject. So, we will leave it to the Ministry of External Affairs.

Sir, I want to clarify a point, which Mr. Malhotra made, and I think, that has given rise to all kinds of apprehensions. Mr. Malhotra said that in the Kandahar hijack, there was an all-Party meeting and in that all-Party meeting, the then Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Manmohan Singh and many other leaders, who are now in the Ruling party including Mr. Lalu Prasad Yadav, and Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav were present, which decided that the three terrorists would be taken in that flight back to Kandahar.

I am afraid, Sir, this is the first time I am hearing this story. Nobody has heard this story before. Therefore,

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

I took the trouble of going through the books of Mr. Jaswant Singh as well as Mr. L.K. Advani.

Neither Mr. Jaswant Singh nor Mr. L.K. Advani referred to any such all-Party meeting or any such meeting in which Dr. Manmohan Singh or Mr. Lalu Prasad Yadav or anyone consented to take the three terrorists.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South-Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a point of order.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had presided over the meeting. Hon. Sonia Gandhi was also present there...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No, he has not yielded. He is replying to that.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I think this should be clarified. In fact, Mr. Jaswant Singh in his book refers to a Cabinet meeting which decided to reject the demand of the kidnappers, terrorists and he was asked to go and tell the Press. Then, Shri Advani refers to another Cabinet meeting where he says, "Finally, the Cabinet came to the decision that we should free three terrorists." I think the statements in the two books are correct. Maybe, Mr. Malhotra's memory is playing tricks with him. I think, perhaps, he must have gone through a very hectic election campaign. But I think that his statement is not correct. We are not going into the rightness or wrongness of taking those three terrorists but to attribute it to an all-Party meeting and a consensus, I think that should be made clear. As far as I am able to reconstruct from the

contemporary writings on those events, no such thing took place.

Sir, I only want to say finally one thing. I am very happy that our hon. Members have praised the work of the security forces. Policemen come from the same stock as you and I come from. They have their failings. Like each one of us has weaknesses, the policemen also have weaknesses. But ultimately, I want us to remember that that policeman, usually an overworked policeman, usually a policeman who is working about 12 to 14 hours a day, a policeman whose housing is in very poor condition, a policeman who occasionally falters, it is that policeman who is willing to lay down his life to save the lives of many other Indians. M.C. Sharma was such a policeman. Hemant Karkare was such a policeman. I was deeply hurt when there was an attempt to damage the reputation of M.C. Sharma. I was equally hurt when there was an attempt to damage the reputation of Hemant Karkare. In fact, the virtues of Hemant Karkare appear to have been discovered only after his death. But anyone in Mumbai will tell you that he is an Engineering Graduate, a graduate of IIM and an upright officer. All I plead is that in the months that I will preside over this Ministry, I will have to work with policemen. I will have to motivate them to work better. I will have to motivate them to set their system right. But during this period, my only appeal to all sections of the House is, whatever the failings of a policeman here or a policeman there, let us never forget that it is that policeman who is willing to lay down his life to save us from the clutches of terrorists.

Members were there in the Taj Hotel. Two policemen, Rahul Shinde and Major Sandeep Unnikrishnan died in the Taj Hotel operations. Many others died in other parts of Mumbai. So, I think, while we do our duty to make the conditions of service of policemen better, give them better equipment, give them better vehicles, give them better gear, we should also give them greater respect. It is that respect which will lift the morale of the police forces and it is these police forces which will eventually defend the integrity, security and sovereignty of India. With these

words, I once again thank the hon. Members. Now, I would request you to call the hon. Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I rise I am acutely cautious of the fact that in the recent months, the acts of terror have been on the increase and we have lost hundreds of our citizens in these dastardly acts.

I am conscious of the fact that our systems and procedures in dealing with terrorism need a review. On behalf of our Government, I would like to apologise to our people that these dastardly acts could not be prevented.

As far as Mumbai is concerned, it was a very calculated and sinister attack, intended to cause widespread terror and damage to the very image of India. The forces behind these attacks wanted to destabilize our secular polity, create communal discord and undermine our country's economic and social progress.

Each one of us has condemned this horrible incident and also extended our deepest condolences to the bereaved families and sympathies to those who have suffered injuries. We have all saluted the courage and patriotism of the Police and security forces, including the special forces, like the NSG and the Naval Commandos. This nation is proud of them. I also note with great sorrow that a number of foreign nationals have also been the victims of this terrorist onslaught. I have personally spoken and written to the Heads of State or Heads of Government of those countries whose nationals were the victims of this terrorist onslaught, apologizing to them that this incident could not be prevented.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Nothing that we can say or do will compensate for the lives that have been lost. It is important to ensure that the memory of their sacrifice does not get dimmed with the passage of time. Parliament must resolutely reinforce our nation's determination to defeat terrorism and destroy it root and branch. The scourge of terrorism has to be, and will be, fought with determination.

All means and measures needed for this purpose will be utilized.

Our immediate priority is to restore a sense of security to the people of India. We will not countenance a situation in which the safety and security of our citizens are violated with impunity by terrorists or other militant forces.

I believe we have to work at three levels. First, we have to galvanize the international community into dealing sternly and effectively with the epicentre of terrorism, which is located in Pakistan. The infrastructure of terrorism has to be dismantled permanently. This is for the good of the entire world community, including the well being of the people of Pakistan themselves.

Several Heads of State and Government have spoken to me in the wake of the terrorist attacks in Mumbai. Each one of them has praised India for demonstrating restraint. They agreed that strong action should be taken against those responsible for these acts. I conveyed to them that we could not be satisfied with mere assurances. The political will of the international community must be translated into concrete and sustained action on the ground.

It is time for the international community to squarely confront the challenge of terrorism. The use of terrorism as an instrument of State-policy is no longer acceptable. There should be no double standards in the global fight against terrorism. There are no good or bad terrorists. There is no cause that justifies the massacre and killing of innocent people. We need effective steps not only to bring those responsible for the Mumbai attacks to justice, but also to ensure that such acts of terrorism do not recur.

I am happy that the United Nations has taken the step today to put sanctions on four individuals of the LeT, including Hafiz Muhammad Saeed and on the front organizations under which the LeT was operating such as the Jamaat-ud-Daawa. This is the kind of purposeful action that we believe should be pursued in a sustained manner by the world community to ensure that the entire infrastructure of terror is dismantled.

[Dr. Manmohan Singh]

Secondly, we have taken up strongly with the Government of Pakistan the use of their territory for launching an attack of this kind, and the need for the strongest possible action against the perpetrators of such ghastly acts. The world community must be convinced that actions by Pakistan against the brutal perpetrators of these crimes against humanity will be effective and will be sustained over time.

We have so far acted with utmost restraint. But let not our commitment to civilized norms be misconstrued as a sign of weakness. Every perpetrator, organizer and supporter of terror, whatever his affiliation or religion or location must pay the price for such cowardly and horrific acts against our people. We have noted the reported steps that have been taken by Pakistan. But clearly much more needs to be done and the actions should be pursued to their logical conclusion.

Thirdly, we need to recognize as a Nation that we cannot depend on either of these two approaches for obtaining the outcomes that we all desire. The Mumbai incident has highlighted gaps in our preparedness to deal with these kinds of assaults. We need to equip ourselves more effectively to deal with this unprecedented threat and challenge to our country's integrity and unity.

The Home Minister has already outlined a number of steps that are being taken. The Administrative Reforms Commission Report has taken a comprehensive look at the problem of terrorism, and the course of action that the Commission has indicated is under the active examination of the Government.

The need for stronger measures to protect our coastlines has been highlighted before, but the progress on ground in this regard has, obviously, been tardy and too slow. We are strengthening our maritime security against asymmetric threats from the sea. Since there are currently multiple agencies tasked with coastal security, it has been decided that the sole responsibility of guarding

the coastline would be entrusted to the Coast Guard. The Indian Navy would provide the necessary back-up support to the Coast Guard for this purpose.

This would come into effect immediately. Special security and protective arrangements are being put in place for all major ports. Similar steps have been initiated for guarding sensitive installations in the vicinity of our shore line.

Arrangements for securing our air space taking into account conventional as well as non-conventional threats have been streamlined. Real time monitoring of aircraft movement jointly by the Air Force and the civil authorities has begun. Air defence measures to prevent intrusion of rogue or unidentified aircraft are in place.

The attacks highlighted the need to be able to act in response to such incidents with much greater speed. We have worked out a mechanism for a comprehensive crisis management response. It has already been decided that the National Security Guard should be decentralized and dispersed and should be located in major metropolitan areas. At the same time, arrangements must be put in place such that rapid response units can reach other locations without loss of time. Till such time as the strength of the NSG is increased, and new units are trained, the Special Forces available with the Army, the Air Force and the Navy and other civilian agencies will be used. Commando units would be created by each State.

We have already decided to strengthen the legal framework to deal with terror and also to set up a national investigating agency. As promised by the Home Minister these Bills would be brought to the House at the earliest.

As has been indicated, mechanisms have already been put in place to provide more timely intelligence to pre-empt future terrorist attacks. Daily meetings at the level of the Home Minister are being taken. The Multi Agency Centre of the Intelligence Bureau will be concentrating exclusively on collecting, collating and disseminating

information relating to terrorist threats. Integration and coordination among the various intelligence agencies is being improved. The States have been requested to energize intelligence collection at the district level to produce more actionable intelligence.

While we will be taking a number of short-term and long-term measures, there is a general consensus that the long-term strengthening of our security will only take place by strengthening the police establishment, particularly at the local level. We are committed to police modernization and will spare no effort and no resource to undertake this task within a definite timeframe. We must provide our security forces with the modern and sophisticated equipment they require to tackle the increasing sophistication of terrorist crimes. The morale of our security forces is of utmost concern and importance and if there are any deficiencies these will be made good. The country needs a modern and efficient police force to deal with the twin challenges of security and development in this day and in this age.

The terrorist attacks in India have tried to sow communal divide in the country and weaken our polity and our social fabric. We have emerged stronger with every challenge, and will do so again. I have no doubt that the Mumbai attacks will also fail in their nefarious designs. All political parties have an obligation to unite against communal hatred and discord. We cannot fight and win this war against terrorism, if we are a divided house.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to say that it is in times of adversity that the true mettle of a nation is tested. We must remain calm and be resolute. We should stand firm as one nation and one people to meet this challenge posed by terrorism. We will give a fitting rebuff to our enemies. The idea of India as a functioning democracy and a pluralistic society is at stake. This is a time for national unity and I seek your cooperation. Truth and righteousness are on our side and together we shall prevail.

19.30 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE: UNEQUIVOCAL
CONDEMNATION OF THE HEINOUS ATTACKS
IN MUMBAI BY TERRORIST ELEMENTS
FROM PAKISTAN**

MR. SPEAKER: You may move the Resolution.

DR. MANMOHAN.SINGH: Sir, I move the following Resolution.

"That this House expresses its unequivocal condemnation of the heinous terrorist attacks in Mumbai by terrorist elements from Pakistan, claiming hundreds of innocent lives and seeking to destroy the values that India stands for;

Notes that this outrage follows acts of terror committed since the beginning of this year in various places across India and on the Indian Embassy in Kabul;

Notes with deep concern the fact that Lashkar-e-Toiba, a terrorist organization that is listed in the UN Security Council Resolution 1267 and is banned in Pakistan, has continued to operate and launch terrorist attacks against India;

Notes the Government's declaration to review circumstances leading up to the attacks on Mumbai and to take further measures as may be necessary to safeguard national security;

On behalf of the people of India, firmly resolves that:

- India shall not cease her efforts until the terrorists and those who have trained, funded and abetted them are exposed and brought to justice;
- India shall firmly counter all evil designs against its unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity;

[Dr. Manmohan Singh]

- India shall remain resolute and shall be victorious in its fight against the barbaric menace of terrorism; and
- That the ideal of a secular and democratic India shall prevail."

MR. SPEAKER: I will put the Resolution moved by the hon. Prime Minister to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House expresses its unequivocal condemnation of the heinous terrorist attacks in Mumbai by terrorist elements from Pakistan, claiming hundreds of innocent lives and seeking to destroy the values that India stands for;

Notes that this outrage follows acts of terror committed since the beginning of this year in various places across India and on the Indian Embassy in Kabul:

Notes with deep concern the fact that Lashkar-e-Toiba, a terrorist organization that is listed in the UN Security Council Resolution 1267 and is banned in Pakistan, has continued to operate and launch terrorist attacks against India;

Notes the Government's declaration to review circumstances leading up to the attacks on Mumbai and to take further measures as may be necessary to safeguard national security;

On behalf of the people of India, firmly resolves that:

- India shall not cease her efforts until the terrorists and those who have trained, funded

and abetted them are exposed and brought to justice;

- India shall firmly counter all evil designs against its unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity;
- India shall remain resolute and shall be victorious in its fight against the barbaric menace of terrorism; and
- That the ideal of a secular and democratic India shall prevail."

The Resolution motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The Resolution is unanimously adopted. We are all proud that we are all united today in our fight against this menace.

I am extremely grateful to all sections of the House for the wonderful cooperation that you have shown. We feel proud to belong to a House which has also shown tremendous leadership, sense of unity and concern, and which has resolved today to fight for its values, eternal values, and will never allow any terrorist to succeed on our soil.

I wish you all well on all sides of the House. I wish you all the best. Thank you very much.

*The House now stands adjourned to meet
tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.*

19.34 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the
Clock on Friday, December 12, 2008/
Agrahayana 21, 1930 (Saka).*

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